



The Scale of Communist External Propoganda in 1967

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THE SCALE OF COMMUNIST EXTERNAL PROPAGANDA IN 1967

This memorandum supersedes that issued under the same title on 12 April, 1967. It covers the whole of 1967 (at the cost of some overlapping) with some supplementary information for the first two months of 1968. The memorandum contains a summary of the main types of Communist propaganda, with an account of current developments. The statistical and other factual information on which this account is based is summarised in the attached tables. Every effort has been made to obtain accurate information for these tables, but much of it is drawn from overt Communist sources, which are prone both to exaggeration and to concealment. The memorandum covers technical co-operation only in information matters; the wider aspects of technical and development aid are not included.

2. During 1967 the divisions in the Communist world grew greater, with a corresponding decrease in uniformity in Communist propaganda. The dispute between the Soviet Union and China was particularly acrimonious, and led both to increases in propaganda aimed at each other and to greater preoccupation with the dispute in propaganda directed elsewhere. The propaganda aimed at Latin America revealed the differences in tactics between the U.S.S.R. and Cuba. The Cubans urged armed guerilla operations to overthrow all existing regimes; the Russians promoted political penetration both through the orthodox Communist parties and through improved relations with selected governments. In Eastern Europe the Rumanian attitude to West Germany and the Arab/Israeli war set them apart, but the other Warsaw Pact countries, of which Czechoslovakia and East Germany are the most active overseas, supported the Soviet Union during this period.

3. The most strenuous activity in Communist propaganda was directed at the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The Soviet Union, with East European support, increased their activities in all fields. The Soviet Union devotes greater resources to propaganda activities and has a much wider coverage than the other Communist countries involved. The Chinese slightly reduced both the bulk and variety of their material, but were conspicuous for the militancy and even violence of their activities, such as the forcible distribution of badges with the portrait of Chairman Mao in Burma, Ceylon, and Zambia, which were not always welcome to the recipient countries. The Cubans, though they reduced their external broadcasting, launched a number of new propaganda publications.

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4. The prevailing theme of this propaganda was the struggle against imperialism. Particular emphasis was given to Viet-Nam and the Arab/Israeli war, both represented as brutal examples of imperialism and part of a world-wide imperialist conspiracy. The Soviet Union made particular efforts to establish this propaganda line in the Middle East following the June war. Most of the accusations were directed at the United States. But Britain was specifically attacked for policies in Southern Africa, Aden and the Persian Gulf and for association with the Americans elsewhere, particularly in Viet-Nam and the Middle East. The defence cuts announced in January 1968 were dismissed by the Russians as insincere gestures which left us more subservient to the United States than ever; though the Chinese saw them as the final collapse of imperial power. The aim of all this propaganda was to condemn and undermine Western policies in the eyes of the third world and to increase the influence of the Communist powers with these countries.

5. Much propaganda from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe was devoted to the 50th Anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution of 1917. Great efforts were made to obtain wide recognition for this event; and there were accusations, first made after the defection of Svetlana Stalin, of a concerted campaign by the West to sabotage the celebrations. In the event, there was extensive usage of Soviet material on the anniversary, but fairly little spontaneous comment, and much of that was critical.

Broadcasting (Tables 1 and 2)

