

ABN CORRESPONDENCE

ANTI-BOLSHEVIK NEWS-LETTER

Vol. I. / Number 1

English Edition

February 1950

Fight of the ABN

for the Freedom of Peoples and the Freedom of the Individual

What is the ABN?

The Antibolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABN) is the union of organizations for liberation of peoples oppressed by bolshevism. The ABN coordinates the revolutionary powers of these organizations which aim at the destruction of the bolshevik regime and the reconstruction of the national states of their peoples.

With its slogan of "Freedom for Peoples, Freedom for the Individual", it fights against bolshevism and every other form of Russian imperialism. The ABN appeals to all peoples and individuals who love freedom to unite in the fight against bolshevism and to gain freedom for peoples and individuals.

Where and how does the ABN work?

The main campaign of these revolutionary organizations is carried out in their native countries. For example, the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) conducts an underground political campaign in the Ukraine, the Ukraine Insurgent Army (UPA) fights actively and the Ukrainian Supreme Council for Liberation (UHWR) coordinates operations in all provinces. These three organizations work in close cooperation and are members of the ABN. Similar conditions exist among the other members of the ABN. The "German press" lately published an example of the ABN's publicity campaign among soldiers of the Red Army.

Abroad, the ABN publishes several periodicals. e.g. the "Nabat" for oppressed peoples in the Soviet Union, the "ABN Correspondence" for Western countries, the "Awangard" for the youth front of the ABN, and others.

Which nations are members of the ABN?

The revolutionary organizations for liberation of the following peoples are members of the ABN: Estonians, Latvians, Lithuanians, White Ruthenians, Czechs, Slovaks, Hungarians, Serbs, Croats, Albanians, Bulgarians, Roumanians, Ukrainians, Cosacks, North-Caucasians, Georgians, Turkestanians and Azerbaidzhanians, Armenians, Tatars, the peoples of Idel-Ural and Siberia.

Polish revolutionary organizations in Poland are also members of the ABN in contrast to organizations of Polish emigrés, as the latter uphold the occupation by Poland of parts of Lithuania, White Ruthenia and the Ukraine. All Russian emigré organizations are opposed to the ABN as they continue to pursue as a political aim the oppression of all non-Russian peoples at present under the yoke of bolshevism. For the same reason, the ABN is against Kerensky and his circle, as he represents Russian imperialism and not the principles of the self-determination of peoples.

The structure of the ABN as an organization.

The ABN is under the direction of a legislative and an executive committee. The People's Council is, properly speaking, the revolutionary parliament of the ABN. The executive body is the central committee of the ABN which is composed of delegates from all the peoples who are members of the ABN, Special committees such as the military, the diplomatic and the publicity committees and a youth group, have been formed and are active. They work under members of the ABN committee. In addition, there is an organization of youth among

the peoples of the ABN, called the Youth Front of the ABN (FJ ABN). On 17—18 of May 1948, the first congress of the ABN was held when new leaders were elected, and new directives and a manifesto approved.

The ABN is not an organization for emigrés, but for operations in the respective homes of its members. Our main aim is to fight bolshevism in our own countries. It is only the foreign committee of the ABN that exists abroad, the greater part of our work is done in our native countries.

The attitude of the ABN towards the solution of the problems of Eastern Europe and Soviets Asia.

In Eastern Europe and in Soviet Asia the same principles must be applied
(Continued on Page 7)

The ABN is for:

1. The destruction of Bolshevik oppression of nations and the liquidation of the Bolshevik regime;
2. The independent sovereign national states of free nations, established on the ruins of the USSR and its vassal states;
3. Complete democratization of state and social life of nations, liberated from the Bolshevik yoke and for a new, just, social order!

The ABN is against:

1. The USSR the Bolshevik oppression of nations, and against Bolshevik regimes in the vassal and satellite states;
2. Bolshevik totalitarian system in government, social, economic and cultural spheres of life of the peoples of the USSR and its satellites;
3. Bolshevik terror, misery and hunger of the popular masses in the USSR and its puppet states.

Life in the Paradise of the Soviet Union

(Latest reports from the Ukraine)

Visitors from the other side of the Iron Curtain constantly find their way to our editorial office. We interviewed a man who had just come from the Ukraine and publish the result below.

The Food Situation in the Soviet Union

From autumn 1946 till the summer of 1947 there was a bad famine in the Ukraine, very similar to the famine of 1933. Once more, corpses of people who had died of hunger could be seen lying everywhere along the roadsides while, as before, Ukrainian peasants were forced to give up all their grain which was carried away to Russia. Thanks to this, the food situation in Russia proper was much better than in the Ukraine.

During the last few years, the food situation in the Ukraine has improved somewhat. People are still hungry but they are getting the minimum of food necessary to keep fit to work. Long queues at shops are the order of the day. Very often people start standing in line at night, so as to be able to buy a loaf of bread in the morning.

Soviet Methods of Getting Hard Work out of Citizens

You will remember that, before the war, the Kreml authorities issued a law, according to which every worker who turned up to work more than 20 minutes late, was to appear before a court which could condemn him to hard labour if he could not produce acceptable evidence to excuse his unpunctuality.

The Bolsheviks are now applying the following system in order to get the maximum amount of work out of their workers. In spring, summer and autumn it is often suggested to workers that they should voluntarily give up their Sunday rest in order to work on the colchosc thus performing a work of "social" aid for nothing. On Saturday evening, the workmen are driven to the nearest colchosc in trucks, on Sunday they work in the fields. Officially, of course, this "social" help is given voluntarily and every workman has the right to refuse it. But in reality it works out like this: if a workman who has fulfilled all the wishes of the state, and who works "voluntarily" for nothing on the colchosc is once 20 minutes late for his work, the bolshevik director of the factory will very probably not hand him over to the court. But if a worker who refuses to work in the colchosc for nothing, should once arrive more than 20 minutes late for his work, without adequate reason, he is immediately branded as an "enemy of the people" and as a "fascist"; on the basis of the above-mentioned law he may be con-

demned to many months, and even years, of hard labour.

I personally knew workmen who out of fear, used to work 5-6 Sundays running "voluntarily" on the colchosc; they had not a single day of rest for months. The law on unpunctuality made it possible for the Kreml to transform the entire population into obedient robots.

The Fight for Freedom in the Soviet Union

The oppressed peoples in the Soviet Union hate Russian Bolsheviks with a bitter hatred. All these peoples wish to liberate themselves from alien tyranny and live in independent states of their own. The NKWD tries to stamp out the underground movement, whenever one organization is liquidated, a new one takes its place immediately.

The whole of the Soviet Union is one gigantic concentration camp. When Ukrainians are arrested, they are transported to concentration camps in Siberia or Turkestan while Turkestan prisoners are confined in concentration camps in Russia or the Ukraine.

In the same way, Tatars, Georgians, Armenians, inhabitants of Azerbaidzhan, White Ruthenians, Lithuanians, Latvians, Roumanians from Bessarabia, Finns from the Karelians, when they are arrested, are taken to prisons outside of their own countries. Moscow hopes thus to frustrate a general rising of oppressed peoples. In spite of the terrorism exercised by the many countries occupied by Russia, divisions of insurgents operate in many areas, the Ukrainian insurgents being particularly active. The scene of the activities of the UPA (Ukrainian Insurgent Army) extends over the whole of North-West Ukraine between the Dnieper, Roumania, Slovakia and Poland. UPA blows bridges up and undermines railways. Acts of sabotage are committed, anti-bolshevik literature is distributed. I myself have often read pamphlets spread by the UPA. When I travelled by train from Pjatychatky to Bila Zerkwa and later to West Ukraine, in order to flee from there to Western Germany, a locomotive and one waggon laden with iron preceded my train at some distance the whole way. I asked a railway worker what the reason was. He explained that we were travelling through the district of UPA activities, where mines might have been laid for stretches on the line. The material loss would be less if only a locomotive and one waggon were blown up than if a whole train was destroyed.

The Ukrainian people support the UPA and continues the fight under most difficult conditions.

Tito

Smooths the Way for Moscow

The history of the nations of Western Europe shows that they have never been willing to believe that their security could be threatened from the East.

In 1941, when the Serbs under their leader, Draza Michajlovic, marched against the invader they were aware of imminent danger from the East represented by bolshevism.

Are the treaties of Jalta and Teheran thinkable today? Churchill calls them a mistake, and this "mistake" has cost us more than 500 000 lives in consequence of Tito's rise to power.

At the outset, Tito succeeded in deceiving the Allies: only after they shot their planes down did they realize that he is a communist. Tito liquidated the remnant of the intelligentsia that Hitler had not found time to destroy and finds no difficulty in dominating a leaderless people.

The present OSNA under Rankovic, its bloodthirsty chief, is a worthy pendant to the NKWD. Nothing could be further from the truth than to maintain that Tito's policy expresses the will of the Yugoslav peoples, the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

The fact that Tito and Moscow are now rivals as leaders does not mean that their systems are different. The stages of Tito's rise to fame are well-known: corporal in the Austrian army, prisoner of war 1914-1917, one of the best disciples of the Cheka (NKWD) and a friend of Stalin's. He fought as a leader in two civil wars — one in Spain which he lost, and one in Yugoslavia which he won with the help of the Allies.

It may be that Tito has made himself independent of Moscow, for dictators cannot submit to guardianship. But is it credible that he and all the former adherents of Moscow round him, such as Moscha Piade, Kardelj, Bebler should suddenly have become democrats: In their speeches, they themselves emphasize that they are loyal disciples of Marx and Lenin.

Against the will of the people, our national flag has been defaced by the addition of a red star. Hammer and sickle are not tools of construction, but of destruction. Western Europeans live in the fond delusion that we have peace now. There is a scrap of paper, called the Atlantic Charta, which guarantees freedom for all peoples. Unfortunately it has remained no more than a scrap of paper. The peoples of Yugoslavia, Eastern Europe and Bolshevik Asia have been forced under the yoke of communism. Surely no one maintains that these peoples have voluntarily accepted this form of government. Not the intelligentsia alone — now practically wiped out — but the "little man" — the peasant and the labourer — suffers and curses.

(Continued on Page 5)

ABN Nations Fighting for Their Freedom

The Struggle in White Ruthenia

At its Congress in Minsk on March 25, 1918, the White Ruthenian nation proclaimed its independent People's Republic (BNR). This was to be of tragically short duration. The imperialism of Bolshevik Russia made a bloody end of this free, independent republic in 1920.

The republic was destroyed, but the idea of a free White Ruthenian people could not die; nor was it rooted out of the hearts of its patriots. They immediately took up the struggle against the dread tyrant of mankind, a struggle which still continues, in spite of all it has cost. Thanks, indeed, to the united resistance of the oppressed

peoples united in the ABN, it has increased in intensity. In the free press of the world, reports can be read of anti-bolshevist White Ruthenians who hide as partisans in the forests. In the press of Western Europe, Germany, Ukraine and White Ruthenia mention is made of the activity of many groups of White Ruthenian partisans round about Wilna, Grodno, Lida, Minsk and Baranowitschy. There are reported to be about 50,000 fighters. They are all under the command of General Wituschka. The composition of these groups is adapted to circumstances, so that each group mostly counts 5 or 10 members. Their activity is confined chiefly to punishing the NKWD and their agents.

But occasionally these small groups unite and carry out more extensive actions. For instance, as in the case of Lida, they sometimes occupy small towns and hold them for days; or they hold up trains, free prisoners and requisition foodstuffs. In spite of bolshevist terrorism, or perhaps because of it, these groups are gradually increasing in numbers. The population supports them with all the means at its disposal. White Ruthenian partisans have contact with Ukrainian and Polish partisans and with resistance groups in the Baltic provinces.

Raids on banks are also among the activities of the White Ruthenian partisans. The official "bjelorrussian" press bureau reports that, in recent times, White Ruthenian partisans have conducted several raids on banks in Wilna and Kovno. It is of interest to note that they left receipts for the employees stamped with the "black cat".

The Hunt for White Ruthenians in Poland

According to reports in the free press of the West, the Polish police is at present engaged in a hunt for

White Ruthenians and Ukrainians in Poland. Many thousands of these nationals settled in Poland when the areas in which they had operated as partisans were given to the Poles.

In addition, many thousands fled to Poland, hoping to find there a refuge from bolshevist terrorism. At that time, the bolsheviks had their hands too full to be able to interfere with this flight. Unfortunately they have once more leisure to seek out their unhappy victims and drag them into their innumerable concentration camps.

A transit camp at Wohltu in Silesia serves as a collecting point for these new victims of bolshevist terrorism in Poland. From here the booty is sent to death in Siberia.

Colonial Question and Turkestan

(From the "Milly Turkestan, No. 65", the organ of the "United Turkestan National Committee".)

England has restored sovereignty to India, Pakistan, Burma and Ireland, thus enabling these countries to live in happiness and freedom.

How is it in Turkestan? The leaders of this country are appointed in Moscow. At "elections", lists of candidates are sent from Moscow to Turkestan where electors are compelled to vote for people whom they do not know at all.

What are Russians doing in our country? Who sent them? Who elected them?

Soviet republics are dependent on Moscow. They are obliged to carry out Moscow's economic plans. Leaders in the various republics control only the execution of these plans, on which they must report regularly to Moscow. They are responsible for any failure in execution.

Turkestan produces much cotton, wool, silk and various agricultural products; but its population lives in great misery, as everything is carried off to Russia.

The Soviet constitution promised the peoples of the Soviet Union the right of self-determination and the right to leave the Soviet Union at will. But when some Turkestan statesmen demanded that Turkestan should leave the Union, they were arrested and shot as "traitors".

The Minister of Education in Turkestan has not the right to draw up independent curricula for his schools. When Batu Ramis and Kajum Ramasany, Turkestan educationalists, attempted to plan such curricula, they were shot as "nationalists" by order of Moscow.

In Turkestan schools everything is done according to the Russian pattern

and all institutions of learning have been transformed into instruments of Russification.

In view of this, is it not absurd that Gromyko, the Moscow delegate, should boast in the UN of being the defender of the interests of colonial peoples?

Idel-Ural

The national organization fights for the liberation of the Turko-Tatar and the Ugro-Finnish peoples between the Volga and the Urals.

Union of Champions of the Liberation of Idel-Ural

Anti-bolshevik representatives of all national and political groups of the Turko-Tatars (Tatars, Bashkirs and Tchuwasches) and of the Ugro-Finns (Mordwa, Mori and Udmurt tribes), inhabiting the Volga and Ural areas of Europe, have united to form a national organization for their liberation, called the "New Union of Champions of Independence for the Idel-Ural".

This organization includes the European group of the Turko-Tatars and Ugro-Finns living in the districts round the Volga and the Urals; with the help of modern, anti-communist ideas, it coordinates revolutionary movements among these peoples. Its first aim, the defence of the native population of these districts. The organization's prime objects are:

1. Uncompromising opposition to bolshevism, the modern form of Russian imperialism. The Union favours dividing the Russian imperium up into independent democratic national states; it plans its campaign in close cooperation with the other nations of the ABN.

2. The reconstruction of independent states in the areas of the Volga and the Urals inhabited by Turko-Tatar and Ugro-Finnish peoples. This can be achieved only if they are completely liberated from Russian supremacy and if a federal Idel-Ural republic can be formed.

3. The establishment of a genuinely democratic administration in this republic, assuring the complete freedom of its citizens in politics, religion, culture and economics, and the creation of conditions necessary for the rise of national cultures in the areas of the Volga and the Urals inhabited by Turko-Tatars and Ugro-Finns.

What is Idel-Ural?

"Idel" is the Tartar name for the Volga river. This name denotes the two territories extending between the Volga and the Urals and part of Western Siberia. It includes the follow-

ing areas: the basin of the middle Volga, most of the basin of the Kama River, the districts between the lower Volga and the Ural River, the middle and southern areas of the Ural Mountains.

The indigenous population of Idel-Ural amounts to more than 10 millions.

The Azerbaidzhanians fight for Freedom

Basic Principles of Azerbaidzhanian National Freedom Movement

1. The reconstruction of the national and political independence lost by our country when it was occupied in 1920 by the Soviet army and the complete liberation of our people from the yoke of Moscow.

2. The establishment in our country of a national and democratic regime, based on a genuine people's government and on social justice.

3. The foundation of a homogeneous Caucasian state, on the basis of a voluntary, federal union of people with equal rights, in which every national member shall have an independent domestic policy.

4. The destruction and final partition of the Russian-Bolshevik imperium — the Soviet Union, as this imperium is an instrument of the suppression of humanity and as it is preparing a campaign of aggression in order to erect bolshevik supremacy throughout the world.

5. The support of the union in one bloc of all peoples oppressed by bolshevism and Russian imperialism, in order to carry the revolution of liberation through to victory and to conduct a common fight against the common enemy of all nations that recognize the principles of the Atlantic Charter.

The Committee for the National Independence of Azerbaidzhan.

Slovak Committee of Liberation

The Slovak committee that has up till now been in charge of resistance in Slovakia, has now been transformed into the Slovak Committee of Liberation; it includes the following parties:

The party of national reconstruction (people's movement for freedom and work), the National Party, the Peasants' Party and Slovak Labour Party. Professor Dr. Ferdinand Durcansky is the president of this committee of liberation.

The Slovak Committee of Liberation has agents in the following countries: USA, Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Spain, Belgium, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Austria, the Argentine, Brazil and Uruguay. The Slovak Committee of Liberation conducts the revolutionary movement of resistance of the Slovak people going on in Slovakia against bolshevist oppression and

Czech hegemony; it aims at re-establishing the independent democratic republic of Slovakia.

The Struggle in Ukraine Continues

The main success of the UPA and OUN hitherto is traceable to the fact that the myth of the strength of MWD and MGB (Ministry of Interior and State-Security) was broken, each Soviet citizen was able to convince himself that armed resistance against red totalitarianism is possible.

In the west Ukrainian territories, (Galicia, Wolhynia, Carpathian-Ukraine and Bukowina) which were lately added to the Soviet Union the fight against forced collectivisation with the continues same fierceness.

The resisting farmers are deported to Siberia and Turkestan and are replaced by collective-farmers from the eastern districts, who unite their farms in a Colchosa.

The Czech National Committee

The Czech National Committee, founded in London for all Czech opponents of communism, has become a centre of resistance to bolshevism. The wrongs inflicted on Czechoslovakia since 1945 have caused millions of loyal Czech subjects to place their hopes in the Czech National Committee.

The communist government in Prague is well aware that its existence is seriously threatened by the union of all anti-communist Czechs in this Czech National Committee. It therefore spares no effort to calumny this body in the hope of rendering it unpopular.

In the programme drawn up by the Czech National Committee, emphasis is laid on its cooperation with all national groups in their common struggle against communism. The manifesto of the Czech National Committee, which was published in London on 1. 3. 1948, contains the following important statement:

"Above all, we are in favour of real freedom and democracy and will tolerate no compromise in establishing these. We abhor the terrorism of a state police which tramples on the rights of the common citizen. Our aim is to set up a political and economic system which will offer every guarantee to private initiative. We stand for the principle of private property, a

principle to be modified only when the interest of the community demands and then only in special cases.

We are in favour of a social justice which assures everybody the right to work and adequate pay. We are in favour of a just solution of the relations of the Czechs with all neighbouring peoples. True to our traditions, we hold Christian civilization to be the foundation of our national culture and the essential foundation of all moral standards."

The Czech National Committee is a central organization representing the following four Czech political movements: The Czech Christian-Social Movement, the Labour Union, the Agrarian Movement, the Democratic League. All four societies work in the countries where they live in exile along the same lines in their common struggle for freedom; all represent the principle of the cooperation of anticommunist powers and movements, working together regardless of nationality. Today, when the nations behind the Iron Curtain are forced into a position of open defence, we, in the name of the Czech people, protest before the world against the crimes of the People's Democracy". We appeal to all in sympathy with our ideas, to make a stand in the interest of Christian civilization against the poison that threatens to spread all over the world.

"Speed of the Ideas of the ABN"

The Idea of a war against Bolshevism, as the most terrible and bloody tyranny of all times, is progressing with success and mobilizes fresh strength among the subjugated nations.

Thus, for instance, the delegation of ABN in Hannover has opened up branches in Rheine, in Hallendorf and Braunschweig. In Lindau on the Bodensee a branch of ABN for the French zone has been established.

Branches of ABN came into existence in Landsbut and Rosenheim (American Zone). The members of the fresh established branches comprise representatives from following nations: Estonians, Latvians, Lithuanians, Byelo-Ruthenians, Czechs, Hungarians, Rumanians, Ukrainians, Idel-Uralians, Turkestanians, Azerbaidzhanerians, Armenians.

It is encouraging that in spite of the emigration of DP's from Germany, the number of ABN members is increasing. Thus it is proved that the tactics of ABN are right and correspond to the apprehension of the wide masses.

ABN-appeals:

Freedom-Loving Nations and Peoples of the World

Unite Against Bolshevism

and Gain Freedom for Nations and Individuals!

Documents of the Fight against Bolshevism

ORDER

of the Taras Chuprynka, General, Commander-in-Chief of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) issued on VE Day

(The original text appeared in an UPA underground magazine, POSTA-NETS (The Insurgent), Nos. 5 & 6 for April—May, 1945.)

Fighting Men and Commanders of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army!

Hitler's Germany has found its final and irrevocable destruction.

The Ukrainian people will no longer fear death in gas chambers or liquidation of their entire villages by the Gestapo. No more will the German hit the freedom-loving Ukrainian peasant in the face, nor take his land in order to turn him into a slave for the German master. No longer will the Germans be able to drive thousands and tens of thousands of peasants and workers into modern slavery in Germany. Nor will the Ukrainian intellectual worker have to wait his turn to be liquidated because he always and ever has been a menace to the invader. The barbarian from the West no longer will dominate over Ukrainian land.

A great contribution toward the victory over Germany was made by you, Ukrainian Insurgents. You prevented the German from freely exploiting the Ukrainian soil using its fruits for his aggressive designs. You prohibited his pillaging of Ukrainian villages, you fought the forced deportations to Germany. Your retributive hand repaid the German for mass executions and the burning of villages. In the struggle against Germany our Ukrainian Insurgent Army was first organized and received its fighting training.

But with the defeat and collapse of Germany an even worse invader has come back to Ukraine-Russia. For centuries enslaving Ukraine, Russia whe-

(Continued from Page 2)

Tito Smooths the Way for Moscow

Although abandoned by the Allies, the people continues to fight against communism. Having Tito as a leader does not mean that communism has been replaced by freedom. Yugoslavia today is a prison where there is no freedom. National communism is a delusion, a blatant falsehood. One nation after another is sacrificed, in order to "improve" the European situation. Can others be saved thus? It is a pity that so little should have been learnt from history. Might one not here call to mind the episode of the Trojan horse?

Balsha Sinobad

ther ruled by the Tsars or by the "most democratic regime in the world", — that Russia has always had sinister and imperialistic designs upon our country. This so-called "socialist republic" has finally decided to put an end to the aspirations of the Ukrainian people for liberty and independence. Having enchained all its people in a new social system of state capitalism, the ruling clique has created such unbearable economic conditions that under its freedom loving man has become a perpetually hungry beast with no problem on his mind but food. Having introduced a new culture, "national in form, but socialist in content", the Soviet government, with the help of such terrorized Ukrainian slaves as Tychna, Bazhan, Vyshnia and Vozniak — forcibly injects Russian culture into Ukraine. To mislead still further the Ukrainian people, the Soviet government has even created the Commissariat of Defence and that of Foreign Affairs, which have no other tasks or duties but to glorify Stalin. By the most inhuman terror mankind has ever known and by insidious provocations, it attempts to boil the Ukrainian people in a Russian pot, so that the Ukrainians should forget that they once were free and independent, and that without protest they should acquiesce in being external slaves of the "elder brother" — of the new and powerful Russia. For those who reject this Russian culture, "the most democratic republic" has the Siberian "taygas", the Solovetski Islands, mass executions, the burning of villages, state-instigated famine and other "modern methods of education".

But the Ukrainian people have not and will not ever capitulate before the enemy. In 1943 they gave you, Ukrainian Insurgents, weapons in your hands with the explicit order to defend to the last, the ideal of Ukrainian freedom and independence. With superb determination and heroism, with unheard of faith and devotion, you have been fighting for this ideal for more than two years. Neither hunger nor privation, nor terror applied to your families has shaken your intrepidity and your belief in the final victory. At all the deceitful approaches and addresses of the "Government of the Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic" you have strengthened your efforts. You remember only too well that by such methods Russia tried to demoralize and weaken the brave soldiers of Mazepa; the same insidious propaganda was used in the years 1920—1943 by the Soviets in order to entice those among us who were naive enough to believe them. All those who trusted the Russians were

"rewarded" by being sent to slave labour camps or executed as soon as their usefulness to Russia came to an end. When you embarked upon the struggle with the Stalinist regime, you knew that we could not capitulate because the enemy that menaces the very existence of the nation, must be fought until victory or death comes. I am certain that the weapons given you by your people will not be covered with dishonour, and you will leave your names covered with immortal glory for posterity.

Ukrainian Insurgents!

The world has no peace as yet. The revolutionary movements of the oppressed peoples, as well as the antagonism between the Western democracies and the USSR will increase. The people the world over will become increasingly aware what the "dictatorship of the proletariat", formulated in and propagated by the Kremlin, means to humanity. In the struggle against the Kremlin you are by no means alone. The brave Serbs and Croats continue to fight Tito who is nothing but a tool of Moscow; the Bulgarians are also rebelling against the bloody terror brought to the country by the "allied" USSR. The mountains of Transylvania are crowded with those Rumanians who have refused to submit to Russia. Even little Slovakia leads a regular guerilla warfare against the invader. The Polish patriots by constant sabotage and armed struggle fight all the attempts of Stalin to enslave them. The ranks of fighters against the Oriental satrap are increasing daily. All this, of course, creates favorable conditions for continuing our struggle and brings nearer the moment of downfall for the USSR.

To be able to survive till that moment with weapons in your hands and to give leadership to all those fighting Stalin — this is your sacred duty. I have a firm belief that you will fulfil it with honor and determination as you have fulfilled all your previous tasks and duties. By using the new methods of struggle, adaptable to the new conditions, you will give a resolute answer to the challenging enemy.

Onward with unshakeable faith!

Long live the Independent and Sovereign Ukrainian State!

Glory be to those who fell fighting the invader!

Glory to Ukraine!

Taras Chuprynka, General
Commander-in-Chief of the
Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA)
Headquarters, May 1945.

Memorandum of the ABN

On June 15, the Central Committee of the Anti-bolshevik Bloc of Nations sent a memorandum to Dean Acheson, foreign secretary of the United States and to General Dwight Eisenhower, who is a member of the American Committee for a Free Europe. While welcoming the founding of this committee, the ABN expressed the fear that the idea of preserving the Russian imperium after the fall of bolshevism together with a refusal to acknowledge the natural rights of oppressed peoples to independence within their ethnographic frontiers was gaining ground in the States, which was naturally causing uneasiness among these peoples. The memorandum contained the following points:

1. The most important factor in consolidating a people's powers is not against whom they are fighting, but what they are fighting for. The motive is all-important. And this can only be national liberation, the most powerful instrument in the struggle against bolshevist totalitarianism.

2. The peoples oppressed by Moscow repudiate the ideas represented by the "League of the Champions of the Freedom of the People", the "National Labour Union" and the "Union of Fighters for the Liberation of the Peoples of Russia".

Those ideas are merely a re-hash of the Wlassow Movements of nazi days with the disguised aim of continuing the oppression of non-Russian peoples.

3. In its attempt to dominate the world, Russian imperialism has always made use of hypocritical phrases, such as "Panslavism", "Protection of the Orthodox Church", "Proletarian World Revolution", "Defence of Islam", "Liberation of Colonial peoples from the imperialist yoke of capitalism". All these slogans are merely methods of disguising eternal Russian imperialism in its present red form of bolshevism.

4. In 1917 Alexander Kerensky lost his fight against bolshevism only because he, as a Russian imperialist, and therefore not really an enemy of bolshevism, ignored and fought ruthlessly against national movements for liberation. This fact and the subsequent support given to tsarist generals by the Entente led to the victory of bolshevism over the following independent states: White Ruthenia, the Ukraine, Azerbaidzhan, Georgia, Armenia, North Caucasia, Turkestan, etc. and over Kerensky's sham democracy as well as over the generals themselves, who were opposed to communism.

5. Even if Russian imperialism should be supported by the Western Powers, the following peoples, oppressed by the Soviet Union, will continue their fight for liberation: peoples of the Ukraine, Azerbaidzhan, Armenia,

First Conference of Youth Front of ABN

On the 27th and 28th of September 1949, the Youth Front of the ABN held its first conference in Hanover, which was attended by delegates from the 12 member nations of the Antibolshevik Bloc. An executive committee was elected from delegates representing Latvia, Lithuania, White Ruthenia, Ukraine, Roumania, Turkestan, Idel-Ural. At meetings on those two days, the present world situation, and the position in the East in particular, was thoroughly discussed. A number of lectures were given, dealing with problems of present day politics, cultural, religious and social life and economics.

In the debates following these lectures, the attitude of the youth of the ABN peoples to present day problems may be summarized as follows:

1. The youth of the ABN peoples repudiates the present "world order", i. e. the present era "between war and peace" as a consequence of the treaties of Teheran, Jalta and Potsdam.

2. The youth of the ABN peoples lays the blame for the present era, "between war and peace" on those leaders of western democracies who, failing to recognize the true nature of bolshevism, had helped Moscow to complete the most glorious campaign of conquest in its history, and who now lacked the courage to wrestle with Moscow before it is too late.

Georgia, North Caucasia, the Cossack country, White Ruthenia, Lithuania, Latvia, Esthonia, Idel-Ural, Turkestan and Siberia.

Slovenes, Croats, Serbs, Albanians, Bulgarians, Roumanians, Hungarians, Czechs, Slovaks, Poles and other European peoples will continue to be threatened by Russian imperialism. Should the fall of bolshevism not entail the break-up of the Russian imperium, World peace will be endangered as long as millions of members of oppressed peoples have to live in the Russian imperium. This imperium must be dissolved in accordance with the principles of the Atlantic Charter. The ABN would gladly welcome the Russian people as members, should it renounce all attempts to establish a hegemony in favour of living in a state of its own within its own frontiers.

6. The national movements of liberation in the oppressed peoples of the East are a decisive factor in the struggle against bolshevism. In ignoring this fact, political circles in the USA are committing an irreparable mistake.

7. The ABN warns the whole free, democratic world of the catastrophic consequences of cooperation not only with bolshevism, but also with Russian imperialism of any kind and the former collaborators of communist bolshevism.

3. The youth of the ABN peoples believes in the idea of nationalism in that it accepts the principle of self-determination for peoples and consequently, the inalienable right of every people in Europe and in the Soviet Union to erect a state of its own within its ethnographic frontiers.

4. The youth of the peoples of the ABN believes in the principle of democracy. No government may be set up without the consent and approval of the governed. All power comes from the people, through the people and is exercised for the people.

The youth of the peoples of the ABN absolutely repudiates the policy of compromise pursued by the West towards Moscow; it is of the opinion that world peace and the success of the UN can be achieved only if bolshevism is completely defeated and destroyed.

6. The youth of the ABN peoples believes emphatically in the idea of peace and repudiates war as an instrument of international politics. Once the freedom of their peoples is recovered, this youth is determined to work for permanent peace and friendship. Peace, however, can be established and preserved only if every people enjoys independence as a state within its own borders. As long as this is not possible, this youth assumes the right to declare a revolutionary war of national liberation against imperialism of all kinds.

7. The youth of the ABN peoples unanimously supports the idea of social freedom and justice. Only a free human being, free, that is, from economic and social oppression can construct a free state and a free society. Freedom, justice and peace abroad and at home — such is the program of the Antibolshevik Bloc of Nations: "Freedom for Peoples — Freedom for the Individual."

The absolutely harmonious, fruitful cooperation of all youth groups among the ABN peoples is a guarantee that peace and friendship will be fostered and preserved also in the future, among the nations of Central and Eastern Europe after their liberation.

Millij Turkestan

The "Millij Turkestan", the organ of the National Turkestan United Committee, has resumed publication after a break. It contains valuable information about Turkestan's fight for freedom against bolshevik dictatorship and Russian imperialism.

The editorial staff of the ABN Correspondence wishes the Turkestan publication all success.

For God and a free Home!

For Freedom of the Subjugated!

Fight of the ABN

(Continued from Page 1)

vated as are summed up in the Atlantic Charter and regarded in Western Europe as the foundation of democracy, i.e. the recognition of the right of every people to its complete political sovereignty. To realize this, the Russian imperium and Russian imperialism of every colour must be destroyed, and all the victims of bolshevik oppression must be guaranteed development as free national states. Would the partition of the Russian imperium into several national states not mean that the Russian area would be reduced to atoms and would this not have a disastrous effect on the economic development of these peoples?

In reply, we should like to ask whether the Allies, when they smashed the nazi Reich in the Second World War and restored complete independence to France, Belgium, Denmark, Norway and the other states enslaved by Hitler, regarded this as reducing Europe to atoms and as a handicap for the economic development of those peoples?

Why does the ABN regard Russian imperialism as the greatest evil in Eastern Europe and Soviet Asia?

We must state first that the ABN regards every kind of Russian imperialism as an imminent danger and a great evil not only for Eastern Europe, but also for the whole of Europe and the culture of the entire Western world. There are no limits to the aggression of Russian imperialism. As soon as one country is subjugated, it starts to prepare an attack on another. In the country occupied, all elements with a love of freedom are destroyed, root and branch, and all the energies of the oppressed people are utilised as slave labour to prepare for a new war. After the Second World War, the West received sufficient proof that we are right in maintaining that the bolshevism of Moscow is a danger for the world. The whole of Western Europe lives in a constant state of fear of aggression by Moscow.

Abandoning Central Europe to Moscow has not diminished this danger, but has merely postponed it for a short time. It must be obvious to everyone today that this danger can be removed only when Russian imperialism of every dye is destroyed and when a Russian state is confined to its own ethnographic frontiers.

Sources of support for the ABN in its struggle.

The ABN unites national revolutionary organizations which depends on their own force to support them in their fight for the liberation of their peoples. We must emphasize that in Eastern Europe it is not technical progress alone that plays the main part in war, but the ideas for which these masses fight. That is why the ABN considers it important to influence the ideas of the masses and to organize their opposition. The results of this preparatory work will only show later. In the period of preparation for the decisive blow, the ABN organizes military opposition, so as to convince the population of the USSR that not even in peace can bolshevism crush resistance to its ideas. It is clear that the oppressed peoples, in their struggle, should welcome help from the freedom-loving nations of the West. Unfortunately, the ABN must confess that the West has not only failed to give it any help up till now, but that it does not even show any sympathy with their struggle.

The peoples of the Soviet Union in case of another war.

The millions of peoples oppressed by Moscow regard a new war as an opportunity for insurrection against bolshevism. Whether this idea will be successfully realized depends on what ideas are marshalled by the powers waging war with the Soviet Union. The peoples in the Soviet Union have heard many enticing promises and they are convinced that these promises generally conceal something quite different. The oppressed peoples desire for themselves complete national independence and if this were recognized and accepted by the powers in opposition to the Soviet Union, they would support these powers actively. The peoples in the USSR find it hard to grasp why they receive no support in their struggle from the great Powers of the West and why this struggle is ignored by them, while the bolsheviks conduct a violent and active campaign of publicity against the West and openly support their Fifth Column in all Western countries.

The ABN and the idea of a European Union.

The ABN will gladly cooperate with the European Union, provided this Union recognizes the full sovereignty of every people.

Political Review

Since the four ministers for foreign affairs of "the great four" came at the last Paris-conference in October 1949, to the agreement, that they cannot come to terms about the treaty of peace of Germany and that the occupation should continue for the present — the **problem of Germany** and with it the political development of Europe entered a acute stage.

The beginning of the West-German-Federal-Republic and the creation of the East-German-States — Stalin's act of grace — are now the emblems of the European crises, and furthermore, the emblems of the irreconcilable world conflict between the tyranny of the East and the idea of liberty of the West.

Stalin's message to the German nation — in which he does not recoil to make an appeal to German nationalism — should take the effect like oil in fire and to undermine the crystallization of the West-German states out of the interior. In reality, Stalin is trying to put the potential of Germany in his service, in order to materialize the bolshevistic plans of ruling the world.

