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WORKING GROUP ON THE PROBLEMS
CONNECTED WITH "PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE"

INTERNATIONAL WORLD YOUTH FORUM IN MOSCOW
FROM 20th TO 30th JULY, 1961

Note by the German Delegation

The object of this Forum is to be:

"..... a free international discussion, open to representatives of all policies and ideologies, on the subject "Youth in the Middle of the XXth Century and its Problems".

I. Participants

2. At the constitutive meeting of the "International Committee to support the World Youth Forum" in Moscow from 15th to 17th September, 1960 101 organisations from 60 countries were (reportedly) represented. The names of the organisations (see Annex) and of their delegates are known.

3. Category I of the evaluated Annex lists open communist youth and students' organisations. This category does not include such communist youth organisations which are mentioned in the official lists in an interesting combination with other organisations of the country concerned (Category III).

4. Category II includes such organisations which are in all probability infiltrated or can be considered front organisations.

5. Category III includes organisations which are on the one hand welcome as "evidence" of the non-communist character of the World Youth Forum and are on the other hand used as a "transmission" to bourgeois and Christian circles. This Category also includes such non-communist youth organisations which appear in

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Moscow together with the communist organisation of their country.

6. Category IV includes those organisations which are not sufficiently known to permit their classification under any of the first three categories.

7. In addition to youth and students' organisations individuals and experts are eligible for participation if they are interested in youth problems. These people, too, could be placed in any one of the above three categories. Ineligible for participation are ".....organisations and individuals supporting Fascist ideas or using methods based on the discrimination of races, nations or sexes which are unequivocally condemned by nations and by theUN Charter, the Declaration of Human Rights, etc. . . .". Efforts are made to win over participants from Asian, African and Latin-American countries, but primarily bourgeois circles.

8. At an International Youth Camp organised in the Ukraine from 15th July to 4th August 1961 the US Quaker Organisation (International Civil Service) could already be won over. This is shown by the fact that Professor Edgerton, who is a member of the American Quaker Committee, took part in the constitutive meeting of the International Preparatory Committee for the World Youth Forum in the autumn of 1960 in Moscow. In this connection camouflaged journeys to Moscow have been undertaken through the Vienna office of the "Quaker Assistance" (while the passports only indicated a holiday trip to Austria). It is to be assumed that this bridgehead (in addition to other European "tourist offices") will continue to retain its function for arranging journeys of participants to the World Youth Forum. It may also be safely assumed that the Quakers are to be trained and used as a discussion partner for bourgeois organisations. The good name that the Quakers have made for themselves all over the world by their willingness to help is thus being turned to political advantage by the East. It is known that Quakers from the Federal Republic of Germany serve a period of practical work in Poland and the Soviet Zone of Germany every year. During these visits the communists always stage effectful visits to the former concentration camps at Auschwitz and Buchenwald, in addition to other "information" events.

II. Programme

9. Under the general theme "Youth in the Middle of the XXth Century" lectures are to be given by "prominent" individuals or leaders of youth organisations on the following subjects:

- (a) Youth, Understanding, Cooperation and Peaceful Coexistence
- (b) Youth, Fight against Colonialism and Imperialism and for National Independence, the Problems of Peace in the World
- (c) Youth and Disarmament
- (d) Youth and its Rights and Obligations in the Human Society
- (e) Youth and Progress.

10. Moreover, committees, meetings and seminars are to be organised for more details discussions. The breakdown of the subjects to be dealt with by these seminars contains all those points in which young people would be interested if there was a chance for genuine discussion. However, it is clearly recognisable to the initiated that the stage is being set for a pre-arranged show serving the purpose of attacking, condemning and exploiting any weaknesses of the West and thereby of winning over irresolute and undecided participants to the cause of the Soviet bloc. The following list contains only those seminars - and the subjects to be dealt with by them - whose themes must in the near future be regarded as those on which emphasis will be placed by the communists in their subversive activities among the young generation.

- (i) Committee on the action possibilities of youth for mutual understanding, cooperation and peaceful coexistence.
- (ii) Committee on the action possibilities of youth for national independence and build-up, removal of the remaining elements of colonialism, struggle against economic penetration by imperialist groups and the danger of new forms of colonialism, training of national cadres, technical equipment of industry and agriculture, the fight against illiteracy (special subjects: Who writes and delivers the textbooks? Who trains the teachers?), assistance by the youth of other countries, relations with the youth of the metropolitan countries and consequences of colonialism for the youth of these countries, revival of national culture.
- (iii) Committee on "Youth and Disarmament".