6. International broadcasting by the Soviet Union recorded increases to all areas of the world, notably to South and South-East Asia, the Middle East and Africa. New languages were added for South Asia and Latin America - and, in March 1968, for Rhodesia. A greater proportion of the total was allocated to Radio Peace and Progress, a separate service of Moscow Radio set up in 1964 to broadcast to the developing countries, and constituted as a "public" organisation, formally separate from the government apparatus. In fact, Radio Peace and Progress is closely controlled by the party, and differs only from Moscow Radio in that its broadcasts are more outspoken and inflammatory. Radio Peace and Progress broadcasts to India during 1967 provoked strong attacks in the Indian Parliament, followed by official protests from the Indian Government (though this did not prevent new advances by Novosti - see paragraph 8). The Chinese increased their broadcasting to South and South East Asia. But by far the greatest increase for both countries was in broadcasts in Chinese by the Russians (now at 157 hours per week) and in Russian by the Chinese (213 hours per week, more than half of all their broadcasts to Europe). These broadcasts are marked by passages of sustained and picturesque invective. Much of the Russian broadcasting is in the hands of Radio Peace and Progress. The Chinese broadcasts are normally jammed by the Russians, and at times during 1967 the Chinese sought to evade this by the curious expedient of playing their tapes backwards. East European broadcasting increased only slightly overall; but Albanian broadcasts almost doubled during the year, and gained strength from more powerful transmitters supplied by the Chinese. Cuban broadcasting has declined and programmes for Africa stopped altogether in May 1967. In January 1968, Havana Radio began relaying broadcasts in English from Hanoi to America and Europe. The "Voice of the Iraqi People" broadcast by Iraqi Communists from Eastern Europe ceased without warning in February 1968, claiming that 'encouraging conditions' in Iraq made them superfluous.

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News and Press Agencies (Tables 3 and 4)

7. All Communist countries operate state-controlled news agencies, the most important being the Soviet agency, Tass, and the Chinese agency, N.C.N.A., both of which have a world-wide network of correspondents. The East European, Cuban and other agencies are less widely distributed; the most active are C.T.K. (Czechoslovakia), A.D.N. (East Germany) and Tanyug (Yugoslavia). In addition to Communist government news agencies, the South Viet-Nam National Liberation Front operates the 'Liberation Press Agency', and the Pathet Lao established an agency in January 1968. The Soviet Press agency A.P.N. (Novosti), which produces feature articles and translations, also has a world-wide coverage; like Radio Peace and Progress, it claims non-governmental status, but is under close party control. Similar Press agencies have been set up in Poland (Interpress in 1966) and Bulgaria (Sofia Press in 1967), but are not yet active. These news and Press agencies are concerned with the dissemination of the Communist version of the news. Though they admit they cannot keep up with the more efficient Western agencies, their services are offered at much lower cost and they do not press for payment. Where possible, they try to establish co-operation agreements with other agencies or government departments in the recipient countries. They normally operate under the protection of their respective embassies, and their members are known to assist in intelligence activities and political subversion, for which they are well placed.

8. During 1967, the Soviet and East European agencies enlarged their area of activity, Novosti in particular signing an important agreement with the Indian Press and Information Bureau. But Novosti and C.T.K. representatives, with a Pravda correspondent, were expelled from Ghana for subversion in May 1967; and another Novosti correspondent was expelled from Kenya in February 1968, and the Nairobi office was closed. The Chinese were set back by the closure of the N.C.N.A. offices in Burma and Tunisia, and by the cancellation of a co-operation agreement by Cambodia. The militant nature of Chinese propaganda also led to N.C.N.A. being involved in violent clashes in Britain, Iraq, Mongolia and Hong Kong. (The Chinese in their turn expelled Pravda, C.T.K. and Tanyug correspondents from Peking.)

Foreign Language Publishing (Tables 5 and 6)

9. Most Communist countries are active in the publication both of magazines and books intended for distribution abroad. The Soviet Union leads the field in this, with 40 foreign language magazines in up to 25 languages, produced by the Novosti Publishing House. They mostly consist of lavishly illustrated articles about conditions in the Soviet Union, but some are more serious papers with a heavier propaganda content. Many of these magazines are published in the Soviet Union, but increasingly the Russians try to secure publication and distribution in the recipient countries of magazines tailored to local audiences. In 1967 new magazines were launched in Latin America, East and West Africa and Pakistan. In particular, Novosti signed an agreement in 1967 with the Daily Mirror Newspapers for the publication and distribution of the English version of Sputnik, a magazine modelled on the Readers' Digest, first launched late in 1966. The first issues published by the Daily Mirror appeared in November 1967, but since then circulation seems to be falling. Other Communist countries produce magazines of the same type. The Eastern European countries have two or three magazines apiece, some specifically

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aimed at developing countries. China now produces six, two less than were offered in 1966. The North Viet-Nameese also offer six and the North Koreans eight. Cuba launched two new ones called Revolution and Science and Revolution and Culture at the end of 1967.

