

S E C R E T

6 APR 1962

TO: Certain Stations and Bases

Book Dispatch No. 3110

FROM: Chief WE, Chief IO

SUBJECT: Operational/ZRPENNY
8th World Youth Festival, 27 July - 5 August 1962

ACTION: Para 5

1. The purpose of this dispatch and its attachments is to acquaint addressees with the requirements for KUBARK action against the Eighth World Youth Festival, now scheduled to be held in Helsinki from 27 July to 5 August 1962. The World Youth Festival is a generally biennial event sponsored by the Communist-front World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY) and the International Union of Students (IUS), and is aimed at furthering Communist influence among world youth groups. Until 1959, these events were held in bloc countries but the desire for respectability led the Festival organizers in 1959 to hold the Festival in Vienna and to set up a separate committee, the International Preparatory Committee (IPC), to front for WFDY and IUS backing. The need to cope more effectively with the host of organizational and political complications of organizing a Festival and the hope that greater preparation would reduce the effectiveness of the Western response, combined to reinforce the sponsors' 1957 recommendation to lengthen the interval between Festivals from two to three years.

2. Generally, delegates to the Festival are grouped in "national" delegations which are organized by local preparatory committees accredited to the IPC. Occasionally this pattern is altered to accept as "representatives" of a home country students or exiles who live closer to the Festival site, some of whom may live and study in the orbit itself. The Festival itself is a mixture of seminars, cultural events, sporting contests, mass rallies, delegation meetings, etc., during which Communist themes are introduced more or less subtly, depending on the current Soviet line. Consequently, the Festivals serve the Soviets as a means of playing upon anti-colonial and anti-imperialist feelings to enlist support for their version of co-existence, to develop enthusiasm amongst participants for other Soviet propaganda themes, and also as a means of spotting candidates for recruitment by the RIS or national Communist parties. Overall ODYOKE policy will be to identify the Communist nature of the Festival, to discourage participation in it by representative national and international organizations, and to discredit it by political means rather than by scheduling competitive events.

3. Headquarters feels that KUBARK Stations can best assist in accomplishing KUBARK and ODYOKE policy objectives by concentrating KUCAGE efforts on the following tasks:

a. Negative publicity on the Festival, aimed at preventing or stigmatizing participation in it by organizations or leaders whose attendance would lend the meeting respectability. This can include action taken through liaison services and propaganda media, and should be targeted against local preparatory committees as well as against the Festival itself. The attached statements by Finnish youth and student groups point out that the Communist character of the Festival has not changed, even though this is the second one in three years to be held outside the Iron Curtain, and they can be used effectively in public media to discredit the Festival.

b. No matter how effective the campaign to reduce the size of delegations, delegations will still be attending the Festival from most countries. Therefore, it will be productive on a limited and selective basis to send well-qualified indigenous persons to the Festival. These can be unilaterally controlled and/or assets developed in cooperation with liaison services. In general, the main tasks of such persons will be to support, at Festival seminars and bull-sessions as well as after their return, the political positions of the free world. Such persons should be encouraged to go to the Festival as part of a national delegation in order to increase their potential effectiveness at Festival meetings and to eliminate the necessity for KUBARK to subsidize Festival travel. Persons who are competent in languages of the Sino-Soviet bloc are of the greatest value here.

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4. KUTUBE-KUDESK operations can be of greatest importance to the counter-Festival program if they serve to infiltrate Festival organs and to provide data upon which KUCAGE programs can be based. They may also assist Stations and Bases in fulfilling portions of their respective RMD's by providing an additional and often useful spotting and assessing yield--particularly in countries where delegations may be sizeable. The following general concepts and specific suggestions should be studied by Stations and Bases as a guide to mounting specific operations:

a. Efforts should be made to get some of our cleared and competent agents named as delegates to the Festival. Communist and Communist-front penetration agents would normally be most suitable for this type of undertaking, but past experience has also demonstrated the value of recruiting non-Communist agents who can be named in addition to providing information, will be in a position to develop additional CE contacts and perhaps to become permanent CE agents themselves, since the Festival provides a good opportunity for them to attract the attention of Communist organizers. This opportunity is particularly valuable in areas where KUBARK presently has few assets in the local CP.

b. Reliable agents going to the Festival should be instructed to make friendly personal contact with Orbit delegates. In this way we may be able to develop permanent avenues of communication to Orbit personnel. Furthermore, friendly contacts encourage the Communist to attempt their own recruitment pitch and thus help to place our assets in a position to achieve the CE goal described in (a) above.

c. In order to counter the massive propaganda follow-up which the Communists can be expected to arrange, Stations should make every effort to insure that journalists responsive to the pro-Western view of the Festival are present in Helsinki and will report the KUBARK analysis of Festival activities. The primary target of the post-Festival propaganda effort, as is true of all Festival activity, will be the youth and students in newly independent and underdeveloped countries, who may or may not have attended the Festival.

d. Stations should, wherever feasible, consider utilizing mail and telephone coverage of, and surreptitious entry into, local Festival preparatory committee offices. Through such activities we can gather specific operational data needed for penetration attempts as well as general information on the Festival.

e. In the case of an outstanding agent, it is possible to arrange that he "happen to be" in Europe at the time of the Festival. If already in Europe, he might be named a delegate even though the Festival organizers would not consider him if he were at home. This plan is costly for KUBARK and involves problems in connection with the agent's source of funds and ostensible reasons for travel, but it should be given consideration in special cases.

f. Proposals for such singleton travel should be carefully coordinated with Headquarters and should be designed to minimize or preferably eliminate entirely any need for Helsinki operational support which will be extremely limited due to the political and operational situation there. Priority attention is requested to the task of providing Headquarters with all possible details on local organizing committees in their areas. This will include such things as:

- 1) Names, addresses and leaders of local organizing groups
- 2) Methods of selecting governing and controlling delegates and officers of local preparatory committees
- 3) Funding of committee and travel expenses
- 4) Methods of communication with Festival organizers abroad
- 5) Means of travel to be used and how arranged
- 6) Identification data on delegates names
- 7) Local party and front activities connected with the Festival
- 8) Role of local youth and student organizations in the Festival planning

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5. We especially request that Stations and Bases report to Headquarters on a continuing basis all public and covertly-obtained information about Festival plans and activities in their areas. Headquarters further requests that Stations and Bases forward within a reasonable time comments regarding their present capabilities and plans to implement KUBARK's anti-Festival program, and their estimated budget for these activities. Station anti-Festival programs may receive support from ZRPENNY funds, where D and TO or regular project allocations are insufficient, subject to coordination with and approval at Headquarters.

6. Counter-Festival efforts developed through Stations and approval at Headquarters will have to take into account the limitations on official travel, cover and local support dictated by the operational environment and the small size of [redacted]. This caveat is particularly important as regards case officer support in [redacted] for assets who can be brought into play, but it will also pertain to plans for refugee and exile programs, and infiltration and distribution of anti-Festival publications. All correspondence concerning the Festival should bear the indicator ZRPENNY and be forwarded, if possible, in five copies, with one copy addressed to C/IO and one to C/WE. An information copy of all such correspondence should be sent to [redacted]. The appropriate Headquarters File Number for ZRPENNY is 200-124-122/1,2,3, or 4. Except in unusual situations such as where information relates to Finnish government plans and personalities, to the correspondence and relationships of foreign communists/fellow-travellers to Finns, Stations and Bases should not address cables or dispatches directly to [redacted]. Headquarters will relay appropriate operational and informational items where addresses are in doubt.

7. Attachments A,B and D are forwarded herewith. Attachments C and E are forwarded under separate cover. A is a general background description of the Festival and the Finnish situation related to it; B, is an operational background description; and D, is a list of delegation quotas. Attachment C, is ODACID Airgram #CW-6191, dated 5 February 1962 and E is a list of festival personalities, their countries of origin and current or previous front activity. A sanitized version of similar information, suitable for passage to Liaison, is now in preparation, and will be sent to the field shortly.

Attachments:

h/w A,B, and D
USC/ C and E

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External Distribution:

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Internal Distribution:

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- 1 - C/WE/BF
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- 1 - WE/1/RE
- 1 - WE/1/Finland
- 1 - C/WE/2
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- 1 - C/WE/4
- 1 - C/WE/5
- 1 - C/WE/6
- 10 - IO/6

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Attachment A to Book Dispatch No. 3110

The Eighth World Youth Festival will be held in Helsinki, Finland, from 27 July to 5 August 1962. This paper will review KUBARK policy on the Festival, suggest assumptions to govern future counter-Festival activity, and outline specific tasks of immediate concern.

General Background

1. We believe the Soviets deliberately chose Helsinki because of their judgment that the experiment of holding the Festival outside the Bloc, in Vienna in 1959, was successful and that its negative aspects could be reduced in Helsinki. The underdeveloped areas will continue as the primary political target of the Festival, with the Soviets in a stronger position than at Vienna to attract representative participation from these areas. A major problem to the Festival organizers will be the lack of adequate facilities in Helsinki to handle an expected 15,000 delegates, a vulnerability that KUBARK should be able to exploit.