- (iv) Meeting to study the problems of working-class youth.
- (v) Meeting to study the problems of rural youth.
- (vi) Colloquium on the problems of academic youth.
- (vii) Meeting on "Scientific and Technological Progress in the Modern World in Relation to the Young Generation".
- (viii) Colloquium on "Culture in Relation to Youth Education".
- (ix) Seminar on the study of the problems of girls: participation of girls in the public life of their country, the economic situation of girls, the right to work, remuneration, professional and vocational training of young girls and women, the situation of girls in the modern society, civic rights, marriage, matrimony, position in the family and in the society, discrimination of the female sex, participation of girls in cultural life and sports, the rôle of youth organisations in the protection of the rights of girls.
- (x) Seminar to be attended by the leaders of children's organisations on the United Nations' Children's Charter and the situation of children:

social protection of children, general children's education, the significance of international children's camps, the role of children's and youth organisations, of the social organisations and governmental institutions in the implementation of the United Nations' Children's Charter, the rôle of science, literature, press, and radio in the education of children (special subjects: who prepares children's and school broadcasts to the underdeveloped countries? Who develops children's and youth literature in these countries? To what extent are students from the underdeveloped countries being trained for such work?)

- (xi) Meeting of young members of parliament and people's representatives
- (xii) Committee on the problem of youth education in the modern world

- (xiii) Meeting to discuss sport problems
- (xiv) Committee for the study of the forms of cooperation and contacts between young persons: working camps, international camps and meetings, youth festivals, youth tourism, the development of the network of youth hostels and youth homes (for what purposes is this network to function? For future European marches and similar NATO-wide actions?), experience of the youth movements, UNESCO and youth exchanges.

11. A club of the Forum is envisaged for the creation of further groups for the discussion of special subjects (problems of religion, the United Nations and its Specialised Agencies etc.).

III. Organisation

(A) The Soviet Initiation Committee

12. It is not mentioned at all in the texts or only in passing, although it can be seen from the same texts that this Soviet Committee is the actual steering body and controls the work of the other activities.

(B) The "Permanent Secretariat of the International Support Committee for the World Youth Forum"

13. It deals with "the organisational work resulting from the various aspects of the preparation of the Forum in agreement with the Soviet Initiation Committee" and is composed of:

- the all-Chinese Youth Federation
- the Brazilian National Students' Association
- the Ghanaian Youth Council
- the Youth Organisation of the "Rassemblement Démocratique Africain" (Guinea)
- the Japanese Committee on the World Youth Forum
- the Confederation of the Students of North Africa (Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria)
- the Committee of Soviet Youth Organisations
- further Organisations from France, Italy and Cuba still to be named.

The wording "Permanent Secretariat of the International Support Committee for the World Youth Forum" has been chosen to make the West believe that the Secretariat comes under the Committee. However, according to communist practice the exact opposite is true. The Secretariat is the executive organ of the Soviet Initiation Committee and uses, on its part, the support Committee and its advisory council as a liaison and execution organ to the various countries. This also explains why in the official announcements the same functions are listed against the Support Committee and the "Permanent Secretariat" (see III/C). However, the Permanent Secretariat has the following additional functions, which are of much greater importance to communists:

to ensure that the established procedure is followed, to collect information on the status of preparations in the countries,

to survey public opinion in the world concerning the Forum,

in other words to work out tactics and methods and to exercise control - and all this "in agreement with the Soviet Initiation Committee"!

(C) The International Committee in Support of the World Youth Forum

14. The Committee, which is given first place in the official reports, conducts consultations between the interested organisations in the various countries on all questions relating to the preparation of the Forum and sees to it that the ideas emanating from the Forum are given due publicity. (On the other hand, the publication of the Bulletin "Before the Forum" which is to give publicity to the ideas exclusively a matter for the Secretariat). Further organisations and groups "may join the Committee with equal rights at any time". Obviously, therefore, the "rights" only consist in carrying out the instructions of the Permanent Secretariat.