10. Book publishing is extensively carried out by foreign-language publishing houses in Communist countries. There are several such houses in Moscow which publish large numbers both of technical books and works with more ideological content in up to 40 languages. The Russians are making special efforts in India. The main activity of the Chinese is through the Peking Foreign Languages Publishing House (supplemented by other more specialised houses) which gives special emphasis to the Works of Chairman Mao and the Red Guard Hand-book (in red plastic cover) of Mao's Thoughts. Chinese material was banned or restricted in 1967 by a number of governments. Book publishing by Cuba is expanding through La Editora Publishing House.

11. The books are distributed abroad through government-controlled distribution agencies: Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga for the Soviet Union, Guozi Shudian for China. Overseas publication is also arranged by contract with these organisations. The books are usually sold at very low cost and provided to booksellers "on a sale or return" basis; they are also widely presented to libraries and reading rooms.

Technical Co-operation (Table 7)

12. Communist countries also seek to extend their influence over local information media through technical co-operation arrangements, particularly in broadcasting and television, films, printing and journalism. This is chiefly done by formal co-operation agreements with governments of developing countries involving exchange of information material and expertise, and often the provision of equipment and training. The Soviet Union is the most energetic in this field and during 1967 made particular progress in the Middle East, supported by their East European partners, chiefly East Germany and Czechoslovakia. A new development this year was the conclusion of tourism agreements with Middle Eastern countries.

13. China made no new undertakings in this field. Cuba established broadcasting co-operation with Guinea, possibly to offset the ending of their own broadcasts to Africa, and North Korea made similar agreements with Mali and the Congo (Brazzaville).

Front Organisations (Tables 8 and 9)

14. A great deal of Communist propoganda is disseminated through a series of international non-governmental organisations. These are ostensibly neutral bodies aimed at specific sections of society, such as trade unions or lawyers. But, in fact, they are controlled and directed by the Communist powers, who seek to extend their influence behind this front of neutrality. The largest and the most important group are those directed from Moscow, such as the World Council of Peace (W.C.P.) and the World Federation of Trade Unions. These organisations have been particularly active during 1967 in support of the Communist position on Viet-Nam; the W.C.P. has helped to co-ordinate joint demonstrations and meetings with

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non-Communist groups in many countries via the Stockholm Conference Liaison Committee, an ostensibly non-aligned body which it dominates.

15. The extent of Communist control of these organisations has gradually become known over the years, but was made blatantly clear by the Chinese, who until the end of 1966, carried their ideological battle with the Russians into almost every international meeting, publicly condemning the organisations as Moscow's puppets. Since early 1967, they have played no part in these organisations though there has been no official break. Chinese efforts to set up rival organisations directed from Peking have been very unsuccessful and only two are active at all.

16. During 1966 Cuba promoted a third series of front organisations based in Havana aimed at furthering their ideas of violent revolution in and outside Latin America. Their activities in 1967 and early 1968, including the first conference of the Latin American Solidarity Organisation, were well publicised, but were opposed by many of the orthodox Communist parties in Latin America.

17. On a national scale the Communist countries tried to promote bilateral friendship societies, again ostensibly without political content, but in fact, under Communist domination and intended as vehicles for Communist propaganda. In many non-Communist countries these friendship societies operate in competition with bilateral associations set up through government channels.

Students (Tables 10 and 11)

18. Although students are only indirectly involved in the Communist propaganda effort, they are covered briefly by this memorandum in the absence of a separate paper.