2. Although there had been early reports that the Soviets might abandon Helsinki as a site, there are no current indications except to the contrary and it is virtually certain that the Festival will be held as scheduled. The embarrassment that would occur if the Soviets seemingly were forced out of Helsinki by Finnish public opinion is almost a strong enough argument itself against changing the site, but more fundamentally, the choice of Helsinki seems prompted by the propaganda advantages of a non-Bloc site and by the judgment that on the balance these advantages outweigh the problems of non-Communist opposition and harassment. Basically, the Soviets have sought to gain the respectability of a Free World site and thereby to lessen the stigma on the Festival as a purely Communist event. Although they were reportedly less pleased with the Vienna results than they had hoped to be, largely because of the unexpected character of Western action against the Festival, we feel on balance they were satisfied that the choice of a non-Bloc site had been wise. One of the fundamental Bloc criticisms of the Vienna Festival was that its cultural guise and massive nature did not present sufficient opportunity for political indoctrination of key delegates from the target underdeveloped areas. The decisions to schedule Festivals every three years and to hold the World Youth Forum in Moscow last summer are seen as an answer to these criticisms.

3. Barring major reversals in Soviet prestige and power between now and the summer of 1962, the Helsinki Festival will occur against the background of even greater Soviet and Bloc confidence and strength, particularly in the political and technological fields, than was the case in 1959 in Vienna. The growing respectability of dealing with the Soviets and attending Communist-sponsored events, which is increasingly evident in the underdeveloped areas, probably will make this Festival the most broadly representative to date. Africa in particular will be a target area in which Festival organizers can expect new gains. The February 1961 meeting of the International Preparatory Commission, for example, was attended by representatives of significant youth groups from Algeria, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Morocco, Senegal and Tunisia.

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Ghana's boycott of the Vienna Festival will not be repeated for Helsinki and it is uncertain that the UAR will boycott this time either. The Peoples' Friendship University in Moscow and other Bloc universities will provide ready cadres for delegations. On the other hand, diverging views among African youth groups and festival participants can, however, be expected to emerge in terms of alignments on the issues involved in the Sino-Soviet dispute. Delegations from African countries which are still struggling for their independence, or delegates representing opposition groups in the entente and other African states having pro-Western governments, may be expected to align themselves more closely with the Chinese position which stresses the primacy of the national liberation struggle over that of peace. Delegations from African states who have already achieved, or are about to achieve, their independence without violence, or delegates who are members of a Communist party, may be expected to support the Soviet peace, anti-nuclear war and disarmament campaign.

4. The circumstances of Finnish political life will strongly influence the degree of overt opposition that will be shown to the Festival. Although all but Communist political groups showed varying degrees of hostility to selection of Finland in the first place, the Finnish government attitude will reflect the ruling Agrarian Party policy of accommodation to the Soviet Union. While the government will take an avowedly neutral position toward the Festival, in day-to-day decisions this neutrality is likely to favor the Festival organizers more than it will their opponents. Already an editorial in an Agrarian Party-backed newspaper has suggested that while Finns should be critical of the manner in which the Festival came to Helsinki, now that the site is a reality they should be prepared to show typical friendship and hospitality to the foreign delegates who will attend the Festival.

5. Potential opposition to the Festival in Finland at the moment is centered in the national student union (SYL) and the youth sections of political parties opposed to the Agrarians, in particular the Social Democratic Party, the National Coalition Party (conservative) and the Swedish People's Party (conservative). At this point it is difficult to estimate the strength and vitality of the opposition over the next year.

6. Helsinki, a city of 450,000, is far smaller than Vienna and has fewer facilities of the type needed by the Festival's organizers or by its opponents. Housing is in very short supply and meeting facilities of all sizes are limited. This situation creates problems both for the Festival organizers and for their potential opponents, but at the moment it would appear the problems are most pressing to the Festival leaders since a number of the key facilities they need are controlled indirectly by forces strongly opposed to the Festival. The two major facilities--the Olympic Stadium and the large Exposition Hall--may be denied to the Festival. SYL leaders have indicated privately that they will block any Festival use of college hotels and other facilities. While the Festival organizers can be expected to force reluctant private concessionaires into line--the lack of suitable facilities may cause more difficulty than the demonstrated opposition on non-Communist local youth groups.

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Attachment B to Book Dispatch No. 3110

Operational Background

1. Overall ODYOKE policy toward the Helsinki Festival is described in its Airgram #CW-6191 (5 February 1962), a facsimile of which is attached. The following objectives will guide KUBARK operations:

- a. Through FBPRIME assets and in liaison with friendly governments we would do everything possible to label the Helsinki Festival as a Communist-front event serving Soviet Bloc political and propaganda interests. The Festival should be treated as a phase of the ongoing challenge of international Communist fronts and not as a separate unrelated event.
- b. Although faced with increasing difficulties in attempting to restrain attendance at the Festival, we must try to maintain the boycott by non-Communist international youth and student organizations and to stimulate boycotts by national youth and student groups. As in the past this boycott will apply to organizational representation, with the objective of discouraging naive and susceptible underdeveloped -area groups from becoming involved in the Festival.
- c. A major covert and ostensibly spontaneous attack should be mounted against the Festival at its site by Finnish groups and by competent foreign "observers" at the Festival, including a sizeable well-trained FBPRIME contingent. This program should be primarily political rather than cultural in nature and should be targeted in particular against delegations from the underdeveloped areas.
- d. The Festival should be exploited for foreign intelligence purposes and priority should be given to this objective, although the major program against the Festival will be in the KUCAGE area. It is recognized that specialized Bloc operations, such as those against the Soviet target, may be organized on a less ambitious basis than was the case at the Vienna Festival.

2. Assuming that an organizational boycott of the Festival by non-Communist groups is, for the most part, successful, we will find participation in the Festival constituted roughly along the following lines:

- a. An experienced and highly trained corps of Communist activists representing the Soviet bloc. We guess that the representatives from Poland and Yugoslavia will be more pliable and more impressionable than those coming from the solid Communist camp.
- b. Delegations from the Afro-Asian and Latin American blocs will enjoy certain principles in common. They will be anti-imperialistic, neutralist and leftist to a large extent.
- c. Western European and North American participation will be composed of highly disciplined Communists and fellow travelers, curiosity seekers, individuals anxious to take advantage of the elaborate spectacles, and individuals and groups, anti-Communist in conviction, who will decide to ignore the boycott in the belief that their attendance and activity at the Festival will serve to counter the propaganda aims of the Communist sponsors.

3. The Communists are fully aware that the free world site opens the Festival to Western interference and harassment. Sponsorship and programming of the Festival will, therefore, remain firmly in the hands of the Communist organizers. Poorly conceived intelligence activity, whether it be by an intelligence organization or by a well-meaning private group, will produce the exact results we are attempting to avoid. Such activity would increase Festival prestige and bolster Communist charges that Western governments prefer to resort to harassment and interference rather than allow the youth of the world to meet in peace and friendship.

4. An adequately publicized boycott of the Festival could be instrumental in defining the true character of the Festival for the benefit of those individuals or organizations whose desire to participate is motivated by curiosity, inexpensive

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entertainment or the misapprehension that the presence of a sizeable number of anti-Communist participants will automatically work to the advantage of the free world. It is, perhaps, academic to state that KUBARK's goal is not to limit free world participation but to limit participation from impressionable and susceptible groups, specifically from the underdeveloped areas, and to ensure that the largest possible segment of those participating is included in the Western effort against the Festival. To counter the meeting with maximum effectiveness, however, proper balance must be struck between boycotting the meeting, on the one hand, and on the other hand, by encouraging non-Communist participation in it to a point that the Festival gains respectability. Consequently, the manner in which the non-Communist public and private press handles the news of Festival activity and counteractivity will be an important factor in determining the success of our overall efforts. Special summaries analyzing the Festival in negative and hostile form will be forwarded for your use. Biographic information on the major international figures organizing the Festival is provided in Attachment E.

5. Western operational activity at the Festival should be essentially political in character. Every opportunity should be seized to propagate, clarify and explain the Western stand on issues which allegedly are preventing the relaxation of world tension. Wherever possible, this should be done through personal contact with the target groups where these issues may be discussed in detail. It must be recognized, however, that Western policy on major problems often does not lend itself to easy explanation in uncontrolled political debate with Communist activists who are well trained in the use of dynamic slogans and half-truths.

6. Outside entertainment can attract large audiences and steal attendance from the Festival's formal schedule of events. It can thereby serve as a means to introduce free world culture to Eastern Europeans and participants from the uncommitted areas. There is, however, a distinct possibility that this type of activity can be turned to our disadvantage. The sponsors of the Festival have claimed that they represent the youth of the world and have welcomed increased Western participation. Counteractivity which is designed primarily to underscore the advantages of living in the West will accomplish that purpose, but it will also be used by the Festival organizers as proof that they can arrange a spectacle in which the best of the two worlds can be brought together in peace and friendship without regard for political barriers. The use of cultural counter-attractions should, therefore, be limited to support roles for basically political activity. (Counter-attractions which are political in nature do not necessarily fall in to this category.) In short, the criteria for cultural counteractivities may be stated as follows:

- a. They should be designed to accomplish an actual political purpose.
- b. They should not indicate that non-orbit governments or organizations consider the Festival an important event in which non-Communist should participate.
- c. They should not be susceptible to Communist propaganda which will take credit for them and thereby contribute to Festival aims.

7. Generally speaking, then, basic policy concerning the Festival should be:
- a. To label the Festival as a Communist-sponsored political propaganda activity designed to support international Communist policy.
 - b. To encourage a world-wide boycott of the Festival by representative national and international student, youth and other organizations, and to discourage attendance at the Festival by persons who would lend it respectability or who would be unfavorably influenced by it.
 - c. To discredit the Festival in Helsinki and exploit it for anti-Communist purposes through the effective and coordinated activities of KARRINE foreign personnel.
 - d. To maintain the Western effort against the Festival in political rather than a cultural countenance. Entertainment as a counter-attraction should be employed only when it will serve as a necessary operational crutch for a basically political activity.