This spiteful diplomacy of the Kremlin could not be of indifference to the West. Dean Acheson's Visit in Bonn, the surprising arrival of the US Minister for Defence JOHNSON and Chief of General-staff BRADLEY in Western Germany and Berlin, in order to attend the council of defence of the Atlantic agreement states in Paris, point to the explanation that there is probably no further willingness to look on inactive at the advancing of bolshevism in the West. All symptoms lead to the fact that in the West a serious effort will be undertaken in order to be released from the fatal Jalta-Politic and to oppose world-tyranny in Kremlin a determined: "up to his day and no further."

Not so very clear seems the development on the far East. Since China, with her strong economical and strategic-military potential, has fallen in to the hands of Stalin's substitute, Mao-Tse-Tung, the west powers are very slowly establishing a barrier against so-wjet expansion. This despondency is especially characteristic for Great-Britain. Surely one should not make it too easy for Stalin to bring the strong potential of China into his possession. But one tries to be compound with the past as good as possible in order to win new points of view and to enter new dispositions from which the fight can be renewed and carried forward.

*

The presumable acknowledgement of China's communistic Government will probably not be contradiction to this evidence. The acknowledgement explains itself firstly from economical necessities and furthermore from the intention to stay in close contact with the interior-political development of Red-China.

(Continued on Page 8)

ABN Supports the Claim to Check Compulsory Labour in the Soviet Union.

The Central-Committee of the Anti-bolshevik Bloc of Nation (ABN) has forwarded a memorandum to each delegation of the United Nations, which supports the request of the Moscow oppressed nations to check forced labour in the Soviet Union. The leaders of the individual delegations have acknowledged the memorandum to president of CC of ABN, J. STETZKO and have expressed themselves favourably on the subject matter.

Political Review

(Continued from Page 7)

We are of the opinion: this game of the west-powers with Red China is very dangerous. We are afraid that the Allies will burn their hands. The second act of the Jalta-tragedy...

*

The retreat of Jugoslavia from the east-bloc is quite a blow to soviet strategy in the South-East of Europe, which Moscow cannot take easily for ever.

The arresting of masses in Poland, the discharge of Gomulka and the appointment of the soviet-marshal Rokossowski as minister of defence in Warsaw, is a unique example in history; the tides of arrests in Czechoslovakia, through which have been also leading czech communists removed; the legal trials in Budapest and the elimination of communist leaders in Hungary; the brutal purification in the communistic Government - apparatus of Rumania and finally the continual amputations among the leaders of the communistic regime in Bulgaria with the formerly second-strongest man after Dimitroff, the representative minister-president Traitscho Kostoff who has received his sentence of death in the mean-time, — all these events are milestones on the road to an epidemic illness of the soviet-world-ruling-system. This sickness will with lightning speed seize all satellite-states and nations.

It is not of importance to what extent and when it will be possible to cast off from the interior the bolshevist yoke of Moscow with native strength, but the historical fact that even some communists are revolting against the Kreml. That means the strongest slap in the face of Stalin and his helpers, who are unmasked as hypocrites from their own followers in other states and nations and are convicted of the biggest fraud which has ever happened in history. This crisis of communism brings the last conclusive evidence that underneath the mask of the communist "Socialist Justice", "Reconciliation of Nations" and "Love of Peace" brutal tyranny, enslavement of nations and warlike imperialism are hiding in the Kreml.

The Chronicle

The president of Central Committee of ABN and the head of the ABN delegation to Great Britain have presented a memorandum with similar purpose to the British Foreign Office. In this memorandum the ABN declares joint liability with the action of the British Government to check slave labour in the Soviet Union and the satellite-states, and expresses its willingness to produce documents and living witnesses who will clearly confirm the justness of the British indictments against Soviet Union. The claims of ABN made in the memorandum sent, to the UN-Delegation, were similar to the claims which the British Government had expressed before the forum of the United Nations.

Memorial to the "American Committee for Free Europe"

The Central-Committee of the "Anti-bolshevist Bloc of Nations" has forwarded to the President of the "American Committee for Free Europe". Ambassador Joseph GREW, another memorial, in which was once again stated the opinion of the nations united in ABN: that only the dismemberment of the Russian Imperium into independent national states can secure lasting World Peace.

"To the Embassy Council"

The delegation of the "Anti-bolshevist Bloc of Nations" (ABN) for Great Britain submitted to the Council of Ambassadors in USA a declaration from the countries behind the "iron curtain", which in due time will be published in the press. The same declaration was also presented to the British Foreign Secretary Ernest BEVIN and to the Ambassador of USA in London, Mr. DOUGLAS.

November Demonstrations of the ABN

On the occasion of the 52nd anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution, the supporters of the ABN held anti-bolshevik demonstrations in many towns of West Germany on Sunday, November 6, 1949.

Ten thousands of Ukrainians, White Ruthenians, Lithuanians, Latvians, Estonians, Slovaks, Croats, Hungarians, natives of Turkestan and members of other nations belonging to the ABN, paraded through the streets of the German towns, carrying flags and posters. Placards were displayed everywhere with inscriptions such as "Long live the Anti-bolshevist Bloc of Nations" — the ABN!, "Long live the Ukrainian Insurgent Army!" "Imprisonment for Stalin and his underlings!" Speakers from the ABN addressed massed demonstrations and proclaimed the indomitable will of the peoples of the ABN to carry their fight for freedom to a victorious end. There will be no peace in the world until every nation can live in its own, independent,

free state. They appealed to the peace-loving nations of the world to launch a crusade against bolshevism and against Russian imperialism of every colour and variety.

In some towns, the American Military Government announced early on November 6 that demonstrations were prohibited.

Thanks to the discipline of the functionaries of the ABN, the demonstrations were conducted everywhere in perfect order. They found a lively echo in the German press.

Destruction of 100 000 Lithuanians Foreign Minister Lozoraitis accuses Moscow before the UN

On 26. 10. 49 Stasys Lozoraitis, foreign minister of the Lithuanian exile government, on a special mission to Lake Success, was received by Brigadier General Carlos P. Romulos, president of the General Assembly and Andrew Cordier, deputy for the General Secretary. Minister Lozoraitis brought an accusation, supported by extensive material, that the government of the Soviet Union had, in the course of 1948/49, destroyed in special camps at least 100 000 Lithuanians, belonging mostly to the middle classes and the intelligentsia. Minister Lozoraitis expressed the hope that the Lithuanian accusation would be brought up for debate in the General Assembly of the UN when that body discussed the Five Power Pact proposed by the USSR.

"The Baltic Review from January 13, 1950 writes:

"The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine have issued a report stating that the economy of the republic was seriously endangered by the nonfulfilment of several items in the agricultural plan for 1949. It added in no uncertain terms that the population should be induced to take up a more hostile attitude towards the enemies of the Soviet Union, first among whom are the kulaks and Ukrainian nationalists. To a listener to the report over the Kiev Radio it sounded like a hardly veiled injunction to step up the fight against the partisans."

ABN-Correspondence

Published by the Press Bureau of Anti-bolshevik Bloc of Nation (ABN)

Responsible: K. W. Orlecky

Subscription rates:

Great Britain and Australia:

Per copy: 55 cents

6 months: 10 sh.

12 months: \$ 1.

USA and Canada

Per copy: 6 d

6 months: 3 sh

12 months: 5 sh 6 d

ABN CORRESPONDENCE

ANTI-BOLSHEVIK NEWS-LETTER

Vol. I. / Number 2

English Edition

March 1950

ABN and the European Movement

By Jaroslav Stetzko, President of the Central Committee of ABN

The struggle of all the nations subjugated by Russian-Bolshevik Imperialism, and united in ABN (Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations) is directed to the division of the Russian Empire into its separate States, each having its own independent national Government, and covering its own ethnic area, populated by its own nationals. For this reason, ABN is fighting, not only the Bolshevik-Russian Empire, but any Russian Empire, whether "Democratic", "Totalitarian", "Monarchist", or "Socialist". While not denying the right of the Russian people to form a State of their own within their own ethnic frontiers, ABN refuses, on any terms whatever, to collaborate with Russian imperialistic circles. ABN is also fighting to restore freedom and independence to the satellite States, with the right to form the Governments they wish, as ascertained by democratic methods.

It follows, that according to the national principle, ABN is opposed to the pre-1939 Polish Eastern frontiers, as this would again include Ukrainian, White Ruthenian and Lithuanian territories. The events which occurred in these territories during the Second World War afforded sufficient proof that their peoples were definitely against Polish domination.

ABN is opposed to such constructions as Czecho-Slovakia, Yugoslavia, and so on, for the above reasons.

The absurdity of the "Union" of the Russian Empire is apparent when it is realised that there are not more than 25% Russians in the whole Soviet Union, yet claiming to be the "master-race" of vast USSR. Instead of a "Union", the USSR is a prison of the nations. None but these nations, through their national representatives, have a right to decide their fate, and this right must be internationally recognised. Help from any quarter, to these struggling nations, struggling merely for human freedom, will increase the inner pressure in the USSR which will ultimately blow to pieces this prison of the nations. ABN is engaged in organising the democratic anti-Bolshevik liberating re-

volution of the nations of the USSR and its satellites, with the declared object of disintegrating any kind of Russian Empire; the only way to free these nations from the national and social slavery imposed by Russian imperialism at the moment in the form of Bolshevism. Support of this struggle is the only way in which the Western nations can save themselves.

National liberation and national independence have always been the motive force in our centuries-old fight for freedom, and all our nationalities instantly responded to the principles of President Wilson, and threw off the chains of Russian slavery in the Revolutions of 1917 to 1918. Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland Ukraine, White Ruthenia, Don, Terek, Armenia, Azerbaidjan, Georgia, and Northern-Caucasia became free and independent, and others experienced a great national revival. But the

freedom of our peoples was shortlived, as as Communist Dictatorship established itself on the ruins of the Tsarist Empire, and we fell victims to Bolshevik oppression. During the Second World War, most of our nations fought against both Russian and German aggressors, and, always changing our forms of warfare, we (Ukrainian Insurgent Army — UPA, Organisation of Ukrainian Nationalist — OUN, political Organisations of Liberation and armed underground forces of White Ruthenians, Lithuanians, Latvians, Estonians, Slovacks, Hungarians, Serbs, Croats, Rumanians, Bulgarians, Cossacks, Turkestanians, North Caucasians, Georgians, Azerbaidjans, Siberiaks, Idel-Uraliens and others) are still at war with the USSR, and are fighting at the present day. Fighting against Soviet tyranny, we are surely entitled to claim Western support, and be recognised as regular armies in a state of war, according to The Hague Convention concerning the Rules of Warfare (1b and 2, 1899 and 1907).

Further, it is essential that the National Centres, Liberation Councils, Liberation Committees and Governments in Exile be acknowledged by Western nations as the sole bodies competent to represent their nations at International Conferences, and this right be denied to the Bolshevik agencies set up as "people's democracies" behind the Iron Curtain. Owing to the enslavement of our countries we are misrepresented at all International Institutions.

ABN stands for the unity of Europe, but unity freely decided upon by free nations, and the destruction of the Russian Empire is the refore a sine qua non as a preliminary: the nations having reached self-government, will themselves decide as to their participation in a United Europe, having then an equality with the West.

There can be no United Europe where a number of the nations are free and a number remain slaves: all must enjoy equal rights, and all must assume equal restrictions. It is impossible to establish two Europes — there is only one Europe. There is no such thing as "Pan-

The ABN is for:

1. *The destruction of Bolshevik oppression of nations and the liquidation of the Bolshevik regime;*
2. *The independent sovereign national states of free nations, established on the ruins of the USSR and its vassal states;*
3. *Complete democratization of state and social life of nations, liberated from the Bolshevik yoke and for a new, just, social order!*

The ABN is against:

1. *The USSR the Bolshevik oppression of nations, and against Bolshevik regimes in the vassal and satellite states;*
2. *Bolshevik totalitarian system in government, social, economic and cultural spheres of life of the peoples of the USSR and its satellites;*
3. *Bolshevik terror, misery and hunger of the popular masses in the USSR and its puppet states.*

Slavism" or a "Slavic Block", there is only a Bolshevik one. The Slavic nations are not fighting for the Slavic race they are only fighting for their freedom. The enemy of Western Europe is not the Eastern European nations, but only Russian imperialism, and it is a tragic error, therefore, to identify the aims of the Eastern European nations with those of the USSR; they are friends of the West, Russia — the enemy.

ABN wishes to see the freedom of all nations the world over, but, as its first duty, it is limiting its activities to the disintegration of the USSR and the restoration of freedom and sovereignty to the satellite countries. ABN believes that the national State is, and will remain the highest form of any people's existence, and the pre-requisite of a community of interests. The national States, therefore, will never die or let themselves be converted into super-national organizations.

Subjugated nations have never freed themselves by international ideas, but always by adopting their own national aims. Therefore, a United Europe cannot be the supreme ideal of the subjugated nations of the USSR, and they will not fight and die for it, but only for the vision of free, national States of their own. They will only decide in the matter of participating in a United Europe after having achieved freedom and equal status with the Western nations. In the inevitable crusade of West against USSR, it would be useless to offer the enslaved nations a United Europe as its aim, for it would be emphatically refused, these nationalities having been repeatedly misled by Western interventions, and we must warn the statesman of the West against repeating a disastrous error.

A Russian national State, limited to its own ethnic territory, could be admitted to the United Europe of the future, but, in the meantime, treated as defeated Germany is today.

When all the nations subjugated by the Bolsheviks regain their sovereign independence, they must be guaranteed against future aggression, and to enable this, occupation forces must remain in ethnographical Russia till all technical and material means of warfare are destroyed, and a system set up which will prevent a resuscitation of Russian militarism and imperialism. Only on such conditions should Russia be admitted as a member of a United Europe. ABN, on principle, resolutely refuses any form of political connection with Russia — union, federation or confederation, for all these varieties have always been changed into national suppression by Russian imperialism. ABN is organising a regional association of defence against any revival of Russian imperialism of any kind whatever, but on the basis of good-neighbourly relations with a Russian State reduced to its ethnic borders, and without any aggressive or

The Soviet Union's Heel of Achilles

By Alfred Bezins, Latvia's ex-Minister

The fateful turn taken in the development of world politics in our day, shows up many a false estimate and miscalculation of conditions.

It cannot be denied that factors such as the Tito conflict, the presumable length of Stalin's life and other imponderable agents, must have an influence on Moscow's policy. — On the side of the Western Democracies, however, these matters are exaggerated out of all proportion. Anyone, who is the least familiar with the structure of the Bolshevik Dictatorship, must be aware that Stalin's death would by no means cause this régime, which has been built up in three whole decades, to totter and fall. Has this régime not stood the death of Lenin, — the founder of Bolshevism itself, — without overmuch shock? The tyrannical system is far too firmly built, to collapse from a change of leadership, be it Stalin himself. All such possibilities have been taken into account from the very beginning. Tito too, who is at present upsetting Moscow's politics so unpleasantly, may very well, in the near future disappoint those who set too much store on his quarrel with Moscow. It must not be forgotten that Tito is, above all, an old hard-boiled Communist and that the Mecca of all Communists in the world was and remains Moscow.

The heel of Achilles for the Soviet Union is to be sought in another place. It is the impetuous urge felt by the subjugated peoples for freedom, the stirring of the national revolutionary forces of these nations oppressed by Bolshevik domination. From the forests of Finland down to the Adriatic; from the shores of the Black Sea to Lake Baikal and Vladivostok, everywhere the shackled nations wait inflexibly to be released from the blood-stained Russian yoke. Every attempt in that direction, meanwhile, is unmercifully drowned in a sea of blood. To exterminate even the thought of liberty, millions of the best and most capable sons of these peoples are banished and forced to do work unworthy of a human being, work from which, if they return at all, they come completely broken in

retaliatory intentions towards the Russian people.

Striving for the unity of the world, however, ABN cannot overlook the possibility of the activity or continuation of imperialism, especially of Russian imperialism, against which the nations composing ABN would have to defend their precious, regained freedom with their own forces.

To sum up, there is no course for rational policy-making other than is contained in this manifesto.

mind and body. In spite of every inhuman means the oppressors have not yet been able to break this national revolutionary resistance. The outside world has heard little of this struggle, which has been going on now for 30 years in the Caucasus; the fight for independence in Turkestan, in White Ruthenia, in Ukraine and elsewhere. These events are not un-naturally kept a careful secret by the Bolshevik powers that be. The heroic struggle of the insurgents which has been going on for years, even during the war and post-war times, in all by Bolshevik occupied lands, is just as little known in the free world. These hard partisan fights are not only a denial of Bolshevik tyranny, but are, at the same time, an unambiguous demonstration of a will for state independence and for freedom. Through this struggle the Western Democracies have gained an invisible ally, as thereby Moscow's expansion will be noticeably affected. Besides, it undermines the reliability of the Red Army which is made up of all these different nations, a fact which might be of special significance in case of war. How seriously Moscow regards this matter and its suppression, is clearly shown by the Tripartite, agreement between the Soviet Union, Poland and Czechoslovakia of 7th June 1946, the object of which is a joint and co-ordinated suppression of the Ukrainian Army of Liberty (U.P.A.). This agreement is a proof of how well organized and how strong the national revolutionary resistance movement against alien Soviet-Russian domination is.

The patriotic and freedom-loving peoples, subjugated and oppressed by Soviet-Russia, — the Lithuanians, Latvians, Estonians, White Ruthenians, Poles, Hungarians, Rumanians, Bulgarians, Serbs, Croats, Slovaks, Czechs, Ukrainians, Georgians, natives of Turkestan and Tartars, — are greatly embittered at the incomprehensible indifference of the governments of the great democracies towards this tragedy of whole nations. Which they merely pass over as an "internal affair" of Russia's. It is not only the people directly concerned, but every decent person of our century must face the question: If millions of civilized people are abandoned to brutal oppression and extermination and the infernal procedure is only regarded as the "internal affair" of a tyrannical power, whatever importance have the Atlantic Charter, the principles of self-determination and even U.N. as protectors of human and national rights? The peoples held in subjugation by Moscow, in spite of everything, believe that the time is approaching when the free Democracies will realize the seriousness and the real importance of the fight our peoples are putting up for a free and decent life.

The ABN as Representative of the Third Power

By Dr. Ct. Pokorny, General Secretary of the ABN Central Committee

The general conception of the present world crisis as simply the clash of two worlds, with conflicting ideologies and economies, is not quite correct, and the opinion that the solution of the precarious political tension in the world, must be sought in the alternative of agreement or war, is just as mistaken. If political reality is to be taken into account, it must be remembered that there is still another power of decisive importance for the solution of the crisis and the consolidation of the world — the indestructible love of freedom among the subjugated peoples. Their determination to have it, is not only a potential factor, but it has found expression already in a fighting national revolutionary resistance movement of all these peoples subjected to the Soviet Union and the satellite States.

Is that true or only an illusion? If the peoples subjugated by Moscow had accepted Soviet-Russian dominion without demur, one might conclude that they would be passive in the coming war, or even carry out Moscow's orders. Then, it is true, the "third power" would be nothing but an illusion. But how do things look in reality?

The subjugated peoples gave proof of their fighting power, not only during the last World War, but much earlier, by making real sanguinary war against Moscow's domination, quite on their own, after World War I, and ever since. That, in spite of all, the Soviet dungeon was able to survive the second world war, is due to the fatal alliance of the Soviet Union with the West.

The fight for freedom put up by these oppressed nations has not in any way abated since World War II. On the contrary, they do not consider the war ended at all, and the national-revolutionary struggle for freedom will not cease till Soviet power is broken, and the dungeon of the people is burst, so that in its place the free and independent states of Europe and Asia may arise and be established anew.

World War II has brought the oppressed peoples of the USSR no freedom, only greater slavery. Moreover, a number of people of Eastern and Central Europe have lost their independence and serve Moscow to-day as objects of cruel colonial exploitation. The West, however, says nothing to that!

This tragic fact has, not only increased the number of subjugated peoples, it has also swelled the ranks of those who are fighting for their national liberty against Bolshevik tyranny. Thus the power of the latter will have grown immensely after achieving their independence States once more in accordance with the principles of the Atlantic Charter, and in the real sense of self-determination, for which all nations strive. The heroic resistance being put up day

and night behind the Iron Curtain, silent, but none the less tenacious, is sufficient proof that this statement is not a figment of the brain, but bitter, cruel reality. There is proof enough in the undaunted fight carried on by the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) the Turkestan, Caucasian and Cossack fighters for freedom, the resistance of the Serbian Tchethniks of the murdered General Draza Mihajlovic, the Croatian national revolutionary groups of the "Crusaders"; the Anti-Bolshevik Champions of Freedom, of the Sloviakian resistance movement, led by Professor Durcansky; the resistance of the Baltic and White Ruthenian fighters for freedom; the sorties of the national Bulgarian Anti-Bolshevik Legion; and the forces of all the national insurgents under Soviet subjection. These facts and the strength manifested by them may not be overlooked.

It is true that now and then press notices of this grand resistance appear in Western papers, but conclusions as to the significance of this potential power for world politics as a whole, are seldom drawn. The general public in the western world has only a vague idea yet, of the fight the subjugated peoples are putting up and takes little notice of this historical struggle, let alone giving it political weight.

The attitude of the Bolshevik rulers in the Kremlin, however, is quite different. Realizing the danger facing them and having to deal with it daily, they are forced to continual counter-measures and reprisals. As all the cunning of their deceptive propaganda was in vain, they had to resort to the oft-tried means of blood-thirsty terrorisation, to crush the resistance that flared up again and again. The Soviet press, too, felt obliged to report sometimes of active resistance from the national insurgent armies, unpleasant as this matter was for the régime.

There are a few voices in the West which acknowledge the importance of this third power. For instance, the American politician, Harold Stassen, expressed his opinion, one day, that a revolution in Ukraine, in Poland and Slovakia, might even be possible, in the near future.

In case of a war between the Soviet block and the Democratic West, the anti-Bolshevik underground movement would, of course, become a factor of the first order. The masses would seize the opportunity of raising their potentiality to the utmost and of waging a mortal combat.

Under these circumstances, the questions arise whether the common struggle of the many peoples in the Soviet Union and its satellite States, is co-ordinated on a common ideological and planned basis, and further,

(Continued on Page 4)

Truce on the Tartary Pass

How I Came into Contact with the U.P.A.

By General Ferenc Farkas de Kisbarnak

When in the spring of 1944, the 6th Hungarian Army Corps marched over the Tartary Pass, the area presented a most unfavourable picture. Besides the difficulties caused by the terrain, roads deep in snow, stretches of forest etc., the troops, especially those in the rear, — commandos and supply formations — were faced with constant partisan attacks.

Rifle and machine-gun fire, sometimes even mine-throwers from the top of mountains 4,000 to 6,000 ft. high, were quite the order of the day, against which we were powerless. At the rear of the front held by our 6th Corps, and specially in the Bystrycia Valley, in the neighbourhood of Zabie, Kosmacz and Bystrycia the partisans were extremely active.

In the first days of May I ordered martial law against partisans, warning the inhabitants in the field of action, to refrain from taking any part in partisan activity on pain of death. The Hungarian army was only fighting against the Bolshevik enemy; was defending its own country, and wished to realize the spirit of peace, understanding and mu-

tual assistance with the honest and upright members of the population. The 27th Szekler Division was the most exposed to the partisan danger. Having a supply line about 150 km. long made their field of action especially vulnerable to partisan raids. Every attack resulted in heavy losses and communications were sometimes almost paralysed, while nothing undertaken against the partisans had any success.

The first battles with the partisans took place in the Selena Valley. The 201st Division was ordered to clear the valley. Once, when a partisan pill-box was surrounded, three young men with a white flag came out and declared they were Ukrainians and not Russian partisans, and that they wanted to fight with the Hungarian troops against the red Russian partisans. Thus I learned that in our area of operation there were not only Bolshevik partisans, but also national Ukrainian U.P.A. insurgents.

There was another proof of this on 20th May in the terrain of the 27th Division, at Shabie, a Ukrainian partisan, named Kymeiczuk, fell into our hands, who, when he was questioned, declared he

did not fear death and would say nothing, please to execute him at once. This fanatic Ukrainian pleased me. When we quietly proposed that he should go and bring in his commander to discuss the possibilities of an understanding and collaboration, he seemed inclined to arrange a meeting. We then set Kymeiczuk at liberty and he kept his word.

The interview took place and led to an agreement. The principles of collaboration between the representative of the 27th Division and the commandant of the U.P.A. were laid down as follows:

a) The fight against Bolshevism is mutual. Either party is to support the other and not to oppose the other with arms, or in any way.

b) Any friction arising, to be investigated by both parties and settled peacefully with the mutual understanding of comrades in arms.

c) The Hungarian troops to fight in the front line, the U.P.A. behind the front, against Soviet troops and partisans.

d) The Hungarian troops to consider the interests of the Ukrainian populations as far as possible.

e) In order to maintain contact and to accelerate the exchange of information, the U.P.A. to attach a liaison officer to the VI Corps and the 27th Szekler Division.

f) The U.P.A. requires no material help. They only ask that their sick and wounded may be cared for by Hungarian ambulance units.

After the conclusion of this agreement, U.P.A. partisan warfare ceased in the territory of the 6th Hungarian Corps, and it became possible to secure supplies. The Ukrainian population emerged from places of concealment, took up their farm work again, and came to the conclusion that the Hungarian troops were only fighting on Ukrainian ground because they had to defend their own country, and must be able to count on the support of the indigenous population in this struggle. I must mention here, that in spite of this agreement with us, the U.P.A. carried on their implacable struggle against the German occupation forces, with the same bitterness as against the Bolsheviks.

To-day it seems only advantageous for Hungary's future, should there arise an independent Ukrainian National State, bound with us by that spirit of solidarity forged in the common campaign against Bolshevism.

This companionship in arms was stressed by the U.P.A. commandant Zubenko Bohdan in his command, in the following words: "— — — The Hungarian troops are on our side in the fight against Bolshevism. We must entertain good-neighbour relations with Hungary. The Hungarians appreciate the value of our arms and willingly take their places at our side. — — —"

So it was. Long live the U.P.A. fight for liberty! Long live independent, free Ukraine! Long live the peaceful collaboration with our friends!

Ukraine and Russia

Which Cannot Live Without the Other?

In order to justify their imperialistic policy in Ukraine, the Russians maintain that Ukraine cannot stand economically alone and consequently — "in their own interest" — the Ukrainians must not break away from Russia. Ukraine is known as the "granary of Europe" and the Russians dare not deny its independence in the sphere of agriculture.

In 1938 Ukraine, as compared to the whole of Russia, produced

Coal	60.8%
Iron ore	63.6%
Cast iron	61.2%
Sugar	70.0%
Electrical energy	24.1%
Salt	49.4%
Soda	70.0%
Coke	74.0%

The ABN as Representative of the Third Power

(Continued from Page 3)

if there is a common objective, a common programme and common conception? In whom is the political power of these oppressed peoples vested?

This important point is no longer a problem. The answer is given by the nations themselves, who, in their common suffering, have found each other and recognized the common enemy and the imperative necessity of fighting together. It is the Anti-Bolshevik Block of Nations (ABN), that splendid revolutionary organization of liberation, which co-ordinates the common fight of the nations subjugated by Bolshevism, by bringing ideas, plans, and conceptions to a common denominator. It is the principle of "The Liberty of Man, Freedom of Nations", which has been made the motto of this struggle for the honour, liberty and independence of the peoples in the vast area of Eastern and Central Europe and Asia. The ABN which represents this struggle calls upon all freedom-loving nations and people, the world over, to join in this holy war against Bolshevism, against Moscow's dungeon of nations, and fight for the liberty of nations and the individual!

The Anti-Bolshevik Block of Nations, as the representative of the third power of the national liberation movement, does not ask for one-sided help from the free Democratic world. For the help we ask for, we have help to give and against the efficiency of others we offer our efficiency. In other words we appeal for honest collaboration and for allies in the fight for our common objectives and ideals.

Our peoples waging indomitable war against Bolshevism in their subjected countries, have no desire to be pawns in the game of world politics, but co-

It will be said that Ukraine has little mineral oil. That is so, but Russia has just as little. Azerbaidjan (Baku) has oil, a country that in the future will have a higher civilization than the state she is now a colony of. Of course, after gaining state independence, Ukraine will import raw materials and industrial products, just as every other State does. That fact, however, does not contradict the assertion that Ukraine is an economic unit in itself. Her political connection with Russia was forced upon her and there is nothing that can justify it.

Russian imperialists are systematically robbing Ukraine; they are treating the Ukraine — a more highly civilized country — like a colony. It is high time to put a stop to this criminal state of things.

N. O.

creators of their own fate and the political situation of the whole world. This fact should be realized in sober truth by politicians, for illusions have not paid in politics.

Tito is Pace-Maker for Moscow

Even if Tito replaced Joe Stalin it would not mean that liberty replaces Communism.

Who is Tito?

Prisoner of war 1914—17, one of the best school boys of the Czeka (NKWD), and Stalin's friend. He waged two wars i. e. one in Spain that he lost and the second in Yugoslavia that, with the help of the Allies, he has won.

Is Tito against Stalin?

Yes, he is, because he is a dictator just as Stalin is, and he does not want to obey, as all the other dictators do.

Nevertheless he himself and all his friends, such as Mosche Piade, Kardelj, Bebler, etc. are Marists and Leninists. They always declare it quite frankly.

In fact Tito cannot be considered as an opponent of Stalin's. In making him a hero of the anti-Bolshevistic movement, Western policy is making a great mistake. To oppose Bolshevism we can only place the diametrically contrary system of ideas.

Against historical materialism — Christian idealism;

against internationalism — the national idea;

against inhuman acts of terror — liberty;

against slave work, really true social justice, and the right of private ownership;

against imperialism — state independence for each nation.

Tito wants to convince the western world that co-operation with him as a

Comunist is possible and very useful. That is profitable for Moscow,

Thus Tito is a pace-maker for Moscow.

ABN Nations Fighting for Their Freedom

Resistance and Mass Deportation in Lithuania

Resistance in Lithuania is controlled by the "High Committee for the Liberation of Lithuania (WLIK)", a body formed of representatives of all the democratic parties and whose foreign delegation in U.S.A speaks for all Lithuanian emigrants. Within this movement for liberation, armed guerilla bands have been set up, whose numbers run into thousands, and this, in Soviet-dominated Lithuania.

In the first two years after the second Russian occupation in 1944 the Lithuanian partisans were especially active. The district to the south and south-west leading into the forests of White-Ruthenia and Poland was the partisans' best ally. During this period of heavy partisan fighting, almost the whole elite of the Soviet occupation forces was defeated. The Soviets attempted to master the situation by open battle, and reinforced their garrisons with mobile detachments. They were, however, unable to break the fighting spirit of the rebels.

It was this struggle which prevented the Russians from carrying out the mass deportations planned at that time, a fact which had already overtaken the Volga Germans and the Crimean Tartars. The possibility only came to the Russians in 1947 and then, in the two following years, no less than 300 000 to 400 000 Lithuanians were sent to the interior of Russia. The territories thus depopulated were settled by crowds of Russians. There is no doubt but that Lithuania is to endure the same lot as East Prussia.

The mass deportations forced the Lithuanian partisans to change their fighting methods in order to meet the new situation. The fight continues steadfastly and their confidence is unbroken, their belief in the final victory of justice and the restoration of Lithuania's independence is unshaken. V. P.-s.

Slovakia Defies Bolshevism

The Forces and the Leaders of the Resistance Movement

Paris. The French political review "le Rassemblement du Centre", number 47/1949, writes concerning the resistance to Bolshevik domination in Slovakia as follows:

"The Prague Communistic Régime, represented in Bratislava (Pressburg) by the Corps of Commissionaires, has just discovered the 39th anti-Communist conspiracy, the object of which was the setting up of democratic, independent Slovakia again. (In the meantime, further plots have been discovered. — Ed.) Since the end of the war with Germany, more, than 70 000 Slovak citizens have been accused of hostile

action against the régime introduced by Moscow and Prague, imprisoned and condemned or banned from public life. Merely through simple denunciation more than 200 000 anti-Communists were deported to Siberia, or to the Donbass mines. Since autumn 1944, when the present régime was introduced, thousands have been hanged or shot. Exchange Agency spoke the truth in saying that the seat of the anti-Communist movement in Czechoslovakia was really Slovakia. The actual representatives of this movement, which is directed from abroad, are:

1. The Slovakian Liberation Committee (formerly Slovakian Activity Committee), a central organization of the fighters for liberty, headed by Dr. Ferdinand Durcansky, professor of International Law, and former Foreign Minister of the old Slovakian Republic (till 1940. — Ed.).
2. The Slovakian National Council under the chairmanship of Karl Sidor, an organisation of anti-Communist resistance in exile.

These two organizations are supported by Americans of Slovakian descent, who are united in the Slovakian League in America, as well as in the Association of Slovakian Catholics there.

On the other hand, there is a so-called "Council of Free Czechoslovakia", consisting of some despots and former collaborators of international Communism (such as Zenkl, Ripka, Duchacek, Lettrich, Ferjencik). This Council is actually nothing but a watered-down edition of the so-called "National Front of the Czechoslovakian People's Republic". C. P.

Liberation or Enslavement of Bulgaria?

Shameless Moscow propaganda maintains that the Red Army of Russia has freed Bulgaria from the German fascist yoke. In reality, however, Soviet-Russian domination has "freed" Bulgaria from its liberty and independence. For the Soviet-Russian control over Bulgaria to-day is far heavier than the old Turkish yoke of the darkest Middle-Ages. Virtually, the Bulgarian people have been deprived of all self-determination, as all human rights, as well as fundamental civilian liberties, have been abolished. Thus Bulgaria has de facto ceased to be a political entity. Its present satellite government, which is nothing but a Moscow stadtholderate, has reduced the country to a colony for Russian exploitation.

The upheaval of 9th September 1944 would not have been possible without the aid of the Russian army, as the Bulgarian Communists themselves often declare, for the Communists did

not even control 10% of the votes. The Soviet Army invaded Bulgaria, ignoring the country's neutrality, at a moment when the Bulgarian government was negotiating with the Western Allies for the end of a token state of war, and had even declared war on Germany.

Directly after the revolution the Bulgarian Communists at Moscow's orders, instituted a massacre such as had never been known there before. It spread over the whole country and lasted for months. This gruesome orgy was not directed alone at the representatives and supporters of the Bulgarian constitutional monarchy; from minister of state to village school beadies, and national intelligentsia, but also included all the simple country folk and townsmen who showed any lively national consciousness.

After the Regents, ministers and deputies had been sentenced to death by illegal "People's Courts" at "show trials", and been shot in masses, permanent and legalized bloodshed began, during which thousands and thousands of conscientious Bulgarian officials, officers, clergymen, teachers and professors, police, politicians, journalists, doctors, lawyers and judges were done away with. Under the mendacious slogan "Death to Fascism, Freedom for the People", Bulgarian patriots whose only crime was their anti-Communist attitude were executed in thousands without so much as a hearing.

Having put an end to national thought and feeling by such mass terrorism, the Soviet-Russian, cat's-paws proceeded against those political elements which had been taken — "as camouflage" — into the sham coalition of the "Fatherland Front". The excuse for this action was their refusal to swear unconditional allegiance to Moscow. It was the representatives of the left wing of the Peasant Party, the Social Democrats and the militant "Sveno" circles, that gave military support to the revolution of 9th September 1944. All the adherents of these political currents represented by Nikola Petkoff, who was executed, were condemned to death or to concentration or forced labour camps at staged treason trials, and thus cut off from any influence on the life of the State.

Finally it was the turn of the leaders of the Bulgarian Communists themselves, who, though they were orthodox Communists, had still dared to preserve their former independent thought. Such "deviations" did not fit in with the Soviet-Russian colonial system, and so George Dimitroff, once the notorious and mighty General Secretary of the Comintern, as well as his deputy, Vice-Prime Minister Traitscho Kostoff, the most popular and most fanatic Communist leader in Bulgaria, fell into disgrace. Dimitroff, under most mysterious

circumstances, was sent to Moscow to undergo "medical treatment", where the extra care taken of him by the Russian specialists sent him to his grave. Then they gave him a great state funeral. Kostoff was also removed from office at the same time, accused of "treason and being a spy" and sent to the gallows. A new series of high treason trials against leading Bulgarian Communists who have also been removed from office and are now awaiting their doom in prison cells, has been announced. This closes the circle of continual Bolshevik terrorism in Bulgaria, which is even now avenging itself on its own creators, confirming thereby the historic fact that every despotism in the end annihilates its sponsors. The self-destruction process among the Bulgarian Communists, directed from the Kremlin, deprives the regime of its last political props and is transforming Bulgaria into a brutal Soviet-Russian stateholderate.