19. The Soviet Union and the East European countries offer scholarships and technical training to nationals of developing countries on a large scale, but this does not approach the facilities offered by Western governments. During 1967/68 there were about 40,000 students studying in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, of which about 27,500 came from developing countries and about 12,500 from other Communist countries including Viet-Nam and Cuba. Of this total, 24,000 were studying in the Soviet Union and about 4,000 apiece in Czechoslovakia and East Germany. (By comparison there were about 190,000 overseas students in Western countries, including (in 1966/67) 73,400 in Britain.)

20. In October 1966 all foreign students were expelled from China. Since then only a very few seem to have been admitted, and reports during 1967 refer only to small groups of students from Burma and the Congo (Brazzaville) and single students of other nationalities. Information about students in Cuba is also scanty, though there have been definite offers of scholarships to the Congo (Brazzaville) and reports of students from other Latin American countries.

21. Most of the students in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe are taking a wide variety of technical courses, but these always include a large, often unwelcome, amount of political instruction. Many students from these countries return home with complaints of racial prejudices, poor living conditions and restriction of freedom. There is also dissatisfaction with the academic standards in

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these countries which are often lower than those in Western countries; in fact, most students from developing countries accept scholarships from Communist countries only after having failed to obtain places in the West. However, a number of countries has now officially agreed to equate Soviet degrees with the degrees awarded by their own local universities. There is also growing awareness among governments of developing countries of the political implications of education in Communist countries. Several of these governments, including India, Ceylon, Tanzania and Nigeria now insist on being consulted about the selection of students for courses.

Cost of Communist Propaganda Activities

22. No figures are ever revealed by Communist countries of the cost of their propaganda activities, and there is not the evidence available to support even the vaguest estimate. But it is beyond question that Communist governments devote a much higher proportion of their resources to external information activities than Western governments do. The sums spent by the Russians in particular must be prodigious - much greater than the expenditure by the Americans or ourselves.

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TABLE 1

INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES 1967

Figures are for December 1967; figures in brackets are for December 1966.

	USSR	Eastern Europe ³	Yugoslavia	China	Albania	Cuba	North Viet-Nam	North Korea
Total Programme ¹ hours per week	1588 (1415)	1239 (1205)	76 (81)	1331 (1103)	382 (200)	301 (344)	157 ⁸ (160)	483 (483)
Total Languages	72 (69)	26 (n.a) ⁹	8 (n.a)	33 (33)	15 (n.a)	8 (11)	9 (n.a)	7 (n.a)
Hours per week ² by region:								
Europe	394 (370)	660 392 (364)		410 ⁵ (197)		15 (45)		
Middle East & N. Africa	171 (158)	(634) 133 (133)		35 (35)		62 (62)		
Far East	245 ⁴ (168)	7 (9)		412 ⁶ (415)		None (None)		
South & South-East Asia	273 (245)	38 (29)		319 (281)		None (None)		
Africa	161 (147)	192 (178)		105 (105)		None ⁷ (33)		
North America	110 (98)	110 (124)		63 319 (281) (63)		56 (122)		
South & Central	120 (118)	102 (138)		70 (70)		168 (199)		

Notes:

1. Excludes simultaneous transmission to other areas
2. Includes simultaneous transmission to other areas
3. Includes East Germany but excludes Yugoslavia and Albania
4. Including 157 hours in Standard Chinese.
5. Including 213 hours in Russian for U.S.S.R.
6. Including about 300 hours to Taiwan.
7. Broadcasts to Africa ceased in May 1967.
8. From January 1968 English broadcasts for Europe and America relayed by Havana.
9. Not available

TABLE 2

Comparative figures for international broadcasting
of Communist and other countries

Figures are for March 1967 and include all countries broadcasting more than 200 hours per week.