The objectives of this policy are:

- a. To counteract and neutralize any pro-Soviet propaganda resulting from the Festival.
- b. To utilize the Festival platform to expound and propagate Western ideas on current international issues, including exploitation of Sino-Soviet differences.
- c. To carry on such administrative harassment as is necessary to discredit the Communist sponsors of the Festival and to disrupt their pro-Festival organizational

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work.

d. To take advantage of the number of intelligence targets at the Festival to lay the groundwork for long-range CP penetration and other types of operational exploitation.

Caveat

8. Limitations of assets and [] personnel in Helsinki will require careful operational planning to minimize the requirements that will be placed on [] at the time of the Festival. In particular KUBARK planning should seek to:

a. Concentrate on advance training and briefing of individuals or groups that we will inject into the Festival scene and then send them prepared to operate with a minimum of case officer direction on the scene. Neither the Station nor the locale will accommodate a large complicated system of operational direction during the Festival.

b. Minimize the number of case officers personally handling agents during the Festival. Wherever possible agents should be briefed, dispatched to Helsinki and debriefed after their return to the homebase.

c. Use Stockholm as a standby base for case officers or agents who may be needed to make target of opportunity pitches.

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DELEGATION QUOTAS FOR EIGHTH WORLD FESTIVAL OF YOUTH AND STUDENTS

These suggested quotas were set in mid-August 1961 at the meeting in Helsinki of the festival's Permanent Commission.

NATION or COUNTRY SUGGESTED QUOTA

Afghanistan	25	
Albania	100	
Algeria	120	
Andaman and Nicobar Islands (India)	2	
Angola	20	
Argentina	160	160
Australia	70	20
Austria	700	250
Bahrain Islands	5	
Barbados	5	130
Basutoland	5	
Belgium	500	50
Bolivia	20	20
Brazil	250	15
Bulgaria	550	
Burma	20	
Cambodia	35	645
Cameroun	20	
Canada	150	50
Cape Verde Islands	2	
Central African Federation		
Nyasaland	2	2
Rhodesias	5	5
Central African Republic	20	25
Ceylon	150	?
Chad	2	?
Chile	130	729
China (Communist)	700	50
Colombia	50	250
Congo (Leopoldville)	20	
Congo (Brazzaville)	20	
Costa Rica	10	
Cuba	250	
Cyprus	100	
Czechoslovakia	650	
Dahomey	20	
Denmark	350	
Dominican Republic	10	
Ecuador	20	
Ethiopia	10	
Finland	1,500	
France	1,000	
Gabon	10	
Gambia	5	
Germany, East	750	
Germany, West	1,000	
Ghana	75	
Goa	2	
Great Britain	900	
Greece	60	
Guadeloupe	15	
Guatemala	15	
Guiana, British	15	
Guiana, French	15	
Guinea, Republic of	75	
Haiti	5	
Honduras	5	
Hungary	600	
Iceland	150	
India	300	

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Indonesia	150
Iran	50
Iraq	450
Ireland	60
Israel	120
Italy	1,000
Ivory Coast	20
Jamaica	5
Japan	175
Jordan	60
Kenya	10
Korea (North and South)	250
Kuwait	2
Laos	35
Lebanon	230
Liberia	2
Libya	5
Luxembourg	35
Malagasy Republic	30
Malaya	5
Mali	75
Malta	2
Martinique	20
Mauritania	20
Mauritius	2
Mexico	50
Monaco	5
Mongolia	70
Morocco	120
Mozambique	10
Netherlands	350
Nepal	40
New Zealand	20
Nicaragua	2
Niger	25
Norway	350
Oman	2
Pakistan	20
Panama	2
Paraguay	5
Peru	25
Philippines	5
Poland	750
Portugal	20
Portuguese Guinea	5
Puerto Rico	2
Reunion	5
Rio Muni (Spanish Guinea)	5
Ruanda Urundi	5
Rumania	500
San Marino	5
Samoa Islands	2
Saudi Arabia	5
Senegal	75
Sierra Leone	10
Somali	15
Soviet Union	1,000
Spain	100
South Africa, Republic of	20
Sudan	130
Surinam	5
Swaziland	2
Sweden	450
Switzerland	150
Tanganyika	5

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Thailand	2
Togoland	20
Trinidad	20
Tunisia	120
Turkey	5
Uganda	15
United Arab Republic (quota included Egypt and Syria)	500
United States of America	600
Uruguay	- 50
Venezuela	- 250
Vietnam (North and South)	100
Volta	10
Yemen	10
Yugoslavia	300
Zanzibar	5
International Union of Students (IUS)	
World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY)	
Various organizations	

Total of participants from 143 countries..... 20,962

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75 DEPARTMENT OF STATE INSTRUCTION

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(Security Classification)

OR RM/R USE ONLY

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NO. CW-6191 February 5, 1962.

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DCT-1
AF-2
ARA-2
EUR-8
FE-2
NEA-2
INR-6
E-2
G-1
CU-2
IQ-2
SIS-10
USUN-2
CIA-14
NSC-1
USIA-26

H-1

SUBJECT: Eighth World Festival of Youth and Students for Peace and Friendship, July 26-August 5, 1962

TO: ALL AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR POSTS

The enclosed Policy Information Statement -- forwarded to the Post for use as outlined in Foreign Service Circular No. 49, November 18, 1953, -- has been transmitted to USIA Washington by the Department of State.

This statement does not constitute direct instructions for the USIS staff in your country; USIA is responsible for the issuance of policy instructions to its field staffs. However, the Public Affairs Officer at the recipient post should be furnished a copy for USIA background information.

The statement may be used as the basis for replying to inquiries received from persons who may consider attending the Festival.

RUSK

Enclosure:

Policy Information Statement (P-58).

Re Para 17

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(Security Classification)

DRAFTED BY:

P/PG:WNEHarben:um 1/17/62

APPROVED BY:

P/PG - Philip H. Barris

CLEARANCES:

EUR - Mr. ~~Burke~~ Burdett
INR - Mr. ~~Hughes~~ Hughes
CU - Mr. ~~Isenbergh~~ Isenbergh
O - Mr. Johnson
H - Mr. Dutton
SOV - Mr. Guthrie

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Policy Information Statement P-58.

**Eighth World Festival of Youth and Students
for Peace and Friendship
July 26 - August 5, 1962**

SUMMARY

The Eighth World Festival of Youth and Students for Peace and Friendship is scheduled to be held in Helsinki, July 26 to August 5, 1962. Posts may inform friendly foreign governments of the attitude of the United States Government toward the Festival, but should be careful to avoid giving these governments the impression that the U.S. is doing anything to brief foreign delegates. With respect to this event the U.S. intends to discourage participation by delegations or representatives of U.S. youth and student organizations, but will not in all cases discourage attendance by individuals. We expect that there will be opportunities at the Helsinki Festival, although perhaps fewer than at the 1959 Vienna Festival, for articulate advocates of Western democratic principles to bring some balance into the discussions at the Festival and to stimulate a critical appraisal among attending groups from uncommitted countries and among select Communist youth groups of the heavy-handed tactics and political pressures used by the Communist sponsors at the Festival. Therefore, in response to inquiries from individual Americans desiring to attend not as representatives of organizations, the Department will state that they must make their own decisions about attendance, after informing themselves thoroughly as to the true nature of the Festival and the organizations sponsoring it. Individual inquirers will also be advised of the importance of resisting exploitation by the Soviet sponsors for Communist propaganda purposes and equipping themselves adequately to interpret U.S. life, aims, and government policies. It is hoped that this policy will result in the boycott of the Festival by U.S. youth and student organizations but will lead to the attendance at the Festival of a representative group of well-informed Americans who will find ways to bring Western ideas into the organized and informal discussions at the Festival.

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I. BACKGROUND

The Eighth World Festival of Youth, scheduled to be held in Helsinki from July 26 to August 5, 1962, is sponsored, like its predecessors, by the Communist-front organizations, the International Union of Students (IUS), and the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY). As in the case of the Seventh Festival, it is to be held outside the Soviet orbit; this has a strong disadvantage from the Western point of view since there is a danger that an aura of respectability will thus be afforded the Festival and the sponsoring organizations of the Festival. On the other hand the holding of the Festival in a non-communist country will make it more possible for articulate advocates of Western democratic principles to bring some balance into the discussions at the Festival and to stimulate a critical appraisal among attending groups from uncommitted countries and among Communist youth of the heavy-handed tactics and political pressures used by Communist sponsors at the Festival.

The Permanent Commission for the Eighth Festival has established its headquarters in Helsinki; a detailed draft agenda has been agreed upon; and the first issue of the customary special Festival publication, *Festivaali*, has been issued in Finnish. Representative Finnish youth organizations, notably the SYL (The National Union of Students of Finland) and several members of the SNE (Finnish National Council of Youth), have expressed their opposition, and numerous critical articles have appeared in the Finnish press. The pattern of imposing the Festival on a reluctant host population, as in Vienna in 1959, is thus being repeated. Although the presence of the Festival once again in a neutral Western country will complicate the task of responsible Western youth groups, these groups will probably continue to boycott the Festival as part of their effort to isolate its sponsors. The opposition of the democratic Finnish youth organizations will add strength to the Western attitude.

