

nor any statement made, unless adequate and unbiased information be available. This information is normally provided by the Research and Information Commission (RIC), an independent agency of the Conference that sends teams to "trouble spots" and studies cases of oppression when requested by the Conference or the national union concerned.

Commission H - University Reform: Deals with the problems of the university in its role and structure, particularly on the basis of the principles of university reform developed in Latin America. The Coordinating Secretariat has recently published a collection of documents of great value on this subject.

Commission I - Implementation of Cooperation: Has to do primarily with the structure of the ISC, the role and duties of the Coordinating Secretariat, the Supervision Committee, and the Research and Information Commission. It recommends to the Conference the continuance or modification of the framework of cooperation.

3. INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS (IUS)

The IUS was the first postwar international student organization. Founded in 1946, in the general desire for international friendship and cooperation which would bring about everlasting peace, it grouped at one time the majority of national unions of Europe and America. It was established as a cohesive body with a policy-making Executive Committee and a permanent Secretariat in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

Unfortunately, the IUS became an instrument of certain outside forces and eventually its obvious partisanship and political bias forced out most of its members. In 1948 two major events raised the first doubts as to its integrity and independence: the Czech coup d'état, when the IUS refused to protest against the killings of Czech students, and the exclusion from the IUS of the Yugoslav Union of Students for no other reason than that Tito's "independence" was condemned by Stalin.