(D) The "Council of the International Committee in Support of the World Youth Forum"

15. Forty-four countries and several international communist organisations are represented on the Council, as far as can be stated up to now. It "meets at the request of the Permanent Secretariat". It is then added "... or at the request of one third of its members", in order to create the impression that western parliamentary rules are observed. However, without the support (especially financial) of the "Permanent Secretariat" the Council will hardly be able to function.

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16. It thus becomes evident that the list of rules and the "democratic" hierarchy as presented to the public is exactly the **opposite** of the actual situation as far as the decisive influence and the subordination of the various bodies in relation to each other is concerned. This is a typical example of Soviet camouflage.

IV. Hidden Objectives

17. Although the World Youth Forum is taking place for the first time, it should not be looked at in isolation. Psychologically speaking, it is closely connected with the VIIth World Youth Festival in Vienna in 1959.

18. In order to counteract the disappointment existing in the communist camp about the World Youth Festival in Vienna, which took place for the first time in the Free World, the Soviet side, at the subsequent evaluation conference in Prague in August 1959, launched the idea of the Forum as a new eyecatcher to distract attention from the Vienna Festival. Another motive for this proposal could be the fact that for financial reasons the VIIIth Festival cannot take place until three years later (Helsinki 1962) instead of every two years as in the past.

19. A subsidiary consideration may have been the attempt not to abandon the holding of the Festivals in the West - especially since a withdrawal into the Soviet bloc would be regarded as an official admission of defeat. On the other hand, the limited success outside the Soviet bloc is to be counterbalanced by another event taking place behind the Iron Curtain between two World Youth Festivals. Seen in this light, the Moscow World Youth Forum is on the one hand intended to recharge the batteries supplying the motive force behind the centre of communist power, and should on the other hand represent a most intensive preparation of the Festival of Helsinki (if it takes place there at all). It should be noted that the organisers of the Festival, the World Federation of Youth and the International Union of Students, do not appear as the organisers of the Forum.

20. As the World Federation of Youth is losing more and more of its power of infiltration it is intended to create a new international youth organisation, the final aim being to proclaim a "United Nations of Youth".

V. Comments of Western Youth Organisations

21. Up to now, the following comments on the World Youth Forum in Moscow have become known:

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- (a) Federal Republic of Germany: The Bundesjugendring, the Federation of German Youth Organisations, has refused to participate.
- (b) The United Kingdom: The Standing Conference of Free National Youth Organisations has decided to reject any invitation to attend the Forum and to inform its members on the nature of this event. The British Quaker Organisation, which participated in the preparatory meeting, stated in a declaration that the Forum would probably be an event with strong political accents and that therefore participation was not justified.
- (c) The "Organisation International Catholique" has decided to boycott the World Youth Forum and to pass it over in silence, following the example of the Vienna press during the VIIth World Youth Festival.
22. The German Delegation would appreciate to receive answers to the following questions:
- (i) What information is available in NATO countries to supplement or correct this report?
- (ii) What correction or supplements can be supplied to the list of organisations mentioned under I, group 2 to 4 (see Annex)?
- (iii) What comments have so far been made by the youth and students' associations of the various NATO countries?
- (iv) What countermeasures in the field of information are being planned or have been undertaken by governmental authorities or private groups?
- (v) Can the steps in the field of information and the other countermeasures be coordinated bi- or multi-laterally? If so, how?

OTAN/NATO,
Paris, XVIIe.

Names of the Organisations represented at the constitutive meeting of the "International Support Committee for the World Youth Forum" at Moscow

Category I

Albania	Association of the Working Youth of Albania
Belgium	Communist Youth of Belgium
Bulgaria	Dimitroff Union of the Communist Youth of Bulgaria
China	All-Chinese Youth Federation
German Democratic Republic	Free German Youth
Guatemala	Communist Youth of Guatemala
Guinea	Youth Organisation of the "Rassemblement Démocratique Africain" (JRDA); Party of the Sékou Touré Government
Israel	Communist Youth League of Israel; MAPAM Party Youth League
Canada	Communist Youth Association of Canada
Korea	Democratic Youth League of Korea
Cuba	Revolutionary Movement of July 26th; Revolutionary Directorate of March 13th; Association of the Young Rebels; Socialist Youth of Cuba; Federation of University Students of Cuba
Mongolia	Revolutionary Youth Association of Mongolia
Norway	Norwegian Communist Youth Association
Austria	Free Austrian Youth