The curiosity and interest in travel of youth everywhere and the "positive" neutralism of some of the newly independent states will probably induce a greater Free World participation, particularly from Africa, than was the case at previous festivals. The February meeting of the International Preparatory Committee, for instance, was attended by representative youth leaders from Algeria, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Morocco, Senegal and Tunisia. Ghana is not likely to repeat its boycott of the Vienna Festival of 1959; the Syrian and UAR Governments are in opposition at present as is India. The Moscow Peoples Friendship University and other bloc universities hosting several thousand students from non-bloc countries can provide ready participants for African, Latin American, and other delegations. As in the past, the Soviet-controlled IUS and WFDY will organize and finance the Festival and can be expected to operate through "national festival committees" in countries where WFDY or IUS affiliates are weak or lacking.

Excerpt

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Except for the shortage of accommodations, Helsinki is probably for Moscow's purposes an excellent choice, since the Finnish Government -- menaced by its powerful, aggressive neighbor -- will probably be an acquiescent, though unwilling, host and will not encourage public opposition to the Festival in Finland. The Communist youth organization, SKDL, the Skogists, and the left-wing TUL (sport organization) will probably support it; the agrarians may follow the neutral policy of the parent party; and other groups in the SNE will boycott or oppose it (especially the SYL). In general, however, the Communists, who hope to attract between 15,000 and 20,000 participants from all over the world (there were 18,000 at the Vienna Festival), should enjoy a somewhat less inhospitable environment than they had in 1959.

II. THE VIENNA FESTIVAL EXPERIENCE

The Seventh World Youth Festival, held in Vienna July 26 to August 4, 1958, was the first to be held outside the Communist Bloc. It is estimated that 18,000 persons from over 100 countries attended. (This was about half the scale of the previous festival in Moscow in 1957). The Festival allegedly was supported by the Communists "only because of a coincidence of aims and the desire to promote international understanding." However, these pretenses proved impossible to maintain in the face of the opposition of the Austrian population.

One of the most important single obstacles to the success of the Vienna Festival was the denial of support for the Festival on the part of the Austrian Government. In the light of this fact, the boycott by Austrian Youth organizations, the public indifference, and the blackout on the Festival by the Viennese press and radio had a much greater impact on the participants. The action of the Austrian organizations forced the local Communist Party openly to assume the role of host. Considerable effective anti-communist propaganda was disseminated by non-governmental groups, visits to view the bloc border fortifications were arranged, anti-communist information centers were set up, etc.

A number of Free World governments took steps to discourage attendance at the Vienna Festival. Well-informed, non-communist participants, however, did much to counter the influence of Communist intimidation squads, which were thus forced to expose the Communist heavy-handed control of the Festival by attacking dissident participants in the streets. These intimidation squads did, nevertheless, play a considerable role in circumscribing efforts of Free World youth to bring some balance into the prearranged discussions in the "seminars" and meetings.

III. ATTITUDE OF THE US TOWARD THE HELSINKI FESTIVAL

The United States does not want to draw gratuitous attention to the Festival. Any activities by U.S. agencies to discourage attendance at or otherwise frustrate the purposes of the Helsinki Youth Festival should be conducted in such

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a way as to give the Festival no publicity beyond that which it generates on its own. Inasmuch as representative non-communist organizations lend prestige to and enhance the respectability of the festivals by participating in them, without being able to influence significantly the rigorously controlled course of events, the Department will seek to discourage attendance at the Festival, in any capacity, by any non-communist youth or student organization. We recognize, however, that many individuals will wish to attend in a private capacity.

American Participants

The Department intends to discourage attendance from the US except by articulate and well-informed advocates of Western democratic principles. Such American participants will be urged to prepare themselves thoroughly to reply to Communist charges by briefing themselves on pertinent political and economic facts, the record of the Soviet Union in international affairs, and the conditions and aspirations of the developing countries. (Appendix III contains the form letter the Department is using in response to written inquiries.) For this purpose the Department intends to make available such documents as the House Committee on Foreign Affairs pamphlet, Background Information on the Soviet Union in International Affairs, CW-3123, October 6, 1961, Themes and Counterthemes, CW-1238, Nov. 16, 1961, and the letter of the National Union of Students of Finland denouncing the manner in which Finland was selected as the site. ^{App. I} The Department will also draw on the arguments in Appendix I in oral discussion with prospective participants.

It is hoped that the US policy toward the Eighth Festival will result, as it did in the case of the Seventh Festival, in attendance by a representative group of well-informed Americans, and that the location of the Festival outside the bloc -- in spite of other disadvantages -- will give them more freedom to express their ideas. It is hoped also that American youth organizations, in furtherance of their objective of isolating the WFDY and the IUS, will not attend and will, as they have in the past, prepare briefing materials in booklet or pamphlet form which can be made available to Americans attending the Festival, informing them of the nature of the sponsoring organizations and their objectives.

Foreign Participants

Except in the case of some of our allies, little action can be expected of foreign governments to prevent attendance by organizations or individuals. Posts may, however, discreetly exploit opportunities to put potential foreign participants in a frame of mind unfavorable to Soviet aims at the Festival. U.S. officials should not, however, appear to be taking the initiative in this.

Caution

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Caution should be exercised in the treatment of foreign nationals. Inevitably some foreign youths hopeful of visiting or studying in the US and who have received invitations to or are under pressure to attend the Helsinki Festival, will inquire of post officers what the attitude of the US Government would be toward them personally in the event of their attendance. Some may even request guidance. They may be informed orally that mere attendance, per se, is not grounds for the refusal of a US visa or study grant, but that they should be fully aware of the sponsorship and aims of the Festival. Posts may, after appropriate coordination with elements of the country team concerned, give discreet encouragement to selected, effective non-communists not closely associated with the West, to attend the Festival. Posts may draw upon the arguments in the attached Appendix I in discussions with such foreign nationals, and may refer them to published materials with due caution against attribution to a US Government source. In cases of written inquiries from foreign nationals, posts should forward copies of the Department's form letter (Appendix III) stating that this is the reply furnished to US citizens.

Attachments:

1. Appendix I
2. Appendix II
3. Appendix III.

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APPENDIX I

1. The Festival will be manipulated by Communist agents, who will attempt to dictate the content of speeches delivered and to control discussions for their own purposes. Criticism of the Soviet Bloc will be obstructed. Communist control methods at Vienna shocked many leftist and Free World participants. Squads of Communist Festival guards actually attacked and beat up groups of delegates who carried placards reminding delegates of such incidents as the subjugation of Tibet and the Hungarian revolt. At the recent Moscow Youth Forum, the Soviet sponsors suppressed the remarks of a Belgian socialist who criticized the Soviet delay in recognizing Algeria.

2. The Finnish students and their press have taken a strong stand against the Festival. The National Union of Students of Finland (SYL) and most member groups in the Association of Youth have refused either to participate in the arrangements or execution of the Festival. The point therefore might be made discreetly that the Festival is unwelcome in Finland and the Finnish Government has been forced to agree to permit it to be held there for fear of antagonizing their powerful neighbor which attacked them in the past. Attached as an appendix is a copy of the letter of the SYL denouncing the manner in which the Festival was organized and affirming its boycott of the Festival. Also attached is a copy of the letter of the National Union of Students of Finland denouncing the manner in which the Communist IUS and WFDY arranged for the Festival to be held in Finland despite the opposition of Finnish youth. The Communists will as usual attempt falsely to brand any dissidents as instigated by the US.

3. Communist Party control officers will accompany delegations in order to assist Festival authorities in ferreting out and suppressing dissident views. (Where possible, these control officers in the various country delegations should be identified as such to the other members of the delegation, if this could be done discreetly through non-Communist organizations or through the local government.)

4. Where possible, posts may, at their discretion, use the occasion of the Festival to recall to participants the Soviet attack upon Finland

in 1939

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In 1939, the heroic resistance of the Finns, including many Finnish Communists, the colonialist theft by the Soviet Union of Finland's most valuable natural resource, the nickel mines of Petsamo, the annexation of 10 per cent of its territory, and the forced payment of huge reparations to the Soviet Union. It may be pointed out also that Finland is still under imperialistic Soviet pressure.

5. Interested youth and student groups should view with skepticism claims by the IUS or other Soviet affiliates behind the Festival that certain non-Communist youth groups are favorably disposed toward the Festival. The Communist managers have shown themselves capable of fabricating such "evidence," as in the recent case of an IUS circular claiming support by Union of Students of Ireland for a Communist-front tour of Ireland, and the false claim of an endorsement by Ambassador Harriman.

6. Participants may be warned that they may be misquoted or quoted out of context, to their ultimate embarrassment, in post-Festival propaganda materials published by the Communist sponsors.

7. Cost of the Festival: It is estimated that the Festival will cost \$25,000,000. This sum would go far to advance some developing country on the road to economic progress. This shows that the principal object of the Soviet Union is political control of the developing nations, not their economic progress.

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NATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS OF FINLAND

SYL NEWS LETTER

SYL ABOUT THE VIII FESTIVAL

Suomen Ylioppilaskuntien Liitto r.y.
Mannerheimintie 5 C
Helsinki, Finland

III/1960/December

In order to correct certain misunderstandings about the attitude of the National Union of Students of Finland in connection with the VIII Festival of Youth and Students, sponsored by the World Federation of Democratic Youth and International Union of Students, the National Union of Students of Finland gives the following statement.

During 1959 and up to October 1960 the representatives of SYL were informed on a number of occasions that there was a great probability that the VIII Festival of Youth and Students might take place in Helsinki in 1962. For the first time these rumours were affirmed semi-officially after the meeting of the initiating group of the VIII Festival in Stockholm, Sweden, in October.

No invitation was extended to the Council of Finnish Youth Organizations or the National Union of Students of Finland and therefore they had no opportunity to express their views in this matter at the meeting.