Country	Total Programme Hours per week
<u>U.S.S.R.</u>	1429
<u>China</u>	1317
<u>East European Group*</u>	1228
U.S.A.	877
Federal Republic of Germany	707
Great Britain	663
United Arab Republic	593
<u>North Korea</u>	483
<u>Cuba</u>	345
Australia	297
Portugal	289
Japan	252
Spain	250
Netherlands	244
<u>Albania</u>	210
India	204

* Includes East Germany but not Albania or Yugoslavia

TABLE 3

Communist News & Press Agencies

By region (excluding Europe and other Communist countries)

<u>USSR</u>	<u>Total of Countries where represented</u>	<u>Asia</u>	<u>Middle East (including Maghreb and Sudan)</u>	<u>Africa</u>	<u>Latin America</u>
TASS	About 80	9	14	13	13
APN (Novosti)	About 40	6	4	8	5
Soviet Newspapers (chiefly Pravda and Izvestia)	About 36	5	4	5	2
<u>Eastern Europe</u>					
ADN (E. Germany)	24 ¹				
CTK (Czechoslovakia)	29				
MTI (Hungary)	10				
PAP/Interpress (Poland)	22				
Agerpres (Rumania)	8				
BTA/Sofia Press (Bulgaria)	15				
Tanyug (Yugoslavia)	26				
<u>China</u>					
NCNA	Up to 60 ²	9	6	9	at least 9
<u>Cuba</u>					
Prensa Latina	17	3	1	1	at least 4

- Notes
1. The totals for East European representation are extrapolated from 1964 figures.
 2. This figure, which may be inflated, includes non-Chinese stringers.

• TABLE 4

Communist News and Press Agencies:

'Balance Sheet' 1967/68

(Excluding Western Europe and other Communist countries)

	Co-operation Agreements Signed	Offices Opened	Agreements Cancelled	Correspondents Expelled
<u>U.S.S.R.</u> Tass	Burundi Cameroon	Malaysia		
Novosti	India Algeria	Colombia		Ghana 1 Kenya 2
<u>Eastern Europe</u> CTK (Czechoslo- vakia)	Syria Burma Ethiopia			Ghana
Tanyug (Yugoslav- ia)	Syria Afghanistan Congo (B)			
<u>China</u> NCNA			Cambodia	Burma Tunisia 3
<u>Cuba</u> Prensa Latina		No	Change	
<u>North Korea</u> KCNA	Congo (B) Mali			

Correspondents from Pravda, CTK and Tanyug were expelled from China. An NCNA request for an office in the Lebanon was refused.

- Notes: 1. Novosti and CTK representatives were expelled with a Pravda correspondent, May 1967.
 2. Novosti representative was expelled with Sovexportfilm man, February 1968, and Novosti office was closed.
 3. NCNA office was closed when diplomatic relations were broken off.

TABLE 5

Foreign Language Magazine Publishing

	No. of Magazines	Languages	Main Publish- in/Distribution Agency
<u>U.S.S.R.</u>	40	at least 25	Novosti/Mezhdunarod- naya Kniga
<u>Eastern Europe</u>	2 - 3 per country (see Table 6)	at least 5	Various
<u>China</u>	6	16	Guozi Shudian
<u>North Korea</u>	8 ¹	6	
<u>North Vietnam</u>	6	6	
<u>Cuba</u>	3	3	

These figures exclude individual Embassy Bulletins issued very widely by Soviet and Chinese Embassies.

Note: 1. The Koreans have three others in Russian and Chinese only

TABLE 6

Main Communist Foreign-language Magazines

This list is not exhaustive and does not cover Embassy bulletins. See also Table 9.

U.S.S.R.