Besides, the Bulgarian people are getting a thorough lesson as to what Russian "liberation" actually means in practice. In its historical past, however, this nation has proved its tenacious love of freedom by surviving alien dominion, which lasted centuries, and ever again rising to new life. The Bulgarian people will never submit to the present Russian despots. Confident and ready to fight, they are yearning for the moment when they can win back their liberty and independence, fighting shoulder to shoulder with all the other nations subjugated by Russian tyranny.

Krum Kalimanski

Croatia's Crusaders Are Fighting in the Stepinac's Spirit

"The Archbishop of Agram knows not only how to suffer for his faith but how to die for it."

Though subjected to Tito's tyranny, the Croation people are decidedly on the side of liberty and human ethics in the imminent clash with godless and sinister materialism. Side by side with the western Democracies they desire to win freedom from the terrorisation of Communism.

At home, on the sunny shores of the Adriatic, the Croats were among the first people of our Continent to have a State form of their own and to embrace Christianity. A faith which, with their strong national feeling, was to prove the stay and prop in Croatia's destiny. Up to the 12th century the country was ruled by its own dynasties, but after the last Croation king, Petar Svacic, fell, — with his sword in his hand, — fighting at the head of his army for Croatia's freedom, and honoured ever since as a national hero, Croatia became a part of a western group of states, — till 1918, in the Austrian-Hungarian Danube Monarchy. Always, however, Croatia's independence as a state was, to a great extent, preserved. The Croatian army, for instance, like the Hun-

garian Honved, bore its own name, Domobranstvo and commands were given in the Croatian language. During all these centuries the Croatian people retained their own parliament "Hrvatski Sabor", as their own legislative body, representative of the people.

After World War I Croatia, much against its will, found itself a part of the artificial structure of Yugoslavia. The untiring efforts to regain national freedom and independence as a state only materialized after the collapse of Yugoslavia in 1941, when, through a plebiscite, the sovereignty of Croatia was restored. The attitude of the Croats in this last war was not dictated by any sympathy for an alien Power, but solely by the sacred object of their own national liberty, for which the Croats were willing to fight and die, while at the same time warding off Tito tyranny. The expectations of our people, however, as champions of Christendom and European civilization, remained unfulfilled after achieving their national sovereignty. Instead they found themselves handed over to Tito and his godless régime of terrorisation.

Nevertheless the Croatian people are confident that their fight for freedom and the restoration of their thousand year old sovereign state, and their resistance to Bolshevism will be duly acknowledged and go down to history as entirely justified. Their confidence in this gives them the strength and courage to bring further sacrifices for their freedom and faith.

It was not just by chance that the persecution of the Church took such cruel forms in Croatia. Catholic priests were arrested by the hundred and at least three hundred of them were brutally murdered. The Croatian Primate, Archbishop Stepinac, and also Bishop Cule were condemned to long terms of imprisonment and incarcerated, while the Greek-Catholic bishop Dr. Cimrak was poisoned in prison. Their only "crime" was that they were ardent preachers of the Christian faith and fanatical champions of freedom and human rights. "Everything I have said about the rights of the Croatian Nation and about freedom and independence is in perfect keeping with the basic principles the Allies, proclaimed at the conference at Jalta, and also in the Atlantic Charter. If according to these solemn resolutions, each nation has a right to freedom and independence, why is that right denied to the Croatian people?" These words were undauntedly spoken by Stepinac before his judges. To conclude with his last words, "The Archbishop of Agram knows not only how to suffer for his faith, he knows how to die for it".

All Croats are proud of their venerable Archbishop Stepinac, and acknowledge him as the spiritual leader of their nation. He is regarded as the man who has revealed to the world what the spirit of Croatia is to-day.

The spirit of resistance, and the urge

for freedom in the Croatian people, have already taken on concrete form in the so-called "Crusaders" movement. These crusaders will not lay down their arms till their native country has once again become a free and independent democratic state.

For the Croats the motto holds good "Honour what is foreign, and be proud of what is your own!" It means the rejection of any kind of imperialism. — But the Croats expect the same treatment from other nations towards them.

Dr. A. I.

What Does Ukraine Look like To-day?

(Report of an eye-witness)

Shortly before going to press we had the opportunity of speaking to a Ukrainian who had just arrived from his home country and whose report is worth printing. Our questions concerning the food situation, the labour market and the fight for freedom in subjugated Ukraine gave rise to the following, most informative answers.

"From autumn 1946 to the summer of 1947 people literally starved in Ukraine. Conditions were not a whit better than in the famine of 1933. Just as in that year, the corpses of the starved were to be seen everywhere on the roads, while the whole yield of the harvest was taken by force from the Ukrainian peasants for the benefit of the Russian populated parts of Soviet Union. Thus the Russians were assured far better food conditions at the expense of the hungry Ukraine. During the last two years the food situation has somewhat improved, but even now rations are reduced to a minimum that is just enough to keep body and soul together and the population at work. Long queues in front of food shops are an every day sight. People often have to queue up in the evening and wait the whole night in the street, in order to get their daily bit of bread in the morning. Working conditions and forced labour methods make one shudder. The old decree issued by the Kremlin is still in force, whereby late or non-appearance at work of more than 20 minutes, leads to court proceedings and if the worker can produce no convincing excuse there, he is sentenced to a forced labour camp. To squeeze the last remnant of work out of a workman, factory hands are sent to kolhoz. In spring, summer and autumn it is suggested that they might volunteer to spend their free time on Sunday at the nearest kolkhoz to do unremunerated work in the "socialistic spirit". Saturday evening the workers are taken to the kolkhoz in trucks. They work there all day long in the fields and are driven back in trucks in the evening. Non-participation in this "voluntary" work exposes the worker to every chicanery the management can devise, as he has fallen into disfavour. For the slightest lapse or tardiness at work, he is hauled

Documents of the Fight against Bolshevism

Proclamation to the Latvian Fighters for Freedom and to Emigrants

Comrades of the resistance movement, fighters, Latvians in the free World, on the 32nd birthday of Latvia, the fighters a home, in Ukraine and Poland greet you. This greeting is sent by the Latvian group of the N. N. Partisan Union.

Our fight is growing from day to day in extent and importance. The day is approaching when we may return to creative peace work as free and independent men. There are many ruins in our home country. For reconstruction, not only physical strength, but also materials will be needed. Above all, however, preserve yourselves. Be loyal to your compatriots and country. Never forget that this country taught you the first steps, and the difference between good and evil. It gave you the education which opened the way for you in the wide world. Your real home you will only find in your native country.

Of course, permanent exile wearies you physically and mentally. Don't lose your courage, never capitulate before difficulties. In the ordeal of misery, characters are steeled. Every partisan will confirm that, whether the

forests of Latvia, or the Plesgau country, Lithuania, or Poland offer him shelter.

Remember that our daily life is much harder than yours, our slice of bread much thinner than yours, and often there is none at all. Still, we persevere and shall persevere to the end. Our country will be free: independent, or a member of the Baltic Federation, we don't bother about that, but work together and help each other. History will one day tell how unselfishly Estonians, Latvians, Lithuanians, Poles and Ukrainians once fought shoulder to shoulder. You, too, must work with other political emigrants, especially with those of the Baltic peoples. Three are stronger than two.

Bear up in this ordeal. Be worthy of your fathers and grandfathers. They were not to be moved by lures, nor did they submit to force, they fought on silently, till the sun of freedom rose.

Give no ear to people who have always been fortune-tellers, quacks and whisperers, whether they appear in the simple garb of the countryman, or in dress-suits. They all serve, directly or indirectly, those who devastated our country, and many a graduate of the Segewold M.D.V. school has sneaked

into their ranks. Spurn all persons and political groups which undermine Latvian unity, in preferring the fight for the future of their party and their own future positions, rather than fight for the freedom of their country.

Latvian women! Latvian girls! Your fathers, husbands and brothers are with you in thought in the evening after a short meditation. Your friends, the young men of Wolchow, and your betrothed, have not forgotten what was hoped for in those hours, what was dreamed of along our common way. They do not forget that last farewell, when your eyes were raised to Heaven and your lips whispered, "Almighty God grant that we may meet again; give us a new life in liberated Latvia".

To-day they are doing their duty, fighting in the forests, and although the smile has vanished from their faces, each one believes that one day he will be able to smile again. Never forget your duty to Latvia, always remember you are the daughters of a small, but strong and proud people. Foreign lands call and tempt you with fine prospects, promise you material advantages and comforts. In the end, however, you will have disappointments. Our customs, our traditions, our country will always be strange to the foreigners. Latvians, we wish you every success in the work before you. Tell people everywhere of the misery and suffering brought upon us and all Soviet occupied countries, by Communism. Let that be your task in your exile. The more the world learns about Communism, the weaker will be its position. Train yourselves in professions and in knowledge, be strong and ready to fight. In the decisive hour you, like every other Latvian man and woman at home, must become inexorable judges over the cruel power which knows neither mercy nor justice. You know that even now the annihilation of the Latvian people is going on, in the most fiendish manner. They want to make Latvia a Soviet colony for ever, where the indigenous population will only be a minority. We are fighting to win back our liberty. Our very being depends on the Latvians who are left. We must be united in order to get out of the underground into which the muddy boots of the Bolsheviks have trodden us.

The day will come when we shall all be together at a quiet feast. Then we shall drink the bitter Latvian barley juice out of grained wooden mugs, and in the light of flickering candles, we shall remember our battles, and all those who sacrificed themselves for our native land.

For our country, for freedom, for Latvian honour!

3rd November 1949

Latvian Group of the N. N. Partisan Union.

ABN Nations Fighting for Their Freedom

before the court where he is stamped as "enemy of the people" and condemned to months, or even years of forced labour. Those workers who immediately volunteer for unpaid work on Sunday on a kolkhoz are not so sharply watched and they get off more easily. That is what one calls "socialistic volunteering". I have known workmen to volunteer for five or six Sundays running, and who have toiled for months without a single day's rest, till they were utterly exhausted, for fear of getting into the grip of the law for being late at work.

In this way the inquisitorial law has enabled the Kremlin to reduce the whole Soviet Union's population to robots. The hate against this Russo-Bolshevik domination is boundless. The nations subjugated by Moscow yearn for liberty, and hope one day to live in an independent State of their own. The M.V.D. and the M.G.B. are doing their utmost to exterminate the underground movement, but as fast as one fighting group is annihilated, a new one springs up in its place. The whole Soviet Union to-day is a gigantic concentration camp. Ukrainians are sent to camps in Siberia or Turkestan, while the people of Turkestan are put into camps in the Ukraine or Russia. The same method is applied for the Tartars, Georgians, Armenians, Azerbaidjanians, White Ruthenians, Lithuanians, Latvians, Estonians and others. In this way Russia hopes to disperse their forces and avoid

a general uprising among these subjugated peoples. In spite of the terrorisation, rebel units are operating in many of the Russian occupied countries, and they are especially active in Ukraine. The whole of the North-West Ukraine, between the Dnjepr, Rumania, Slovakia and Poland, is the field of action for the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (U.P.A.). Shock troops belonging to the army blow up bridges and railway lines, commit sabotage and also spread anti-Bolshevik literature. I, myself, have often seen leaflets from the U.P.A. They are eagerly read and approved of by the population. The following episode will give some idea of the insecure position of the Russians in Ukraine. Travelling in the train from Pjatychatky to Bila Zerkwa, and then to Western Ukraine, to escape from there to Germany. I noticed a locomotive with only one wagon, loaded with iron, always some distance ahead of us. When I asked a railway man the meaning of this, I was informed that we were going through the U.P.A. infested territory where the line might well be undermined. So the locomotive in front of us was destined to be the victim of a possible explosion, in order to warn and protect the train behind it.

In conclusion I may say that the U.P.A. is only able to carry on its unequal struggle under such terrible conditions, because it has the support of the whole Ukrainian population.

John F. Stewart against W. S. Churchill

Referring to the election speech recently held by Mr. Churchill in Edinburgh, in which he suggested fresh negotiations with Russia "at top level", in order to create a situation in which the two sides might live together, if not in friendship, at least without hate and without the cold war, Mr. John F. Stewart, the Chairman of the Scottish League for European Freedom, has written a letter to the Editor of "the Scotsman", published in the issue of February 20, 1950. In his letter Mr. Stewart denies Mr. Churchill's great position as a European statesman.

Among other things J. F. Stewart says: No one has had a greater responsibility than Mr Churchill for the insensate pro-Russian mass hysteria in this country after June 1941, mass hysteria which has resulted in so much destruction of human life and freedom throughout so much of the globe and is not ended yet. Mr Churchill may have some ulterior motive for his bewildering volte face, and may not believe in his own suggestion. But it is to be feared that he will again have played Stalin's game and induced the British people to believe in possibilities which do not exist.

There can be no peace and security till Russian imperialism is destroyed beyond recovery. To my mind there are only two alternative methods by which this can be accomplished. One is by a world war, which none but Moscow and its satellites want at any time, and for which Moscow is possibly not quite ready. The other is to copy Moscow's example and find means to support the strong underground Resistance movements which already are causing such anxiety to the "thirteen bad men of the Kremlin" (Mr Churchill's earlier description) . . .

. . . Moscow would have no right to complain, as it organises subversive movements in every country in the world except, possibly, in Spain and Portugal, which do not permit it. Help to Resistance movements struggling for freedom has in the past been Britain's glory, and to extend it now, we have ground for hoping and believing, would result in the international collapse of the regime which is now showing cracks, and to the removal of the one danger which threatens civilisation.

The Resistance movements have noted for some time the gradual realisation by Western countries of the terrible danger overhanging them, and had begun to expect the support that commonsense would supply. After the history of the past 30 years, Mr Churchill's proposal for more talks at "top level", at which he was constantly defeated, and which only gave the Russians all they wanted and even more, has caused consternation among these movements, and shattered the growing confidence that, after all, British statesmen had some principles as well as sagacity, and

The Chronicle

might yet evolve a European policy; for very many years now they have had none.

In the very near future Edinburgh will have an opportunity of hearing delegates from these different Resistance movements stating their case in person.

*

Does the Population of Soviet Union Listen to Western Broadcasts?

(UIS) Listening to the Western broadcasts is strongly forbidden behind the Iron Curtain and for listening there are severe punishments. There is a special branch of the M.W.D. to deal with this problem. Anybody caught while listening to foreign broadcasts is arrested and tried as a capitalist collaborator and traitor. Underground movement, however, listens to the Western broadcasts and relays news through underground publication. The "Voice of America" does not always satisfy the peoples enslaved by Moscow, as its broadcasts, although anti-communist are mainly pro-Russian.

*

American Ukrainians Accuse Bolshevik Rulers

We received a leaflet issued by the American Ukrainian League on the occasion of an American Ukrainians Anti-Communism manifestation:

Sunday, January 22, 1950

To all free people!

We . . . the American Ukrainians . . . accuse the Bolshevik rulers — especially the tyrants . . . Stalin, Molotow, Beria Vyshinsky and their accomplices . . . of the following crimes:

1. Violence to the right of self-government of the people, to the sovereignty and integrity of the state and to the national liberty.
2. Interference with domestic affairs of the state and people by means of the Fifth Communistic Column's sabotage and espionage.
3. Extermination and dislocation by force of the people of Ukraine.
4. Arson . . . robbery . . . occupation . . . and aggressive wars.
5. Initiation of concentration camps, forced labor, atrocities.
6. Cultural and commercial sweating and plundering of the people; distress and hunger; slavery, terrorism, banishment and brutality.

Death of 18 million Ukrainians in Concentration camps

We . . . the American Ukrainians take this opportunity to warn all the people; Unite against the danger to the World, to Religion, to Culture and to Liberty. Unite with us to crusade against Communism, against extermination against slavery and atheism!

Our goal!

Sovereignty and liberty for Ukraine and all nations
Freedom of Religion
Liberty of work
Social Justice
The right of property for the working people
The right of existence in human dignity.

Unite for co-ordinated effort!

1. To destroy Russian Bolshevistic Imperialism and Communism.
2. To restore the complete sovereignty of the vassal states of the U.S.S.R.
3. To democratize thoroughly the political and social life of the people liberated from Bolshevism.

League of Americans of Ukrainian Descent

*

Consecration of the White Ruthenian Bishop.

On 19th December 1949, the first bishop of the White Ruthenian Autocephalic Orthodox Church, Wassilij was consecrated in Rosenheim (Bavaria) by the Bishops of the Ukrainian Autocephalic Orthodox Church. Bishop Wassilij is much liked in all anti-Bolshevik circles, and is popular generally. The celebration of the Bishop's consecration, at which, beside numerous White Ruthenians, representatives of the Ukrainians, Croats, Cossacks and Georgians were present, was an impressive manifestation of the friendship among the A.B.N. peoples.

*

Stalin a "Divinity" for Moscow-loving Albanians.

The official Albanian Telegraph Agency announces: the Albanian National Assembly has decided to erect a statue to the "God, Joseph Vissarionovits Stalin."

Such a thing, of course, could only be possible in Bolshevistic "progressive" reality, where a tyrant defines religion as "opium" for the people, but orders his subjects to believe in him as divine. It goes without saying what it so be made of such a fiendish god.

ABN-Correspondence

Published by the Press Bureau of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABN)

Responsible: K. W. Orlecky

Subscription rates:

Great Britain and Australia:

Per copy: 6 d

6 months: 3 s

12 months: 5 s 6 d

USA and Canada

Per copy: 10 cents

6 months: 55 cts.

12 months: \$ 1.

ABN CORRESPONDENCE

ANTI-BOLSHEVIK NEWS-LETTER

Vol. I. / Number 3

English Edition

April 1950

Self-Determination of Nations

Theory and Practice

If "self-determination of nations" is to become a constructive maxim for a future world order, it must first be clearly defined. This slogan, used even before Wilson took it up, was repeated again in World War II and the Atlantic Charter, and has been declared the basic principle of the U.N.

The Russian Bolsheviks who have since proved to be the greatest frauds ever known, adorned their flags in the 1917 Revolution with the same slogan. They promised the non-Russian peoples of the Russian imperium magnanimous "self-determination" which might go "as far as secession" from Russia. Many naive circles among our peoples were misled by these fine words. The same slogan of self-determination was later propagated by Hitler at the outbreak of the war. Who has not promised our peoples freedom and justice, only in order to subject them? . . .

Nevertheless the idea of freedom and justice remains the greatest motive power in the history of the world. The importance attributed to the national idea by the Bolsheviks from the very beginning, is convincingly proved by the fact that at Lenin's time, the Peoples Commissariat for the affairs of non-Russian peoples of the U.S.S.R. was headed by Stalin himself. This post was obviously regarded as higher than even the Commissariat for Defence, so that it was only natural that Stalin and not Trotzky became Lenin's successor.

The slogan propagated in 1917/18 by the Bolsheviks "Self-determination of the non-Russian peoples, including their possible secession from Russia", was to make the Ukrainians, White Ruthenians, Cossacks, North Caucasians, Georgians, Armenians, Aserbaïdjanians, Turkestanians, Idel-Uralians, and the other peoples of the Russian imperium, — superior in number to the Russians, — believe that the Bol-

shevists had turned away from the traditional Russian imperialism and that they looked benevolently upon the desire for national independence among the subjected peoples. In reality, however, the very words in which the self-determination proclamation was couched betrayed the insidious game; for as long as secession from the Russian empire was only an eventuality for the subjected peoples, "self-determination" was only an illusion.

To determine its fate itself, each nation must be first of all, master of its own will and not stand under the power of alien police and alien troops. Otherwise self-determination becomes merely a farce, the success of which lies in the discretion of the occupation powers and can be decided beforehand. The non-Russian peoples must be released from the Russian prison of nations before they can exercise the right of self-determination. The right of "self-determination" granted by the Bolsheviks under the auspices of Russian administration and oppression by the Russian police and army, frustrates any thought of secession from the very first.

This noble slogan, proclaimed so insidiously and hypocritically by the Russian Bolsheviks, was not without effect in 1917/18. There were naive elements among the subjected peoples who were caught by it and gave their support to the Lenin régime because they read into the Bolshevik proclamation something it did not say, much less mean. These victims of Bolshevik fraud took a long time to understand why no state independence was granted to their nation by the Bolshevik régime.

As the slogan "self-determination of nations" has been so much abused, it is time to find a clear interpretation of nations" has been so much abused, it is time to find a clear interpretation of the problem and its practical solution. There are, however, hardly any incidents known in history when a subjected people has won its freedom, through a plebiscite, whereas there are examples of a subjugated people achieving its independence by fighting and bloodshed.

The self-determination of several peoples now subjected by Russia had

been achieved long before. The Ukrainian people, for instance, had their independence a thousand years ago, when it created its own powerful state. The capital, Kiew, and later the West Ukrainian towns of Halytsh and Wolodymyr became the centres of the political and cultural life of Ukraine. After the Ukrainian people came under Polish dominion it never ceased waging sanguinary war and revolts against its conqueror till, at last, the great revolution of 1648, under Bohdan Chmelnytskyj, brought the country its liberty. Then, when the assaults of Moscow imperialism against Ukraine began, the Ukrainian people were forced for decades, to fight on two fronts at the same time. When the unequal battle ended with the conquest of the country by the Russian imperialists, the latter proceeded to falsify Ukrainian history to please themselves. Hardly had the alien yoke been shaken off in 1918, and the Ukrainian People's Republic been declared, when once again the Ukrainian people had to prove their will to freedom and independence in a bitter war on two fronts, against Russians and Poles, and this campaign is still going on. All the other nations subjected by Moscow have manifested their love of freedom in the same way in the last centuries and, like the Ukrainians, took up arms for their hardly won independence in 1918.

We need not fight for the self-determination of our nations, we demand rather, that the facts of that self-determination, that was carried through centuries ago, be recognized. Hundreds and thousands of Ukrainian heroes who have fought and bled in the Ukrainian Revolutionary Army for the liberty and independence of Ukraine have demonstrated clearly enough the will of the Ukrainian people. Much more convincing for the world than any referendum should be the countless heads of all

***For God, and a free Home!
For Freedom
of the Subjugated!***

***ABN fights against
Bolshevism and every form
of Russian Imperialism!***

Is ABN Trying to Start a New War?

Do we, adherents of ABN., really want to provoke another world war?

Of course not. What we want is to give expression to considerations of the world situation and politics to-day, viz. that a third world war will come, because it is inevitable. We do not want war because it is we, the peoples of the ABN. who have always, over and over again, had to pay for every world war with blood, sacrifices, and ruins, and keep on paying. We hate war more than anyone and have good reason to.

It is not war we seek . . . We seek and demand only freedom and a decent human life.

If anyone who has survived the horrors of war once, or even twice, has seen the destruction and ruins everywhere, experienced the methods, of mass terrorization and murder by National Socialists, and therefore believes he can imagine the conditions under Russian Communism he is greatly mistaken. He does not know half enough.

In order to know the conditions in the present day Soviet Union, he must stay with us there for years in these conditions, must "enjoy" in the Soviet "Republics" the happiness of social equality" and "the rays of the Kremlin sun"; experience and go through what we did, and do. Only then can he have an idea of what it means to live in Soviet-Russian reality and exist under the constant threat of death; then, too, he would understand the longing to end such a life and **fight and get a new, free one**. Only then will he realize why the Soviet paradise is compared to hell, and why hell seems so much milder than the Soviet "paradise on earth".

There is no question of our "wanting" war, for we have had it for years, and if we want to live in peace and freedom, we have to go on fighting. **Once our aim is achieved it is our wish**

Self-Determination of Nations

(Continued from Page 1)

those Ukrainians who have fallen in the gigantic ballot box between the Carpathians, the Don and the Caucasians. What paper manipulation of public opinion could mean more than this plebiscite of blood? Who could dare today to deny the non-Russian peoples of the Soviet Union, who can look back on well-achieved historical rights, their claims of independence, when even colonial peoples, one after the other are gaining their independence in the present epoch.

At any rate it must be evident that as long as our peoples live in the Soviet prison of nations, there can be no question of any self-determination for them. The contrary would mean denying in practice what has been promised the nations in theory.

to lead a quiet life, to devote our energy and work to the welfare of our peoples and of the rest of the world. Until that is accomplished we intend to go on fighting against Russian imperialism, whether the Western World is more, or less, indifferent to us.

We do not imagine that its attitude can be in any way directed against us. That would be suicide or madness, or to put it mildly boundless irresponsibility. We should, however, like to ask a question: will the Western World go with us, i. e. the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, against the greatest enemy of mankind and a just world order — Communism — or will this world remain in its blind egoism and false idea of self-preservation and turn us a cold shoulder?

We know, for we see it all the time, the West does not quite understand us, the peoples of the ABN. Firstly, the broad masses do not understand us because they are under the influence of the insolent and abundant propaganda spread by the Bolshevik-Communist press and radio. By that they are inoculated with a false impression of events and living conditions in the Soviet Union and the satellite states and all that is further enhanced by fifth columnists of Russian Bolshevism. It never seems to dawn on the citizens of the Western World that this press, this radio and this "fifth column" are paid for in the name of "social equality" and "comradeship", with blood, hunger, death from exhaustion, a shot in the neck, or the gallows, by a life worse than animals have. It is the peoples subjected by Russia who have to pay the price.

Secondly the responsible circles of the Western World, — the "brain trust", — know a great deal more than they pretend, of what goes on behind the Iron Curtain. In spite of that they do not understand, or rather they will not understand us. They are all too business-like in thought and action, despite all the declarations of Democracy and "droit de l'homme". Perhaps they would show more interest if they could do business with us. As long as there is no business in sight, other things, such as humaneness defence of justice, love of liberty, must take a back seat . . .

The gigantic propaganda of the Bolshevik-Russian government is not without its effect in these circles either, but the "fifth column" does more damage among the brain trust than the first.

We should like to mention a **third factor**, which may be called the **sixth column** of Russian imperialism, the main object of which is to keep the Russian Empire in its present boundaries, but make a change of government, replacing the present "democratic"

régime with another "democratic" régime, neither of which having anything at all to do with Democracy. We shall have more to say of this sixth column of Russian imperialism which is headed by Kerenski, in our next number.

We merely wish to point out here, that the Western World has shown itself so weak and pliable under the influence of all these factors, that on the one side it recoils from the inevitable conflict and on the other will not understand us. This attitude, in our opinion is mistaken, and should it go on much longer, may lead to a catastrophe, not for the East, it has it already, but for the West.

There is another point: the false interpretation of Soviet policy, with its fiendish artfulness and eternal urge for expansion.

One may wonder that the West knows so little of the history of eastern Europe and Russia, or that the Western Powers have learnt so little from it. It is surprising that the leading men in the West have, even now, not realized and seen through Russia's most powerful weapon: "to pretend friendship where she hates, to conceal sly plans behind a satanic smile". It has always been so, — whether under the Czars or under the Russian Democracy or the Russian Bolsheviks, — the method has remained the same.

Since the 16th century Russia has been expanding its territory, always "seeking peace". To this "search for peace" more and more peoples and lands have fallen victim, because they never received adequate help from the West. The same West which they saved from the Russian flood by their sacrifice of blood and life and by forming a bulwark against Russia. The West was glad to be left in peace and never troubled to think that the Russian danger might one day knock at its own doors.

We must admit that sometimes there were noble inspirations, when the leading men of Western Europe thought of dividing up the Russian imperium among small, independent lands, thus pushing aside the Russian danger for ever. These men were Charles Gustavus X., his grandson Charles XII, Frederic and William II of Prussia, Oliver Cromwell, the great Corsican. All these plans were delayed for discussion and then the Russians were in good form and it seemed unfair to "disturb the peace", while Russia remained true to its methods of tricks and lies. Deceiving friend and foe alike, it gained ground.

Even Bismarck the confirmed friend of peace with Russia, who was convinced by Emperor Alexander's "solemn assurance that he would renounce conquest and annexation", saying he did not know "who had a right to question the assurances of this monarch and to make the public suspicious that Russia was after the conquest of new

(Continued on Page 4)

plan failed when his military expeditions ended with complete defeat.

After 60 years of war (1824—1884) the Russians occupied Western Turkestan. Then defeated Turkestan was divided into 5 districts and two vassal states. This division was made with the expectation of possibly the greatest exploitation (there were 610 national liberating insurrections in Turkestans besides great defensive fights).

Hoping to achieve independence by the collapse of the Czarist empire, the population of Turkestan believed the Communist declarations and gladly accepted the revolution.

To the great disappointment of the population, the Communists, continued the colonizing policy of Czarist Russia in an even worse form.

The Kokadian autonomy was established at the end of 1917 by military force after the liquidation of the first national independence. The population of Turkestan having experienced Communism, started their resistance against the new tyranny.

This resistance movement called by the Bolsheviks "Basmatstvo" was indeed a real armed insurrection of the Turkestanian Nation. It was led under the motto: "Fight for Freedom."

In consequence of the Bosmats' insurrection the Second National Congress was called. The Congress proclaimed the independent Turkestan Republic and elected National Representatives. A special delegation went to Moscow. The Moscow government replied by arresting the delegation and started to organize the Turkestanian front under the command of Frunse.

Clashes followed immediately. Turkestan was turned into a battle field. The national liberating movement of Turkestan under the leadership of Euvr Pasha was broken up and monolite Turkestan was divided into to 5 Soviet republics; Usbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kaakhtsan, Tadjikistan and Irdjistan. The Bolshevik, like Czarist Russia created advantageous circumstances for their total rule over the country.

An intense activity for national liberation, organized by the national intelligentsia has never ceased to exist in spite of frequent arrests made by the Russian authorities in 1929, 1937, 1945, 1947.

Although hundreds of Turkestanians have been persecuted the organized liberation movement, against the Soviet régime, is still active in the form of the National Committee of Turkestan. This Committee has been fighting already for 30 years. Recently their ranks have increased.

The Turkestanian people follow their leaders and keep in touch with other non-Russian peoples, having as their main aim, freedom and independence.

The United National Committee of Turkestan and the Turkestanian people feel united with other peoples fighting against Moscow.

The Fifth Column of the Cominform Calls Itself the Partisans of Peace

Instructions from the Cominform to its trusty followers in the West (which have recently become known here) were addressed "To the Partisans of Peace".

"Partisans of Peace" they call themselves, these people who are working in the West by every means, cunning, brutality, and terrorization, for Russian imperialism. Partisans of Peace willingly carry out Moscow's orders which dictate sabotage, spying, robbery, and murder. Partisans of Peace, those people who only bring unrest, and revolution into the lives of alien peoples.

"Partisans of Peace" has thus become the official name for people who are neither partisans, nor do they desire peace. **Partisans were, are and always will be, fighters for freedom and independence**, and when these aims are achieved, then the partisans become peaceful citizens—workers, employees, peasants, scientists, and artists.

Peace knows no partisans, so "partisans of peace" is nothing but Bolshevik propaganda which, as of old, merely turns facts round and fills the Western World with the clashing cymbals of peace, to drown the **beating of drums** in the East.

Peace partisan No. 1, Joseph Stalin, surprised the world on Wednesday the 15th. of March 1950, with a new peace World with the clashing cymbals of ference between U.S.A., England, and the U.S.S.R., at the same time declaring his willingness to settle the spheres of interest in the western and eastern world. The western world understood and refused, stating that with this proposal of peace Stalin merely wished to show the Soviet peoples his government's desire for peace, in order to carry on war preparations all the more energetically.

Group No. 2 of the fifth column are the people who propagate pacificism and with their important positions in art, science and the Church, undermine the resistance of the Western World by producing a peace psychosis which, if nothing is done against it, will one day lead to the West falling to Russian imperialism like ripe fruit into a basket. Just a few names from the many: the Dean of Canterbury, Johnson, the well-known American scientist, Joliot Curie, the French research worker.

Group 2 of the fifth column is composed of people who occupy important posts in governments, economics, general staffs and scientific

laboratories. Some sell themselves for gold, while others put themselves at the service of Russian Bolshevik imperialism from a mistaken idealism. The American, Judith Caplon and the English subject and atomic scientist, Fuchs are examples in recent times.

Group No. 3 of the fifth column is formed of couriers, saboteurs, bullies, and murderers, who carry out Moscow's orders implicitly. There is a whole series of these people, but it is unnecessary to mention separate cases. The organizations of people persecuted in the former Nazi regime, who are in part completely under Communist influence are not included in this grouping. In them the nimbus of the resistance fighter against Fascism is taken advantage of, in order to lend Communist watchwords of world fraternization especial stress. The so-called Neo-Humanists are not included either. They are chiefly found in France and their pessimistic, decadent conception of life, undermines the steadiness, independence and love of freedom among their victims.

These two classes, though outside a group classification, are to be found in among all three groups and are all the more dangerous because they are harder to recognize.

The campaign of the West against Moscow's Fifth Column is being fought and becomes more violent every day. The FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation) in U.S.A., the proceedings against Gubitschew and Caplon, the purging of American Government Offices and agencies of Communist elements, the combing of offices in Great Britain, the trial of Dr. Fuchs in London, General de Gaulle's fight in France against Communist-influenced Trade Unions, King Leopold's victory at the polls in Belgium, the severity with which the Dutch Government handles Communist intrigues, the demand made by Italian politicians of the right and Christian centre to forbid the Communist Party in Italy, and the serious discussions in West Europe as to whether the Communist Party should be banned as illegal in all countries, clearly show that the countries of the West have become increasingly aware of the danger of the Fifth Column in their midst, and that the free countries have no intention of calmly accepting the doings of the Fifth Column.

The "PARTISANS of PEACE" have been recognized for what they are, the outposts of the BOLSHEVIK WORLD REVOLUTION!

1940 Russian terms of peace were accepted by Finland. Russia received the neck of land near Viipuri (Vyborg), north-west of Leningrad, also the naval base of Hanko.

For further action against the Baltic States, Soviet Russia chose the most propitious moment — the period when Germany was at deadly grips with France. The day after the fall of Paris, on June 14, 1940, without any pretense of law or justice, Soviet Russia presented an ultimatum to Lithuania. In it Lithuania and other Baltic States were accused of military conspiracy against the U.S.S.R. On June 16, 1940, ultimatums were issued to Latvia and Esthonia bearing the completely unfounded accusations that the Baltic General Staffs had been plotting against the U.S.S.R. The Bolsheviks then bluntly demanded free passage for troops and the establishment of "pro-Soviet governments". Simultaneously with the issuance of the ultimatum, the Red Army moved into the Baltic countries. Thus Soviet Russia committed herself to open, ruthless, unprovoked aggression in direct violation of the Treaties of Non-Aggression and Amicable Settlement, entered with

Esthonia on May 4, 1932, with Latvia on Feb. 5, 1932 and with Lithuania on Sept. 28, 1926, not to mention the pacts of mutual assistance in October 1939. On August 3—5—6, 1940, Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania were incorporated into the U.S.S.R. and deprived of their independence, as well as their political, social and economic systems. The Western Powers tacitly recognized this state of affairs. The Potsdam Conference of July 1945 agreed that the

western frontier of the U.S.S.R. should extend from the Bay of Danzig on the Baltic coast to the meeting point of the frontiers of Poland, Lithuania and East Prussia. Agreement in principle was reached on the inclusion of the Baltic States and part of East Prussia with the city of Koenigsberg into the Soviet Union. Never before did Russia stand so firmly on the Baltic coast as she does at present.

Oleh R. Martowych

800 Years of Russian's March

Toward World Conquest

The area of the Russian State was:

In the XIV century	216 000 sq. m.
In the XVI century	3 375 000 sq. m.
In the XVII century	6 355 000 sq. m.
In the XVIII century	6 694 000 sq. m.
In the XIX century	8 644 000 sq. m.
In the XX century (1939)	9 620 000 sq. m.
In the XX century (1945)	10 070 000 sq. m.
Sovie. "Großraum" 1945	13 848 000 sq. m.

For the last 800 years the Russian State has expanded at the rate of nearly 47 sq. m. a day.

And 1949? — Please, add all China. The pace has increased tenfold.

And 1950? — It is clever to be a passive onlooker when the Russian imperialists destroy whole nations and strive for world domination or so the Western World seems to think . . .

In spite of the indifference of this World, the National Liberation Organisations of all oppressed peoples united in the ABN will continue their fight.

Is ABN Trying to Start the New War?

(Continued from Page 2)

provinces . . ." Even he must have felt disappointed, a little later at the insolence and ruthlessness of Russian diplomacy, which, without regard to international law, wished to destroy Bulgaria's independence and to reach Constantinople, "only for the sake of peace". By that he was probably forced to inspire Hartmann's articles on the necessity of dividing Russia.

Is it different now? Not in the least.