After the meeting a delegation authorized by the meeting to investigate the possibilities of arranging the Festival in Helsinki, arrived here. They requested an audience with the Prime Minister, but made no efforts to contact the Council of Finnish Youth Organizations or the National Union of Students during the five-day wait. The delegation asked the Prime Minister for permission to hold the Festival in Finland. The Prime Minister, in his published reply, stated briefly that it is the traditional policy of the Finnish Government not to interfere in international congresses which are organized by non-governmental organizations. There would therefore be no objection against holding the Festival in Finland, as the matter concerned only Finnish Youth organizations, not the government. It was not until after this discussion that the delegation asked for an opportunity to state its views to the Council of Finnish Youth Organizations and the National Union of Students. This procedure, where the consultation of youth and student organizations took place only after the contact with governmental authorities indicated that the delegation considered the opinions of youth and students to be of secondary importance. This is

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difficult to understand since, in case a negative reply would have been given by the representative youth organizations, there would have been no reason to apply for permission to hold the Festival in Helsinki.

The representatives of SYL met the delegation and informed them about the stand taken by SYL on the issue of the Festival. This negative attitude had already been communicated to WFDY and IUS, the sponsors of the Festival, and was already familiar to the delegation since SYL sent to the initiating group meeting in Stockholm a copy of the letters addressed at an earlier stage to the WFDY and IUS. Before the members of this group left Finland, they were informed quite explicitly that SYL would not participate in the preparations for the Festival in any way. The Council of the Finnish Youth Organizations also decided not to participate in the preparations for the Festival, nor in the Festival itself. It is important to note that the Council of Finnish Youth Organizations is the only body in Finland claiming to represent the youth of Finland nationally and internationally and is recognized as a representative body also by the Finnish Government as well as by foreign national and international organizations, e.g. WFDY. It is also important to remember that the National Union of Students of Finland is also the only organization claiming to be the National Union of Students and is recognized by ISC, IUS and a number of national unions of students as well as by the Finnish Government.

In spite of the negative attitude of these major organizations, representing youth in general and the students in particular, the initiating group, according to their statement given to the Finnish Press Agency STT, found Helsinki to be a suitable site for the Festival. This has later been confirmed by several participants of the IUS congress held in Baghdad in October 1960. Finally Mrs. Hertta Kuusinen, Chairman of the Parliamentary Group of the Democratic Union of Finnish People, announced in her speech delivered at the celebration of the 15th Anniversary of WFDY in Helsinki on December 11th, 1960, according to the account in the newspaper "Kansan Uutiset," an organ of the Democratic Union of Finnish People and the Finnish Communist Party, that "it may be possible to hold the Festival in Finland. - Finnish rightist circles seem to be worried because of this. Therefore it is in order to ask whether their system is so weak that it would collapse if the youth of various countries came here to dance and compete. We would like very much to show our country and inspire the youth of the world to act with increased energy for the cause of peace." SYL fully agrees that the cause of peace is to be furthered. It was, however, some difficulty in understanding why all those opposing the idea of having the Festival in Finland are in this context labelled as "rightists." This is very difficult to understand since youth organizations representing every political party in Finland, where there are no banned parties, are affiliated to the Council of Finnish Youth organizations, which quite naturally reflects the views of the youth organizations in a democratic spirit.

We want

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We want to stress once more that when deciding not to participate in the preparations of the Festival, SYL has only followed its traditional policy of refraining from participation in events which are partisan, of a predominantly political nature, or controversial. It is quite obvious that the Festival falls into this category. We have the right to expect that the attitude of the two organizations representing the youth and the students of Finland with unchallenged authority is respected by the organizers of the Festival. Our decision is a result of democratic procedure, therefore we cannot see how it is possible to ignore it without ignoring the true democratic spirit on which this decision is based.

* * * * *

First Festival sponsored by World Federation of Democratic Youth and International Union of Students in Prague 1947.

Second Festival in Budapest 1949, third in East-Berlin 1951, fourth in Bucharest 1953, fifth in Warsaw 1955, sixth in Moscow 1957, seventh in Vienna 1959.

1959-1960 rumours about the festival from various sources.

September 1960: President of the IUS Jiri Pelikan inquires Finnish student leaders on their way home from Klosters via Prague about their opinion about holding the VIII Festival in Finland.

October 1st, 1960: Meeting of the initiating group of the Festival in Stockholm. SYL sends this meeting a letter informing the meeting about its negative attitude towards the Festival.

October 10th, 1960: A delegation authorized by the Stockholm meeting arrives in Helsinki to study possibilities of organizing the Festival in Finland.

October 14th, 1960: The Prime Minister of Finland, Dr. V. J. Sukselainen gives the delegation an audience informing that the Festival is not a business of the Government, but of youth organizations. There would be no governmental restrictions against any youth event in Finland.

October 14th, 1960: Some members of the delegation discuss with representatives of SYL and are again informed about SYL's negative stand towards playing host to the Festival.

October 17th, 1960: Discussions with the representatives of SYL continue. The negative attitude is reaffirmed.

October 17th

October 17th, 1960: Some members of the delegation meet representatives of the presidium of the Council of Finnish Youth Organizations. The delegation is informed of the doubts raised among several Finnish youth organizations.

November 8th, 1960: The Executive of the Council of Finnish Youth Organizations decides that the Council will not participate in the preparations of the Festival nor in the Festival itself.

November 26th, 1960: The delegation of SYL, representing proportionally all local student unions in Finland, approves unanimously the attitude of SYL Executive in the Festival issue.

15 March 1962

SUBJECT: Sino-Soviet Bloc Persons and Yugoslavs Playing an Important Role in Organizing and Controlling the Eighth World Festival of Youth and Students International Preparatory Activities as of February 1962

Listed alphabetically below by country and then by surname are persons from the Sino-Soviet bloc and Yugoslavs who, as of February 1962, were known to have played an important role in the international preparatory activities for the Eighth World Festival of Youth and Students scheduled to be held in Helsinki, 27 July - 5 August 1962. For other details concerning these persons, see the general alphabetic listing, attached.

Bulgaria

DRAMALIEV, Lubomir Kirilov
GANCEV (aka GANCHEV, GANNEV and TSHTSCHEV), Stefan Blagoev
SLAVTSCHEV (aka SLAVTSCHEV), I. Peter

Communist China

CHIEN Li-jen
CHU Liang
KUEI Liang-chung (may be identical with LIANG Hung-kuei)

Czechoslovakia

BAROCH, Bedrich
PELIKAN, Jiri
VOLOMEC (aka VOLEMEC, Josef)

Germany (East)

BAREK, K.H.
JUNGHAUS (aka JUNGHANS), Karl
LAMBERZ, Werner Andreas
MEUSCHKE, Hans
RAMPACH, Rudolf
RODL (aka ROEDL), Helmut
WEISSBACK, Oskar Rolf

Hungary

BENKE, Laszlo
BIRO, Mihaly
CABELLO, Marie Therese (Spanish refugee now resident in Hungary)
FABIAN, Tibor
FARKAS, Erwin
KOLONITS, Lajos
LACASA (aka LATORRE), Ernesto (Spanish refugee now resident in Hungary)
MARTINEZ, Marie Louise
PERJESI, Laszlo
PRANDLER, Arpad
SZAKALA (aka SZAKALI), Jozsef

Korea (North)

RYN HAI YUNG

Mongolia

KHUSNAM, L.
OCHIRBAL, O.H.

Poland

ADAMSKI, Wieslaw
GORNICKI, Jan (aka GORNIOKI)

15 March 1962

KINECKI, Victor
LASZECKI, Karol
TEJCHMA, Josef

Rumania

BALAS, Yolanda
BRATESCU, Stanciu
FIOREA, Vasile

USSR

CHEVSHENKO (aka SHEVSHENKO) Vladislav G.
KONOVALOV, Boris Ivanovitch
LIVENTSEV, Nikolai
MILIUKHIN, Pavel
MUSAKO, Ludvig
RESHEPOV, Pyotr
SILIN, Evgeni
TUMANOV, Josef
VOSHININ (aka VOSCHININ), Nikolai
ZUBKOV (aka ZOUBKOV), Ivan

Yugoslavia

MIRKOVIC, Bovuoje
PEROVIC, Latinka

15 March 1962

**SUBJECT: Africans Playing an Important Role in Organizing and Controlling
the Eighth World Festival of Youth and Students International
Preparatory Activities as of February 1962**

Listed alphabetically below by country and then by surname are Africans who, as of February 1962, were known to have played an important role in the international preparatory activities for the Eighth World Festival of Youth and Students scheduled to be held in Helsinki, Finland, 27 July - 5 August 1962. For other details concerning these persons, see the general alphabetic listing, attached.

Algeria

BAGHLI, Djelloul

Egypt

AMIN, Mohammed

Ghana

QUARCOO, Benjamin Adafio
STEPHENS, Rev. Jacob Stanley

Guinea

CAMARA, Aboubacar
WOLIBO, Doukoue (aka Guy WOLIBO and Wolibo DOUKOUE or DOUKOURE)

Mali

ASSANE, Guindo
BADARA Fall, Alioune

Morocco

AMROUK, Ahmed
AWAR, Abdelkader (aka Awab ABDELKADER)
EL-FASSI, Mohammed
MAWFIQ, Mustapha

Senegal

BARA (aka BARRA), Lo Cheik (aka Cheik Bara IO and Bara Lo CHEIK)
DIALLA, Siradou
DIOP, Babacar
JATTA, Jean
SECK, Boubacar
TOURE, Abou Eloabu

Somaliland

HUSAYN (aka HUSSEIN), Abdi Abdala

Sudan

GAAFAR, Mahmoud Babiker

Tunisia

BENNGOUR, Ahmed
CHTOUROU, Ahmed

15 March 1962

SUBJECT: Near Easterners Playing an Important Role in Organizing and Controlling the Eighth Festival of Youth and Students International Preparatory Activities as of February 1962

Listed alphabetically below by country and then by surname are Near Easterners who, as of February 1962, were known to have played an important role in the international preparatory activities for the Eighth World Festival of Youth and Students scheduled to be held in Helsinki, Finland, 27 July - 5 August 1962. For other details concerning these persons, see the general alphabetic listing, attached.