A. Printed and Distributed from U.S.S.R.

Soviet Union	Sputnik (except English & Japanese versions)
Soviet Woman	New Times
Soviet Film	International Affairs
Soviet Literature	Culture and Life
Sport in the U.S.S.R.	*Twentieth Century and Peace
	Problems of Peace and Socialism ¹

B. Printed and Distributed in Recipient Countries

Soviet Life	- U.S.A.
Sputnik	- U.K. ² and Japan.
Soviet Weekly	- U.K.
Soviet Land	- India/Ceylon/Nepal
Soviet Review	- India
Sputnik Junior	- India
*Tulu	- Pakistan
Soviet News ³	- East Africa and Iraq*
*Polar Star	- East Africa
*Soviet Reality	- Ethiopia
*Enfoque	- Chile and Colombia

*New World ⁴ - Nigeria

Eastern Europe

<u>Albania</u>	- New Albania
<u>Bulgaria</u>	- Bulgaria Today
<u>Czechoslovakia</u>	- For You from Czechoslovakia
	Solidarity - for Africa
<u>Hungary</u>	- New Hungarian Quarterly
	Hungarian Review
	New Hungary
<u>East Germany</u>	- G.D.R. Review
	News - for Africa and Middle East
	Pvente - for Latin America
<u>Poland</u>	- Poland
	Polish Perspectives
<u>Rumania</u>	- Rumania Today
	Rumanian Review
<u>Yugoslavia</u>	- Review
	Yugoslav Life

China - China Pictorial
China Reconstructs

/Peking

China cont.

Peking Review
 Chinese Literature
 China's Medicine
 People's China (Esperanto, Japanese
 and Indonesian only)

North Korea

- Korea Today
 Democratic People's Republic
 of Korea
 Korea Information Bulletin
 Pyongyang Times
 Korean Women
 Korean Youth and Students
 Korean Trade Unions
 Korean Stamps

North Vietnam

- Viet-Nam
 Viet-Nam Advances
 Viet-Nam Courier
 Viet-Nam Youth
 Women of Viet-Nam
 Syndicats Viet-Namiens

Cuba

- Granma Review
 *Revolution and science
 *Revolution and Culture

* New in 1967

- Notes: 1. Journal of the World Communist Movement published in Prague.
 2. From November 1967 the English version of Sputnik was printed and distributed by Daily Mirror Newspapers.
 3. In February 1968 Soviet News ceased publication in Nairobi with the expulsion of the Novosti Office.
 4. Edited by P.I. Curtis-Joseph, a Nigerian Lenin Peace Prize winner, and carrying much Novosti material.

TABLE 7

Technical Cooperation, 1967

(excluding Europe and other Communist countries)

This table covers agreements signed, and new grants or offers of equipment and training in information fields, during 1967 and up to March 1968.

	'Cultural Cooperation'	Broadcasting/ TV	Films	Printing	Journalism training
USSR	Tunisia				
	Kuwait	Pakistan			
	Sudan	Syria			
	Congo (B)				
	Ethiopia	Cameroon			
		Guinea			
		UAR			
	Nigeria				
	Sierra Leone				
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<u>Eastern Europe</u>					
Albania	UAR				
Czechoslovakia	Iran	Syria	Guinea		12 African countries
	Tunisia	Sudan			Afghanistan
		Algeria			
East Germany	Cambodia		Guinea		Burma
	Sudan				
	Iraq, UAR				
Poland	Tunisia, UAR				
Hungary	Cambodia, Sudan				
Bulgaria	Sudan, Iran	Sudan			
		Turkey			
Rumania	Iran, Syria				
Yugoslavia	Sudan				/China

TABLE 7 cont.

	'Cultural Cooperation'	Broadcasting/ TV	Films	Printing	Journalism training
China	-	-	-	Tanzania	Ceylon
				Congo(B)	
North Korea	-	Congo(B) Mali	-	-	-
Cuba		Guinea			

Note 1. Cultural Cooperation agreements with developing countries normally cover broadcasting and films, and often have a high technical assistance content.

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TABLE 8.

International Front Organisations

A. Moscow-controlled

1. World Council of Peace (W.C.P.) and International Institute for Peace (I.I.P.). Headquarters: Vienna. Membership: 525 Council members representing 101 National Committees; no overall figure known.

Wide appeal to pacifists, intellectuals, idealists etc. Successful in winning non-Communist members, but troubled by undisciplined membership. Has recently suffered organisational difficulties.