Russian imperialism gains more and more territory always by the same methods: falseness, deceit, ruthlessness, bestiality. Teheran, Yalta, Potsdam; Balkan Countries, Czechoslovakia, China; religious persecution, trials, gallows, are examples enough.

The Russians have penetrated farther to the west, east and south than ever before, have the Baltic States in their hands, have reached the Mediterranean (for which they had striven for centuries) and are marching victoriously on China; always "only seeking peace".

To-day they are striding under the red flag of World Communism, with the deceptive words of social equality, justice and even, — when it seems necessary — "national freedom", all of which does not hinder them from introducing the Russian language in the schools of the newly conquered countries; social equality means the exploitation of the workers and special privileges for party members; justice is done with shots in the neck and the gallows; national and personal freedom is main-

tained by terror, concentration camps and slavery.

The oppressed peoples are suffering and dying, fighting for a free, fair life for themselves and the rest of the world which is threatened by Communism; they are bent on destroying Russian imperialism and setting up free, independent states on its ruins.

And the West? They see it and notice nothing. Hear and will not understand. Would even like to keep things as they are, because, as G. F. Kennan for instance, says, the Russian has bitten off more than he can comfortably chew! Millions of people can perish . . . Morals, Justice, Democracy, Yes, but . . . W. S. Churchill suggests negotiating with the Russians.

If the Russians attack? Then A.-bomb or H.-bomb, leaflets, promises, declarations to the peoples, as W. Carroll advises.

They will win us by leaflets, declarations and promises at the beginning of a war?

Useless. On one hand because we are on the side of the West anyway when it is a case of fighting Russian Communism, against which we always will fight to the death; on the other because we have seen too many leaflets, declarations, promises etc. We expect deeds. We would rather have facts, real and effective facts.

Above all we desire to be understood and appreciated in our struggle for freedom and self-determination,

We should like to know whether the West is prepared to correct their bad mistakes, the worst of which is to believe that Russian imperialism, to-day in the form of International Communism, will stop at any frontier.

In order to avoid war, these two World parasites — international Communism and Russian Imperialism — living now in the organic symbiosis of Russian Bolshevism must be crushed and exterminated.

In Russian Bolshevism and its unceasing aggression lies the germ of the world war and not in the peace and freedom-loving peoples subjugated by it — not in the ABN.!

Russian Bolshevism must first be destroyed to give peace to the world — ABN firmly declares.

That cannot be achieved by leaflets and promises. There must be proper deeds. Deeds in consequence of harmonious co-operation of technique and more especially noble spirit.

Without the co-operation of the Western World with the subjugated, freedom-loving peoples as partners, a war cannot be won, or peace achieved.

Deeds cannot be delayed they must begin to-day otherwise they will again be too late. The Russians who are knocking at the doors of the west to-day, may be to-morrow on the Atlantic, looking for further possibilities of expansion — always "only seeking peace", having long prepared for the new war.

May the West be warned in time, and this appeal fall on fruitful ground.

Dr. D. Z.

Bolshevism, Russia and the Front of Subjugated and Endangered Nations

The attempts of the Bolsheviks to erect a socially just and well-to-do country of workers and peasants have virtually ended in the creation of an oppressive system of state capitalism where workers and peasants are thrown into abject poverty, exploitation and lawlessness. In order to keep the power in their hands, the Kremlin clique initiated the development of a new, ruling class consisting of Stalin's slave-masters, medel-bearers, commissars, "politruks", and of late of an officer's caste. Workers were tied to their workshops and by extraordinary working norms, stakhanite and social competition under the conditions of a terrible living-standard and political terror, they are exploited like old time serfs. The same is happening to the collective farmers which in order to get a minimal means of subsistence are forced to work all the year round for illusory "workdays" and they starve in consequence.

Nothing has remained of the old ideals of the revolutionary period which were so dearly paid for. The basic democratic liberties such as freedom of speech, press and assembly do not exist. Each branch of life is directed by the Kremlin clique by means of the monopoly of the Communist party, which amounts to a virtual party dictatorship.

The ideals of self-determination and separation of nations into independent states, the Kremlin clique substituted by administrative, so-called "union republics", stripping individual nations of all political privileges. All lately introduced novelties as e. g. the establishment of the Commissariat for Defence and Foreign Affairs are only sand throwing into the eyes of benighted circles among the different nationalities.

Taking the stand of "building socialism in one country" the Bolsheviks switched completely over to the lane of Russian nationalism and imperialism. The Russians or the Russianized elements are entrusted with the leading posts in the party, administration, army, industry and in other fields. On the basis of the Russian language, Russian culture, patriotism, history, racial theory and Messiahism, the Bolsheviks try to create of all other nations and nationalities inhabiting the present U.S.S.R. a new Soviet nation, which in its substance is to be nothing but a Russian nation.

The unbridled Stalinite imperialism under the cover of defense of the fatherland, "liberation", slavophilism and pseudo-revolutionary phraseology, whips the million masses of the Red Army soldiers onward to the beacon light of the global revolution with the aim to grab Europe first and then to bag the entire world, profusely shedding the blood of their fighters and the tears of

the Soviet population, driving them on the insane road of imperialism.

The nations within the U.S.S.R. subjugated by the Stalinite dictatorial clique, are faced squarely by the problem of overthrowing the reactionary anti-popular system, by the revolutionary armed struggle for the establishment of independent national states built up on ethnic principles and for international order, based on just equality and good neighbourly relations.

In the near future the subjugated nations in the U.S.S.R. will have to tackle the following tasks:

- to tear the mask from the imperialistic reactionary and oppressive substance of the Stalinite regime, especially to reveal the true face of the Communist party and the privileges of the ruling class,

- to organize revolutionary underground cells in all spheres of the diverse U.S.S.R. existence,

- to liquidate highly troublesome exponents and agents of Stalin's magnates,

- to sabotage all party and NKVD inspired or initiated "voluntary loans" stakhanite projects, above all norm work and social competition.

- to counter all agitation and propaganda work carried out by party government in workers', farmers' and school environments;

- to set up central leading centres in the revolutionary, liberating organizations, within the framework of individual natural bodies;

- to co-ordinate other similar underground-revolutionary organizations in order to set up one front and to realize the coordinated strategy and tactics;

following the example of Ukraine, of White Ruthenia, of Turkestan and of other nations to step up the struggle against hideous Stalinite parasites in the name of self-defence, of population and the execution of an all-union, anti-Stalinite revolution.

the name of self-defence, of population of the U.S.S.R. is waged under the following revolutionary paroles:

- for the annihilation of the Moscovite Bolshevik imperialism, that drives nations towards serial wars;

- for the overthrow of Stalin's party dictatorship;

- to change Stalin's oppressive system and government;

- for a full democratization of all states and social life;

- for the establishment of national governments set up by three will of the peoples concerned;

- for the realization of national-political self-government and national separation;

- for the realization of a just international system which will rest on real friendship and cooperation under the slogan: "Freedom to nations and to individuals".

We count the Russian people among the subjugated peoples of the U.S.S.R. Imperialistic elements of the Russian people have become servants of Stalin and his party clique and thus have become enemies of their people, because they support the regime which has caused and is still causing much trouble to the Russian people itself, just as the imperialistic Hitlerite elements of the German people have brought abject ruin upon their people. Thus in the national-revolutionary fight against Stalinite-Bolshevist Russian imperialism all peoples of the present U.S.S.R. have joined ranks, without difference as to nationality, religious faith or race.

(Continued on Page 7)

Turkestan

The Moslen countries called Turkestan have great political, economic and strategical importance in the Soviet Union.

Geographically Turkestan comprises Central Asia and is bounded on the north by Northern Siberia i. e. from the Altai Mountains to the Volga river, on the east by Mongolia, on the south by India, Afganistan and Iran, on the west by the Caspian Sea.

Its territory is spread over 5 907 000 sq. kilometres with 20 millions of inhabitants consisting of 5 Turk tribes: Kasakhs, Usbeks, Tadjiks, Turkmen and Kirgizian.

The area of agricultural land is 11, 300 000 hectares. To-day Turkestan is changed into the cotton colony of Russia. The production of cotton in Turkestan covers 95% of the total production of

the USSR. Turkestan has also great mineral resources; lead, zink, iron, copper, gold, silver, wolfram, radium and coal.

In consequence the Bolsheviks recently developed their heavy industry not only in Siberia but also in Turkestan.

Taking into account its cultural and social structure, the history of Turkestan goes back 1500 years. Thus, in comparison with other Moslem countries, Turkestan has the oldest culture. The economic and political part played by Turkestan with its riches attracted the attention of the growing, Russian capitalism.

In order to have free access to Iran, Afganistan, India and China in the XVII century Peter I planned to conquer Turkestan but his imperialistic

Revolutionary Action of ABN

for To-day and for To-morrow

(An interview with a Member of the Central Committee of ABN)

What is your Opinion Concerning Further Revolutionary Action?

To me the present position resembles the period before the French Revolution. Our revolution, aims not only to be social but more especially national. National and social liberation would be accomplished at the same time. We are a people unrecognized legally, but we are fighting hard in a common front against oppression. Our propaganda and our underground movements are widespread, covering all the territories under Bolshevik rule. No concentration camps, no inhumanity in prisons, no terrorization, no holocaust of human victims will kill our spirit. That is our most powerful weapon. The Western Powers believe that the Soviet Army is our enemy as it is theirs. But I say "No". The Soviet soldiers are the sons of our peoples, they are foes of the Bolsheviks just as we are, but they are compelled to be in the army. In case of war the Soviet soldiers will not fight for Stalin's régime; they will join the national armies which will be formed in every country included in the ABN, the nucleus of which is already in existence. The Western Powers should recognize the situation and see what is going on behind the Iron Curtain. The Soviet war will fail like the Napoleonic and Hitler wars, though no atomic bombs will destroy Bolshevik imperialism and Communist aspiration. Russia has "fifth columns" in every country, undermining existing governments when and where they can. The Soviet régime can be defeated in the same way and for this the A.B.N. is working.

Our peoples are deeply religious and we believe in God's power to end Red tyranny. We nations behind the Iron Curtain are fighting for our sovereign rights as independent States. We will have no dictator or liberal capitalist over us; no exploitation of the people, but a true democratic government. Treaties and pacts will not deter the Communists from their aim to dominate the world. With the support of the West, their intentions may be frustrated and the world made safe.

What Would Be the Nature of a Revolution inside U.S.S.R.?

The revolution we expect would be anti-imperialistic. A.B.N. would liquidate the Russian Empire altogether and form independent national states according to their ethnographic boundaries. The anti-Red, national liberation movement would extend to all countries in Europe and Asia. Conflict between the U.S.S.R. and the Western Democracies might be a reason for a revolution in the Bolshevik "Paradise",

and it is to be hoped support would be forthcoming from the West. The Western nations should realize the danger of Communists in their midst, who carry out orders from Moscow implicitly and prepare the ground for the Red Army and the setting up of Stalin's "People's Democracy". It is common knowledge that they have plenty of opportunity for their subversive activities. The experience of France and Italy should be warning enough. Our political activity, on the other hand, is illegal in U.S.S.R. The A.B.N. is leading a movement to protect the whole world from Communism, and we appeal to all the Democratic countries to unite in a common front against Bolshevism.

What is your Opinion Respecting Western Strategy in the Event of War with the U.S.S.R.?

In my opinion the main action should take place on Russian territory, the centre of the Russian imperium. The centre should be attacked first of all. Destroy war industry, paralyse transport, cut communications between the Soviet armies and their Headquarters and the satellite armies, upset the morale of the Russian people. The Soviet soldiers would be too busy coping with revolutionary chaos at home, to fight against the West. It is very important to create disturbances. The Red Army is very good in many respects, but it is obvious that it is made up of many nationalities with very different ideas and few, if any, will give their

lives for Stalin's régime. The Western nations must realize that.

Siberia is a hell on earth, covered with prison camps, but it is the centre of Russian industry too. The real Siberians are loyal members of A.B.N. and their underground might be the key to the anti-Bolshevik Revolution. Siberia is a great and rich country and could play an important part.

What is the Future of A.B.N. Nations?

Our revolutionary movement is the only way to national recovery. The Russian imperium must be disintegrated and destroyed. We shall not submit to merely a change of one régime for another. We are not going to exchange King Log for King Stork, but to rid the world of the "Prison of Nations" and a régime that is insatiable in its lust for blood. We propose to give security to every nation, large or small, freedom of speech, and creed and for the press. We shall encourage close military and economic co-operation. Small countries are never war-mongers. How many wars have Esthonia, Latvia or Lithuania caused? History tells us that it is the aspirations and imperialistic tendencies of powerful countries that cause wars.

We A.B.N. countries are against war, but we are fighters for the Revolution against the Bolshevik world. We fight for freedom, justice, humanity and peace among the nations. We are paying a heavy price, in the death of our sons, but we still believe in the power of the spirit and have faith in the power of God to give us victory. We appeal to the free nations to come to our aid and put an end to the most atrocious tyranny that has ever existed, and to see that it is not replaced by another.

We call for freedom for all Nations and Freedom for all Individuals!

Russian Expansion Towards the Baltic States

For the Russians, the road to the Baltic was blocked by the Swedes who held Finland. Further to the south-west the land was under Poland and Lithuania. Ivan IV tried hard to break through, but failed. By the Treaty of Stolbova in 1617, Russia was excluded from the Baltic for another century.

In 1700 czar Peter I began the Great Northern War with Sweden which lasted until 1721. His army was defeated at Narva in 1700, however, nine years later he won a decisive victory at Poltava in Ukraine where the Ukrainians under Hetman Ivan Mazeppa (1687—1709) had allied themselves to Sweden. By the Treaty of Nystad, Russia obtained Karelia, part of Finland, Ingria, Esthonia and Livonia (Latvia). The victory over Sweden ensured an outlet to the Baltic. In 1703 Peter laid the foundations of a new capital city — St. Petersburg (Leningrad) employing the same methods of forced labour, later

used by the Bolsheviks in building their canals and railways. The capital was moved from Moscow to St. Petersburg where it remained until 1918.

By the treaties after World War I (1914—1918) the states of Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania were created. Finland became an independent state. Russia was forced to withdraw from the Baltic until World War II (1939—1945). Late in September 1939, Russia demanded and obtained pacts of mutual assistance with the three Baltic republics. Soviet troops were granted the right to occupy certain strategic areas in these countries. Similar demands were made by Russia on Finland but the Finns refused to turn over the required territory. Thereupon Soviet troops crossed the Finnish frontier on Nov. 30 1939. Much to the astonishment of the world the Finns put up a stiff resistance but no nation of four millions could be expected to hold out against a foe the size of Russia. On March 12,

Proclamation

of the Central Committee of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABN)
in Support of the "Liberation Fund of the Subjugated Peoples"

Political emigrants in the West! Comrades in the Fight against Bolshevism!

The Bolshevism advances against the part of the world that is still free have become stronger of late. The number of oppressed peoples has further increased since World War I and the countries of Moscow's satellite states are being slowly, but surely drawn into the Soviet Russian prison of Nations. Now the vast national Chinese Empire has collapsed under the blows of the Red hammer. The spectre of Bolshevism looms large over all the continents in the World.

In contrast to some illusionists of the West, who incline to an understanding with Moscow, the subjugated peoples have no idea of ever giving up their fight against Russian tyranny. They intend to remain the vanguard in the crusade against this, the greatest peril that has ever threatened the world, because they themselves have felt what Russian imperialism really means and are thus far more enlightened than the other peoples in the world. Ukrainians, White Ruthenians, Lithuanians, Latvians, Estonians, Idel-Uralians, Karelians Finns, Caucasians, Turkestanians, and all the other peoples which have been groaning for centuries under the Russian yoke have no less the right to live in their own independent states than Englishmen, the French, Americans or any other nation. The fate of our peoples, however, seems to be a matter of indifference for the West. The politicians of the

Bolshevism, Russia and the Front of Subjugated and Endangered Nations

(Continued from Page 5)

The front of the subjugated peoples of the U.S.S.R. has been increased by the whole series of the peoples of Central and Southern Europe which have become menaced by Bolshevism after their "liberation" by the Red Army. These peoples are now facing the problem of an armed revolutionary fight against Stalin's efforts to incorporate them into the U.S.S.R. complex. From these two groupings will emerge a Bloc of the Subjugated and Endangered peoples with the result that their activities will cause the final collapse of the U.S.S.R. dungeon of peoples and the setting up of a free life on the ruins of Stalinite tyranny.

The subjugated and endangered peoples and their liberating-revolutionary struggle form one of the most important elements in the present situation. Tomorrow and in the future its importance will grow greater, till eventually it decides the fate of coming developments.

Western World have no intention of helping our people to shake off the fetters of Soviet Russia in order to become free States.

For this the lying propaganda of the so-called "White" Russians emigrants is very much to blame. These emigrants represent the same elements which exercised Russian tyranny over our peoples, and after the Revolution of 1917, escaped to Western Europe and America. There they succeeded in getting influential positions from which

lose sight of the task laid upon us by our enslaved and struggling home countries, a task we have to fulfil out here in the West. We are the ambassadors of our nations and must be their herolds of that sacred truth which marks the destiny of our oppressed peoples. We stand for the realization of the watchword which our compatriots have written on the banner of their campaign for liberation. That watchwords runs:

Sovereign National States of all Peoples, without Regard to Size, Race or Riches! Social Justice and Freedom for All in the Whole World!

The programme of the Anti-Bolshevik-Bloc of Nations (ABN) points the



The Jetons issued by the ABN for the "Liberation Fund of the Subjugated Peoples"

they sought to bring the competent political circles of in the countries where they found asylum, to their interpretation of Russian imperialism. By misleading information, falsifying history and obvious lies, they try to convince the West that the non-Russian peoples in the territory of the Soviet Union are simply fighting the Bolshevik régime and only wish to abolish that, but otherwise remain as before within the boundaries of the Russian Empire.

The announcements from the West about our peoples, slur over the problems. Neither "The Voice of America", nor the transmissions of the BBC get at the core of the matter. They do not fall in with our aims, which to-day lie in the interests of the whole free world. The speed with which the West arrives at the proper attitude towards Russian imperialism leaves much to be desired. The West will not understand the basic problem of our time and the iron law of a future world order, which denies any kind of imperialistic World domination and is only conceivable on the foundation of free national states in the natural ethnographical boundaries of the populations.

We political emigrants and representatives of subjugated peoples must not

way on which alone a lasting peace is to be achieved. It lies with us therefore, to carry out a vast campaign of enlightenment in the Western countries, by publications, magazines and books, written in the languages in question. We must succeed in rousing the free world and making it clear that in supporting our fight for liberty they are helping themselves.

In order to carry out such a campaign of publicity, the Central Committee of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABN), has decided to create a "Liberation Fund of the Subjugated Peoples" and calls upon the political emigrants of all enslaved peoples in the whole world to actively support this initiative with all their might. In support of this fund, contributions must be canvassed for among the free peoples of the West. They must be made to understand that they must support our cause, if they do not want to suffer the same tragic fate as our people, in the near future.

Freedom-loving Peoples of the whole World, unite in the Battle against Bolshevism for the Freedom of Nations and the Individual!

The Central Committee of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABN).

March, 1950

Revolts in Turkestan

European newspapers and radio have newly reported that revolts against the Soviet régime have risen in Western and Eastern Turkestan.

These reports are now confirmed by Turkestanians, who during the last months have come as refugees to the neighbouring Islamic countries. Eye-witnesses tell that intensified revolts have taken place in the frontier districts of Western and Eastern Turkestan. In Eastern Turkestan under the leadership of Usman Batur there are organised groups of armed resistance forces. These groups fight continually against the Communists. In contact with these groups the population of the neighbouring Kirgiz-districts of Turkestan also participates in the struggle against the Soviet régime. Before the advancing Russian troops the population is withdrawing into the mountains of Alai.

The German newspaper „Die Welt“ of 12. 3. 50 has reported that also in Turkmenistan revolts have taken place, against which the Soviets have been proclaimed a state of emergency in this country. 50 persons from the Turkestanian resistance groups have been arrested by the Russians and the local Russian authorities have to keep the peace.

The Soviets have sent many people from the parts of Turkestan in revolt to forced labour camps in Siberia and central Russia.

*

The Dutch Press on our Fight for Freedom

The Amsterdam „De Tijd“, one of Holland's most influential newspapers, published 21. March 1950, a long article entitled: „Co-ordination of the Different Liberation Movements“ Attention is drawn in the article to the establishment of the ABN in Ukraine in 1943. The objectives of the ABN struggle are named and the watchwords „For God and Country! Freedom for Nations! Freedom for Individuals!“ are especially stressed. The article also

The Chronicle

mentions the ABN leaflets with the heading „Death to Tryants“ which were circulated some months ago in the Soviet Army in East Germany and which were reported in the world press in November 1949.

*

“New York Herald Tribune“ on the Potentialities of Mental Warfare.

In its 4, January 1950 issue, the leading American newspaper writes: In a future war it will not be war technique, so much as the spirit of the soldiers, and above all the political ideas for which they fight, that will be of decisive importance. The U.S. army, in case of war, would have to take with it to the East the kind of watchword and programme claims which would carry the masses of the subjugated peoples by storm. America must not repeat Hitler's tragic mistake, she must wage an imperialistic campaign in the East and could not win the war if she did not reject the idea of a centralized, though Democratic Russian imperium. Only the dividing up of this imperium and the kindling words of freedom and state independence of each nation subjected by Russia, could bring the USSR. of to-day to a fall and rid the world of the monster of Russian imperialism.

Such recognition on the part of western publicity will be warmly welcomed by our ABN peoples, and fill us with confidence that the whole truth will soon be revealed.

*

Reuter Reports from New York

The Austrian „Tiroler Tageszeitung“ published a Reuter report from New York, in its number of 30. January 1950, from which we take the following:

“A well-organized underground movement in various districts of the Soviet Union proves that the Communists have not succeeded in suppressing all the stirrings of opposition behind the Iron Curtain“. The former U.S. Ambassador to Moscow, Bedell Smith, made this statement at a meeting of the American anti-Communist Legion. He said further, that the collectivization of agriculture in Lithuania had led to a strong partisan movement, and that in Latvia, and especially in Ukraine, strong anti-Soviet resistance groups had been formed.“ The Reuter report also quotes the monthly paper of the UPA fighters, which appears in the West, whereby in a clash with Soviet Russia, the Liberation Movement of the subjugated peoples alone, could put an insurgent army of two to three million men in the field.

An Underground Army Pursues the Russians in Ukraine

In an article appearing under this title in „La Libre Belgique“ 18. March 1950, M. I. Cory writes of the position behind the Iron Curtain and especially in Ukraine. The Ukrainian Revolutionary Army (UPA) is giving the Russians so much trouble that they feel obliged, in official communiques, to revile that army, calling it „counter-revolutionary banditry in the pay of foreign countries“.

After describing the origin and history of the UPA and their fight against two enemies, German and Bolshevik, the author goes on to speak of the liveliness and perseverance of UPA actions, of the support of the Ukrainian population in their struggle against MWD, of the special tactics of the UPA command, and of their co-operation with all the other resistance movements working behind the Iron Curtain.

In conclusion M. I. Cory writes ... “I would be an exaggeration to ascribe decisive importance to the activity of the insurgents in Ukraine ... Should, however, the USSR be at war, they (the insurgents of the UPA-Ed.) would represent a serious danger for the hinterland.“

*

Communist Party and University in U.S.S.R.

(The Baltic Review of March 3, 1950)

“PRAVDA“ of February 2 writes that the Communist Party Committee of the city of Saratov

“has failed to study deeply the activities of the institutes of higher education, the state of training of the students in Marxism-Leninism and the composition of the teaching staff.“

It follows that in the USSR it devolves on the Party Committees to check the work of the institutes of higher education. At the same time the vast majority of the members of these committees have no university education many having no more learning than what an elementary school can give.

We recommend this information to the especial attention of those Western professors and academic teachers who still give their warm sympathy and support to the Soviet régime.

ABN-Correspondence

Published by the Press Bureau of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABN)

Responsible: K. W. Orlecky

Subscription rates:

Great Britain and Australia:

Per copy: 6 d

6 months: 3 s

12 months: 5 s 6 d

USA and Canada

Per copy: 10 cents

6 months: 55 cts.

12 months: \$ 1.

We take this opportunity of wishing the National Delegations, the members and sympathizers of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, a happy Easter.

Press Bureau of the ABN

ABN CORRESPONDENCE

ANTI-BOLSHEVIK NEWS-LETTER

Vol. I. / Number 4

English Edition

May 1950

Where is the Antibolshevist World Revolution?

The West has no time to lose ...

Recent political developments in the West, indeed its whole attitude of mind, give grave cause for anxiety. The inevitable clash between the West and the bolshevik-controlled East approaches with giant strides, but very few seem to ponder over the fate that must befall the world if Soviet Russia meantime succeeds in winning the armament race. Once in possession of the hydrogen bomb, the Kremlin would not hesitate an instant to force its law upon the world, even if the latter had first to be laid in ruins. Instead of strengthening its united front and its power of resistance so as to ward off the danger in time and overcome it once for all, the West appears to be slipping back into old errors. Lethargy increases, dissensions multiply and the entire structure is becoming weaker.

It is true that the experiences of the "cold war" which Russia has been waging against the West for a good five years have led there to a practically unanimous repudiation of the Communist idea and its realization in the form of Soviet world hegemony. But this repudiation is, to a great extent, purely platonic; it has not been followed in the practice of politics by any logical consequences. On the one side, we still have the extraordinary discipline of the Soviet world that pursues its aim with rigid single-mindedness and, opposed to it, the undecided West, torn by internal wrangles and riven asunder by conflicting tactics. The strategists of the "proletarian world revolution" in Moscow rub their hands in satisfaction over the "contradictions within the capitalist world" and hope to be able to utilize the internal friction that is rife there as the trump card that will win the game. And this hope might, in certain circumstances, become tragic reality.

Causes of Western Weakness

The western world of Europe and America today is like a patient who has been stricken by an insidious disease, but who cannot make up his mind to recognize it and take the necessary steps for his cure. Stalin

keeps raining blows which the West try to dodge by putting up a feeble defence; it never strikes back with any force. And the worst thing is the hope that "Uncle Joe" can perhaps be talked over and world peace assured. Meanwhile, the plague spreads and keeps infecting new parts of the world's body. The West cherished the illusion that nothing but "Russian appeasement" could protect it and in its attempts to pacify Stalin, it has practically played into his hands. Not even has the loss of China roused the West to decisive action. It is now the turn of Indonesia and Burma; to-morrow it will be India's turn. If this goes on, are we not right to wonder whether the West will not overlook the moment when it simply must pull itself together?

The lack of internal unity in the West was particularly obvious in the case of China. Stalin knew how to sow dissension between the Anglosaxon partners by making the recognition of Mao Tse Tung palatable for London, while at the same time slamming the door of Red China in the face of the USA. In addition, American foreign policy, hitherto consistent and united, seems to have stumbled, so that the line taken by Truman and Acheson in foreign affairs can only be continued with the support of the Republicans. The American Senate is today faced with complicated differences, which not only paralyze American foreign policy but threaten to have a disastrous effect on the whole question of Western defence against the danger of Bolshevism for the world.

The Open Door in Europe

There are probably very few people today still under any illusions about the actual state of affairs in Western Europe. There is nothing whatever to keep the 150 Russian, and, if necessary, Chinese armoured divisions from rolling over the rest of Europe, if once they were set going from the Stettin-Trieste line. One does not need to be a military expert to be somewhat sceptical as regards the soothing words uttered by America's Minister of Defence, Johnson: "If Stalin attacks at 4 in the morning, the U.S.A. will hit

back with all its force at 5." Encouraging and strengthening as those words may sound to some, we might perhaps be permitted to ask with what instruments of war the U.S.A. proposes to beat back the waves of red armoured divisions which are standing ready and prepared to destroy Europe? Up till recently, the western world clung to the fond illusion that, as soon as the Russian attack started, American atom bombs would be dropped a few hours later on military centres in Russia which would lay out the red hydra-headed monster in no time. But how is it today, now that Russia is also in possession of the atom bomb?

But, even supposing that armament centres and cities in the U.S.S.R. were reduced to ashes and rubble on X-Day, the Russian "steam-roller" of armoured divisions would still continue to move west. It would be difficult to use atom bombs against Russians in the towns of Western Europe, unless Americans decided that Western Europe would also have to be destroyed. In this case, Europe is surely quite justified in doubting whether there is any sense in thinking about the coming war.

At any rate, it must be obvious to every European that, if once the flood of Red Army armoured divisions is released, it will not take more than a few weeks to swamp the continent. The attack will receive energetic support from Togliatti's two million followers in Italy, the one million French disciples of Thorez, fifth columnists in other countries, under whatever name, and from Soviet air-borne troops. In the light of this perspective, the consolidation of economic and social conditions in Europe by means of the Marshall Plan appears to be but a drop of water on a hot stone.

How to get out of the Slough of Despond

Yet, in spite of this gloomy prospect, there is no need for the 250 million inhabitants of Europe to despair. Neither need they bow before Soviet armies. If Europeans seriously desired, and if they would act accordingly, they could not only stop the Russian steam roller; with American help, advancing

from the rear, they could utterly destroy it. The question is whether they seriously want to do so.

Communism is no longer Europe's only enemy. The more dangerous enemy of freedom and European culture is rather a fatal, western defeatism. Its ranks are recruited from the lethargic worshippers of prosperity who "are content", who only want a comfortable tworoomed flat, a glass of beer, a movie, a girl and, above all — peace — all those, that is who from fear of war and revolution, confront Bolshevism with folded hands and thus complacently commit suicide.

The most generous supplies of American arms would avail little, if there is no desire to seize a weapon and use it. Could anyone seriously maintain that the spirit of Western European youth has been prepared for the part it should play? Will these young people help to stem the tide of Communism? In France many would say: "Mourir pour Berlin? Quelle folie!" They will surely wait till it is the turn of Paris, for they do not yet grasp that today, Danzig, Warsaw and Kiev have become suburbs of Paris. And British troops will probably only be ready to help from the security of their own island home.

The Revolution Europe Requires

What the world requires is a complete and overwhelming revolution in Europe in the name of freedom and unity and on the basis of national solidarity. The whole of the West ought to cooperate in this movement and should overcome an egoism that is now outliv-

ed, and the present, undignified state of affairs. Only such a revolution could clear the way for a will powerful enough to deal with Bolshevism successfully, and to create a world of free nations and individuals. Without it, the best American armoured cars would rust or, what would be worse, would sooner or later be manned by Russians and Chinese.

Today, as always in the case of revolutions of world-wide importance, it is less a matter of arms than of the spirit inflaming and inspiring the masses. The decisive driving power will always be the strength of the belief in the sacredness of the cause for which one is prepared to stand and to die. If it is impossible in the last hour to awaken this belief in Europe and throughout the world, to arouse a fixed determination to resist, and to raise the fighting morale of the present generation, things will be bad for Europe and the world. For, once the Russians have overrun Europe, it is not only Europeans who will wonder what has become of their peaceful lives, of their happy hours; England will then miss her "balance", France, her "security" and German her supernationalism. And when once Europe has become bolshevik and when the British Commonwealth has collapsed, it is very doubtful whether and for how long the United States will be able to enjoy prosperity undisturbed.

That is why there is only one way left to save the world today and that is by an antibolshevist revolution in the name of "Freedom for Nations! Freedom for the Individual!" Z. P.

The Sixth Column of Russian Imperialism

By the Sixth Column of Russian imperialism we mean all Russian and Russophil groups which today are once more appearing on the stage of politics; there they try to exert an influence on contemporary events by a "psychological rapprochement" to the governments of the West and on the other hand with oppressed nations in Russia. The leading personalities in this column — Kerenski, Tschernow, Zeretelli, Dnjeprow and others — try to exploit their hostility to Communism in order to realize Russia's plans of imperialism. The well-known fifth bolshevist column, which we regard also as the Fifth Column of Russian imperialism, has been unmasked and is more and more losing its chances of attaining the aims fixed by the Kremlin. That does not of course mean that it can no longer do any harm. There are still more Joliot-Curies, more men like Fuchs and Caplon to unmask. More "partisans of peace" will have to be dealt with before real peace is won... But the very fact that Western Powers have allowed

themselves to be convinced of the existence of these columns and have taken steps to eliminate them from government circles gives us hope that the health of the western states will, in time, improve.

While we must not lose sight for one moment of the Fifth Column, we must prepare for a struggle against the new Sixth Column, which we regard as just as dangerous. **Both are of the same origin, for both were born on the soil of Moscow, and both owe their existence to the imperialism of Moscow.** The fact that the one marches under a red star with five points and the other, under a white or black eagle with two heads should not confuse us. It is absolutely certain that they will join hands and willingly renounce the colour or even the symbols of their banners if ever there should be a question of preserving the imperialism of Moscow. For, though their methods may be different, and indeed sometimes diametrically opposed, their aim is identical, namely: to preserve the Russian

imperium, to continue to conquer new territory by a policy of constant expansion, to realize world hegemony. In this, both columns are, and will always be united: the Russian dream for centuries has been to make Moscow a third Rome. One cannot therefore talk of enmity between these two columns, but at most of rivalry in endeavours to establish Russian supremacy.

In the period from 1917—1920 Russian Bolshevism saved the imperium of Moscow from decay by stifling with the gags of Communism the national efforts for independence of the nations oppressed by the regime of the Czars, and by hanging and shooting "unbelievers" and thus silencing them. Kerenski who lost the field in politics at that time and who is today the uncrowned leader of the Sixth Column of Russian Imperialism, had, with his followers, to seek refuge abroad; here he spent a good thirty years and more in silence, always trying to win the confidence of leading men in Western governments.

Today, the Kerenskis and their like are reappearing. They are coming to the front because they have probably felt that the red Russian regime of today is in danger of decay. These gentlemen probably wish to return the favour shown by their brethren of the Kremlin in 1917—1920, and in their turn save the imperium of Moscow from decay by inventing another means of keeping the oppressed nations in check, which they delight in calling a "new", "really true", "socialist democracy". They intend to try this out on leading statesmen in the West.

Thus the Sixth Column of Russian imperialism is starting a campaign which is to replace that of the weakening Fifth Column. That this campaign is characterized by unscrupulousness, cunning and lies, seems to those who know the Russians and their history, very Russian...

The Sixth Column today attacks mostly in two directions.

On the one hand, its members attempt to convince the governments of Western Powers, that all the evil behind the Iron Curtain must be ascribed solely to the Communist regime. The erection of a democratic Russian regime would alter matters as it would no longer mean danger for peace and freedom (the frontiers of Russia, of course, are not to be changed). In their absolutely false presentation of facts, these members of the Sixth Column go so far as to maintain that the question of national minorities does not exist in the interior of "Russia" and that these problems have been "artificially created" abroad. They do not even recognize that there is a White Ruthenian problem or a problem of the Ukraine; they have the impertinence to state that the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) "is

(Continued on Page 4)

ABN Steps Towards Freedom

(An Interview with a member of the Central Committee of the ABN after his return from Great Britain)

1. What success attended the efforts of the Central Committee of the ABN to unite in one front in the fight for liberation the nations of Eastern Europe and Asia who are under Soviet supremacy?

The Antibolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABN) unites national, liberation revolutionary organizations of all Nations enslaved by Moscow Bolshevism imperialism and forms one coordinate centre. The ABN, which was created at the first Conference of the nations enslaved by Nazism and Bolshevism, in November 1943, includes the following underground organizations, at present active behind the Iron Curtain:

United Turkestan National Committee under the leadership of Veli Khayum Khan. This committee directs the liberation-revolutionary struggle of the Turkestan, Nation. The Turkestan insurgents, "bas-matchi" are widely known throughout the world.

Idel-Ural Liberation Committee. The Idel-Ural is the territory between the river Volga and Ural mountains, inhabited by Ugro-Finns and Turko-Tartars, who are also fighting for their liberation and complete separation from Moscow.

National Liberation Committee of Western Siberia and the Far East, which fights for liberation and separation from Russia and the creation of independent States of Eastern and Western Siberia respectively.

Cossacks Liberation Movement, which tends to complete separation from Moscow and the creation of a free independent Cossack State that would cut Russian off from the Black Sea and Caucasus forever. Cossack Independents cause a lot of perplexity to the Bolsheviks as well as to Russian White Imperialists.

Northern Caucasian National Committee. Georgian, Azarbeyjan, Armenian, all of them collaborate with the ABN, and insurgent underground organizations of those nations coordinated in the ABN continue an unceasing fight against the Moscow invaders. As is known, thanks to the ideas and conception of the ABN, a detachment of the UPA under the command of Commander Lys is active in the Caucasus peoples.

Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council, Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) under the leadership of General Taras Chuprynka and Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists under the leadership of Stephan Bandera are one of the chief driving forces of the ABN. The Organization

of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) and the Ukrainian Insurgent Army were the chief initiators of the ABN. The OUN sponsored the thought of the creation of the ABN as early as winter 1941, when in collaboration with Georgians, White Ruthenians and others they issued a publication, called "Our Front" in their respective languages. The first conference of the nations enslaved by Russia, took place on Ukrainian territory and it was protected by detachments of Insurgents of the enslaved peoples under the command of a Georgian Officer. It is well-known that, within the Ukrainian Insurgent Army there were also groups of Insurgents of other nations under Soviet rule under their respective commands.

White Ruthenian National Centre (BNC) and Insurgents under the command of General Vitushka are active members of the ABN.

Estonian National Committee, Lithuanian WLIK, Latvian Liberation Committee, led by Minister A. Berzins and the insurgents of these nations are in cooperation with the ABN.

The Polish underground movement is in close cooperation with the Ukrainian Liberation Movement and is an active collaborator of the ABN, despite the fact that Polish emigrant circles are not willing to accept the principles of the ABN.

The Slovak Liberation Committee, headed by F. Durbanski, the Czech National Committee, Hungarian Liberation Movement led by Gen. F. Farkash, Serbian "chetniks", Croatian "kryzhars", Bulgarian National Front, Rumanian Underground Movement, Albanian and recently Montenegrin liberation forces participate in the ABN.

Only the Russian nation is not represented in the ABN, because Russians, although some of them are opposed to the Bolshevik regime, are still, contrary to the principles of the ABN, attempting to enslave other nations in Russia.

2. What is the attitude of the ABN to the movement for a United Europe?

The attitude of the ABN to the Movement of United Europe is no different to the attitude of this Movement to the problem of the nations enslaved by Soviet Russia. If the European Movement recognises the right of every nation, at present under Soviet occupation, to its own sovereign independent State, the ABN will be glad to collaborate with this movement. So far, leaders of the European Move-

ment hope to put down Bolsheviks west of the so-called Curzon Line and they are not interested in the anti Bolshevik struggle of the nations within the U.S.S.R. The ABN would rather welcome attempts to unite, all the world, than its regional parts. The ABN believes that the unity of all the world and the world's lasting peace could be achieved, only if Russian Imperialism in its every form and colour is destroyed and on its ruins sovereign and independent States of every nation are re-built on its ethnographic territory. Unity of the world is possible only among free partners with equal rights. The ABN has as members also Asiatic nations, creating in this way a base of cooperation amongst them. Territorially, the European Movement is much narrower. Only when all the nations are free and independent, is it possible to talk about the unity of the world. As long as some nations are enslaved and others in constant danger of losing their independence, the source of this evil, i. e. Russian Bolshevism and Imperialism of every form and colour, must be destroyed.

3. Which diplomatic steps are taken by the ABN to strengthen its activity in the fight for liberation?

The ABN is met in a friendly way by those Western European circles who never collaborated with Bolshevism and never bargained with National-Communism. The ABN through memorandums, notes and personal contacts explains to the Western World its objects, as well as criticizes any, from the point of view of the ABN, improper attitude of the West, as far as the question of nations enslaved by Russian Imperialism, is concerned. The ABN combines diplomatic action with mass political activities which confirm the support given to the ABN by the masses of fighting oppressed nations, this being quite a new style in international diplomacy. Diplomatic action without the support of mass activity loses value.

4. Is the activity of the ABN successful in Great Britain?

Slowly the ABN is gaining recognition from the British public. It is not an easy matter, as, with the realisation of the aims of the ABN, the map not only of Europe, but of the whole world will be absolutely changed. The ABN works for revolution also in the political sense. It is not easy for the Western World to get used to the idea that a Russian Empire in any form will not exist, but instead, a number of new

national States will be created in the territories of Europe and Asia. It is hard for them to realise that not imperialism but only national ideas will dominate the world. Our aim is not a federation but a State. A national and not an international or imperialistic idea is the sign of the approaching epoch.

5. What is the attitude of the ABN to Titoism and to the hopes cherished by the West in connection with Titoism and developments in the Soviet Union.

Our age is the age of the struggle of ideas; the struggle of religion against atheism; nationalism against internationalism.

Titoism is pure Communism, it is totalitarianism, it is atheism and materialism — strange and hostile idealism. Under the banners of Titoism, the West will not win any combat, what is more, it will bring disgrace upon itself in the eyes of the whole world which will lose the age-old belief in the idea of the traditional Christian Europe, that was always hostile to materialism, atheism and slavery.

The symbol of freedom is not the infamous Tito with his concentration camps and his OZNA-GPU, but the UPA, the underground armies of the nations united in the ABN, religious and national catacombs in which there lie the freedom and salvation of all the world from Bolshevik slavery. Only the just idea, only the noble people can win through.

Internationalism should be opposed by the national idea; historical materialism by Christian idealism; violence by the freedom of man; exploitation of a subject by the State by social justice and the right of private ownership; imperialism by a free, independent State of every nation, which is entitled to one, not through election ballots but through the blood it shed for freedom. Only the NEW CRUSADE with friendly collaboration with the catacombs in the U.S.S.R. will be able to save the world from the dark night of Russian slavery.

We send this warning to the West at five minutes to midnight, so that it should not ignore the underground liberation movements behind the Iron Curtain, as there lies the key to the solution of the problem of Bolshevism. Its grave. When we see how the West hopes that Titoism, this ideological diversion and the Trojan horse of Bolshevism, will bring this solution, we call upon the West: QUO VADIS OCCIDENT?

The Symbol of the greatest Defeat of Stalin after the Second World War is not Titoism, but the fact that five years after the end of the war the struggle of the enslaved peoples against their oppressors does not cease. Underground armies and underground Churches — they are the mane-tekkel-fares of the Kremlin's atheists and tyrants.

Comments

The cold war is the main subject to which the Conference of Foreign Ministers early in May will have to devote attention. It is significant that this Conference should coincide with the meeting of the Ministers of the Atlantic Defence Council and with a visit from Trygve Lie, the secretary of the UNO. International deliberations are thus concentrated and, should need arise, the Conference will be in a position to draw on valuable advice. It is all to the good that these meetings should take place in England and not in Paris. For, in spite of all the comments made by British politicians, England is the partner in the west that still believes that the cold war may be mitigated or even brought to a close. England's attitude is more easily understood by those who are familiar with her careful political and economic methods in dealing with the Empire. To put it shortly, England is simply in a more precarious position

than, say, America. In addition, we must remember the great difference in the economic policies of the two Anglo-Saxon countries, one of which believes in a planned economy, while the other pins its faith to the freedom of unadulterated capitalism. One should bear these factors in mind when assessing England's attitude towards Russia.

From this point of view, it seems important that Tito should have given his famous interview to the English "Times", rather than to any other western newspaper. On that occasion Tito expressed the opinion that the cold war could last one or two years at the most, and would not end in armed conflict; he believes that Russia's foreign policy will change.

It is interesting, in this connection, to consider the recent address given by John McCloy, the American High

(Continued on Page 7)

The Sixth Column of Russian Imperialism

(Continued from Page 2)

not an army of the movement for a separate and independent Ukraine, but merely a Russian anticommunist army". So it is not Ukrainians, White Ruthenians, Lithuanians, Turkestanians etc. who want to fight for their national freedom in their various groups of partisans they are all only... "Russians who desire a change of regime". With a gesture, therefore, the gentlemen of the Sixth Column would destroy all the nations whom thirty years of Bolshevism has not been able to liquidate by famine, imprisonment and death on the gallows or at the hands of a shooting squad.

On the other hand, these gentlemen make use of their Sixth Column in order to trick national groups of oppressed nations in exile into joining the "united front" of Kerenski's "League for the Freedom of Peoples". They have long since crept into various national groups and now they are trying to win supporters in order to drive these groups into Kerenski's Russian front or at least to disrupt their unity. They try to convince national groups that all "separatism", every effort to gain independence is not a "trump card in the fight against Bolshevism", but that it is only a "trump card in Stalin's hand", as he tries to prove that it is a mere intrigue on the part of capitalism. They seem, indeed, to be so ready to make "sacrifices" that they can give up much "for the sake of peace and unity". They are "ready" (today) to give up their two-headed eagle and they are ready (today!) even for instance to make Kiev the capital instead of Moscow, only "for the sake of peace and solidarity". All this, of course, does not prevent them from writing in their press

that the "universal Russian man, as the representative of the new solidarity is the **Only Man** who can liberate all humanity"... If this is so, it is easy to recognize that there is not much difference between Hitler's imperialism and Russian imperialism: Hitler's Germans were supermen, the Russians are universal men.

Just as N. Berdjajew is speaking the truth when he says: "Bolshevism is a purely national Russian phenomenon... Bolshevism is the third form of Russian imperialism, of Greater Russia", it is just as clear and true that Kerenski and Co's "social-democratic liberation" would be nothing but a new form, let us say the **fourth form**, of Russian imperialism, of Russian megalomania, the product of Russian universal men.

Both the fifth and the sixth columns have the same aims, but their methods are different. Both are extremely loyal to the wishes that Peter the Great set down in his will. Both are better or worse disguised **columns of Russian imperialism**.

But there is great danger for the **Western Powers!** Their sympathy with Kerenski and Company leads the West to take a double risk. Firstly, Kerenski and his column will not render any help to speak of against the Russians, and should the latter prove more powerful, Kerenski and Company would even deal it its death-blow.

Secondly, its sympathy for the sixth column of Russian imperialism will cost the West the sympathy of the nations oppressed by Russia, it may even arouse their hatred,

Caveant Consules of the West!

Dr. D. Z.

The Czechs fight against Red Oppression

Our Czech people are watching the resistance of the peoples subjected by Bolshevism, with the warmest sympathy, especially the fight for liberation being put up by the Ukrainian Revolutionary Army (UPA), whose troops passed through Czech territory in 1947, so that our people came into direct contact with UPA fighters, and learnt to appreciate their idealism. The sympathy of politically sound Czechs who, being anti-Bolshevik-minded, were filled with suspicion and alarm when the autocratic President of the CSR, Dr. Eduard Benesch, entered Prague in May 1945, escorted by Soviet armoured cars, was directed then, and is still directed, to the resistance movement. The treaty of vassalage concluded with the Soviet Union in 1945, the extermination of Czech and Slovakian anti-Communists in 1945/48, the expulsion of the Germans, and the looting of Czech and German property valued at several milliard dollars, the Slav submissiveness towards Moscow, the persecution of the Roman Catholic Church, the embittered pursuit in 1947 of the UPA units which turned up in the CSR, all these are outrages and crimes committed by the government of Dr. Benesch and his political friends, by no means by the Czech people.

These were the reasons, too, why a great part of the Czech people rejected President Benesch and turned, as early as 1945, to the Czech National Committee in London, under the chairmanship of General Lev Prchala. This Czech National Committee is to-day the only representative of anti-Bolshevist Czechs.

For the Czech and Slovakian peoples it was a real tragedy that, in September 1943, they were disgracefully chaffered away by Benesch, Fierlinger, Ripka, Gottwald and others in Moscow, and then, in February 1948, surrendered to Stalin's ambassador Zorin in Prague, which brought the Gottwald government to power, purely bolshevist tactics, as used in Russia.

It is, however, a still greater tragedy for the Czech people that the same persons who spoiled their reputation and drew upon them the contempt of the public, are now in exile, and in spite of their three years' collaboration with the Communists, are passing themselves off once again as spokesmen of a so-called "Czechoslovakian" nation.

At home, the Czech people are putting up determined resistance against Bolshevism. They fill the Churches, languish in prisons for their faith, in concentration camps and uranium mines. The Czech peasant defends his own, weapon in hand, against collectivisation, which of late is being brutally carried through. Industrious Czech business men see their existence dwindling away and go to swell the army of resistance. The Czech workman, too, has a miserable lot, for his

family is undernourished, and when one day the hour strikes for the destruction of the "Workers' Paradise" the workers will be the first to join the battle. As to the attitude of that Czech group of intellectuals who remained true to themselves, and have been proletarianized for years and compelled to go about in uniform austerity clothing, it goes without saying what that will be.

Georgia - a Land of Eternal Strife

The inhabitants of Georgia are proud and aware of their own dignity. They had to struggle first against the despotism of the Russian Czar and then against the tyranny of the soviet regime. Again and again they fought for their independence and dearly loved freedom. When the Bolsheviks triumphed finally after many bloody conflicts, the Georgian poet, Wakjeli said that his fatherland was "a land of eternal strife, a garden under a sun whose rays were Georgian blood, shed in the cause of freedom". Decades have passed since then, but the fate of the Georgian nation has remained the same, except that the brave Georgian fight of resistance against soviet oppression and assimilation has become more determined and the sun's rays still bloodier. During those long years, the West has had little time for the interest in Georgia that the country deserves. Today, when the shadow of Bolshevik tyranny is spread over the whole globe, the West may feel more inclined to turn its attention to Georgia's fate, for it represents in miniature what is awaiting every nation in the world...

For three decades the two million inhabitants of Georgia have suffered under the Bolshevik regime, which leaves nothing unturned in its efforts to ruin this aristocratic centre of age-long tradition, and to convert a Christian people to atheistic Bolshevism. Georgia has been Christian since the third century and has always been an outpost of western culture, able to maintain its national independence in spite of its exposed geographic and strategic position. Its tragedy began in 1801, when Georgia was annexed by Russia and transformed into a "government". Even the Georgian socialist party, founded in 1892, which subsequently tended towards the Russian social democratic party, never failed in practice to be a national party, though theoretically it was international. After the outbreak of World War I, the Georgians hoped that the defeat of Russia would bring them their long-sought freedom, and Georgian patriots in exile founded an "Independence Committee".

After the October Revolution, the Georgian National Council succeeded

The Czech nation which is firmly determined to throw off the yoke of the Red oppressors, has spoken to the world since 1945, through its mouth-piece the Czech National Committee in London, and is now awaiting the signal for the battle of liberation to begin. The Czech nation will prove to the world when the moment comes, that it is an honourable, courageous and upright people, freedom-loving, and ready to live but also to die!

F. Janik

in proclaiming the independence of Georgia and its separation from Russia. But after a temporary British occupation had ceased, and soviet troops had advanced into Aserbeidjan in April 1920, the spectre of Bolshevism stood at the frontier of Georgia. It is true that a treaty was drawn up between the young republic of Georgia and Soviet Russia which formally guaranteed the former's independence; in reality, however, its provisions, dictated by Moscow, implied the recognition of Moscow's supremacy and the abandonment of all western interests. And as soon as the Entente Powers recognized the Republic of Georgia in January 1921, and suggested that it should join the League of Nations in Geneva, Moscow immediately sent its Red Army over the frontier. The Republic, still in its birth throes, had no chance in the unequal conflict and by February 25, 1921, soviet commissioners were already sitting in Tiflis. This arbitrary campaign, conducted with Bolshevik savagery, was disguised by Moscow before the world, as "help" for a fictitious "rising of workers and peasants".

Immediately after the occupation, all Georgian administrative authorities were liquidated, all who had been active in politics arrested, and law and order replaced by arbitrary terrorism. Things had gone so far by the autumn of 1922 that Georgia could be transformed into a soviet republic, a member of the U.S.S.R. But the Georgian people had no thought of capitulating to Bolshevism. There were risings already in 1921 and 1922. There were women and school children in the processions that had to be dispersed by force. The persecution meted out to the Church was particularly cruel and no methods of degrading religion were neglected.

In 1923, Isadora Duncan, the well-known dancer, was allowed to perform nude dances in Tiflis Cathedral. Ambrosius, the 70-year old patriarch, was flung into prison where he died. Georgian metropolitans were shot without further ado. In 1924, the oppressed Georgian people rose in outraged rebellion once more. Men who had practically no means of defending themselves, faced death unflinchingly, faith-

(Continued on Page 6)

Spiritual Freedom in Chains

(Turkestanian Voice)

In general, great significance in art and literature is attached to realism. Every writer, poet and playwright is inspired by the events of nature, man's life, and he bases this or that work on his own personal conviction.

But in order to produce a valuable and durable masterpiece, he must have creative freedom. The writer or poet must think, ponder and write in freedom. For this reason the works of world-famous men such as Goethe, Shakespeare, Shevtchenko, Mickiewicz Schiller etc. and of the creators of our national literature, such as Alisher Navai, Abay, Maktumkuli are read by succeeding generations with delight and appreciation.

Turkestan-Turki has a long history, its treasure chest has been enriched by the jewels of Navai, Abay and others. Our national literature was a mirror which reflected the sentiments, joy and sorrows of the nation. The writer lived and shared the life of the people.

Most young writers followed the example of their predecessors. The works of young writers and poets during the period of exile 1941-1945 are a living example of this. A wide path of freedom of thought was opened up for young writers who for a long time had been oppressed by the Bolshevik yoke.

Georgia — A Land of Eternal Strife (Continued from Page 5)

ful to the Georgian ideal of preferring a hero's death to a life of shame. The rising became the unparalleled martyrdom of a nation and even Ordshonikidze, the notorious soviet butcher, admitted later that Georgian wives urged their husbands to fight and stood side by side with them on the field of battle. They were then shot summarily or burnt. After the rising was quelled, thousands of Georgians were deported to Siberia, while, by Kalinin's special command, Georgian intellectuals were sent into exile. Even the Georgian language was proscribed and the people were compelled to speak and write in Russian.

Nor were intellectual life and national Georgian culture spared. School-books are not allowed to contain any mention of Georgia's glorious past. Instead, school children are fed on well-known soviet shibboleths. The final aim is to completely eliminate the Georgian spirit from the hearts of the population.

And, in spite of all, Moscow has not yet succeeded, and never will succeed, in suppressing Georgian life or in enslaving the freedom-loving Georgians. The Georgians' battle continues.

Dr. N. N.

Talented men like Qorqit, M. Raushan, Hushnud, Sayram and others began to depict the happy past of our nation and the present tragedy of our country. Certainly if writers and poets are to be reckoned as lyrists of their nation, they must live and produce their creations among their own people.

It is, however, quite the opposite in the Communist regime of the Soviet Union. Between literature and the people there is a great gulf. Between reality and the works of writers, there is a very great difference.

If the nation is subjected to torture and sorrow and is suffering from an injustice, never previously witnessed in the history of mankind why does its literature speak of "great victories" and "a happy life"? If the nation weeps, why does its literature smile?

The reason is that literature is under the control of Bolshevism and is used as a means of propaganda. Writers are not allowed to choose their themes as they would like, but have to obey orders. They can only write according to instructions received. Literary works which are so falsified, can have no real value.

We feel it necessary to quote an example of this.

A few days before the opening of the 18th session of the Central Committee of the all-Union Communist Party, the secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, Usman Jusupof, summoned certain writers and poets to the Central Committee and told them to compose a letter in verse addressed to Stalin "In the name of the Uzbekistan People". The poets spent a sleepless night but composed the letters.

Next day this letter was broadcast in all newspapers. It consisted, from beginning to end, of praise of Stalin. A similar thing occurred at the time of the construction of the great Ferghana canal by the efforts of 160,000 unpaid collective farm workers. They toiled like slaves day and night and when the whole work was finished, the party organization composed a letter of thanks to Stalin.

And now a few words about Soviet criticism.

Recently, criticism of the literature of the national republics has increased in volume. This is done for a definite reason.

The "Kazakhstanskaya Pravda" (1. 4. 1947) printed an article entitled "For a true Picture of Soviet Patriots". A certain M. Gabdullin criticised the works of young Kazakh poets such as: "Er Tulegen" by N. Baimurat "Mansuk"

by M. Hakimjan—"Sultan" by I. Esenberli. All these poems were devoted to the praise of heroes of the Fatherland war and all were criticised.

Why? the critic himself answers this question. He says in these works devoted to the heroes of the Soviet Union, the heroism of the warriors is depicted as not due to the fact that they were sons of the Soviet Fatherland or were wholeheartedly devoted to the Socialist Fatherland, but because they were inspired by the spirit of heroes in the past, and they say nothing about the role of the Lenin-Stalin Party, which has inculcated a high political morale in the Soviet citizen.

This is what the "political vein" of the poets amounts to!

It is true to say that the poets themselves were inspired and inspired their heroes with the spirit of national heroism.

The writer, N. Baimurat puts the following words into the mouth of his hero in the poem "Er Tulegen" before going into battle:

"Oh, Kapanbai, father mine
Say a prayer for your son,
Oh, Er-Kapanbai, I need your help.
Give me strength and inspiration."

In other words the heroes of Tulegen's poem always appealed to the spirit of the national heroes Kapanbai, Abilaikhan, Er-Targin and others. But according to Tulegen's critics it was wrong to appeal to the spirits of past heroes, it was necessary to appeal to Lenin instead of the Kapanbai instead of to Abilaikhan to Stalin and instead of to Er-Targin, to the great Russian people etc.

Many examples like this could be quoted. But we shall refrain from quoting others. We will mention a book which was praised by the Soviets. The title of this book is "Turkmen Novels". A bibliography of this book appeared in the "Pravda" (17 7 1947) and in the "Turkmenskaya Iskra" (No. 142).

The writer, Nurmat Sarikhan, "earned" praise for writing "as a result of the Socialist revolution the Turkmen people have been reborn and the Soviet order has been established".

On closer acquaintance with Sarikhan's book we see that it only consists of phantasies entirely at variance with actual facts. He writes in his story "Ancient Book" as follows:

"In the past the shepherd and later the kolkhoz worker Velmurat kept Maktumkuli's book but could not read it owing to being illiterate. The Socialist October revolution helped him to read and write.

But this is really too absurd!

We have every right to state that under the Soviet regime there is no creative freedom. Creative power is being strangled by the grip of Moscow.

A. Tashkentli

Estonia

Three recent fugitives from Saaremaa give the following information:

Saaremaa has been proclaimed a fortified region and out of bounds for strangers. People from the continent may get travelling permits to Saaremaa only with the greatest difficulty; the islanders, however, may travel to the continent if they have a valid reason.

There is a pronounced tendency to reduce the population of the island. Many of the younger inhabitants have voluntarily left their homes to work in factories on the mainland, where life is more tolerable than in the collectivized rural districts. Many young men have been drafted to so-called industrial and factory schools. These schools are subordinated to the All-Union Labour Re-

serve Board and after graduation the pupils may be and are, sent to work compulsorily to any part of the U.S.S.R. the Board may see fit to send them. Thanks to deportations, arrests, evacuations, the above mentioned draftings, military conscription and losses of life through warfare, the civilian population of Saaremaa (about 60 000 before the war) has decreased approximately by 20 000.

In recent years the world press has shown much interest in Saaremaa, maintaining that the Soviets had turned it into an impregnable military base and experiment field for secret weapons. The fugitives deny this and there is reason to believe them, as the island is, after all, small enough for the population of one part to know what takes place in another.

Strong coastguard units man the west coast along which watchtowers have been built. Armed guards man these towers day and night for fear of spies landing on the island. Coastguards patrol the shore, exchanging slips with their signatures on meeting. They are accompanied by police dogs and every suspicious track on the shore is immediately investigated.

The fishing boats are concentrated at a few points on the coast where they are kept in an enclosure of barbed wire, under armed guard. As a rule, some essential parts are removed from the motor boats. The reason given is that "bandits" may get hold of the boats and escape from the country if the boats are left by themselves. Although the measure is believed to be aimed at keeping the fishermen under control and the population from escaping, it cannot be denied that the Russians have an unholy fear of "bandits" as they call the underground resistance fighters. Unreliable fishermen are not allowed to put out to sea.

All the former lighthouses on Saaremaa are in operation with two exceptions: the ones on the Island of Abruka and at Hallirahu which were damaged in the war and have not been repaired. The shore facing the mainland is comparatively weakly guarded.

The coast guards have the use of a number of German fighter planes which have been turned into hydroplanes and are stationed at Kuressaare. These planes patrol the sea when some suspicious ship is seen approaching, or when a fishing boat tries to put to sea secretly. Comparatively few of the coast guard speed boats are stationed on Saaremaa; the larger coasting cutters are called in from Paldiski whenever necessary. As far as the fugitives know, no radar apparatus has been installed on Saaremaa. High power searchlights have been set on the tip of the Sorve peninsula facing the coast of Courland. The strait (Irben) is constantly patrol-

ed by two coastguard cutters which are also provided with searchlights playing on the sea by night to prevent strange boats from approaching unnoticed.

The coast guards are all Russians who do not know a word of Estonian. At their stations they have interpreters who are usually reliable Russians from Petseri (a district of Estonia with a Russian minority) or Estonians from the U.S.S.R. As soon as it is noticed that a coast guard has established friendly relations with the local inhabitants, he is removed to the U.S.S.R.

The authorities have succeeded in implanting in the local population the belief that far out on the open sea there is a dense chain of ships guarding the entrance to and exit from Saaremaa and that no boat can pass them. At the coastguard barracks and elsewhere sea-charts and posters showing this line of ships have been put up. A legend attached says that nobody should try to escape as he would be captured without fail. Actually, however, no such ships exist.

Immediately after the war the number of troops on Saaremaa was large, but in course of time, most of them have been evacuated. At present the main forces on the island are some detachments of marines and some infantry units. About 100 fighter and bomber planes are permanently stationed at the Saaremaa aerodromes. In July and August of last year large scale tactical exercises were held in the whole of Estonia, mainly to train co-operation between land and air forces. At that time the number of planes on Saaremaa rose to about 350. The coastal batteries fired at moving targets on the sea and planes bombed the same targets. A number of accidents happened on the island at the time, the most serious in the village of Somera, where bombs from a plane killed a number of people and cattle.

The Sorve peninsula has suffered most damage from warfare. The majority of the farms were burnt down. The greater part of Soviet troops on Saaremaa are stationed at Sorve. Some of the farmers have tried to return to their farms there, but this was forbidden. In summer the water in the strait between Saaremaa and Hiiumaa is so low that it is possible to cross it on foot. The place is carefully watched so that nobody can go or come in this way.

Until quite recently the Russians do not seem to have feared that war might break out. Since last autumn, however, they are exhibiting signs of extreme nervousness. The Estonians await a war with the greatest longing as the only chance to get rid of the occupants. During the above mentioned maneuvers the people believed that war had actually broken out and that a battle was waged at sea with a Western fleet which had penetrated into the Baltic.

Comments

(Continued from Page 4)

Commissioner in Germany to the Pilgrim's Society in London, John McCloy spoke of America's determined attitude towards the East. The Libau incident — the shooting down of an American B 29 by Russian fighters — once more threw light upon Russia's relations with the West and convinced large sections of the British public of the necessity of an unyielding policy towards Russia. For the Russians, Libau meant a loss of prestige in foreign affairs, the magnitude of which is probably only half grasped by the Kremlin International affairs in the Soviet Union cannot be as stable as propaganda from the Kremlin would like us to believe. That is obvious from the comments in the Russian press which, remarkably enough, for the first time are trying to give concrete replies to the attacks launched by the Western press and broadcasting stations. In these comments, Russians state that Russian economy still leaves something to be desired, that mistakes and inadequacies must be eliminated, that houses must be built, and that the production of essential goods must increase. It is not astonishing that at the same time the West is reproached because its armament fever is preventing the Soviet Union from developing her peace-time economy and forcing her to make tremendous efforts in the field of armaments.

In making these reproaches and in its answers to western propaganda, the Soviet Union reveals the fact that it has been possible for Western ideas to penetrate behind the Iron Curtain, that Communism has not been assimilated by the nations oppressed by Moscow, that resistance to Moscow within Russia should not be under-estimated. For this more or less silent resistance will play a most important part when the temperature of the war that is still cold, rises. G.

Bulgarian National Holidays

For Bulgaria the month of May used to be dedicated to the memory of great victories and glorious national events. The 6th of May is celebrated as the Day of St George the Victor, patron of the Bulgarian Army and of the Cross of Valiance. For Bulgaria it was Victory Day and all the people in the towns and villages used to celebrate it before the Bolsheviks came.

On the eve of St. George's Day all Bulgarian troops had parades in the town squares, where the names of those, who sacrificed their lives in wars were read, and the people kneeled down to pray for them.

On St. George's Day great military parades were held and demonstrations and marches of the members of all organizations took place, e. g. workers, peasants, sportsmen, veterans, schools etc.

Special attention was always paid to those soldiers and civilians, who were holders of the Cross of Valiance.

The greatest celebrations were in Sofia in the presence of the King, the High Clergy, the Government and the Diplomatic Corps.

The Day started with Divine Services in the open air, under the blue sky. Then the King took the salute of the Army, and people greeted their soldiers and heroes with great enthusiasm all day.

The 24th of May was the Day of St. Cyril and St. Methodius, the apostles and authors of the Old Bulgarian alphabet. This day again was a day of national pride. Whereas St. George's Day was a day of military significance the Day of St. Cyril and St. Methodius was a day of great cultural importance.

On the eve of this day all schools used to be decorated magnificently with flowers, pictures of the Saints, etc. During the day, Bulgarian youth from elementary to university schools with all their teachers took part in Divine Service under the blue sky. All offices connected in any with cultural activities and all cultural workers celebrated it too.

Pupils in their school uniforms with orchestras of their own, with pictures of the Apostles and banners with phrases of the Scriptures paraded for long hours through the streets in demonstration.

This day of the two Apostles is especially dedicated to the cultural achievements of the Bulgarian nation.

The revolutionary liberation fight of the Bulgarian patriots gives a guarantee that soon the time will come, when the Bulgarian Nation will again be free and able to celebrate these glorious Days with ardour as before, and the names of the many new heroes who gave their lives in the fight against the Communists, will be read again, accompanied by the prayers of the whole people.

The Chronicle

A Speech by President of White Ruthenian National Council

M. Abramchyk, the president of the independent White Ruthenian People's Republic which was founded in 1917—18, recently visited the White Ruthenian settlement in Chicago. His fellow-countrymen accorded him a warm reception and he gave an important address. We reproduce here extracts from that speech.

Having learnt from a sad fate and bitter experience, the White Ruthenian people finally arrived at the conclusion that it will never be happy till it has won a free and independent state for itself, until it takes power into its own hands. At the general congress in Minsk in 1917, the White Ruthenian people proclaimed that its country was a free republic and laws were made embodying the principles of democracy and ensuring the establishment of human and social justice.

Our envious neighbours (i. e. Poles and Russians — Ed.) attacked our young republic from two sides and divided it among themselves. At that time, the civilized world still knew little about the White Ruthenian people and, as a result, we did not receive the support that was granted to other nations. In White Ruthenia, economic oppression and political terrorism were once more introduced. White Ruthenians had to see the best of their sons flung into prison by the Poles, into the concentration camp of Beresa Kartusk for instance, while tens of thousands were shot by the Bolsheviks in the soviet part of White Ruthenia. 280,000 White Ruthenians were banished to the concentration camps of Siberia where many of them died.

But not even such terrorism could stop the White Ruthenian movement for freedom. The idea of an independent White Ruthenia became a sacred ideal for the people, an ideal for which martyrs gave their lives in order that White Ruthenia should rise again and live. The White Ruthenian people fought against the Russian Czars, against Bolshevik and Polish occupation authorities, against Hitler's tyrants and today it continues to fight against the Bolsheviks who have returned to occupy the country.

Long live unity among White Ruthenians all over the free world! May our fighting brothers in White Ruthenia draw support and inspiration therefrom!

Long live the free and independent nation of White Ruthenia!

Stepan Bandera on the Ukraine's Struggle of Liberation

In the beginning of April this year, a great part of the world press published reports from AP and UP press agencies concerning the press conference summoned by Stepan Bandera, the chairman of the office of the organization of Ukrainian nationalists (OUN).

According to these reports, the press conference was held at a hotel in the Bavarian mountains. Bandera appeared, accompanied by an armed Ukrainian guard. He appealed to the Western Powers to put an end to cooperation with the Soviet Union and to support the anti-communist struggle for freedom on the other side of the Iron Curtain. He promised the Western Powers the support of the Ukrainian people in their fight against Russian imperialism, if the West would guarantee national independence for the Ukraine.

S. Bandera declared that the methods which the West is employing today would not help it to win a victory over Bolshevism. One day the bolsheviks will pass from a "cold war" to a real one, as Moscow's feverish preparations for war amply testify.

Revolutionary movements of the nations on the other side of the Iron Curtain are united in the Antibolshevik Bloc of Nations and if the West does not proclaim that its aim is to free the nations of the ABN from the yoke of oppression, it can scarcely win the war against Moscow.

Mr. Bandera gave the press information about The Ukrainian Army of Insurgents (UPA), the Ukrainian Central Council of Liberation (UHWR), the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) and about members of the Insurgent Army who had found their way west.

In reply to a question as to whether it would be possible for a journalist to get into the Ukraine in order to see something of the activity of the Insurgent Army, Bandera replied that it was possible, though it demanded courage: "Half of our couriers between the Ukraine and Germany are caught by the bolsheviks on the way."

ABN-Correspondence

**P. O. Box 70, Munich 33,
Germany/Bavaria**

**Published by the Press Bureau of
the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations
(ABN)**

Responsible: K. W. Orlecky

Subscription rates:

Great Britain and Australia:

Per copy: 6 d

6 months: 3 s

12 months: 5 s 6 d

USA and Canada

Per copy: 10 cents

6 months: 55 cts.

12 months: \$ 1.

ABN CORRESPONDENCE

ANTI-BOLSHEVIK NEWS-LETTER

Vol. I. / Number 5

English Edition

June 1950

The Problem of Manpower and Russian

By D. Donzow

No country can be of great importance without sufficient manpower. And so Britain must seek new ways to increase her industrial and war potential by bringing foreign labour into Britain and making use of colonial manpower in local defence forces etc.

Apart from America, I suggest that the growing disproportion of the population of the United Kingdom and that of USSR has political reasons which are more important than the respective reproduction rates of each country.

The growth of the population of Russia is due not so much to the natural increase of it as to the unnatural expansion of this country, to the annexation of new foreign lands and peoples. This is the reason why in 1801, England had just over 16.5 millions and Russia 35 millions, whilst in 1890 the respective numbers were 38 (England), 38.3 (France) and 98 (Russia), and in 1939—48 (England), 40 (France) and 170 (Russia).

But in the Russian territory in the RSFSR there were only 109 millions of inhabitants, of whom only 88 millions are Russians (Statesman's Year Book, 1945). The majority of the total population of the USSR are non-Russians. The percentage of non-Russians in the whole Empire, according to the census of 1897, was 58 per cent., (74 millions non-Russians and 35 millions Russians).

The same facts though a little exaggerated on Russia's behalf, were given by Stalin in his book about national and colonial questions: among 140 millions of the population of the USSR in 1925, he counts 65 millions non-Russians.

If all non-Russians, in the first place more than 40 millions Ukrainians, together with all Russian satellites, were able to live their own independent life and were not compelled to support the cause of Moscow against the West, the strength of Russian people alone (almost 90 millions) would not play so great a role in world affairs, as they do now. And the proportion between the size of the population of Great Bri-

tain and that of Russia, would be reduced to the same proportion as in the year 1801 — one to two.

Many millions of non-Russians of the USSR and Satelites, work and could be compelled to fight for Muscovy. As long as this basic fact exists, the broken balance of man-power between the West and Russia cannot be restored. The West's problem of manpower can be resolved only together with the non-Russian peoples of USSR.

It is very strange fact that while Moscow regards Europe through a magnifying glass, perceiving even the small-

est differences between the races, religions and classes, the West on the contrary looks at all the space between Galicia and Corea, between Finland and Persia through reserved opera-glasses. So that all racial, cultural and political differences of the immense Empire, merge completely in one red—as formerly in white-blue-red-Russian colour.

All European fears and disappointments regarding USSR are caused by looking through the wrong end of the opera glasses at the West's "great Eastern alley".

Acute Danger for the World

By Alfred Berzins, formerly Minister in Latvia

The world is confronted by a tragic alternative: it must either succumb to Moscow's tyranny or it must make a tremendous effort to destroy Bolshevik imperialism all over the globe. There is no third possibility. The only possible way to protect the world against oppression is more difficult than it was in 1939. The readiness of Western Democracies to make pacts with Russia conjures up visions of another Munich, especially as the Bolshevik imperialism of Moscow is much more dangerous for the world than was Hitler's Germany.

While national socialism appealed in the main to German national feeling, and, thanks to the racial theories of the superiority of the German nation, even scared other nations off, Moscow Bolshevism means danger for the world in a double sense: ideologically, because it appeals to the primitive instincts of the unenlightened masses of all nations and militarily, because the end of the Second World War brought it an enormous, economy and armaments that enable it to pursue its plan of world hegemony by force of arms.