Iraq

HUSAYN (aka HUSSEIN), Nuri Abdul Razzaq (aka N.A. RAZZAQ)
TAWFIQ, Dara al-Salihi (aka Dara Tawfiq al-SALIHI)

Israel

ROSULIO, Daniel

Jordan

EL-KHALIDI, Ahmad

Lebanon

CHAMMAI, Hanna

15 March 1962

SUBJECT: Asians and Australian Playing an Important Role in Organizing and Controlling the Eighth World Festival of Youth and Students International Preparatory Activities as of February 1962

Listed alphabetically below by country and then by surname are Asians and/or Australians who, as of February 1962, were known to have played an important role in the international preparatory activities for the Eighth World Festival of Youth and Students scheduled to be held in Helsinki, Finland 27 July - 5 August 1962. For other details concerning these persons, see the general alphabetic listing, attached.

Australia

DAYKIN, Ian Frank

Cambodia

CAR TANG LOON
TOUCH, Kim

Ceylon

ISHAK, Mohamed Haleem
MUTTETUWEGAME, Sarath

India

GUPTA, Sukumar
MAJUMDER, Sukhendhu
MAJUMDER, Satish
NAVTEJ, Singh
STRACEY, Patrick Donald

Indonesia

MARGONO, Gumowidjojo
SUROSO, Dr. Djayeng (aka Yalaya SUROSO)

Japan

HATSUOKA, Shoichiro
HIJIKATA, Yohei
ISHII, Yasuo
KAMIYA, Haruo
NISHIZAWA, Shunichi
TAKEBE, Okio (or Akio)

Laos

PHANOUVENG, fnu

15. March 1962

SUBJECT: Free Europeans and North Americans Playing an Important Role in Organizing and Controlling the Eighth World Festival of Youth and Students International Preparatory Activities as of February 1962

Listed alphabetically below by country and then by surname are Free Europeans and North Americans who, as of February 1962, were known to have played an important role in the international preparatory activities for the Eighth World Festival of Youth and Students scheduled to be held in Helsinki, Finland, 27 July - 5 August 1962. For other details concerning these persons, see the general alphabetic listing attached.

Austria

HOLLITSCHER, Prof.

Belgium

BERNARD, Henri
VANDERBORGHT, Michel

Cyprus

CHRISTOFINIS, Donis

Denmark

EMMANGEL, fru (probably Bodil Leth EMMANGEL)
HANSEN, Margit

Finland

AITIO, Paavo
ALENIUS, Dr. Ele Allen
ARVELO, Ritva
ASVIK, Toivo
BJORKQVIST, Pjalar
ENGLUND, Einar
GRONVALL, Sven
HAMMINEN, Olavi
HEIKKILA, Antti
HEIKKORAINEN, Kauko
HUTTUNEN, Leo
HYVONEN, Anna-Liisa
HYVONEN, Paavo
IKONEN, Arvo
IVERSEN, Prof. Felix
JARVINEN, Vilja
KAPIO, Ritva
KASPIO, Allan
KOSKI, Lahja
KOSONEN, I.
LAINE, Kaspio
LINCOLN, Pentti
LOMAN, Rolf
MANNI, Tarmo
MELTTI, Vaino
NICKUL, Karl
PACKALEN, Gunnar
ROSKOLAINEN, Olavi
SALAMA, Tarmo
SAARIKOSKI, Pentti
SAIO, Arvo
SALONEN, Eero

SALONEN, Pauli
SIVEN, Beryck
TATTARI, Vaino
TIEKSO, Anna-Liisa
TUONIKOSKI, Marjatta
TURPENEINEN, Martti
UITTO, Jorma
VAINO, Kerttu
VALITALO, Heikki
VALTONEN, Oiva
VASKARI, Raija
VIRE-TUONINEN, Mirjan

France

BINNOUX, Jacques
BINNOUX, Mirelle
DUBAST, Roger Andre
ECHARD, Christian
ECKENHAUSEN, Frederick Wilhelm
GAJER (aka GAILLER), fru
GARCIAS, Jean
GREGORI, Jeannine, Laura
LARQUIER, Andre
LEIX, Claude
MAJEWski, Henri
NAPOLEONI, Rene
NICOLAS, Ferdinand R.
ORBICHOE, Claire
RUEG, Michelle
SOULA, Georgy
THOMAS, Rene
~~THOMAS~~ (aka THOMAS), Andre
WEIL-CUREIL, Andre Pierre
WELTHOFF, Lacha
ZAJMERN, Jeannie Maria

Germany (West)

KOCH, Hans Dieter
RODL, Helmut

Great Britain

HOBDAy, Michael Peter

Greece

KAKOYANNIA, Athanasios
KOTHRIS, Emmanuel

Iceland

MAGNUSSON, Jan

Italy

BALZAMO, Vincenzo
BARIONA, Mario
DALL 'OGLIA, Marino
IORI, Ciro
MILITELLO, Giacinto
PIERALLI, Piero
ROSSI, Armand

Norway

AAREBROT, Arnulf
SVENDSEN, Per

Spain (Spanish exiles in Hungary)

CABELLO, Marie Therese
LACASA (aka LATORRE), Ernesto
MARTINEZ, Marie Louise

Sweden

ANDERSSON, Otto Ingemar
BERGSTARUP, B. B.
DAHLANIUS, Gunnar
HAGEL, Rolf
LINDAHL, Carl
MARKLUND, Ivar
PARLAND, Thomas

Switzerland

ROLLOFFSEN, Herman

Canada

BANDIAN, Christoph Herbert
JALA, Thomas
MORRIS, Thomas Llewellyn

United States of America

SCHUBERT, Walter

15 March 1962

SUBJECT: Latin American Persons Playing an Important Role in Organizing and Controlling the Eighth World Festival of Youth and Students International Preparatory Activities as of February 1962

Listed alphabetically below by country and then by surname are Latin Americans who, as of February 1962, were known to have played an important role in the international preparatory activities for the Eighth World Festival of Youth and Students scheduled to be held in Helsinki, Finland, 27 July - 5 August 1962. For other details concerning these persons, see the general alphabetic listing, attached.

Argentina

BURELLI, Gokar
ELEM, Domingo Gilberto
FUKS, Miguel Ignacio
MELENDEZ, Fermin Luis
MORELLI, Ramon Carlos
SALGADO, Hector

Brazil

CAVALCANTE, Jose Bezerra
LINDBERGH, Farias
MAYER (aka MEYER), Karl Fritz Otto
RIBEIRO, Ivan De Otero
SANTANA, Jarbas
SOBRINHO, Antonio Esteven de Lima
SROULEVICH, Nei (or Zed)

British West Indies

PATTERSON, Shirley

Chile

RIOS Espinosa, Gustavo
ROJO, Emilio
TAPIA, Jorge Valdez
VALDES Bastias, Carlos Patricio

Colombia

ANDRADE, Marcelle
ANDRADE, Ramiro
BUSTOS Estevan, Luis Antonio
ESQUERRA, Louis

Cuba

HERNANDEZ, Eddy
IGLESIAS, Col. Joel
MAS Martinez, Joaquin
PENALVER, Francisco
RIVERO, Adolfo
RODRIGUEZ, Andres
SAURON, Claudio L.

French Guiana

HO TEN YOU, Joseph

Mexico

GOMEZ, Alfredo
VELA, Luciano

15 March 1962

Venezuela

ALVAREZ Ibarra, Pedro Francisco
ARTEAGA Gouverneur, Alberto
BAYARDO Sardi, Luis
CAMUS - GALIEGO, Rafael
MADRID, Gerardo
URBINA, Antonio

15 March 1962

SUBJECT: Alphabetic Listing of Persons Playing an Important Role in Organizing and Controlling the Eighth World Festival of Youth and Students International Preparatory Activities as of February 1962

Listed alphabetically below by surname and nationality in four appropriate groups are individuals who, as of February 1962, were known to be working on, or to have been engaged in, international preparations for the Eighth World Festival of Youth and Students scheduled to be held in Helsinki, 27 July - 5 August 1962.

(1) Denotes individual who is, or has been, an official or functionary of the International Union of Students (IUS) in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

(2) Denotes individual who is, or has been, an official or functionary of the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY) in Budapest, Hungary.

(3) Denotes individual who is, or has been, an official or functionary of a Communist or Communist-front organization.

(4) Denotes individual who has had prior experience in organizing world youth festivals or other mass propaganda events for the IUS and WFDY.

(?) Denotes individual may or may not qualify.