2. World Federation of Trade Unions (W.F.T.U.) and Trade Departments. Headquarters: Prague. Membership: 140 million in 59 countries.

Organisationally strong. Membership of highly disciplined trade unions with a sizeable following in Western Europe, especially France and Italy. However, widely exposed as being under Moscow's control, mainly by the Federation of Free Trade Unions (I.C.F.T.U.).

3. World Federation of Democratic Youth (W.F.D.Y.). Headquarters: Budapest. Membership: 101 million in 115 countries.
4. International Union of Students (I.U.S.). Headquarters: Prague. Membership: Over 7½ million; 86 National Student organisations in 83 countries.

Both 3 and 4 are particularly active in Africa and other emergent areas. The I.U.S. in particular promotes scholarships to Communist countries. Both W.F.D.Y. and I.U.S. take a major part in organising World Youth Festivals, the largest single propaganda events in the Communist calendar. The next one is planned for July-August, 1968, in Sofia.

5. Women's International Democratic Federation (W.I.D.F.). Headquarters: East Berlin. Membership: 200 million in 76 countries.

Badly organised; impact only in countries where women still fight for emancipation.

6. World Federation of Teachers' Union (F.I.S.E.). Headquarters: Prague. Membership: 9 million in 23 countries.

Like the other remaining organisations (except the F.I.R.), a professional body. Small and ill-organised, but not without influence, and has obvious potential for propaganda and indoctrination, particularly in the emergent countries.

7. International Association of Democratic Lawyers (I.A.D.L.) Headquarters: Brussels. Membership: Over 25,000 composed of 46 national groups and individual members in many other countries.

Used to provide a juridical basis for Soviet foreign policy. Whenever expedient sets up Legal Commissions of Enquiry - e.g. on the Korean, German or Vietnam problems - to plead the Soviet case.

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8. World Federation of Scientific Workers (W.F.S.W.)
Headquarters: London. Membership: 300,000 in 25 countries; corresponding members in a further 26 countries.

Small but owes its importance to the high scientific calibre of its officers. Special interest in nuclear disarmament; many of its officers also leading figures in the W.C.P., so that the two organisations work closely together. There is a Chinese faction in Peking.

9. International Organisations of Journalists (I.O.J.). Headquarters: Prague. Membership: 130,000 in 108 countries.

Though it has made little headway in the more advanced non-Communist countries, the I.O.J. has made special efforts in Africa, by offering courses in journalism, helping to set up press agencies and to run newspapers (with money, machines and personnel) and generally posing as the champion of a "free" Africa.

10. International Radio and Television Organisation (O.I.R.T.)
Headquarters: Prague. Membership: Radio and T.V. organisations in 23 countries.

Enjoys special standing because of its quasi-governmental character. Its main role is to channel radio and TV material of Communist origin to the appropriate authorities in non-Communist countries. Acts as an international marketing organisation for Intervision, the European Communist TV network.

11. International Federation of Resistance Fighters (F.I.R.)
Headquarters: Vienna. Membership: 5 million in 48 organisations in 21 countries.

Only functions in former Nazi-occupied countries and Israel. Membership dwindling fast.

12. International Medical Association for the Study of Living Conditions and Health (I.M.A.). Headquarters: Paris. Membership: Not known.

Inactive for several years, but a revival now planned from a new H.Q. in Paris.

B. Cairo - based, under Soviet influence

1. Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation (A.A.P.S.O.).
Headquarters: Cairo. Membership: Not known.

After causing trouble for several years, the Chinese have now withdrawn from the Secretariat. The organisation is now drawing very close to the W.C.P.

2. Afro-Asian Writers Permanent Bureau (A.A.W.P.B.). Headquarters: Cairo. Membership: Not known.

Originally based in Colombo, now wholly split into two factions. (see below).