Poland	Co-ordinating Committee of Polish Youth Organisations - Socialist Youth of Poland (ZMS); Co-ordinating Committee of Polish Youth Organisations - Polish Association of Students for UN; Co-ordinating Committee of Polish Youth Organisations - Polish Student's Association
Roumania	Association of the Working Youth of Roumania (UTM)
Czechoslovakia	Czechoslovak Youth Association (CSM)
USSR	Committee of the Soviet Youth Organisations
Hungary	Communist Youth Organisation of Hungary (KISZ)
Vietnam	Association of the Working Youth of Vietnam; Vietnam Youth Federation

International Organisations

International Students' Association (ISB)
Democratic Youth World Federation (WBJ)

Category II

Algeria	General Student's Association of Algeria (UGEMA)
Argentine	Federation of University Students of the Argentine (FUA)
Australia	Peace Committee of New South Wales; Peace Committee for International Cooperation and Disarmament in Queensland
Bolivia	National Students' Federation of Bolivia

Brazil	Brasilian National Students' Association (UNEB)
Chile	Youth Federation of Chile
Dominican Republic	Dominican Students' Association
Ivory Coast	African Youth League
Finland	Democratic Youth Federation of Finland; Finland-Soviet Union Association
Ghana	Ghanian Youth Council
Greece	Youth of the "Democratic Union of the Left" (EDA)
India	All-Indian Youth Federation; Indian Youth Federation
Iraq	General Students' Federation of Iraq; Democratic Youth Federation of Iraq
Italy	Socialist Youth of Italy
Cambodia	Royal Socialist Youth of Khmer
Congo	National Students' Federation of the Congo and Tuanda-Urundi
Columbia	National Students' League of Columbia; Liberal Revolutionary Youth Movement
Morocco	Moroccan Trade Union Youth (Jeunesse Ouvrière)
Nicaragua	National Centre of University Students
Panama	Federation of University Students of Panama
San Salvador	General Federation of University Students
Senegal	Rally of the Democratic Youth of Africa; Progressive Youth Movement of the Senegal (Party of the present Senghor Government)

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Somali	General Students' Federation of Somali
Sudan	Students' Federation of Khartoum University
Tunisia	Neo-Destour Party Youth; General Students' Association of Tunisia
Uruguay	University Students Federation of Uruguay; Movement of January 8th
Venezuela	Federation of the University Centres of Venezuela

International Organisations

Federation of the Students of Black Africa in France;

International Students' Movement for the Co-operation with the UN (ISMUN)

Category III

Federal Republic of Germany	Liberal Students' Association of Germany
Denmark	Danish Communist Youth Association; International Children's Summer Villages (CISV); Periodical and Group (Young Teachers)
France	Council of the French Youth Organisations; National Students' Association of France (UNEF); Association of Youth and Cultural Centres; Communist Youth Movement of France
Great Britain	Young Quakers; Communist Youth League of Great Britain
Netherlands	Christian Students' Association of the Netherlands; General Youth Federation of the Netherlands (ANJV)

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Indonesia	Anshor Youth League (Moslim Youth Organisation); People's Federation of Indonesia (Pemuda Rakjat); Pergerakan Mahasiswa Islam (Moslim Students' Organisation)
Japan	"Japanese Committee on the World Youth Forum" comprising, in addition to the Democratic Youth League, the Socialist Youth of Japan, the Japanese Trade Union Youth (Sohio), the Japanese Youth Council (Seinendan Liberal) and the Youth Section of the Japanese Peasants' Federation
Sweden	National Federation of the Democratic Youth of Sweden; Youth Peace Association; Socialist Youth of Sweden; Katarina Group (Stockholm); YMCA, Group Katarina; Youth Council of the Katarina District (Stockholm); Youth Council of the Sofia District (Stockholm); Students' Newspaper and Students' Group "Clarté"
USL	American Friends' Committee (Quakers)
<u>Category IV</u>	
Ceylon	Youth League of the Shri-Lanka Freedom Party (Bandaranaike Party); Students' Council of Ceylon University; Moor Youth League of Ceylon (Moslim); Congress of the Communist and Progressive Youth Associations; All-Ceylonese Congress of the Sama Samaj Youth Associations
Lebanon	Lebanese Youth League
Cyprus	Cypriot Youth League (EDON)

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