I. Current members of the Permanent Commission (PC) who work full-time on preparations for the Eighth Festival in Helsinki, when not traveling in its behalf:

ANDERSSON, Otto Ingemar (2,3,4)	Sweden
ARTEAGA Gouverneur, Alberto	Venezuela
ARVELO, Ritva (3)	Finland
BAROCH, Bedrich (2, 3, 4)	Czechoslovakia
BINNOUX, Jacques (?)	France
BINOUX, Mirelle (?)	France
GAVALCANTE, Jose Bezerra (3)	Brazil
CHAMMAI, Hanna (?)	Lebanon
DRAMALIEV, Lubomir Kirilov (1,3,4)	Bulgaria
ELEM, Domingo Gilberto (3)	Argentina
ENGLUND, Einar	Finland
FABIAN, Tibor (2,3,4)	Hungary
FARKAS, Erwin (2,3,4)	Hungary
GAJER (aka GAILLER), Jean (?)	France
GARCIAS, Jean (2,3,4)	France
GREGORI, Jeanine Laura	France
HAGEL, Rolf (3)	Sweden
HYVONEN, Paavo (3)	Finland
IORI, Ciro (2,3,4)	Italy
el-KHALIDI, Ahmad (?)	Jordan
KINECKI, Victor (2,3,4)	Poland
KONOVALOV, Boris Ivanovitch (3)	USSR
LEIX, Claude	France
LINCOLA, Pentti	Finland
LIVENTSEV, Nikolai (3)	USSR
MANTYKOSKI, Jorma	Finland
MARGONO, Gunovidjoje (2,3,4)	Indonesia
NICOLAS, Ferdinand (?)	France
NIEMENKARI, U.	Finland
NISHIZAWA, Shunichi (2,3,4)	Japan
ORBICHON, Claire (?)	France
QUARCCO, Benjamin Adafio	Ghana
RUEG, Michelle (?)	France
SAARIKOSKI, Pentti	Finland
SLAVTCHEV, I. Peter (2,3,4)	Bulgaria
SUROSO, Dr. Djayeng (aka Yalsya SUROSO)	Indonesia
VALITALO, Heikki (3)	Finland

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II. PC Members who had worked in Helsinki on preparations for the Eighth Festival but who have returned home, or to work at the headquarters of WFDY and IUS:

AMIN, Mohammed	Egypt
AMROUK Ahmed	Morocco
BADARA Fall, Alioune (3)	Mali
BARIONA, Mario (2,4)	Italy
BURELLI, Gokar Gokar	Argentina
CABELLO, Marie Therese (2,3,4)	Spain-Hungary
CAMUS-GALLEGOS, Rafael	Venezuela
CHEVCHENKO (aka SHEVSHENKO, Vladislav G.)	USSR
CHU Liang (2,3,4)	Communist China
DALL 'OGLIA, Marino	Italy
DAYKIN, Ian Frank (3)	Australia
ECHARD, Christian (2,3,4)	France
ESQUERRA, Louis	Colombia
GOMEZ, Alfredo	Mexico
GORNICKI (aka GORNICKI), Jan (3)	Poland
GUPTA, Sukumar (3)	India
HUSAYN, Nuri Abdul Razzaq (aka N.A. RAZZAQ)	Canada
JALA, Thomas Michael (2,3,4)	Senegal
JATTA, Jean	Japan
KAMIYA, Haruo (3)	Germany
KOCH, Hans Dieter	Hungary
KOLONITS, Lajos (2,3,4)	Spain-Hungary
MARTINEZ, Marie Louise (2,3,4)	Indonesia
MARGONO, Gunowidjojo (2,3,4)	Brazil
MAYER (aka MEYER), Karl Fritz Otto	East Germany
MEUSCHKE, Hans (3)	Italy
MILITELIO, Giacinto	France
NICOLAS, Ferdinand (?)	Italy
PIERALLI, Piero (2,3,4)	Hungary
PRANDLER, Arpad (1,3,4)	USSR
RESHETOV (aka RECHETOV), Pyotr (3,4)	France
RUEG, Michelle (?)	USA
SCHUBERT, Walter	Senegal
SECK, Boubacar	Bulgaria
SLAVTCHEV, I. Peter (2,3,4)	Brazil
SOBRINHO, Antonio Estevan de Lima (3)	Indonesia
SOETOJO, Arcundatha (3)	France
SOULA, Georgy	Ghana
STEPHENS, Rev. Jacob Stanley A.	Hungary
SZAKALA (aka SZAKALI), Jozsef (2,3,4)	Japan
TAKEBE, Aito	Chile
TAWFIQ, Dara al-Salihi (aka Dara Tawfiq al-SALIHI) (2,3,4)	East Germany
VALDEZ Bastias, Carlos Patricio (2,4)	Senegal
WEISSBACH, Oskar Rolf (2,3,4)	
WOLIBO, Guy (aka Wolibo DOUAOUE)	

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III. Persons who have attended one or more meetings of the Permanent Commission for the Eighth Festival in Helsinki:

AMIN, Mohammed	Egypt
AMROUK, Ahmed	Morocco
ANDERSSON, Otto Ingemar (2,3,4)	Sweden
ARTEAGA Gouverneur, Alberto	Venezuela
ARVELO, Titva (3)	Finland
BADARA Fall, Alioune	Mali
BAROCH, Bedrich (2,3,4)	Czechoslovakia
BINNOUX, Jacques	France
BINNOUX, Mirelle	France
BURELLI, Gokar	Argentina
BUSTOS Estevan, Luis Antonio	Colombia
CABELLO, Marie Therese (2,3,4)	Spain-Hungary
CAVALCANTE, Jose BEZERRA (3)	Brazil
CHEVCHENKO (aka SHEVSHENKO) Vladislav G (2,3,4)	USSR and China
CHU Liang (2,3,4)	Communist China
DAYKIN, Ian Frank (3)	Australia
DRAMALIEV, Lubomir (1,3,4)	Bulgaria
ECHARD, Christian (2,3,4)	France
ELEM, Domingo Gilberto (3)	Argentina
ENGLUND, Einar	Finland
ESQUERRA, Louis	Colombia
FABIAN, Tibor (2,3,4)	Hungary
FARKAS, Erwin (2,3,4)	Hungary
GAJER (aka GAILLER), fnu	France
GARCIAS, Jean (2,3,4)	France
GOMEZ, Alfredo	Mexico
GORNICKI (aka GORNICKI), Jan (3)	Poland
GREGORI, Jeanine Laura (?)	France
GUPTA, Sukumar	India
HAGEL, Rolf (3)	Sweden
HEIKURAINEN, Kauko (Observer)	Sweden
HOBDAV, Michael Peter (3)	Great Britain
HUSAYN (aka RAZZAQ), Nuri Abd-al Razzaq (1,3,4)	Iraq
HUITUNNEN, Leo (Observer)	Finland
HYVONEN, Anna Liisa (3)	Finland
HUVONEN, Paavo (3)	Finland
IORI, Ciro (2,3,4)	Italy
JALA, Thomas Mikhael (2,3,4)	Canada
JARVINEN, Vilja	Finland
JATTA, Jean	Senegal
KAMIYA, Haruo (3)	Japan
el-KHALIDI, Ahmad (?)	Jordan
KINECKI, Victor (2,3,4)	Poland
KOLONITS, Lajos (2,3,4)	Hungary
KONOVALOV, Boris Ivanovitch (3)	USSR
LARQUIER, Andre (Observer)	France
LEIX, Claude	France
LINCOLA, Pentti	Finland
MAHNTYKOSKI, Jorma	Finland
MAJEWSKI, Andre	France
MAJUMDER, Sukhendu (2,3,4)	India
MARGONO, Gunowidjojo (2,3,4)	Indonesia
MARTINEZ, Marie Louise (2,3,4)	Spain-Hungary
MAYER (aka MEYER), Karl Fritz Otto	Brazil
MEUSCHKE, Hans (3)	East Germany
MILITELLO, Giacinto	Italy
NICOLAS, Ferdinand R. (?)	France
NIEMENKARI, U.	Finland
NISHIZAWA, Shunichi (2,3,4)	Japan
ORBICHON, Claire (?)	France
PIERALLI, Pierre (2,3,4)	Italy
PRANDLER, Arpad (1,3,4)	Hungary
QUARCOO, Benjamin Adafio	Ghana
SAARIKOSKI, Pentti	Finland
SALO, Arbo (Observer)	Finland

SALONEN, Pauli (?)	Finland
SECK, Boubacar	Senegal
SLAVTICHEV, I. Peter (2,3,4)	Bulgaria
SOBRINHO, Antonio Estevan de Lima (3)	Brazil
SOETOJO, Arcundatha (3)	Indonesia
SOULA, Georgy (?)	France
SUROSO, Dr. Djayeng (aka Yalaya SUROSO)	Indonesia
SZAKALA (aka SZAKALI, Jozsef (2,3,4)	Hungary
TAWFIQ (aka al-SALIHI), Dara al-Salihi (2,3,4)	Iraq
VALDEZ, Bastias, Carlos Patricio (2,4)	Chile
VALITALO, Heikki (3)	Finland
WEISSBACH, Oskar Rolf (2,3,4)	East Germany
WOLIBO, Guy (aka Wolibo DOUKOUE)	Guinea

IV. Persons who have attended one or more international preparatory meetings for the Eighth Festival:

(3) Denotes individual is, or has been, an official or functionary of a Communist or Communist-front organization.

(5) Denotes individual took part in the International Preparatory Meeting for the Eighth Festival in Stockholm, 4-5 October 1960, one of the first important planning sessions.

(6) Denotes individual took part in the Constitutive Assembly of the International Preparatory Committee (IPC) for the Eighth World Youth Festival in Helsinki, 20-22 February 1961, the most important and first formal planning session. Participants may be regarded as IPC members.

(7) Denotes individual took part in the preparatory meeting for the Eighth Festival of the Nordic branch of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, which began on 21 February 1962 in Helsinki.