Details of the present world situation are as follows: the Soviet Union extends

over the two largest continents—Europe and Asia — borders on America and is approaching Africa, a fourth continent. It would therefore be in a position to use modern weapons and attack any spot in an opponent's country, its own territory or from satellite countries, and thus secure the advantage of the aggressor. Another advantage of the Soviet Union is that it would be in a position to shift its most important industries in its enormous country and so, by taking adequate measures of organising food and supplies, be spared far more than, say, a densely populated country. And a blockade from the sea, which might cause Germany great difficulties, would have very little effect on the Soviet Union, because it has a sufficient supply of raw materials in its vast territories today.

Nor must it be forgotten that, when the first post-war Five Year Plan has been completed, Russia will have attained her maximum military development and be ready for a war of aggression. While increasing her military power, Russia is at the same time ruthlessly annihilating the national opposition of the oppressed peoples, which is extremely dangerous for Moscow, as it might

be fatally important in war-time. In their efforts to build up the strongest military power in the world, the leaders of the U.S.S.R. are at the same doing their best systematically and consistently to destroy the moral and economic resources of all non-communist countries, no matter whether they are friendly or not. Bolshevists in Moscow employ for this purpose, first and foremost, communists, either avowed or disguised, who are under the thumb of Russia. The latter category are by far the more dangerous, as they can penetrate unnoticed into the most important state institutions and there carry on with their task of disintegration. This Fifth Column is mostly recruited from those discontented people who join it either for money or because of their criminal instincts and who are always to be found in every people for some reason or other. Such people would not be noticed in normal times, but in the crises of war, they come up to the

surface and as paid tools, supported from abroad, they can play a decisive part in destruction.

And this is the permanent aim of the tyrants in Moscow as regards the entire non-communist world. With the support of this Fifth Column and utilizing the freedom of democratic states, Moscow finds it easy to spread and maintain a far-flung organization of spies and saboteurs all over the world. These methods of infiltration and importing all manner of occasions for conflict and unrest conceal in themselves the danger of completely paralysing the state at any given moment and of making the country in question easy booty for the imperialism of Moscow.

The situation described above is unfortunately not a mere figment of the imagination, it is a most obvious reality which no one can afford to ignore namely, that Moscow's imperialism has advanced and is today on the threshold as a danger to the whole world.

these nations by the despots of the Kremlin. But at that time there were people in the West, often in important positions in politics and the press, who did their best by word and deed to conceal the actual position behind the Iron Curtain and the truth about these nations' desperate fight for liberty and thus to mislead world opinion. Are things really very different today? Do decisive circles in the West fully realize what these nations under Soviet Russian despotism represent, what their military, political and moral value would be in the fight against "Moscow's terrorism, imperialism and militarism if . . . Yes, if!"

Our nations terrorised and exploited by Moscow and bound together by a common faith, therefore claim the right to shake the Western world out of its sleep, to bring before its eyes the danger threatening it and to demand of it that it should not only throw off the nightmare of Bolshevism but that it should at the same time find a lasting solution for all the problems of Europe and Asia. The Soviet imperium must cease to exist as a conglomerate of oppressed nations, no matter what name or form it may assume. For, as long as it exists, this prison of nations must determine a terrorist regime, while a terrorist regime must continue to feed the flames of Russian imperialism which, in turn, combined with the megalomania of Russian hegemony, will always threaten the peace of the world.

The Crisis in World Politics and Its Demands

The "U.S. News and World Report", a leading Washington newspaper, recently threw a characteristic light on the situation of world politics:

"Less than five years have passed since the end of a war that was waged to save the world, and now this is what the world looks like: China which we saved from Japan, has now been swallowed by Russia; Japan, that was destroyed by us, is now being reconstructed by us as our ally; Russia, our big war-ally is now swallowing the enormous mouthful of China which we saved at the cost of a war and which we have now lost in peace-time without striking a blow in defence; Germany, yesterday's Enemy No. 1 must now be transformed into an ally. Truly a strange and complicated world; a world not easy for the United States to lead in the right path. On the contrary, it looks as if the United States itself would be disappointed, and already we are beginning to ask if we really do know all the answers, as we imagine we do."

Under the blows of the Cold War the West is beginning to realize that the war alliance with Moscow, to say nothing of the efforts on the part of the Western Powers to continue that alliance after the war, has been constructed and evaluated on completely false assumptions. That the West has now learnt a lesson is obvious from the last great speech by President Truman who declared, among other things, "that American anti-Soviet policy is passing from the stage of defence against Moscow propaganda, sabotage, breach of treaty and aggression to the stage of attack launched against Moscow's terrorism, imperialism and militarism.

Today, the cause of freedom is being threatened throughout the globe by imperialist communism. If we don't help truth to victory in other countries, then our carelessness will have lost this battle for human souls."

For our oppressed nations all these admissions doubtless mean satisfactory progress on the part of the West in the solution of present world problems. But it is greatly to be desired that the appeal of the American President to help truth to victory should refer to help whole truth, that it should be borne in mind that there are still countries and nations whose souls ought to be won.

It would be quite wrong to assume that the East begins where the Iron Curtain fabricated in Teheran, Jalta and elsewhere, cuts the world in two today. It does not even begin where it was, before the war between Germany and the U.S.S.R. started. For a great number of nations who, to use President Truman's expression, are enslaved by "Moscow's terrorism, imperialism and militarism" are behind the frontiers which the Bolshevik despotic empire was able to erect thanks to the 1939/40 pact with Hitler and the later alliance with the Western Powers. But when the first Iron Curtain after the so-called civil war, was erected by the tyrants of Moscow in the twenties the bloody struggle of Ukrainians, White Ruthenians, Turkestanians, Cossacks inhabitants of Idel-Ural and Caucasia for religious freedom and human dignity did not cease; it has continued in varying forms down to the present day. Almost thirty years ago, puppet governments such as are being forced on satellite states today, were forced by cunning and brute force on

The present demand, therefore, forces us above all to realize the conflict between East and West, which is now at danger point, cannot be decided by military weapons alone. The clash of ideas, political ideals and the effectiveness of spiritual weapons are just as decisive. In addition to the military power of America and the block of signatories of the Atlantic pact who are preparing to ward off the danger of Bolshevism for the world, there is a third power today in the common front of the anti-Moscow nations oppressed by the Soviets, who are determined to make every sacrifice in order to turn the scale in the war of liberation. It is up to the West to grasp the true significance of the problem, and to create conditions in time that will allow the inexhaustible resources of this power to be brought into full play and utilized in the interest of the whole world. The first condition, of course, is to guarantee these people the realization of their own aims to start with and to give them energetic support.

In view of the present situation of world politics, the West cannot afford to repeat the fatal mistakes of the last World War. The world of freedom has only got one card to play and it is time that the leading statesmen of the West should impress the following sentence on their consciences: Policy must be shaped to win a war, and not a war won in order to shape policy! That is the sum and substance of the demands of the present crisis in world politics. K. A.

ABN Nations Fighting for Their Freedom

Freedom for the Ukraine is Near . . .

R. Losowsky, the Chairman of the Secretariat General of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (UHWR) gave an interview at the headquarters of the liberation movement in the Ukraine which appeared at the time in the "Information Bulletin of the UHWR", published illegally there and from which we quote the following passage:

"The march of some troops of the Ukrainian Army of Insurgents (UPA) and some groups of revolutionaries, from the Ukraine to West Germany in the summer and autumn of 1948 was neither a capitulation of these units nor their flight into exile. On the contrary, the march was carried out by command of the Headquarters of the Insurgents' Army and according to directives from the UPA. Its aim was to protest before the world against Bolshevik criminal treatment of the people of the Ukraine and to provide world opinion with convincing and reliable information on the revolutionary struggle for liberation being waged by the nation of the Ukraine.

On their march through Czechoslovakia, these troops of the UPA had to engage in severe fights with the Communist Czech army; nevertheless, they were able to conduct a wide campaign of publicity among the masses of the Czech and the Slovak people.

How great the measures of terrorism are which Russian Bolsheviks have applied to the Ukraine may be best seen from the fact that on three days alone — the 19th, 20th and 21st of October 1948 — no fewer than 150,000 Ukrainians from seven districts of their country were exiled to Siberia in the course of a general purge. The Bolsheviks affixed cynical notices to the train, such as "Evacuated from regions overrun by bandits". But shouts resounded from the carriages: "We shall come back! The Insurgents will avenge us! Long live independent Ukraine!"

The Ukrainian people is shocked that practically no voice has been raised in an international world-organization to protest against the crimes committed by Russian-Bolshevik occupiers of the Ukraine. It was with great bitterness



Captain Konyk, commander of a battalion in the Ukrainian Insurgents Army (with his staff), fell in action against the Bolsheviks at Bircza, Western Ukraine in 1947, promoted after his death to the rank of colonel.

that people in the Ukraine learnt that the representatives of the greatest criminals of all time — the clique of Bolshevik leaders in the Kremlin — have been invited and permitted to join the Organization of the United Nations. have risen in rebellion, in order to throw off foreign yoke that they have Ukrainian revolutionaries and insurgents endured for centuries. One of the main tasks of the UHWR, after the re-establishment of an independent Ukrainian state, is to carry out general elections on democratic principles.

I look hopefully into the future and believe above all in the inexhaustible energy and the fanaticism of the masses of the Ukrainian nation and in their steadfast patriotism. In spite of the enormous loss of human life that our revolutionary movement of liberation had to cost, the Bolsheviks of Russia have not succeeded in either conquering or dispersing our underground organizations. A net of the cells of our organization is spread over the greater part of the Ukraine. Much Ukrainian blood has been shed for the independence of the Ukraine and we firmly believe that our national liberation cannot be far distant."

Rumania under the Cudgel of Bolshevism

Many storms swept over our people in the past bringing us the tyranny of alien rulers and the oppression and exploitation that implies. The natural resistance of the Rumanians has been strengthened by the hardships that have followed every storm which has burst in South-Eastern Europe. This alone explains why they have been able to preserve their traditional character (cf. their language) in spite of the bitter defeats and lasting tyrannies of their history. Today, the Rumanian people still constitutes a Latin island in the South-East of Europe.

For Rumanians, the tragedy that has befallen South-Eastern and Central-Europe in the shape of Bolshevik tyranny, is merely the last link in the long chain of century-old suffering. They were also much more alive than other nations to the danger that was threatening them. That is why they spent the last ounce of their strength in the struggle to ward off this danger. More than five hundred thousand young lives were lost on the battlefields in the Soviet-Union, the sacrifice made by our people to Bolshevism. The tragic end of this struggle which the Rumanian people conducted solely for the high ideals of

freedom and Christian values, left our country bleeding from many wounds, but its soul did not bend before Bolshevism, however sharply the claws of tyranny might cut into it, and although it felt that the world had abandoned it.

Rumania today has been converted into an enormous prison. Everything has been plundered to an extent that exceeds what was done in all previous attacks. The system of Soviet slavery has been introduced throughout the country. Practically everything that the diligence of our unfortunate people produces, is transported to Russia. On the slightest protest, the gates of forced labour camps and prisons are opened. All who played any part in politics, all leaders of intellectual or economic life have long lived confined in the dark cells of Bolshevik prisons. King Michael I himself was exiled. A handful of traitors in the pay of Moscow vie with each other in persecuting their own people, in order to curry favour with the despots in the Kremlin or the commanders of the Soviet army of occupation.

The Bolshevik regime is the only law of the land, with its concomitants of prohibitions and oppression. All

**ABN fights against
Bolshevism and every form
of Russian Imperialism!**

public and private life has been seized. Some way or other, and given over to the so-called Soviet-Rumanian Societies. The work done by these Societies, and their property are Rumanian but they must sacrifice their entire income to the Russian Moloch.

The leadership even, of the churches has been committed to persons of questionable repute, while their legal leaders drag out a weary existence behind prison bars. No one may write or say anything, unless by commission of the tyrants of Soviet Russia.

In spite of all, the despots over our people do not have peace for one minute. The prisons are not big enough to contain the growing number of rebels. Great numbers have taken refuge in the mountains and the forests, which, as in the darkest days of our history, have once more become the stronghold of the thousands of fighters for freedom. A desperate resistance is being set up, though it costs great sacrifices. For the

deep ravines of our country still preserve traditions a thousand years old, of uncompromising battle against the oppressors of law and faith. However difficult and dangerous this fight was in the past, it was always ultimately successful.

By some chance, the number of those who have sought refuge abroad is not great. Only few Rumanians enjoy the privilege of freedom in other countries. But they are all the more aware of the urgent duty which this entails, the duty of speaking to the entire world in the name of the people at present powerless in the great prison Rumania and also of waking the conscience of humanity to awareness of the criminal terrorism under which their brethren at home suffer.

They require the moral support of the world in order to mobilise all the energy required to fight with success against the fiend of Bolshevism and to destroy it for all time. Gen. J. G.

very moment when the Bolsheviks got hold of the power, the Cossacks proclaimed their separation from Russia on December 10, 1917.

In the course of the years 1917—1918 several Cossack republics were created and juridically sanctioned Don, Kuban, Terek, Oural, Orenburg and Astrakhan. On January 5, 1920 all Cossack republics voluntarily formed a state Union with the name of Cossackia.

A conflict broke out. And then we realized that Russian revolutionary politics with regard to us were worse than those of the old czarism. The Bolsheviks attacked the Cossack Republic. Unhappily, our situation was considerably complicated by the part played by the leaders of the "Whites". General Denikin and Wrangel on behalf of the Cossacks. Besides our cause was harmed by the Great Powers that made Cossacks Armyies subordinate to the Russian anti-revolutionary command.

So it came about that while the bulk of the Russian people yielded to the Soviet power, the Cossacks found themselves alone against the whole of Soviet Russia. Defeat was inevitable; and of course, it has come.

This failure left in the Cossack hearts not only bitter regrets, but also a certainty that there is no other way, than the way of independence.

At present our country is occupied by the Russian Bolsheviks. Dreadful is the regime of the conquerors in Cossackia. They are without mercy to their adversaries. But, in spite of all persecution, the feeling of national individuality, grows among the Cossacks. And no repressions will be able to exterminate it . . .

The awful terrorism practised by the occupants and the double wall with which the Moscovian rulers have isolated the country from the world make our moral duty to raise our voice in defense of our Cossack mother country. The bond between us, Cossack emigrants and our unhappy brethren at home is not broken and we have to continue the struggle for freedom that began in 1917—1918. We are obliged to express before the world Cossack ideals and claims. And that is why we want to tell the foreign world the truth about the Cossacks.

After the breakdown of the Russian czarism the Cossacks again restored their republic; and again it was based on the principles of true Democracy. But the Bolsheviks, those implacable enemies of liberty and all "sentimental prejudices" ruined Cossack freedom.

Yet Cossack will is not broken. Stifled as their voice is, in their own country, it will resound here, among Cossack political refugees, who feel it their duty to proclaim Cossack rights.

What are Cossacks - What are they Fighting for?

The world does not know much of the Cossacks, nor is the little that is known always true. For this knowledge is taken from a second or third party which is not always interested in giving authentic information. Here we are speaking about ourselves and on our own account.

We shall not relate the continual struggles in defense of our rights in the past; neither shall we describe the immeasurable endurance of our population under Soviet occupation, nor will we mention our actual hardships as political emigrants. We do not wish to bore people by our own misery. But we would like to make European nations know something about our historic fate and our aspirations. We want to tell them how keen our desire for liberty is, how we wish to live normally, as other nations do, exercising self determination for our present and future . . . We want to be heard and, to be understood.

The Cossacks belong to those Slavonic tribes which inhabited the steppe areas between the Volga and the Don, on the shores of the Azoph and Black and Caspian Sea, in remote times when Kiev Russ was created on the Dnieper and later Moscovia on the wooded north of the great East European plain.

By the end of the 17th century Moscovian expansion coming nearer the Cossacks' frontier, a gradual swallowing up of the Cossacks' land began, which later went on under the Emperors of Petersburg. A great blow was given to the the Cossacks by Peter the First in 1708. He exterminated the political independence of the Cossacks' republics.

The Cossacks have lost their independence. But they did not lose at once

all their autonomic rights. The liquidation of the autonomy of the Cossack Country lasted about two hundred years owing to a stand made against these politics.

At the outbreak of the revolution in the year 1917 the Cossacks still preserved some remnants of their autonomic rights and did not mingle with the population of other parts of the Empire. This fact explains why in 1917 the Cossacks with such easiness transformed their ancient autonomy into a democratic rule based on the will of a self-governing state. At the



Cossacks at the ABN-Demonstration in Munich

Cossack political emigres who are united in the whole world and are under the Supreme President, Supreme National Representation and Supreme Executive Council, have to pursue the task of developing and propagating the Cossack program.

What is the program?

It is very clearly expressed as a program of liberation for all the lands of the European Cossacks from the Soviet-Union and of the regeneration of a separate independent state Cossackia.

This program is not new. In the course of the years 1917—1918 the question of establishing a Cossack state-union was put to the Cossacks.

A Voice from Oppressed Slovakia

Our correspondent interviewed a refugee from Slovakia who succeeded recently in getting into Western Germany. The impressions he gave of his enslaved native land are not without interest:

"As is well known, we Slovaks can look back on an ancient culture of our own. Up to 1945 we were allowed to live in our own independent state. Then, without asking whether we wanted to live with the Czechs in one and the same state, or not, we were degraded by Benesch and his clique to the status of a colony and were treated accordingly. Under Benesch, more than 60 000 Slovaks were deported to Siberia and 500 000 were forced to settle in Sudetenland. The names of Benesch and his accomplices will always be pronounced by us Slovaks with abhorrence. The civilized world ought to be ashamed that the independence of our people was taken away by force, while nobody in the West took the slightest notice

Military Distinctions for Members of the Ukrainian Liberation Movement

As we learn from the Information Bulletin of the UHWR which appears illegally in the Ukraine, an Order has been created by the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (UHWR) for "fighting under specially difficult circumstances". The name of this Order which is to be conferred on fighters belonging to the Ukrainian revolutionary movement for freedom, is explained by the fact that the battle waged by Ukrainian fighters for freedom against Russian Bolshevik occupiers of the country is generally waged in circumstances that demand superhuman physical and moral efforts. The new Order was created to distinguish the courage and special merit of such fighters. Headquarters of the Ukrainian Army of Insurgents reserve all details concerning the award of the Order.

What would this formation — Cossackia — be like?

The area of Cossackia is approximately 870 000 square kilometres. The population on the territory amounts to nearly 10,000,000.

In bringing them forward before the world we hope this time they will meet with comprehension and sympathy from all friends of justice, freedom and progress. We hope they, will realise our position of animosity against the potent poison of communistic practice — this animosity being dictated by our instinct of preservation for our own people. We would like to believe that in the future struggle, the Cossacks will meet not only with understanding, but good will and help from other free nations.

of the unanimous protests raised by the Slovaks. Ukrainian and Croats have proved good friends and no one understands our position as they do. The news that members of the Ukrainian Army of Insurgents had crossed the frontier into Slovakia in 1947 spread through our country like fire, with the report that, having freed great areas of the Ukraine from the foreign tyranny of Moscow, they were now coming to liberate our land.

Czechs and Slovak Bolsheviks fled from our villages into towns wherever the Ukrainians had crossed the frontier: they were afraid to spend the night in their houses. A popular song of the time tells of the fear of the Bolsheviks and the coming of the Ukrainians.

Aserbaidshchan Warns the West for the Moscow

A. F., the President of the Committee for National Freedom for Aserbaidshchan, who has been staying for some time at the Headquarters of the Grand Mufti Hadji Emin El-Husseini in Cairo, is at present in Europe in order to discuss questions concerned with speeding up the activity of the ABN and its publicity in the West.

He was elected president of the committee for national freedom for Aserbaidshchan as early as 1945 at the first great conference of representatives of the people of that country outside of its boundaries, at which it was resolved to continue to fight for the independence of the Aserbaidshchan people. This fight is conducted today under the ABN, in which the people of Aserbaidshchan are most active as one of the strongest groups of Caucasians.

According to A.F., Hitler's greatest mistake in his campaign against Bolshevism was that he not only ignored the power of the nations striving for freedom and independence in the Soviet Union, and of Caucasia in particular, but that he himself wished to rob them of all freedom and independence.

I can report the following episode as an eye-witness. It is an excellent indication of the mood of the Slovakian nation. In September 1949 thousands of Slovaks from neighbouring villages had gathered for the great religious ceremony of the "Birmowka" before the church in the little town of Borsky Swaty. The communists wished to make use of the occasion, in order to make propaganda for their regime, and one of them tried to deliver a suitable speech to the crowd. The enraged populace, however, attacked the speaker and the communists and even the sixty members of the Safety Police who had appeared to protect the communists, were beaten and had to take to flight. Thereupon no fewer than 1200 men of the communist militia, armed with cudgels struck down all who were in the streets women and children included, while a military plane soared over the town. A boy and an old man of 70 were beaten to death and a number of people were thrown into prison for an indefinite length of time.

As a means of breaking the resistance of the Slovak people, new contingents of Slovaks are constantly being transported to the Sudetenland, which for them, is as bad as exile to Siberia.

From their traditional alliance, above all with the 40 million Ukrainians and from their common cause with all nations oppressed by the Soviets, the Slovaks derive great hopes for their future. We are firmly convinced that we shall thus succeed not only in bringing our own problem of Slovakia before the forum of the world, but also in satisfying our desire for a free national life in a state of our own.

He says that Aserbaidshchan is not only supported in this fight by other nations in the Soviet Union; it also, enjoys the sympathetic help of kindred nations, such as Turkey and Persia. It is greatly to be hoped, the President said, that the mistakes of the Second World War will not be repeated in the coming contest between the democracies of the West and the tyrants of Moscow. It is necessary that the ABN should interest the West more than has been the case in the ideas behind its struggle and that it should supply the West with objective and reliable information about the East and its problems. But a fight against Moscow, he said, could only be successful if all the powers were mobilized for this fight that are striving for freedom and independence. It is necessary to make clear to the West that the ABN is a very welcome reservoir of such powers.

War against Moscow, the president concluded, is a common cause for all nations who strive for freedom and independence and who see in the realization of their ideals the best guarantee for a genuine and just peace.

Documents of the Fight Against Bolshevism

To all Soldiers, Sailors, N. C. O.'s and Officers of the Soviet Army!

Freedom-loving Nations and Men of the Entire World Unite to Fight against Bolshevism for the Freedom of Nations and Man!

Read this and pass it on to your comrades!

On the anniversary of the so-called "October Revolution", when the Stalin clique of Party leaders and the fifth columns in all countries directed by the Cominform praise the success and visible achievements of "October", all of us must consider those successes and achievements. If, at first, some people were in doubt, surely by now all have grasped that Bolshevism is a premeditated and conscious lie.

When seizing power in October 1917 by demagoguery, provocation, deceit and terror, the Bolsheviks promised the nations oppressed by the Czars, full freedom and independence i. e. "self-determination up to secession", but what they introduced was ever greater exploitation and oppression in the illusory independent "Soviet Socialist Republics", where no question as to secession from or abandonment of the Union, or free use of local resources for the needs of the republic concerned, is permitted. Everything is for Moscow alone and only the crumbs from the table of the red lords are given to the workers of the "independent republics". The people's most harmless cultural requirements are regarded as "nationalist crimes" and punished by arrest, forced labour and deportation.

Before they seized power, the Bolsheviks promised freedom of speech, press, worship, religion and assembly etc., but when they had the power they cast anyone saying an incautious word into prison or concentration camp. When preparing the way, the Bolsheviks promised the workers all the blessings in the world, a joyful and happy life, but what they gave was endless queues and intolerable living conditions.

Stalin's words are a mockery when he says: "life is better now, life is merrier". Every man in the Soviet Union knows that only the lives of the Soviet magnates are better and merrier, not those of the working classes.

In 1917 the Bolsheviks promised the workers factories, the peasants land, the intellectual freedom in their professions and facilities to make work a pleasure. What they gave was slave's work for a beggarly remuneration.

The new bondage law introduced by the Bolsheviks is the most cruel re-

gime that ever existed, and surpasses even the slavery of the ancient world. The soldiers of the Soviet Army who have seen European countries know how workers, peasants and the intelligentsia lived there before the war. Life in Europe was a thousand times better than in the "Soviet paradise", although nobody regarded it as wholly perfect.

The Bolsheviks shout to-day about the pretended Western preparations for war against the Soviet Union, but in reality they themselves are preparing a bloody massacre, and want to attack other countries, as they did Finland, Esthonia, Latvia, West White Ruthenia, West Ukraine and Bessarabia, before their war with Germany.

From day to day the World understands better that the Bolsheviks bring destruction to European culture and Christian civilisation. The ruin of Bolshevism and of the clique of Kremlin tyrants comes nearer! The liberating revolution of nations under the leadership of A.B.N. — the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations — is coming!

On its flags A.B.N. has written: "Freedom for nations, freedom for the individual". The fight for these ideals is a fight:

1) For the liquidation of the prison of nations — the Soviet Union.

2) For the right of each nation to live in its own independent state, within its natural ethnical borders.

3) For a just social order protecting the interest of the working classes, for true democracy, for a real government of the people, without exploitation and slavery.

Therefore we have chosen as our war-cry: "Death to Bolshevism!" Long live our free and independent democratic states! Long live the free and independent states of Ukraine, White Ruthenia, Lithuania, Latvia, Esthonia! Long live the free and independent states of the Caucasus, Idel-Ural, Turkestan, Cossackia, Siberia, Russia in its ethnographical borders and all other nations suffering to-day under the pressure of the imperialistic clique of Bolshevik tyrants!

Long live the U.P.A. — Ukrainian Insurgent Army — and the revolutionary national liberation armies of all oppressed nations!

Central Committee of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (A.B.N.)

*

This pamphlet in Russian was distributed in November 1949 among soldiers and officers in the Red Army in USSR.

Proclamation to the Conscience of the world!

(Condensed)

In the Bolshevik Protectorate called Czechoslovakia, ten prominent representatives of Roman Catholic religious orders — two abbots, one Provincial Minister, two professors of theology and five monks — have been arrested, and incarcerated.

The imprisoned priests have been tried by a Communist tribunal. They have been charged with "crimes" with which the whole world is today only too familiar. The Communist destroyers of law and justice have even twisted the criminal law of the country to serve their sinister purposes.

The "judgment" pronounced on the defendants is a shameful mockery of law and justice. They have been sentenced — on the Communist pattern for "high treason and espionage". The Communist regime needed this "trial", as a prelude to further trials of the same kind, the sole purpose of which is the intimidation of the people, the overwhelming majority of whom are in opposition to the "dictatorship of the proletariat".

And thus, on the eve of the solemn week, when the whole of Christendom commemorates the Passion, and the Triumph of the Son of Man, the prisoners were shut on these ten faithful sons of the Czech nation and of Christ's Church.

We appeal once more to the conscience of the civilised world to put an end to dastardly Communist terrorism. There has been too much bloodshed, too much cruelty and torture! When will another Abraham Lincoln arise who would break the chains of hundreds of millions of slaves suffering under the Communist yoke,

We believe that the day of liberation is at hand! Therefore, we send this message to our oppressed brethren, especially to those languishing in Communist prisons and concentration camps: Do not lose your faith and hope! We pray to the Lord that He may give to you at home, as well as to all of us abroad, the gift of perseverance and steadfastness.

Truth will finally prevail! Kyrie eleison!
The Czech National Committee, London

Freedom for the Ukraine - Memorial Day

(June 30, 1941 — June 30, 1950)

Long before World War II the Ukrainian people was fighting for freedom under the motto: "Destruction of the Russian Prison of Nations and Reconstruction of Independent National States for the Peoples Imprisoned."

War broke out between Germany and Soviet Russia on June 22, 1941, and in the last days of that month. Ukrainians in Ukraine had in many places deposed the Russian administration and set up one of their own. On June 30, 1941 a temporary Ukrainian government, with Jaroslav STETZKO at its head, was set up in Lwiv, the capital of Western Ukraine, and the independence of the Ukraine as a state was proclaimed. The broadcasting station in Lwiv was in hands by Ukrainian troops of the Army of Insurgents and a proclamation on the re-birth of the Ukrainian state was broadcast.

The enthusiasm with which this was received by the Ukrainian people is obvious in the message of Metropolitan Andrei SCHEPTYZYKYJ, at that time head of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church which he sent the Ukrainian people the next day: "By the will of God, almighty in His kindness, a new epoch in the life of the independent, united Ukraine has set in . . . The People's Assembly, which met yesterday, confirmed this historical event. We promise obedience to the new government and recognize Jaroslav STETZKO as the head of the state in a free Ukraine. We expect wise leadership and just directives from his government." The message issued by POLYKARP, Metropolitan of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Luzk, runs: "Our longcherished dream has been realized. The broadcasting station in Lwiv spread throughout our towns and country the joyful news of the resurrection of an independent Ukraine . . ."

But this temporary Ukrainian government did not last long. A few days after its formation, Hitler issued an ultimatum annulling the proclamation of June 30 and dissolving the Ukrainian government. When this was categorically refused, Hitler's SD (security service) had the members of the government and thousands of activists and members of the Ukrainian Army of Insurgents sent to concentration camps, where many died. The survivors, including Jaroslav Stetzko, were imprisoned until the end of the war.

As a result of these measures of Hitler's and the oppression of the German Occupation, Ukraine's fight for liberty, which at first was directed exclusively against Moscow, was now waged against the German conqueror of the country as well.

The following extract from the proclamation of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) which

was widely circulated among the Ukrainian people on June 30, 1944 illustrates the situation:

"Three years have passed since the day when the resurrection and independence of the Ukrainian state was proclaimed. This historical action demonstrated the will of the Ukrainian people to make use of its sacred right to an independent state, after two decades of oppression by Russian Bolsheviks. It gave striking proof of the immortality of the Ukrainian nation which has never renounced its sovereignty or abandoned its fight for independence since the heroic war of liberation in the years 1917—1921, in spite of a continued regime of terrorism.

. . . A wave of great joy and enthusiasm passed over the masses of the Ukrainian people after the proclamation of June 30, 1941. But the counter-blow followed immediately. Just as the Bolshevik imperialists of Russia refused to recognize the independence of Ukraine in 1918, and sent Murawjew's bandits against the young republic of Ukraine, so also did the German conqueror strike the resurrected Ukrainian state down and liquidate its government.

Both Moscow and Berlin seek in the Ukraine today cannon fodder, in order to subjugate our country more thoroughly. But liberty for the Ukraine cannot be won by Ukrainians who are mercenaries, either in the German or in the Bolshevik army, but only by the independent Ukrainian army of insurgents . . ."

In this spirit and loyal to these ideals, the UPA has continued to fight with heroic courage on the soil of its re-enslaved Ukrainian home.

The Chronicle

Protest against the Bolshevik oppression

"Sleoford Standard" of April 1929, 1950 writes: "Two thousand Ukrainians from all parts of the Midlands attended a religious rally staged in Boston's Central Park on Saturday. It was held, according to the speakers, to 'draw the attention of the British people to the measure of persecution which the Ukrainian nation has suffered at the hands of Red Russia . . ."

. . . The following resolution of protest was carried: "We Ukrainians assembled at the religious rally at Boston strongly protest against the persecution of our churches by the aggressive Moscovite imperialism of Soviet Russia . . ."

. . . A requiem mass for Ukrainian

victims of Soviet persecution was said, and the gathering was addressed by Dr. O. Fundak, President of the Ukrainian Association. Among other addresses was one by a representative of the Antibolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABN).

Meeting by the ABN

In the course of May, this year, various demonstrations were held by the ABN in several DP camps in West Germany, e. g. on May 1, in the crowded theatre hall of the barracks in Freimann-Munich and on May 14 in Landslut, where representatives of the ABN spoke on the aims and tasks of the organization. In Landslut, a representative from Turkestan gave a lecture on the subject of "Turkestan and the ABN" to more than 200 people, most of whom were Ukrainians, Hungarians, Serbs, Latvians, Lithuanians etc. The applause of the public at these demonstrations proved once more that the cause of the ABN is received with great enthusiasm and sympathy by the masses of exiled nations.

The President of the ABN Visits England

Jaroslav Stetzko, the president of the Central Committee of the ABN, accompanied by one of the committee members, lately paid a visit of two months to England.

On the occasion of his visit, several meetings of ABN branches were held in London; there was also an enlarged conference attended by delegates from national groups living in exile.

Re-election of President of Hungarian Liberation Movement

We got information that General Ferenc Farkas of Kisbarnacki, president of the Hungarian Liberation Movement was re-elected for three years more, in the recent election carried out among Hungarians living in exile in Germany, Austria, Belgium, France, Italy, England, U.S.A., Canada, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Venezuela and Australia. We understand from the office of the ABN that General Farkas will continue to represent the Hungarian delegation in the General Committee of the ABN and at the same time, be at the head of the ABN Military Commission.

ABN in Australia

A First Committee of the ABN has been formed in Australia and has immediately started to publish a weekly in English. The aim of this paper which appears in Sydney is to win the people of Australia for the ideas of the ABN and at the same time to bring members of the ABN nations who have emigrated to Australia into a united front to fight Russian Bolshevik imperialism.

The editorial staff of the "ABN Correspondence" sent all good wishes to their comrades in Australia.

The Progress of the Russian Road Roller...

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <p>1487 Subjection of Greater Novgorod by Ivan III and expansion of Muscovites to the Arctic Ocean.</p> <p>1553 Conquest of Khasan.</p> <p>1556 Conquest of Astrachan.</p> <p>1558-61 Expansion through White Ruthenia to Latvia and Conquest of Smolensk.</p> <p>1582 Beginning of expansion to Siberia.</p> <p>1617 Peace of Stolbowo and partition of Karelia between Moscow and Sweden.</p> <p>1667 Peace of Andrussow and partition of the Ukraine between Moscow and Poland.</p> <p>1689 Advance to Kamtschatka</p> <p>1696 Conquest of Asow.</p> <p>1700 Treaty with Turkey to settle cession of Asow and adjacent territory.</p> <p>1703 Foundation of St. Petersburg in Ingermanland, conquered by Sweden.</p> <p>1721 Peace of Nystadt with Sweden. Acquisition of Latvia, Esthonia, Oesel, Ingermanland and Westkarelia with Vyborg.</p> <p>1725 Acquisition from Persia of western coast of Caspian Sea with Derbent and Baku.</p> <p>1739 Cession of Asow by Turkey.</p> <p>1743 Peace of Aabo. Annexation of other areas of Finland, to the Kymene River.</p> <p>1773 First partition of Poland and occupation of greatest part of White Ruthenia.</p> | <p>1774 Peace of Kütschük-Kajnardsch. Annexation of Black Sea Coast from the Don to the Bug and the Karbada.</p> <p>1775 Suppression of Cossacks in the Ukraine.</p> <p>1783 Annexation of Crimea.</p> <p>1791 Peace of Jassy. Settlement of Dniester frontier.</p> <p>1795 Second Partition of Poland and occupation of all Ukrainian territory, with the exception of Eastern Galicia, and of the remainder of White Ruthenia and Minsk.</p> <p>1795 Third partition of Poland and occupation of Lithuania, White Ruthenia and Courland.</p> <p>1801 Annexation of Georgia.</p> <p>1809 Peace of Fridrikshamm. Sweden cedes the whole of Finland and the Aaland Islands</p> <p>1812 Peace of Bukharest. Cession of Bessarabia by Turkey</p> <p>1815 Congress of Vienna. Incorporation of Congress Poland</p> <p>1828 Peace of Turkmantschai. Acquisition of Eriwan and Nachitschewan from Persia</p> <p>1829 Peace of Adrianopolis. Annexation of Danube Delta and the greater part of the Black Sea coast of Caucasia</p> <p>1858 Annexation of Amur</p> <p>1860 Annexation of Assuri</p> <p>1864 North Caucasia Finally subjugated and Circassians expelled to Turkey</p> | <p>1868 Beginning of advance to Turkestan and conquest of Samarkand and Bukhara</p> <p>1873 Occupation of Chiwa-Turkestan</p> <p>1875 Acquisition of Sakhalin</p> <p>1876 Occupation of Kokand (Turkestan)</p> <p>1878 Congress of Berlin. Annexation of Southern Bessarabia, Batum Kars and Ardahan</p> <p>1881 Subjection of Turkmenian area</p> <p>1898 Lease from China of Kwantung with Port Arthur and Dairen</p> <p>1900 Occupation of Manchuria</p> <p>1939 Annexation of Western Ukraine and Western White Ruthenia</p> <p>1940 Annexation of West Karelia with Vyborg and other parts of Finland</p> <p>Annexation of Bessarabia and North Bucovina</p> <p>Annexation of Lithuania, Latvia, and Esthonia</p> <p>1944 Attack against Finland from Leningrad and capitulation of Finland</p> <p>1944 Renewed Occupation of Esthonia and Latvia by the Red Army</p> <p>1944 Occupation of Western Ukraine</p> <p>1944 Occupation of Balkan states: Roumania, Bulgaria, Hungary</p> <p>1945 Occupation of Lithuania and Poland</p> <p>1945 Annexation of all Ukrainian territory in the Soviet Union</p> <p>1945 Foundation of People's Republics in Czechoslovakia, Albania and Jugoslavia under influence of Russia</p> <p>1945 Eastern Germany drawn within sphere of Soviet influence</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">In The Far East</p> <p>1945 Occupation of North Korea and Manchuria</p> <p>1949-50 China under Bolshevist influence</p> |
|--|---|--|

Conference of the ABN at Edinburgh

By invitation of the "Scottish League for European Freedom", Edinburgh, an influential organization of leading personalities in the public life of Great Britain, a conference is being held in the Scottish capital from June 12 to June 14, attended by members of the Central Committee of the ABN and delegates of the various countries it represents. As is well known, the "Scottish League for European Freedom" is particularly interested in the burning problems of the day and has always been alive to the danger of Bolshevism for the world.