C. Peking-controlled
(No membership figures are available)

1. Afro-Asian Journalists Association (A.A.J.A.). Headquarters: Peking.

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2. Afro-Asian Writers Permanent Bureau
Headquarters: Peking. (The Chinese faction of the Bureau originally in Colombo).
3. Peace Liaison Committee of the Asian and Pacific Regions.
Headquarters: Peking.
4. Peking Centre of the World Federation of Scientific Workers.
Headquarters: Peking.
5. Afro-Asian Lawyers' Conference
Headquarters: Conakry.
6. Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity.
Headquarters: Peking, broken away from A.A.P.S.O.

None of these organisations have prospered. Only the A.A.J.A. and A.A.W.P.B. are at all active, the remainder appear moribund.

D. Havana-based

1. Afro-Asian-Latin American People's Solidarity Organisation (A.A.L.A.P.S.O.). Headquarters: Havana. Membership: About 100 national organisations in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

An extension of the existing Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation, dating from the Three Continents' Conference, Havana, January 1966.

2. Latin American Solidarity Organisation (L.A.S.O.). Headquarters: Havana. Membership: 28 "national committees" in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Formed in January 1966, under Cuban auspices to promote militant revolution throughout the continent. First conference held in Havana in July-August 1967.

3. Latin American Student Organisation (O.C.L.A.E.).
Headquarters: Havana. Membership: 23 student bodies in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Formed in August 1966, under Cuban auspices to enroll students in the revolutionary struggle.

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TABLE 9

Main Publications of International Communist Front

Organisations

Most of the organisations listed also publish their own information bulletins.

World Council of Peace (W.C.P.)

Perspectives

International Institute for Peace (I.I.P.)

Peace and the Sciences

Active Coexistence

World Federation of Trade Unions (W.F.T.U.)

World Trade Union Movement

Trade Union Press

(W.F.T.U. Trade Departments or Trade Union Internationals also publish separate bulletins).

World Federation of Democratic Youth (W.F.D.Y.)

World Youth

W.F.D.Y. News

International Union of Students (I.U.S.)

World Student News

I.U.S. News Service

Women's International Democratic Federation (W.I.D.F.)

Women of the Whole World

International Association of Democratic Lawyers (I.A.D.L.)

Review of Contemporary Law

World Federation of Scientific Workers' (W.F.S.W.)

Scientific World

International Organisation of Journalists (I.O.J.)

The Democratic Journalist

International Radio and Television Organisation (O.I.R.T.)

Radio and Television

International Federation of Resistance Fighters (F.I.R.)

Résistance Unie

Cahiers Internationaux de la Résistance

/Afro-Asian

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Afro-Asian and Latin American People's Solidarity Organisation
(A.A.L.A.P.S.O.)

Tricontinental

Tricontinental Bulletin

Latin American Solidarity Organisation (L.A.S.O.)

O.L.A.S.

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TABLE 10

Total of Overseas Students in the U.S.S.R. and

Eastern Europe - 1967/68

(figures rounded to nearest 100)

	All Students	Students from developing countries
U.S.S.R.	24,000	15,600
East Germany	4,000	2,300
Czechoslovakia	3,900	2,300
Bulgaria	2,100	2,100
Poland	1,800	1,200
Hungary	1,000	900
Rumania	600	500
Yugoslavia	2,000	1,700
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Total	39,400	27,000
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Great Britain (1966-67)	73,400	53,500

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TABLE 11

Breakdown of Students from Developing Regions in the
Soviet Union and Eastern Europe -

1967/68

	Total Developing Countries	Asia	Middle East	Africa	Latin America
U.S.S.R.	15,644	4,494	3,571	5,366	2,213
East Germany	2,322	646	318	1,196	162
Czechoslovakia	2,264	347	1,120	570	227
Bulgaria	2,150	375	578	1,076	121
Poland	1,179	347	143	511	178
Hungary	896	112	400	302	82
Rumania	549	94	105	322	28
Yugoslavia	1,703	48	475	1,109	71
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Total: U.S.S.R. and E. Europe	26,707	6,463	6,710	10,452	3,082
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