AAREBROT, Arnulf (3,4,7)	Norway
ADAMSKI, Wieslaw (3,4,6)	Poland
AITIO, Paavo (3,6)	Finland
ALENIUS, Dr. Ele Allen (3,4,5,6)	Finland
ALVAREZ Ibarra, Pedro Francisco (1,3,4,6)	Venezuela
ASSANE, Guindo (3,6)	Mali
ASVIK, Toivo (3,6)	Finland
AWAB, Abdelkader (aka ABDELKADER) (6)	Morocco
ANDRADE, Marcelle (5)	Colombia
ANDRADE, Ramiro (3,5)	Colombia
BAHBLI, Djelleul (aka Djellal) (6)	Algeria
BALAS, Yolanda (3,6)	Rumania
BAIZAMA, Vincenzo (2,4,5)	Italy
BANDIAN, Christoph Herbert (5)	Canada
BARA, Lo Cheik (aka LO and CHEIK) (2,3,4,6)	Senegal
BAREK, K.H. (3,6)	East Germany
BARONA, Mario (2,4,6)	Italy
BAROCH, Bedrich (2,3,4,6)	Czechoslovakia
BASHIR, Hassan Abdalla (1,3,4,6)	Kenya-Egypt-Sudan (?)
BAYARDO Sardi, Luis (2,3,4,6)	Venezuela
BENKE, Laszlo (3,5)	Hungary
BENNOUR, Ahmed (6)	Tunisia
BERGSTARUP, B.B. (Observer) (6)	Sweden
BERNARD, Henri (3,6)	Belgium
BIRO, Mihaly (2,3,4,6)	Hungary
BJORKQVIST, Fjalar (2,6,7)	Finland
BRATESCU, Stanciu (2,3,4,6)	Rumania
CAMARA, Aboubacar (3,6)	Guinea
CAR TANG LOON (6)	Cambodia
CAVALCANTE, Jose Bezerra (3)	Brazil
CHEVCHENKO, Vladislav G. (2,3,4,5,7)	USSR
CHIEN Li-jen (2,3,4,6)	Communist China
CHRISTOPHINIS, Donis (aka CHRISTOFINIS) (1,3,4,6)	Cyprus
CHTOUROU, Ahmed (6)	Tunisia
CHU Liang (2,3,4,6)	Communist China
DAHLANIUS, Gunnar (6)	Sweden
DIALLO, Siradou (3,6)	Senegal
DIOP, Babacar (3,6)	Senegal
DRAMALIEV, Lubomir Kirilov (1,3,4,5,6)	Bulgaria
DUBAST, Roger Andre (5)	France
ECHARD, Christian (2,3,4,6)	France
ECKENHAUSEN, Frederick Wilhelm (5)	France
EMMANUEL, fru (probably Bodil Leth EMANUEL) (3,7)	Denmark
EI-FASSI, MOHAMMED (6)	Morocco
FLOREA, Vasile (2,3,4,6)	Rumania
FUKS, Miguel Ignacio (3,6)	Argentina
GAAFAR, Mahmoud Babiker (2,3,4,6)	Sudan
GANCEV (aka GANCHEV and TCHISCHEV), Stefan Blagosv (3,4,6)	Bulgaria
GARCIAS, Jean (2,3,4,5,6)	France
GRONVALL, Sven (6)	Finland

HAGEL, Rolf (3,7)	Sweden
HANNINEN, Olavi (2,3,4,6,7)	Finland
HANSEN, Margit (3,6)	Denmark
HATSUOKA, Shoichiro (3,6)	Japan
HERNANDEZ, Eddy (3,6)	Cuba
HIJIKATA, Yohei (2,3,4,6)	Japan
HO TEN YOU, Joseph (6)	French Guiana
HOLLITSCHER, Prof. (3,6)	Austria
HUSAYN, Abdi Abdalla (6)	Somaliland
HUSAYN, Noori Abdul Razzaq (aka RAZZAQ) (1,3,4,6)	Iraq
HYVONEN, Anna-Liisa (3,5)	Finland
HYVONEN, Paavo (3,6)	Finland
IGLESIAS, Col. Joel (3,4,6)	Cuba
IKONEN, Arvo (3,6)	Finland
ISHAK, Mohammed Haleem (3,6)	Ceylon
ISHII, Yasuo (1,3,4,6)	Japan
JUNGHAUS (JUNGHANS), Karls (3,5)	East Germany
KAKOYANNIS, Athansos (3,6)	Greece
KAMIYA, Haruo (3,6)	Japan
KASPPIO, Allan (6)	Finland
KHUSNAM, L. (3,6)	Mongolia
KINECKI, Victor (2,3,4,5,6)	Poland
KOLONITS, LaJosa (2,3,4,5,6)	Hungary
KOSKI, Lohja (6)	Finland
KOTHRIS, Emmanuel (5,6)	Greece
KUEI Liang-chung (3,5)	Communist-China
LACASA (aka LATORRE), Ernesto (2,3,4,5)	Spain-Hungary
LAINNE, Kaspio (3,6)	Finland
LAMBERZ, Werner Andreas (2,3,4,6)	East Germany
LASZECKI, Karol (3,5)	Poland
LINDAHL, Carl (Observer) (6)	Sweden
LINDBERGH, Farias (3,6)	Brazil
MADRID, Gerardo (3,6)	Venezuela
MAGNUSSON, Jan (6)	Iceland
MAJUMDER, Satish (3,6)	India
MANNI, Tarmo (3,6)	Finland
MARKLUND, Ivar (3,6)	Sweden
MAS Martinez, Joaquim (3,6)	Cuba
MAWFIQ, Mustapha (5)	Morocco
MELENDEZ, Fermin Luis (1,3,4,6)	Argentina
MEIHTI, Vaino (6)	Finland
MILLIKEN, Pavel (3,6)	USSR
MIRKOVIC, Borvuoje (Observer) (3,6)	Yugoslavia
MORELLI, Ramon Carlos (3,6)	Argentina
MORRIS, Thomas Llewellyn (2,3,4,5,6)	Canada
MOSAKO, Ludvig (3,6)	USSR
MUMETUWEGAME, Sarath (3,6)	Ceylon
NAPOLEONI, Rene (3,6)	France
NAVTEJ, Singh (3,6)	India
NISHIZAWA, Shumichi (2,3,4,5)	Japan
OCHIRBAL, O.H. (3,6)	Mongolia
OCHOA, Victor Jose (3,6)	Venezuela
PACKALEN, Gunnar (3,6)	Finland
PARLAND, Thomas (3,7)	Sweden
PATTERSON, Shirley (6)	British West Indies
PENALVER, Francisco (2,3,4,6)	Cuba
PERJESI, Laszlo (3,6)	Hungary
PEROVIC, Latinka (Observer)(3,6)	Yugoslavia
PHANOUVENG, fnu (6)	Laos
PIERALLI, Piero (2,3,4,5,7)	Italy
POIKOLAINEN, Olavi (2,3,4,6)	Finland
QUARCOO, Benjamin Adafio (6)	Ghana
RAUPACH, Rudolf (3,6)	East Germany
RESHETOV, Pyotr (3,4,5,6)	USSR
RIBETRO, Ivan De Otero (3,6)	Brazil
RIOS Espainosa, Gustavo (6)	Chile
RIVERO, Adolfo (2,3,4,5)	Cuba

RODRIGUEZ, Andres (3,6)	Cuba
ROEDL (aka RODL), Helmut (3,4,5,6)	West Germany
ROJO, Emilio (3,6)	Chile
ROLLOFFSEN, Herman (Observer) (6)	Switzerland
ROSSI, Armand (6)	Italy
ROSULIO, Daniel (3,6)	Israel
RYN HAI YUNG (3,6)	North Korea
SALAMA, Tauno (3,6)	Finland
SALGADO, Hector (3,6)	Argentina
SALONEN, Eero (3,6)	Finland
SANTANA, Jarbas (3,6)	Brazil
SAURON, Claudio L. (3,6)	Cuba
SILIN, Evgeni (3,6)	USSR
SROULEVICH, Nei (or Zed) (3,6)	Brazil
STEPHENS, Rev. Jacob Stanley (4,5)	Ghana
STRACEY, Patrick Donald (5)	India
SVENSEN, fnu (probably Per SVENDSEN) (3,7)	Norway
TAKEBE, Okio (or Akio) (5)	Japan
TAPIA, Jorge Valdez (6)	Chile
TATTARI, Vaino (6)	Finland
TEJCHMA, Josef (3,5)	Poland
THOMAS, Rene (5)	France
THOMAZO, Andre (6)	France
TIEKSO, Anna-Liisa (3,6)	Finland
TOUCH, Kim (6)	Cambodia
TOURE Abou Eloabu (3,6)	Senegal
TUMANOV, Josef (3,6)	USSR
TUOMIKOSKI, Marjatta (6)	Finland
TURPENEINEN, Martti (6)	Finland
URBINA, Antonio (3,6)	Venezuela
VAINIO, Kerttu (6)	Finland
VALDES Bastias, Carlos Patricio (2,3,4,5,6)	Chile
VALTONEN, Oiva (3,6)	Finland
VANDERBORGHT, Michel (3,6)	Belgium
VASKURI, Raija (3,6)	Finland
VELA, Luciano (3,6)	Mexico
VIRE-TUOMINEN, Mirjam (3,6)	Finland
VOLOMEC, Josef (3,6)	Czechoslovakia
VOSHININ (aka VOSCHININ), Nikolai (3,4,6)	USSR
WEIL-CUREIL, Andre Pierre (5)	France
WEISSVACH, Oskar Rolf (2,3,4,6)	East Germany
WELTHOFF, Lacha (5)	France
ZAJDENR, Jeanine Maria (5)	France
ZUBKOV, Ivan (3,4,6)	USSR