The program of this important conference, details of which will be reported later, includes the following three principal reports, each of which is seconded by two speakers:

1. The Aims of the ABN and Ways of Liberating the Nations Oppressed by Russia — by Jaroslaw STETZKO (Ukraine), President of the Central Committee of the ABN;
2. The Economic Resources of the Nations Oppressed by Russia — by Alfred BERZINS (Latvia), Chairman of the ABN Peoples' Council;
3. The Military Reserves of the Nations Oppressed by Russia — by General Ference FARKAS (Hungary), Chairman of the ABN Military Commission.

In addition, the delegates of all the nations represented in the ABN will give brief reports on the special problems of their nations with reference to the struggle for liberation.

Press conferences have also been arranged with representatives of the British and foreign press. The Conference will pass various resolutions and issue a manifesto to the general public. Concerts of national music of the peoples represented have also been planned.

In the course of centuries, Russian imperialism has therefore expanded, has continued to absorb new countries and peoples and now extends over Europe and Asia. The world ought to ask itself: Whose turn is it now?

ABN-Correspondence

P. O. Box 70, Munich 33,
Germany/Bavaria

Published by the Press Bureau of
the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations
(ABN)

Responsible: K. W. Orlecky
Subscription rates:
Great Britain and Australia:
Per copy: 6 d
6 months: 3 s
12 months: 5 s 6 d

USA and Canada
Per copy: 10 cents
6 months: 55 cts.
12 months: \$ 1.

ABN CORRESPONDENCE

ANTI-BOLSHEVIK NEWS-LETTER

Vol. 1 / Number 6

English Edition

July 1950

The Baltic States

By John F. Stewart

Chairman, Scottish League for European Freedom

I write from intimate personal knowledge. For a number of years until the outbreak of World War II, my business took me regularly to Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. For over 50 years my work had taken me to many countries of the Empire, Europe, Americas and Africa. With all my heart I can say that no countries captured my admiration and love as did Finland and the three Baltic States. The latter had, through centuries of brutal Russian or German oppression, retained their nationhood, their language, their culture and their fine traditions. Completely devastated in the first World War by Germans and Russians they had to begin from zero. I could not sufficiently admire them for their hard work, their thrift, their culture, their progress and their passionate love of and pride in their independence. In none of the numerous countries I knew so well did I know a higher standard of living, more abundant, better or cheaper food; to me these three States were an ideal for the rest of the world to copy.

All three States had their independence recognised by the civilised Powers and by the U.S.S.R., which latter, among other things, solemnly bound itself never to interfere in their internal affairs, do anything to endanger their frontiers or independence. But, by the infamous Russo-German Pact of August 1939, which divided Europe between the two age long tyrants and brought on the war, the Soviets ultimately seized the Baltic States, destroyed their whole admirable economy overnight, massacred their leaders, and removed to Russia all the hard-won property that could be moved; there was no resistance — the blow was so sudden

and unexpected. On the terrible night of June 14, 1941 began the frightful deportations of scores of thousands of unresisting and inoffensive peoples, separating wives from husbands, fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers, old men, old women, pregnant women, mothers with babies, in barred cattle trucks under inhuman conditions, to the slave camps in Arctic Russia and Siberia, and to death.

It is difficult for our British people to realise that such inhumanity can exist in this 20th century. But it does, and the Asiatic Power which is one of the United Nations and which has outlawed war and genocide is steadily destroying three fine peoples who have contributed much to civilisation. It is no remedy to receive the Displaced Persons in this or any other civilised land; the only remedy is the destruction of the Russian aggressor beyond recovery, and the freeing of the Baltic States and other oppressed countries from an atrocious tyranny whose equal has never existed in the history of the world. There are only two alternatives, and it is useless to deny it — the destruction of Soviet aggression with the restoration of freedom, or the destruction of civilisation. The peoples of all three Baltic States are Western peoples; they must be recovered for Europe. Their countries must return to their growing of food, in which they were becoming pre-eminent, and the immensely strong fortifications and bases for an imminent attack on the West which the Russians have erected in them, must be destroyed and the Baltic Sea again opened to the world. Then the world may expect peace and security; till then there can be neither.

Events in Korea

One more country has fallen a victim to Russian Bolshevik imperialism — the Republic of Korea. Disguised as "the defender of peace". Moscow has set another civil war alight so as to extend its colonial possessions and shut one more nation up in its dungeon of nations. But this time the West has answered Bolshevik aggression not by its usual notes of protest but by guns, armoured cars and bombers.

The nations of the A.B.N. welcome the language of this answer of the West to Russian imperialism. It signifies a new stage in the relations of the West to Bolshevism and marks the firm attitude and the unambiguous language of Western powers towards the Soviet Union. The very fact that Bolshevik aggression has been met by armed resistance throws light on Moscow's real plans, strengthens the potential of the oppressed nations and awakes in them hope of a speedy and victorious end to their long struggle for liberty.

Yet we must regret that up till now the West has ignored the fight our nations are waging for freedom, although it has lasted far longer than that of the South Koreans.

The war in South Korea has not changed the defensive strategy of the West towards Moscow. Western powers have proclaimed that their intervention in South Korea is a police action, aimed at restoring the status quo and at clearly defining the various spheres of influence. The West thus wishes to emphasize that it is still ready to find some mode of co-operating with Russian imperialism and prepared to continue to suffer Moscow's oppression of many nations.

The West still refuses to announce political aims of its conflict with Russia, such as the annihilation of Russian imperialism and the restoration of

(Continued on Page 2)

Problems of the World Situation

Between Illusion and Reality

Thirty-three nations signed the Atlantic Charter, thereby pledging themselves, in the event of victory, to observe the principles it contains. America was not the last of these signatories. And they have been victorious.

Only these principles are to be dwelt on here in which nations are particularly interested who could not sign the Charter although they welcomed it with enthusiasm and await the day of its fulfilment with great longing. First and foremost there is the principle which assures all nations and individuals freedom as their inalienable right. The nations who are most concerned here were unable to sign the Charter as they were then, and are now ruled by totalitarian dictators and robbed of all freedom.

The Kremlin as a Signatory of the Atlantic Charter

In the meantime it has been discovered that among the thirty-three signatories of the Charter there is one Great Power which contributed considerably to their victory, but which has prevented and will continue to prevent its principles from being realized. For the power of the Kremlin is based above all on the destruction of the freedom of nations and disregard of individual liberty. Terrorism, fear and famine are the means by which Bol-

Events in Korea

(Continued from Page 1)

their national and social freedom to oppressed nations, in accordance with the principles of the Atlantic Charter. There are even politicians in the West who should like to re-erect the White Russian dungeon of nations on the ruins of the red prison.

The nations that have been subjugated by Russia for centuries are noch fighting for a change of colour in their prison. They want to have their freedom and they are fighting for the independence of their countries within their ethnographic frontiers.

If the West persists in refusing our nations their right to independence and freedom, they will forfeit the sympathies of hundreds of millions of people. But we hope that countries still free will join us in our fight until the motto of "Freedom for nations! Freedom for the individual!" has triumphed throughout the world.

shevist despots reign and threaten the world. The condition thus produced has been called the "Cold War" and it is admitted that many minds are anxiously pondering when this Cold War will become the Third World war. And how does the world react to this situation?

A Voice from America

The well-known Washington paper, "U.S. News and World Report" recently commented on the attitude of the key countries of Western Europe to this question, painting the situation in gloomy colours. There is, it seems, no reason for optimism. According to this newspaper, these key countries are striving to "get out of the Cold War. They want Washington to change its policy. If this does not happen, they wish to remain neutral in the event of war between Russia and America".

This attitude is illustrated also in figures. "While America is devoting more than 33 per cent of her budget to armaments, England is content with twenty, France with sixteen, Norway with fourteen, Belgium with eight and a half, Holland, Portugal and the other signatories of the Charter with less." With obvious bitterness, this influential American paper adds: "There is nothing in those figures to show that Europe is ready to stand side by side with America against Russia . . ."

The Price of an Understanding with Bolshevism

Such an understanding is, of course, possible. But only at the great price of sacrificing the Atlantic Charter, above all of sacrificing the freedom and existence of all the nations engaged in a bitter, unequal struggle behind the Iron Curtain whose representatives are united in the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (A.B.N.). These nations must regard Trygve Lie's mission and all the powers and factors behind him as extremely suspicious and undemocratic. For them, an understanding with Moscow is merely the betrayal of the principles of the Atlantic Charter, of the sacred principles of democracy and western culture. We only need here recall the fact that the foreign policy of free nations is conducted by men who are responsible to freely elected popular assemblies. Stalin and his politbureau are responsible to themselves alone, that is, to the imperialist imperative of world aggression. This in itself is sufficient reason to turn every negotiation with Moscow into a defeat for democracy. Trygve Lie's "negotiations" in Moscow must end sooner or later in failure; they will make no difference to the Cold War. Indeed they dare not do so, unless the West desires to give up its liberty voluntarily.

The Role of the A.B.N.

It is all the more necessary that the A.B.N. should continue to show the West and America in particular, where the powers are on which alone it can rely in its fight against the imperialists of Moscow, viz., the nations of Eastern and South-Eastern Europe. They have had daily and hourly experience of the hell of Bolshevik tyranny and have had ample opportunity of recognizing that there is only one alternative: a fight to the death! In this fight, imposed by Moscow on the West, whether it desires it or not, the nations united in the A.B.N. stand in an unbroken front against the world menace of Bolshevism, alongside of those nations who set freedom above doubtful and fatal compromises.

The Coming Defeat of Communism

That is why the A.B.N. welcomes all voices which help to clarify these two fronts and to bring home the danger of Bolshevism to the world. Such a voice is, for instance, the recently published book, called "The Coming Defeat of Communism" by James Burnham, an American writer of repute in the field of the philosophy of culture.

The author, who was himself once a Communist and a Marxist, comments on Russia's tactics in dealing with the West. According to Burnham, we are already in the middle of the Third World War, the Cold War being a mere stage of transition; there is actual fighting, he points out, in many quarters of the globe. He mentions Greece, China and Indonesia. He admits that it is a form of war for which we have as yet no name, but it is war! He comes to the conclusion that Communism has been steadily advancing since Stalingrad. Tito, he says, has been the only set-back, and that was not due to American policy.

Anti-Communist Policy

What then does Burnham propose? He demands a publicity campaign to counteract what he calls the hypocritical vox humana that proclaims peace. It is of no use for the West to desire peace when Russia is preparing to attack. The West must set up the idea of human liberties in opposition to Communist ideology. Anti-communist trade unions must be strengthened. Burnham warns American businessmen of shortsightedness, of overlooking their real allies.

Finally Burnham demands close co-operation with émigrés, exiles, refugees and expellees, even envisaging an East European Institute as a centre of the movement for liberation, which he thinks should operate successfully as a kind of Fifth Column behind the Iron Curtain. These demands for an active campaign against Bolshevism are happily becoming more frequent.

(Continued on Page 5)

Russia and Freedom in the East

A Russian Centralist Government in Moscow, with or without Kerenski, no Guarantee for Freedom in the East

The news that a legion is to be formed of refugee members of Eastern States shows once more that the problem of nationalities in the gigantic prison of the Russian imperium has not yet been fully understood by the West.

Russian History, a Chain of Conquests

Russian dreams of expansion and hegemony are not a creation of Bolshevism, but a typically Russian phenomenon. Russian history is a long chain of conquests and subjugations; not one nation ever voluntarily assumed the Russian yoke. The oppressed nations in the East have only one desire, one aim for which they live and are ready to die, namely, the freedom of their native lands. They cannot understand why the West does not help them to restore independence to oppressed nations and thus solve the problem of Russian imperialism once and for all.

Communism only an Instrument of Imperialism

All that would be gained by only changing the system of Russian government would be to free world of communism and to make way for a new form of Russian imperialism. A country with Russia's enormous area, its masses of people and its inexhaustible natural resources must always be a dangerous power. To divide this great stretch up among the different peoples who inhabit it would safeguard the peace of the world.

Freedom for all Peoples

Neither Czars nor red dictators in the Kremlin have ever succeeded in stamping consciousness out of these nations. Oppression and martyrdom have rather furthered its growth. The powers of the West cannot regard themselves as the champions of the freedom of nations, unless they support all nations in their struggle for national liberty. Ukraine, White Ruthenia, Cossakia, Caucasia, Georgia, Turkistan, Armenia and other are as much independent nations as say, Czechia, Poland, Slovakia, Lithuania or Esthonia. Nor are there any half-measures in recognizing independence. If the world is to know peace, all peoples must enjoy complete freedom.

It is not likely that the peoples of the East, except for national Russians, will lift a finger to liberate Russia from Bolshevism. But if the freedom and the independence of their own countries are guaranteed (and this is the only reason for fighting against Moscow), all the oppressed nations and even Moscow's satellite states will fight fa-

natically. Now that 33 years have passed since 1917, a restoration of the circumstances that prevailed then would be unthinkable.

Kerenski's Role

The oppressed nations in exile, and still more the active members of underground movements on the other side of the Iron Curtain are amazed that a man with Kerenski's past should be regarded in the United States as the leader of a post-war Russia. He is not the representative of hundreds of millions of oppressed peoples, but the representative of a bankrupt system which paved the way for Bolshevism in Russia. Every country has the government best suited to its character. Centralism is impossible in a country like Russia with its great variety of nationalities. It would always mean tyranny, no matter under what name.

Guarantees for the A.B.N.

It would be well if political circles in Washington would recognize this and would realize the strength of an organisation like the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (A.B.N.). It would surely be in the interest of all concerned to give the nations represented in the A.B.N. guarantees of independence and liberty and to utilize their strength. In enlisting the cooperation of the A.B.N., the West would secure two enormous advantages; they would gain

1. an army of fanatic and convinced fighters against Bolshevism, familiar with country, language, and conditions, and
2. the certainty that after settling accounts with the Moscow system, the East would be satisfied and the world could put its house in order.

-son

A Crisis in the Bolshevist Party?

In part of the world press attention has been drawn recently to the fact that in the Soviet Union a number of generals, admirals and higher dignitaries have died somewhat mysteriously. It is particularly striking that the deceased dignitaries were neither very old nor regarded as unhealthy and that they all died suddenly.

It is therefore assumed, not without reason, that a quiet purge is being conducted in the Soviet at present. All of these deaths were actually reported by the Soviet itself, the report frequently emphasizing that this or that dignitary died "suddenly", "prematurely" or "unexpectedly". The following names appear on the death-roll: Peter Anurov, a high official in the Soviet Foreign Ministry; Anatol Kopytow, the Minister for the Photographic Industry; A. Pietuchow, deputy chairman of the organization bureau of the Party; M. Lusin, a well-known scientist; N. W. Sidorow, office chief of the Cabinet of the Soviet Union; General Grigoriev, and others.

Changes in the Provinces

Quite independent of these reports, the "Nowyj Schlacht", a Ukrainian paper appearing in Winnipeg, Canada, prints a most remarkable article on the recent purge in the Bolshevist party. In this case, the purge, which is evidently still proceeding, is concerned less with central organizations in Moscow than with wide circles of the Party and civil servants throughout

Soviet Russia. According to this paper, the Bolshevist Party is at the moment in the throes of one of its most severe crises. The reason is supposed to be a process of disintegration in the Party during the war and the post-war years; in addition, it is pointed out that Malenkow, who is responsible for carrying out the purge, is making great efforts to remove all adherents of the late Sodoranow from positions in the Party and the civil service, and to replace them by his own nominees. This purge is said to have caused the removal of several thousands. In Leningrad, for instance, almost the entire staff of the Party Headquarters has been changed. And the same thing has occurred in central party organizations in a number of the Soviet Republics.

Malenkow's Position

Thanks to the purge, Malenkow has been able to consolidate his position. Even if Molotow as Stalin's first deputy has the greater authority, above all in government business, Malenkow has enormous influence in the Party and therefore in Bolshevist circles throughout the world. Now that Stalin is living for long periods outside of Moscow, a kind of regency has been formed in the politbureau, the headquarters of Bolshevism, to which Molotow, Malenkow, Mikojan and Marshall Bulganin belong.

It is worth noting that of the 17 members of the Politbureau, 13 are Moscovites.

Political Kidnapping To-day and Yesterday

By D. Donzow

The press often reports the kidnapping of DP's and other by Russians on the European continent. Such kidnappings are reported from Berlin, Paris, Vienna and Triest. Similar happenings took place before the war: such as the kidnapping of the czarist generals Kutypof and Miller; General Petlura was murdered in 1926 in Paris by the Bolshevik terrorist Schwarzbart.

It must be remembered that these methods, as many others were inherited by the Reds from the old czarist Russia. The kidnapping of Russia's enemies began with the first Ukrainian emigration after the defeat at Poltawa 1709. The best known of these cases are: the kidnapping of Mazepa's nephew, Voynarowsky and Colonel Herzik. After the battle of Poltawa and the death in Turkey of his uncle, Hetman Mazepa, Voynarowsky lived in Hamburg with Aurore Koenigsmark, the former favourite of King August II. In this city Voynarowsky was kidnapped by the agents of Czar Peter's diplomatic envoy in 1716. The protest of the Senate of the free city of Hamburg, was of no avail and Mazepa's nephew ended his eventful life in the snows of Siberia.

Philip Orlik, the Ukrainian Hetman in exile, sent Colonel Herzik in Stockholm to Poland. At the instigation of Dolgoruky, the Russian ambassador in Poland, Herzik was kidnapped 1720 as his diplomatic envoy from off one of the streets of Warsaw near the King's palace, transferred to Russia and imprisoned in the Peter and Paul Fortress of St. Petersburg.

The Russians tried to kidnap Hetman Philip Orlik himself, but without success.

The most famous case of political kidnapping of Ukrainians in the 18th century was that of Princess Darahanow (Tarakanow). This mysterious and charming young person claimed, with great probability, to be the daughter of the Empress Elizabeth by a secret marriage with her favourite, Count Alexins Rozumowsky, the brother of Kyryl, then the Hetman of Ukraine (1742-1765). When she was three years old, she was taken from Ukraine to Siberia, escaped from there to Persia, then to Kiel, London, Paris and Italy, where she lived under the name of Elizabeth, Princess of Wolodwymar, Dame d'Azow and others. Young, blond and beautiful, fascinating and of dignified manners, she had among her friends and protectors Prince Radziwill, the British ambassador to Naples, Sir William Hamilton, Cardinal Albani, and many of the German Princes.

At that time the political situation of the Russian Empire was disturbed. The great rebellion of Pugatchof's Don Cossacks, the long and difficult war with Turkey, did not contribute to the solidifying of the throne of Catherine II. Princess Elizabeth found several political circles in various European countries, which were ready to help her in her undertaking. Her plan was to divide the Russian Empire, leaving to Catherine Muscovy, and claiming for herself Ukraine and

Caucasus. She hoped with the aid of the fleet to invade her native land.

At that time, after the battle of Tchesma, The Russian fleet under Orlof, and his two English officers, Elphinston and Greig, was in the Mediterranean. Czarina Elizabeth tried to win Orlof to her cause, but he betrayed her to Catherine in 1775 at Leghorn, enticed her on board his ship and took her to the Czarina in Cronstadt. Some months after her imprisonment at the Peter and Paul Fortress, at the age of 27 the Princess died. No torture or hardship could break her proud bearing or her silence. The English ambassador at St. Petersburg in 1778, saw fit to report her death to his government.

Too Little - Too Late

(With reference to events in Korea)

Local allies underestimated

Events in Korea have proved a severe test of American politics.

The Americans have had experience in training local supporters while Bolsheviks have trained North Koreans for years, just as they have organized support in East Germany and Fifth Columns in all countries. The importance of having local allies has long been recognized by the Soviets.

Like the Germans in World War II, the Americans rely too much on their own power and prestige.

Two Methods

The Soviets gave the Koreans the heaviest weapons and taught them how to use them. The South Koreans, on the other hand only got machine-guns and 10.5 cm field guns. The Americans organized the South Korean national army in regiments and brigades, so that its officers were, at the best, qualified as captains, majors and colonels; all higher ranks, especially in the staff remained in the hands of about 2000 American officers, although the South Korean army was about 150,000 men strong.

The Soviets, on the other hand, organized the North Korean "people's democratic" army on the level of normal divisions and army groups. The North Koreans had therefore completely qualified generals of their own and could operate with larger units and over larger areas.

Practical Results

When war broke out, the difference between those two methods was only too obvious. The South Korean army was powerless against the armored cars, heavy guns and planes of the attacking North Korean army. It is no wonder that the South Korean troops were beaten 48 hours after hostilities had begun. The rout would have been complete, and South Korea entirely

in the hands of the Communists. President Truman had not ordered the American air force and the fleet to interfere on 27. 6. 50.

Neglect in Asia and Europe

It might have been possible to avoid the victory of the Communists in Korea; America was too slow in realizing that Soviet Russia would never agree to a union of the two sections of Korea on the basis of a popular election. And the military training and equipment given to the South Koreans was not adequate. Such mistakes are costly. America must mobilize huge forces in order to rectify them.

We have a similar situation in Eastern Europe. The army of the "people's democracy" in the Eastern Zone of Germany is heavily armed while the police in Western Germany have nothing but pistols and sticks. If, one day, events in Korea should be repeated in Germany, will the result be different? The Western Powers have still to grasp that nothing short of brute force can make any impression on Bolsheviks.

Such a policy is very expensive, especially for the American people. Would it not be better to help a people at the start and not to wait until they are overrun by Communists and then free them? There are too few divisions in Western Europe and the Americans are slow to open an ideological offensive, as we members of the A.B.N. know too well.

The Main Problem

The main problem in the present conflict is to let nations have the possibility of taking an active share in defending themselves against Bolshevism. Those peoples, in particular, who have been subjugated by Bolshevism should be helped in their war of liberation.

As long as the West does not launch a crusade against Bolshevism, all nations will live under the constant threat of annihilation. Z. P.

ABN Nations Fighting for Their Freedom

The National Bulgarian Front

Its Nature and Its Aims

The following quotation which we take from "Nationale Bulgarien" (No. 1 Vol 2.), a paper published by the National Bulgarian Front, a member of the A.B.N. illustrates the aims and the principles of the Bulgarian Movement for Liberation.

"The National Bulgarian Front was formed as a non-party organization to unite Bulgarians in exile today. Its objectives are to liberate Bulgaria and to reintroduce the Constitution of Tirnowo and inform opinion abroad of the national Bulgarian cause.

The programme of the National Bulgarian Front contains these points:

It is the function of the N.B.F.

1. to convince the world that the spirit of the Bulgarian people, their traditions and their religion have nothing in common with Bolshevist Moscow; that the Bulgarian people thoroughly repudiates the Soviet regime that has been forced on it and considers that its first duty to history is to remove this regime,
2. to convince Western Democracies that national Bulgarian powers at home and abroad are the most dependable instrument in the fight against Bolshevism and the best guarantee for democracy in Bulgaria,
3. to declare to the world that the Bulgarian people, faithful to its national character and historical traditions insists on an independent Bulgarian state and has nothing to do with any panslavonic adventure whatsoever.

Problems of the World Situation

(Continued from Page 2)

as a recent article in the "Christian Science Monitor" proves. The writer asks when England and America are going to launch a large-scale publicity campaign against Communism; in other words" when are the Fifth Columns of democracy going to appear behind the Iron Curtain to carry out acts of sabotage? Why aren't airborne troops landed in the Ukraine, Cossackia, Caucasia and elsewhere in order to continue the fight against Communism there? The author has in mind such an underground movement in Soviet Russia as existed in various of the countries occupied by Hitler, and urges that such a "home front" should receive every support. The Western World is thus slowly and with difficulty waking up from its illusions to a clearer realization of the actual state of the world.

4. to conduct the struggle for an independent, united and democratic Bulgaria in sincere cooperation with the Western powers and that just as consistently and thoroughly as in the past whenever the international situation demanded that Bulgaria should maintain its national existence."

"In the meantime" the Bulgarian paper continues, 'the majority of exiled Bulgarians have accepted this programme. The N.B.F., originally an organization of our emigrés in Germany and Austria, has now spread over all European countries and lands overseas — Greece, Turkey, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Germany, France, England, the United States, Brazil, Canada, Australia.

What we are and What we aim at

"It is we who have fought against attacks on Bulgaria's independence which were launched first from St. Petersburg and later from Moscow; for decades we have stood in the front ranks of the battle against Communism and Bolshevism, a battle for life and death. We kept the people properly informed, we warned them against all Russophile tendencies . . . For decades

we have sought to win the people for our political programme, while others laid bombs in our cathedrals, instigated civil war and persuaded officers to carry out coups d'état. Those who call us "totalitarians" and "fascists" today, while they give all the power to the radical revolutionaries of the Left as "democrats", are putting their money on the wrong horse. The "National Bulgarian Front" wishes neither to found a party in exile nor to make anyone pay homage to any definite person. We demand only an oath of allegiance to our native country and the freedom of Bulgaria. Personalities are on our side who have devoted their lives to Bulgaria and nobody can refuse them the right to speak on her behalf. Our Fatherland needs their right hands more than the dirty hands of those who have put Communist bandits in the saddle. We know that the most of our followers and fellow fighters have fallen as victims of bloody terrorism in Bulgaria. They had to die in such numbers because it is the only way of conquering Bolshevism . . . Once Bulgaria is liberated we look forward to a great victory for the national idea and we are sure that the block now fighting for it will be increased a hundredfold. Millions of Bulgarian men and women who have borne the brunt of Communism and tyranny against which we alone have been fighting from the beginning, are on our side today and will stand to-morrow under the banner of a national Bulgaria."

The Hungarian Movement of Liberation

The Hungarian Movement of Liberation, under the leadership of General Farkas of Kisbarnak and represented in the A.B.N. aims at uniting anti-Bolshevist Hungarians in all quarters of the globe for the purpose of preserving the unity of the Hungarian nation. Some of the Movement's political principles are: the erection of a free, independent and sovereign state of Hungary, the acknowledgement of the supremacy of the crown of St. Stephen's, the fostering of Western interests in Hungary, the acknowledgement of Christian principles as the basis of life, social justice, the bridging of distinctions of class and creed, and the acceptance of the principles of humanity, tolerance, freedom and peace.

The Hungarian Movement of Liberation is a non-party effort. "It is determined", the text of its program runs, "as a union of conscious patriots, to combat every plan, idea or tendency that is opposed to any of the above principles".

Aims of the Movement

The aims of the Movement are:

1. Territorial integrity, freedom and other national rights for Hungarians.

2. To fight for the liberation of the Hungarian Fatherland.
3. To combat propaganda hostile to Hungary and the prejudices and errors it has caused.

The Movement also regards it as its particular function to unite all exiled Hungarians, to encourage the fighting spirit and the perseverance of all still in Hungary, to care for the spiritual needs of Hungarian youth, to supply foreign countries with correct information concerning the fate and the real will of the Hungarian people, to win sympathy abroad for the cause of Hungary, to cooperate with anti-Bolshevist exiles of subjugated nations and to supply Hungarian soil with healthy seed, so that new and fruitful life may take root there.

The Hungarian Movement of Liberation appears as the spokesman of all champions and martyrs of freedom in the homeland who have not yielded to Bolshevist bayonets; by their dogged determination they have proved to the world that they will never give up their Hungarian nationality to become world proletarians.

Slovakia Fights

From the Press Service of Slovakian Liberation Committee (S.O.V.) we have received a pamphlet by Slovakian insurgents, which was recently circulated in Slovakia. We reproduce the complete text:

Men and Women of Slovakia!

Today, after the Second World war, our mountains are full of determined young men, armed with axes and pistols, wearing the white cross and waiting for the moment when they can free the victim from the bloody hands of Prague and the terrorism of Red Bolshevism. The victim is our beloved fatherland, Slovakia.

Brothers and sisters! Do not forget that the beloved father of our nation, Dr. Josef Tiso, our first president, who was murdered by godless Bolsheviks, lies buried in our fatherland. He sacrificed his life for us and we, in turn, must be loyal to him and avenge his death. Let us fulfil his last wish and free our native land.

People of Slovakia! We are in the forests, you are at home. We do not ask you to sacrifice your lives; we beg of you only unity, fraternity and love. Conduct yourselves like genuine Slovaks, who are fighting for their freedom. Help us, the white Slovakian partisans and help the U.P.A. (The Ukrainian Insurgents Army).

Brothers and sisters! Your liberation is approaching; be patient, for the sun of our freedom will shine again and the hydra-headed monster of Bolshevism will be destroyed. Our flag will fly once more over our home and we shall once more be free.

Death to Bolshevik tyranny!

Long live the independent republic of Slovakia!

Dubova, 28. 5. 1950

Slovakian white partisans.

Esthonia Defies Terrorism

According to a report in the "Stimme des Volkes", an Esthonian Communist newspaper, EDUARD PAELL, president of the Soviet Republic of Esthonia has been arrested.

As is well known, the Constitution of the U.S.S.R. declares that all Soviet Republics, including Esthonia, are independent states with governments of their own and the Soviet Union a free union of such states who can also leave that Union at any time if they so desire. It is therefore a paradox that the head of an independent state, as in this case, should be arrested; it ought to warn the western world that little would remain of the independence of nations in the free world should the fate of the nations of Eastern Europe ever befall them.

What conditions actually prevail in Esthonia is obvious from the fact that Moskalensko, notorious as the hang-

man of the old N.K.W.D., arrived from Russia about three months ago as successor to Kumm, the Esthonian Minister of Security. The result of this "change of government" was the final transformation of the "independent" Esthonian Republic into a Russian province. Personalities in Esthonian public life, including Hans Kruus, "Foreign Minister", Hiion, Minister of Health, Johannes Semper, Minister of Education, were either arrested or removed from their posts and are waiting for arrest. The motto of the purge campaign ordered by Moscow is: the extermination of all "bourgeois and nationalist elements in Esthonia".

Tens of thousands of Esthonians have been evacuated from the shores of the Baltic into Russia and their homes now accommodate Russians who have been sent to Esthonia "on a special mission". But the increased terrorism of Moscow cannot cow the freedom-loving people of Esthonia. Strengthened by the solidarity of all oppressed nations represented in the A.B.N., Esthonian fighters for liberty are absolutely confident that the hour is near when they will be able to repay and shake off the Russian yoke.

Lithuania's Fight

The history of Lithuanians is one uninterrupted fight against Russian and other imperialism. Up till 1918 the Lithuanian people fought against oppression by Russia under the Czars, from 1940/41 against the first Bolshevik occupation, from 1941-1944, against occupation by the nazis. Today it is fighting against the enslavement of Lithuania by the Bolsheviks, a terrorism that is worse than anything yet experienced. The Bolsheviks are aiming at nothing less than the extirpation of Lithuanians, Esthonians and Latvians as quickly as possible and by modern, devilish methods. Massed deportations, enforced Russification and colonisation are proceeding so rapidly that exiled Lithuanians who have managed to escape have reason to fear that they will not be find any Lithuanians left if they ever have the good fortune to return to their native country.

Lithuanians, however, fought for 123 years against the despotism of Russia and they are firmly determined to fight as long against any oppression, however cruel, in the steadfast belief that one day they will gain their independence. The illegal paper of the Lithuanian Insurgents in Piertes (Lithuanian) writes: „Let no one believe that Red hangmen can stop our fight for freedom by terror.“

Thus the entire Lithuanian people in the homeland, Lithuanians in exile and a million Lithuanians in the U.S.A. are fighting side by side with the other nations of the A.B.N. for the liberation and independence of Lithuania.“

How I Got to East Prussia

After the end of World War II, part of the Ukraine remained under the power of Poland. Immediately the population of this part joined the whole of the Ukraine in its fight for liberation. In a fight there in 1947, with troops of the Ukrainian Army of Insurgents, General Swiertschewski, then the deputy Minister of Defence in Poland, fell. In order to break Ukrainian resistance, the Bolshevik government of Poland began in the summer of 1947 to transport the Ukrainians there to parts of East Prussia that were occupied by Poles. As a result, some units of the Ukrainian Insurgents Army (UPA) were to break through to East Prussia.

On December 30, when we had got billets in two villages near Kentschin we were suddenly attacked by "Polish" troops. We immediately opened fire from all the weapons we had and could withdraw into the woods without giving the Poles an opportunity of cutting off our line of retreat. We found out later that this action had cost the Poles casualties, both dead and wounded. After our unit had crossed to the other side of the wood, we found that Polish troops were camped there too. In the night, we succeeded in escaping through a gap in the ring and twice we had to wade through a deep river so that a coat of ice was formed on our uniforms. That night we had to cover 35 km on foot and it was only because snow was falling that our tracks were covered up so that the enemy could not follow us.

In the first days of January 1948 we contacted Schuhaj's section of the Army of Insurgents and got necessary information. Our unit was split up into smaller groups which were given special tasks and distributed all over East Prussia.

The Ukrainians who had been resettled in East Prussia told us about the fight of the Lithuanian Army of Insurgents had turned up on Polish were told that the Lithuanians were well organized and were operating with sections of 100 men up to a battalion. In February 1948 a group of Lithuanian Insurgents had turned up on Polish territory, north of Bjelostock.

There are only very few Germans left in East Prussia. As in Hitler's time some Poles had called themselves "Volksdeutsche", so now some of these Germans were pretending that they were Poles. They were known as Masures and managed to secure privileges and material advantages under the Polish regime.

The hatred of the German population for Polish Bolsheviks is just as strong as their hatred for the Russian type. They told us of dreadful acts of violence and plunder which they had to suffer at the hands of the Bolsheviks, of mass murder by the Red Army of

(Continued on Page 7)

Azerbaijan

By M. Ismail, member of the National Committee of Azerbaijan
(extract from speech in Edinburgh)

For many centuries the Asery-Turks lived as a free and independent nation. Its culture experienced a golden age in the twelfth century, under the dynasty of the Atabek-Pahlewani.

Under the government of Schirwan-schachen national culture flourished greatly. At that time, scholars in the west were familiar with the names of poets and other artists in Aserbaijan.

But at the beginning of the 19th century the conquest of Aserbaijan by Russia started. The struggle for freedom and independence against Russian imperialism lasted for 30 years. With unparalleled heroism the Gansydhynes fought under the leadership of the Dschawatschan. The enemy, thanks to his superior numbers, succeeded in breaking the resistance of our nation that had fought side by side with the other nations of Caucasia and in this way it lost its freedom and independence, and with them, the meaning of its existence.

From this time on, there has been an constant stream of deportations to Siberia, a regular system of persecution and Russification. In spite of these, the efforts of our people to regain freedom and independence have never ceased. There were many rebellions, as that under Katschak Naby and others. We have had many poets, writers, journalists and politicians who have devoted their lives to the struggle for the independence of Aserbaijan.

In consequence of the long fight, Russian imperialism was crushed in

1918, when our people erected a state of their own and thus regained their independence. The first democratic 1918, when our people erected a state republic in the Moslem world was proclaimed when the national flag of Aserbaijan was hoisted. Thanks to the wide-spread democratic rights of our people, our national republic soon stabilized and developed the country's economic life; a university was founded in the town of Baku and many schools and institutions of culture were opened. Opportunités were created for intellectual circles, for writers, musicians and scholars.

This promising development, alas, was abruptly cut short. In 1920 Bolshevist hordes invaded Aserbeidschan and took away its independence by establishing their frightful dictatorship. They introduced a system of terrorism from the very beginning and, after murdering Fatali Chan-Choj, the head of our national government and hundreds more of our political leaders, they plundered our country completely. After this first barbarous attack by the Bolsheviks in 1920, our people took courage and rose in rebellion.

As is very well known, Aserbeijan is a very rich country; the U.S.S.R. get 75% of their oil from Baku; Daschkesan, Gedabek and other mountain areas are rich in iron-ore. Our country produces good crops of cotton and silk, and has a flourishing viticulture and many subtropical fruits while textiles and the fish and meat industries are well developed. Even the best caviare which the Kremlin puts before its foreign guests comes from Aserbaijan. Our country has, indeed, untold wealth and yet our Bolshevist rulers have reduced us to beggary.

The greatest tragedy is that the terrorism of the Bolsheviks is destroying the very substance of our people, their culture, language, their thousand-year-old traditions and their religion. The soul of our people is being poisoned by the humiliating doctrines of communism, by "education" on the one hand and "assimilation" on the other.

During their regime, the Bolsheviks have systematically exploited the natural resources of our country and plundered our people. In thirty years they have pumped about half a billion tons of oil out of Aserbeijan and have taken great quantities of other raw materials besides. More than half a million of our fellow-countrymen have been murdered, executed or exiled and Russians were sent us in their stead. In spite of all, our people, to whom freedom has always been as life itself, have continued to struggle without ceasing against tyranny and the violence of the imperialism of the Reds.

Our bestial enemies found endless varieties of torture for our freedom-loving people, shed much innocent blood and transformed our entire country into one vast Katyn. In 1941, when war broke out against the Soviet Union, our people, like all the other nations oppressed by Moscow, took up the traditional struggle against the cunning foe of humanity. The fight of our units against the Bolsheviks in the Second World War was only the continuation of the struggle of our fathers for freedom and independence. Great is our wrath that, for more than thirty years, the power and the resources of Caucasia have been exploited by the Kremlin in order to spread the plague of communism throughout the world.

We Caucasians who have been fighting for freedom and independence for centuries, would be the happiest people on earth, if, instead of the hammer and the sickle, we had the principles of the Atlantic Charter in our country. We should then create a united and prosperous Caucasia, which would devote its resources to establishing a lasting peace on earth.

Czechoslovakia and Slovakian Liberation Movement

Judging by the informations that have reached me recently, the Committee for Free Czechoslovakia intends to use the above-mentioned action for similar mean purposes. Approbation can be got easily from Czech refugees. Czech refugees are more numerous than Slovakian refugees for the double reason, that: 1) it has proved more easily to escape from the western part of Czechoslovakia than from the eastern part, populated by Slovakians, 2) the Czech territories have a greater population than the Slovakian territories. The Czech approbation, no doubt, is going to serve for the organizers of this action as a "proof" that "the majority of refugees from Czechoslovakia supports the idea of restoration of Czechoslovakia and that they equally agree with the composition of the Committee of Free Czechoslovakia".

It is quite clear that the Czechs have as much right to speak in the name of Slovaks as for instance French have to speak in the name of the USA. nation. I being a refugee from Slovakia, declare herewith that I am against the idea of the Committee for Free Czechoslovakia, I am for the reestablishment of the Slovak Republic, the only formation which guarantees the Slovaks the right to be masters of their own fate. Furthermore, I declare that the whole Slovakian population is longing to live in a State of their own. I declare myself to be a supporter of close cooperation of all nations of Central Europe, which, according to my idea must be the most important pillar of a Europe.

How I got to East Prussia

(Continued from Page 6)

the violation of their women, and even of little children, a tale of woe and misery.

In the parts of East Prussia occupied by the Russians, there are feverish preparations for war on foot. The greater part of the native population has been deported to Siberia. Policing is most severe. No one can go from one place to another without a special permit. The collective farms in the district round Königsberg, now called Kaliningrad, look like regular concentration camps.

Military structures are going up everywhere which the people are strictly prohibited from visiting. The old fortifications round Königsberg are now being reconstructed and extended.

In April 1948 the groups of our section went back to the Ukraine from East Prussia. The operations cost us lives and one of our groups was completely routed by the enemy. But we carried out our task. E. P.

Mass Demonstrations of the A.B.N. in Europe and America

In the special number of our monthly we published an appeal from the Central Committee of the A.B.N. to representatives of the nations subjugated by Russia living in exile to demonstrate their solidarity with the resolutions of the A.B.N. Conference in Edinburgh by holding mass meetings.

We have now received the first reports of such mass meetings in various countries of the world.

On June 18, a demonstration took place in Bradford, England which was attended by 400 Cossacks, Ukrainians and Byelorussian who live there. The meeting declared unanimously its solidarity with the A.B.N. Similar demonstrations took place in other places in Great Britain.

On June 18, there was an impressive demonstration in Alexander-Park, Toronto (Canada), attended by fifteen thousand Ukrainian, Byelorussian and Lithuanian exiles. This demonstration was organized by the local branch of the Union of Ukrainian Youth (S.U.M.). After a church service, a procession filed through the streets of the town, headed by Ukrainian, Byelorussian, Lithuanian and Canadian flags. The astonished Canadian spectators read messages in English on the streamers that were carried by the demonstrators:

"We do not want a Bolshevik peace! We want a Christian peace!"

"Think of the Ukraine Army of Insurgents!" and others.

The procession halted before the monument of the Unknown Soldier. Four speakers delivered speeches: the first was Swatoslaw Frolak, who spoke in the name of Ukrainians; he was followed by Dr. Kaschkelis (Lithuania), Akula (Byelorussian) Mr. Inys, the deputy mayor of the town.

The meeting was a powerful demonstration against the tyrann of Russian Bolshevism.

Soon after some of the delegates of the Edinburgh Conference came to Western Germany, the West German Section of the A.B.N. began to organize a number of demonstrations. The first of these took place in Munich, in the Theatersaal of the Warner Barracks on July 17. The audience included Cossacks, Lithuanians, Latvians, Azerbaijanians, Kalmucks and Croatians. Although the hall could seat 600 people, it was filled to overflowing and many stood at the open doors. The first speaker was General Alabanda, who gave an enthusiastic report of the Edinburgh Conference in Croatian and German. The main speaker was Ing. Glaskow, who represented the Cossacks at the Conference. He spoke in Russian and his speech was frequently interrupted by wild applause.

"There will never be a free and independent Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Croatia etc. if there is no free

The Chronicle

Ukraine, no free Cossackia, and there will never be a free Ukraine or a free Cossackia, if there is no free and independent Caucasia and Turkestan", the representative of the Cossack nation declared amid great applause.

After the appeal and the resolutions of the Edinburgh Conference were read, the Chairman, a Ukrainian, read out the draft of the resolution of the solidarity of the meeting with the motions passed at the A.B.N. Conference and put it to the vote. A forest of hands was raised — the resolution was passed unanimously.

Such demonstrations will often be held in many towns in Western Germany, Europe and America in the near future.

We recommend Western politicians who have been duped by false Russian propaganda to devote attention to such demonstrations. Perhaps they will then understand at long last that it is not small circles of "separatists", but broad masses of the people who demand independence for our states.

A Fresh Purge in the Baltic States

According to the Berlin edition of the "Neue Zeitung", the Soviets are conducting a thorough purge in the Baltic States. In particular, all "unreliable elements" are being removed from districts where bases are being constructed for projectile weapons. It is therefore a kind of measure of security, in the course of which many thousand natives of these states are being deported into the interior of Russia, mostly to Siberia. Many have succeeded in escaping to Sweden.

Death Penalty for Rumanian Peasants

According to a Reuter message from Bucharest two new decrees on the delivery of agricultural produce have been issued by the Communist government of Rumania. They prescribe the death penalty for "cases of sabotage" on the part of Rumanian peasants. Further penalties are: confiscation of entire farms without compensation, imprisonment. The amount of agricultural produce to be delivered is no longer reckoned in the new ordinances according to the harvest, but to the area cultivated, without reference to the actual crops produced. Peasants who do not submit exact figures for the area cultivated, or who are behind with their taxes, are accused of "economic crime". Delay in delivering produce in punished by an increase in the amount to be delivered.

Fate of the Catholic Church in Ukraine

Vatican circles report that, since the Bolshevik occupation of areas in Western Ukraine, 3600 priests of the Ukrainian Catholic Church have been arrested, exiled to Siberia or sent to concentration camps. All West Ukrainian bishops were condemned to long imprisonment. Church buildings were requisitioned, and partly handed over to the Russian church. The Catholic Church in the Ukraine, which had more than 5 million adherents, has thus been destroyed. A similar fate is in store for the Catholic Church in the satellite states.

Mass Deportations from Ukraine

According to a plan which has been worked out by the Politbureau in Moscow, a considerable part of the population of Western Ukraine is to be deported to Siberia and Central Asia. They are to be replaced by Russians from the upper reaches of the Volga and peasants from Mongolian areas. The more prosperous peasants from Carpathian Ukraine, from the districts round Lemberg, Kowel and Brest-Litowsk are to be deported first. The first transport, consisting of 1200 peasants and their families left Rowno some time ago. By the end of July, about 100,000 Ukrainians are to be deported in this way. According to the Bolshevik broadcasting station in Kiev, these removals are "voluntary" and consist of peasants who are joining new collective farms "oluntarily".

It was also announced in connection with this action that more than 150,000 persons were removed from Western Ukraine, also in the main, prosperous peasants. It is worth noting that these are the districts where various groups of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army have been operating in recent years.

ABN-Correspondence
P. O. Box 70, Munich 33,
Germany/Bavaria

Published by the Press Bureau of
the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations
(ABN)

Responsible: K. W. Orlecky

Subscription rates:

Great Britain and Australia:

Per copy: 6 d

6 months: 3 s

12 months: 5 s 6 d

USA and Canada

Per copy: 10 cents

6 months: 55 cts.

12 months: \$ 1

ABN CORRESPONDENCE

ANTI-BOLSHEVIK NEWS-LETTER

Vol. 1 / Number 7

English Edition

August 1950

A.B.N.-Organization and its Purpose

Statement by Jaroslav Stetzko, President of the Central Committee of A.B.N., at the Press Conference August 31st, 1950 in Frankfurt

I should like to draw your attention, and through you the attention of the Western nations, to the importance of the movement this body represents. These are the movements of national liberation and resistance against Bolshevism and Russian imperialism in general. The A.B.N. is composed of the underground resistance movements of the following nations: Estonians, Latvians, Lithuanians, Byelorussians, Slovaks, Czechs, Hungarians, Serbs, Croats, Slovenes, Albanians, Bulgarians, Rumanians, Ukrainians, Cossacks, North Caucasus, Georgians, Armenians, Asserbaijanians, Turkestanians, Idel-Uralians (Ugro-Fins and Turko-Tartars), Siberians. A.B.N. speaks also in the name of the insurgent armies of the above mentioned nations.

We are convinced that we are on the threshold of the inevitable III. World War. In this impending war there would be not only the Bolshevik front on one side, and the Western front on the other. There would be also a third front, namely that of the peoples subjugated by Moscow. These peoples have long been neglected by the Western World, and particularly by the U.S.A. The basic idea of the Western World is that there exists only one, big, united Russia, and that the main problem is to destroy Bolshevism and to achieve the so-called "democratization" of Russia.

Yet, in our view, the victory of the Western World will depend decisively on the coordination and synchronization of the political and armed fight of the Western World with that of the Russian subjugated peoples. Coordination, however, is only possible if the Western World will accept as its own the ideas and the aims of A.B.N. The basic aim of A.B.N. nations is: 1. the dismemberment of the Russian Empire, 2. the creation of so many independent

states within the ethnic frontiers of the nations involved.

The coming 3rd. World War will be only won by the West if it renounces dividing up the world into spheres of interests of the Big Powers, and only if it proclaims the inalienable truths such as sovereignty and independence for every nation, freedom for the individual, and social justice for every

It must be a holy war of liberation and not a war of conquest. Soldiers of the Soviet army, the majority of whom are members of the subjugated nations, inspired by the ideas and feelings of the liberty and freedom for their persons as well as for their nations, will use their weapons not against the West, but will turn them against the tyrants of the Kremlin. The outcome of this

war will depend decisively on the ideas behind the arms.

The Western World must not allow its force to be dissipated by secondary conflicts in Europe and Asia, as is the evident purpose of the Kremlin. The Western World must deal its main blow to the center of the evil: the Kremlin and Russia proper as the source of Bolshevism. Only by striking at the center and not at the periphery of the U.S.S.R. will it be possible to thwart the mobilization of the Russian powers in the rear. This means that the territories inhabited by the subjugated nations must be spared destruction.

As historical experience shows, Russia never can be defeated only in a war from outside, but with the help of
(Continued on Page 2)

The Atom-bomb is not Enough

By D. Donzow

One phenomenon must strike every one who not only observes facts but can meditate about them: the last war did not bring us peace, but degenerated into a civil war in China, in Korea, in Indonesia, as formerly in Greece. In the countries of the West civil war breaks out from time to time in France and in Italy, and behind the Iron Curtain — this war is scientifically organized by skilful muscovite specialists: in Poland, Hungary, the Balkans, the Baltic countries and in the Ukraine, opposed by the great resistance movement of the oppressed peoples. Spain had its civil war before the 2nd world war.

The world under the sign of civil war:

Can not we make a real peace? — ask the Western pilgrims to the "sacred place" in Moscow. — as it was made after the defeat of enemy in 1815 No, because our generation is living not in the period of 1915, but in the period of 1789 or 1793. In France, in Ger-

many, in Italy, as it was in the Russian Empire after 1917, — nowhere can the parties agree upon the basic problems of their respective countries for the same reason that the Girondists and Montagnards or the three Orders could not in the States General at the time of the French Revolution. How could these Orders agree upon anything in the parliamentary way, if one of them, the Tierce Etat claimed to be the one true representative of the Nation and the two others must be sent to the Guillotine?

Is that not so nowadays?

There was at that time in France a little party, which with great audacity and determination made up its mind to rebuild all the social, political, moral and religious order of the country by ballots or by bullets: *la liberté ou la mort!* Such a party exists now in every country of Europe and Asia, and in America too. To try to make any

agreement with it, with Torres Togliatti, Eisler or any other actual or presumptive *gauleiter* of Stalin's or with the "boss" himself, would be as hopeless as to attempt a compromise between the Girondists and Robespierre or between the free European States and Napoleon.

How is the world to face such a situation? Mentally and morally degenerate politicians have a naive faith in the possibility of an appeasement or durable settlement with the modern Montagnards. The only result of their attempts is the dangerous growth of the 5th Column in their respective countries and the double-quick march of Russian imperialism. From the other side the A-bomb is proposed as an all-healing cure. Certainly if you are fighting with a dangerous gangster, any weapon is admissible, if it secures victory. Does the A-bomb secure it? The bomb is a material thing and the communist aggressor has at his disposal a vastly stronger weapon, but it is a **weapon of a spiritual nature**. What would be the damage produced by the A-bomb in comparison with the action of Tores, Curie or of those not yet unmasked Eislers and Fuchs, who could destroy all the war-potential of the country by acts of **sabotage**, in munitions factories, in navies, on railways and even in the different war-offices?

The force of the Devil and his servants is a **spiritual force**. Therefore they try to influence the soul and spirit of their adversaries, by inflaming class, national, racial, political and religious hatred among the different peoples. What we see with our physical eyes. — the agents of the 5th Column, the spies, the millions of indoctrinated, stunned members of the Communist Party in Europe, the North Korean army, etc. — is nothing but the materialisation in our physical world of those spiritual forces which have

been created or strengthened by the Devil's servants in the Kremlin and abroad: which other spiritual forces are the West opposing to the spiritual forces of Evil? Where are they? Where is the spiritual source of the West to oppose the new religion of the reds? Where is our force to oppose Moscow's efforts to break our combative spirit, her propaganda against our "militarism"? Where are our efforts to oppose her "internationalist" propaganda, trying to kill our patriotic sentiments? Where is our force to paralyze her efforts to make us unfit for even defensive war by the propaganda of the false "pacifism"? Where is the manlike reaction against different traitors and spies of the Kremlin?

Only one example: in Germany, in Japan, in China, in Korea, in Poland etc. the Muscovites exalt the spirit of militant nationalism in order to use it for the political aims of Moscow, as we see, with great success. But the same nationalist spirit is alive among the peoples oppressed by Russia and hostile to her. **Does the West use this spirit**, this great spiritual political force for the purpose of its own defense against Russian imperialism? Not at all! On the contrary, the Western powers try to disarm physically and spiritually the German and Japanese people. They try to extinguish this spirit in China and in Korea and they do not deign to perceive the heroic struggle of the Ukrainian people against Russian tyranny . . . they have no spiritual forces of their own to oppose the spiritual forces of the Devil and they do not appreciate the existing spiritual forces in Europe and in Asia, which are fighting against Russia and for the West. This was the policy of Hitler during the 2nd. world war. We know where this policy led his State and people. The A-bomb is not sufficient in the spiritual war. The Christian West must produce its own spiritual force against the Devil or die.

A.B.N.-Organization and its Purpose

(Continued from Page 1)

national liberating revolutions and social upheavals **from within**. There is no social liberation without the simultaneous national one. Thus, the A.B.N. puts its fath in national and social revolution **within** the U.S.R.R. If the coming war with Russia and her Communist satellites throughout the whole world is to be victorious for the Western World, then that World has to draw consequences from the well established historical fact that in 1917/18 Czarist Russia was not defeated by the Central Powers, not by the Grand Army of the German Kaiser, but the national revolutions in the Ukraine, Byelorussia, Turkestan, Northern Caucasus, Asserbaijan, Georgia, Esthonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Poland, Cossackia,

Idel-Ural, Siberians etc., when these national states had been formed. The Western World has got to cooperate with these underground liberation movements and work for the creation of a second front behind the Iron Curtain.

It is to be expected that tomorrow Moscow's air-borne troops, with the help and assistance of red partisans in the rear, will launch a universal anti-Western campaign. What is the West's answer? Where is its second front? The confidence of the Russian subjugated nation in the Western powers has been deeply shattered, and even lost, because the Western World traded with our liberty and freedom delivering our countries to Russia. The Insurgent Armies of the nations subjugated by Russia are operating today without any

Mr. John F. Stewart

Mr. John F. Stewart, the chairman of the council of the Scottish League for European Freedom who contributed greatly to the success of the Conference in Edinburgh and who works indefatigably in the cause of the subjugated nations asks us to thank all those who congratulated him on the occasion of his birthday — 1. 8. 1950. In view of the great number of telegrams which Mr. Stewart received from representatives and members of these nations, he regrets that he cannot answer them all personally.

Western support; the adoption of their aims and purposes by the Western powers, the political, moral and technical support rendered by the West to these subjugated nations would strengthen this second front within U.S.S.R. and will help to localize the impending World War.

Europe, and first of all the subjugated nations of Russia do need not American tanks so much as rather a great revolutionary idea. The question is not so much where are the steel helmets for the European divisions, but where are and what are the just ideas to fill the brains of the bearers of these steel helmets? If Europe possessed these ideas, she also would possess the weapons. The national insurgent armies fighting Bolshevism and Russian imperialism behind the Iron Curtain take their arms by force from the enemy, because they are inspired by their great ideas of liberty and freedom. They appeal once more to the Western World to support their liberation struggle and to recognize their ideas. The nations of A.B.N. are not bound to work for the disintegration of the World. They are for the unity of mankind within the framework of the United nations, but only on the basis of liberty, equality and sovereignty for all nations of the world. They always will fight the Russian Empire in every form and shape. They refuse to adhere to the United Nations through the form of the Russian Empire. 150 million people behind the Iron Curtain expect no "democratization" of Russia, because this would be no solution of their most vital life problems, but expect full national and social liberation. This liberation is not and never could be compatible with the existence of the Russian Empire. It is now up to the Western powers, and first to the U.S.A. to gain 150 million allies, or masses of human beings disinterested in the aims and purposes of the Western World. May it not be too late!

Who will Defend Europe?

Stalin's Aim in Sponsoring Aggression against South Korea

The aim of the aggression in Korea is to involve the Great Powers of the West and the U.S.A. in particular, in a long drawn-out conflict with Asiatic peoples. This will absorb the energy of the United States and their Western Allies so that Stalin will be able to attack at another point. So much for strategy. As for the political side of the problem, Europe and America are to be presented to Asia under the banner of "Asia for the Asiatic", or "Drive the white robbers out of Asiatic countries where they have no right to be". Russia makes use of nationalist slogans for this purpose, such as calling for the independence of Asiatic nations and at the same time deceitfully combating the colonial policy of Western powers. Russia also makes capital out of the backward social conditions in colonies and in some of the free countries in Asia and recommends herself as a social liberator. Throughout Asia, Russia has now taken the offensive, not only in the military sense, but also in the field of ideas and politics. For it is no accident that, immediately after taking the capital of South Korea, the Communists should have started to divide up the land among the peasants without a word about collectivisation. In Asia they are applying the same fraudulent policy as in 1917, in the old prison of nations that was Czarist Russia. And with success.

When Mao attacks Formosa, Russia will involve the Allies, or rather, the United Nations, in a war with her Asiatic satellites — not with the real originator of World War III. In accordance with Russia's desires, the masses of Asia are to rise against the West, a flood which it will be practically impossible to dam, especially as the West at the moment has nothing to counteract Russian ideas. The age-long errors of Western policy in Asia are being cruelly paid for. What have the Allies proclaimed as the aim of their intervention in Korea? "Back to the 38th parallel" . . . Was there ever anything so futile and ridiculous as to talk of restoring the status quo in a battle which will decide the fate of the world? Russia, on the other hand, proclaims as her aim, the "sovereignty" and "independence" of Korea. That this is a lie is of no account whatever; it is an effective battlecry. And what is the reaction of the West? How can it hope to gain the support of the North Koreans, if it is not at all interested in conditions there? The Allies will never gain general confidence if they make the same mistakes that Hitler made. In the Second World War, the idea of freedom for all was proclaimed. And the result was that all territories that were freed from occupation by Japan were

handed over to Russia — that is, they exchanged one occupation for another . . . Has not the same thing happened with Poland, Czechia, Serbia, Slovakia etc.? How could any nation have confidence in the Allies who turned it over to Stalin? This procedure recalls Lloyd George's words: "One can trade even with cannibals" — at the price of millions of martyrs!

Nowhere is the danger of Allied policy towards oppressed peoples more obvious than in the case of Korea. Is it not an irony of fate that, although formally it is the United Nations who are conducting the war against North Korea, it is really the United States of North America who are actively engaged, while Russia has formally created a situation of "non-participation", from which she can withdraw, if necessary, at any time, without any important complications? Today, the U.S.A. is at war with Korea, and tomorrow, perhaps with Mao-Tse-tung. Russia has managed to threaten American prestige. MacArthur, as Commander-in-Chief, is known to all. Meantime Marshall Malinowskij, who is behind the Korean Command, attracts no attention at all. Russia's double dealing here is obvious. It is only too familiar to the subjugated nations in Russia; but the Western World, and the United States in particular, unfortunately in the thrall of the almighty Dollar, do not even take the trouble to learn from the experience of those peoples.

For instance, we have often raised the alarm and pointed out the importance of partisan activity. We have demanded the creation of a second front behind the Iron Curtain. Individual resistance movements already exist there without any help from the West. We have drawn attention to the fact that Russia will synchronize and coordinate international with civil war and that she always operates with a second front behind her opponents. The main reason for the retreat of American troops in Korea today is that Bolshevist partisans, about 80,000 in number, have created a second front in their rear. Up till now, the Western Powers and the United States have put all their trust in the atomic bomb, as Hitler did in his Stukas, and have neglected entirely the importance of movements of resistance, though they have been growing rapidly in spite of progressing war techniques. Korea demonstrates how right our opinions and prophecies have been, and how erroneous the policy of Western Powers during and after the Second World War.

Lack of Confidence in the West

If the West assumes the burden of responsibility for the world's fate, it must give a clear picture of the world

order for which it stands. Stalin, the arch-criminal, leaves no doubt about what he stands for. And the Fifth Columns that are active all over the world show indisputably what they are aiming at. And what is the answer of the United States? — To divide the world into American and Russian spheres of influence. What was the sense of Roosevelt's policy of allowing Russia to advance to Berlin? Who won the Second World War? What was the sense of fighting in order to depose one tyrant and replace him by the greatest tyrant of all time? And what have Western statesmen learnt from all these fatal mistakes? They keep repeating them, though nations have sacrificed so much blood for them. And we realize constantly that Western statesmen are completely ignorant of the actual situation in the East and have no desire to profit from the bitter experiences of nations behind the Iron Curtain. Must Europe really fall a victim to Bolshevist cannibals before its leaders come to their senses and save their people from the pit of destruction?

Lord Vansittart is Mistaken

Churchill continues to repeat his old opinion that the atomic bomb will save the world from Bolshevism. He hopes that it will do so in three years. Lord Vansittart and Paul Reynaud declare in this connection that it would be best to drop atomic bombs on Moscow, Leningrad, Magnitogorsk, Kiew, Odessa, and Dnieprelstan, for this would exercise the requisite pressure on the Soviet Union. The opinions of these three Western statesmen prove clearly how far the West is from understanding the problem of the East and the present situation there. Russia is advancing today with the atomic bomb and with an idea, even if it is a destructive one, and the West has only the atomic bomb with which to stop the advance. Has it not occurred to Lord Vansittart to consider the reaction of the Ukrainians to his project of bombarding the capital of their country, the capital of a nation that has been fighting against Bolshevism for 30 years? Thanks to the struggle of the Ukrainians and other peoples, in the A.B.N., Great Britain has long enjoyed security from Bolshevism. Does this policy differ at all from Hitler's suicidal attempts to liquidate with his bombers both anti-Nazi and anti-Bolshevist movements among the Ukrainians, the White Ruthenians and other nations?

The people behind the Iron Curtain expect the West to give them an inspiring ideal, a finer and nobler picture of the future, the vision of a new world of liberty and justice, worth living and dying for. They do not expect the West to drop atomic bombs on towns which

neither Stalin nor Hitler succeeded in destroying. If Mr. Churchill and Lord Vansittart wish to find the right solution for the problems of the East, they must pay heed to the ideas which inspire the movements of resistance behind the Iron Curtain; otherwise they will never be able to conquer Bolshevism. The West should ask itself what reason the inhabitants of Turkestan, White Ruthenia, Georgia, Aserbeidschan and the Ukraine have for fighting? Simply to change their fetters, as they did under the nazis? But who handed Poland, Manchuria, China and Korea over to the Bolshevists? Why do Asiatic nations hold aloof from the West, why do they seek refuge in neutrality, or, like the misled Chinese, sometimes side with Mao-Tse-tung? Germany was defeated, but Poland, Chiang-kai-shek etc. were among the conquerors. It is not the nationalism of the nations of Asia that is to blame for the absence there of a united front against Bolshevism, but the West itself for not supporting the struggle of these nations for freedom. By dividing Austria and Germany into two, the West has created a situation where Bolshevism is in a position to bargain. Why? Why did the West refuse to support the inhabitants of the Ukraine, White Ruthenia, Turkestan, Caucasia, Cossackia, and the Idel-Ural territory in their national struggle for liberation in 1918 when it would have been possible to put an end to Bolshevik aggression? Would Bolshevism not have been confined to the ethnographic areas of Russia where it would have stewed in its own juice? As long as the West does not see the error of its policy towards the nations subjugated by Moscow, there can be no question of a successful struggle against Bolshevism. For Bolshevism cannot be combated by bombs, but only by ideas.

Bolshevism is attacking the world, the entire globe, while Western ideology clings to the unhappy 38th parallel. The degree of latitude is the sum total of the "Voice of America", the B.B.C. and "Free Europe". This degree of latitude is the symbol of United States policy which plans to liberate satellite states only, while nations that have been subjugated may continue, they say, to remain under their yoke. For Mr. Koller, who is in charge of "Voice of America" has stated plainly that it is not in the interest of the United States to liberate the Ukraine and other nations, that such an aim could only damage American policy. It is no wonder that the Bolshevists make effective use of such a statement in the Ukraine. Similar errors are made by other powers in the West.

It ought to be the essential aim of Western strategy to direct a concentrated attack, not against a little country like Korea, but against the ethnographic territory of Russia, the representative of Bolshevism and the source of Moscovite expansionism. That is why atomic bombs should be dropped on

Provocation gets the Right Answer

A certain George Knupfer, who pretended to be a Russian, sent a letter to John F. Stewart, the chairman of Scottish League for European Freedom, from which we quote: "Thanks to information from some of my Russian fellow-countrymen, I have learnt that your League is not only an organization of anti-Communists but of anti-

he writes: "As a representative of the majority of Russians, I assure you that we desire to remain always on terms of genuine friendship with your country and others, but if we are attacked, we shall defend ourselves. Don't repeat the mistakes of the nazis by driving the people into the arms of tyranny by being anti-Russian rather than anti-Bolshevik. At least it seems so. Drop all the quislings who always come to the surface of events in times of crisis and tension. Clean work should be done by clean hands.

Yours truly,

G. Knupfer."

*

John F. Stewart sent Mr. Knupfer the following answer:

Dear Sir,

I received your letter of the 5th inst. I know very well with whom I have to do for hundreds of telegrams and letters from large and small organizations showed me whom these communications represented. Besides, I have more than 20 years' experience and knowledge of Soviet Russia and of all the countries on its western frontier. I know the Russian people as well at least as you and know what they want. I cherish great love for all these people.

In any case I strongly suspect that you and your friends represent nobody but yourselves and that the Kremlin and not the cause of freedom is behind you. Your language is like the language of the "Prawda", the Moscow radio, the language of Molotov, Wyschinski and company. But it is not the language of the simple people with whom I have entered into close contact. It would be very strange if you who use the same language as the Kremlin, should have no connection with it.

Politiness demands that I assure you that your statements will receive due attention, but under such suspicious circumstances you will probably not be astonished that we do not desire to maintain further connection with you and your friends.

Yours faithfully,

John F. Stewart.



John F. Stewart
Chairman of the Scottish League

Russian separatists, adventurers and quislings who represent nobody except themselves. It is clear that you and your League are not, we suppose, really familiar with the nature of these Cossacks, Ukrainians, and other separatists. You are obviously not aware that, by attacking Russia and the Russians, you are driving them against your will into the arms of the generally hated Red regime, as Hitler did, too. In any case, the enclosed memorandum may help you to a better understanding of the real facts of the case . . ."

Mr. Kupfer assures the addressee of his own and his countrymen's readiness to cooperate with the League, but only on condition that the League does not attack Russia. In concluding,

Moscow, Leningrad, Magnitogorsk etc., but never on Kiev, Minsk, Tiflis, Taschkent etc. At the same time, the second front of the oppressed nations that are struggling for freedom and national independence should be generously supported and aided by the West.

Bolshevism is advancing on all fronts. Who is in a position to hold it up in Europe today? Where are Europe's solid divisions and armies, held together by a great, just ideal? Europe is torn by international dissension; higher wa-

ges, social questions bread prices, king's crowns, strikes and sabotage put the real, fatal danger for Europe into the background, i. e. Bolshevism. At a time when our civilisation and culture are at stake, when it is a question of deciding whether slavery and terrorism or freedom and democracy are to prevail, these other problems are of secondary importance. The most important and decisive question is, who is to defend Europe and how is it to be done? . . . (To be continued) Z. K.

The Economic Potential of the Subjugated Nations

By Alfred Berzius, formerly Minister in Latvia / Extract from speech in Edinburgh

The majority of the countries under Bolshevik power are, according to the occupation of their inhabitants and their national resources — agricultural countries.

"An economic reconstruction of Europe is almost inconceivable without an active participation of these countries and their population. As definitely agricultural countries they were, before the second world war, the suppliers of agricultural products to the industrial countries and, in their turn, valuable consumers of industrial output, thus creating favourable conditions for a healthy exchange of goods amongst European Nations. But, while these countries are occupied, suppressed and exploited by the imperialist Moscow Bolsheviks, a European economic stability is unthinkable.

Of course, it was possible to create in Western Europe after the war, by artificial means, a certain alleviation of the situation or even an apparent prosperity, but this will never have the character of a healthy economic stability. Without the agricultural countries of Eastern Europe, the industrial countries of the West will not recover economically. This fact is not unknown to the Bolshevik general staff for world domination — the Politbureau of the Bolshevik Party in Moscow — and is used as an important weapon for the destruction of Western Europe. Europe is one organic unit, which either can free itself of the Bolshevik menace and, by joining forces, reconstruct the destroyed European economy and give to Europe a new, healthy conception, where freedom, human rights and justice find their genuine expression, or go down completely in battle. It is an aimless undertaking to try to find a third way, allowing Bolshevism meantime to destroy and annihilate one free Nation after another, thus decreasing the forces and chances of victory of the still free Nations.

The smaller states: Is economic independence possible?

Presuming that in one way or another Moscow Bolshevism were destroyed, the natural question arises: what shape should be given to liberated Europe? — Looking for an answer, sometimes the opinion is voiced that the smaller Nations are not capable of maintaining themselves economically. Some circles particularly emphasize this point when the question is raised of those smaller Nations, which have been subjected to Russia and who wish to regain their lost independence, or of people who wish to live a free life in their own free State within their ethnographic borders. Some "hearty friends" recommend to the Nations oppressed by Russia (and surely

not in the interests of Russia, but in their own) to remain with Russia in a union, federation, or even to be satisfied with some sort of cultural autonomy. Such views are held either through insufficient knowledge of the real facts and prevailing circumstances, or they are the result of Moscow's imperialistic propaganda. It has been said sometimes that the endeavours of the smaller Nations to separate themselves from the supremacy of Moscow is not quite to the liking of some economic groups in Western Europe, since they assume that an undivided Russia would be a better and more convenient business partner, than the smaller states separated from Russia and a thus weakened greater Russia.

In order to give a reply to these questions, we are not obliged to indulge in theoretical speculations. We have precedents, very good and convincing precedents. They are the three Baltic States: Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, which, by separating themselves from Russia, regained their independence in 1918. These three small Nations won their independence and erected their new states in possibly, the worst circumstances which could be imagined, after the first world war and the bloody Russian revolution, and after nearly two years of war for their liberation when they had at certain periods to fight on two fronts — against the Bolsheviks and against the Germans. The devastation which the war inflicted on the Baltic States, and particularly on Latvia, could be compared only with that suffered by the North of France and Belgium. In Latvia 10% of all buildings were damaged, but 15—20% were ruined. However, the worst of all was the loss in people. From 2.5 million inhabitants in 1915, the first census in 1920 in Latvia showed only 1.6 millions left. Most of the states which had suffered during the war, received material or compensation financial for the inflicted war damages, or credits on favourable terms for the restoration of their economy. But the Baltic States had to rebuild their destroyed economy by idealism, patience and through enormous expenditure of energy. The Baltic States also do not possess easily accessible natural resources. But even that was compensated by the untiring energy of their citizens, which in new Nations originates from the determination to sacrifice all for their liberty and their homeland. And what was the situation 20 years later?

The Evidence of Statistics

Let us examine some figures which will clearly show that the Baltic States, during this comparatively short

period not only repaired war damages and succeeded in organizing their states, in which exemplary order prevailed, but that they had reached also a notably high standard of life. In comparison with 1915, the crops in 1957 had increased by 50%, the production of milk by 25%. In Estonia the export of butter per year and per head of the population was 21 lbs., which raised her to the second place in Europe, and Latvia with 20 lbs., occupied the third place. Latvia exported 19,211 tons of butter a year, thus occupying the 5th place in Europe, while enormous Russia exported only 14,662 t. in the same year. The budgets of these States and the external trade were balanced. The gold reserves covering the issue of Bank notes exceeded the rate defined by law. State debts per head were small. For instance Lithuania's state debt was £ 1:12:— per head of the population and so far as debts were concerned, she occupied the last place in this particular statistical column of Europe. Latvia's debt per head was £ 3:0:0. and Estonia's £ 5:10:0. The Baltics States paid these debts with 1% of their budget, while the average in other European countries was 12.9%. In order to understand the significance of the Baltic States in the World's trade, it would be interesting to note that Finland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania with their total population of 9.5 million, in 1958 participated in it with goods worth 586.5 million dollars, but the Soviet Union, with her 180 million inhabitants, only with 512.5 million dollars. According to Swedish sources, the import and export figures in 1951, calculated in gold crowns per head were: Estonia — 57 and 55, Latvia — 49 and 49, Lithuania — 52 and 54, the Soviet Union — 5 and 5, 70—80% of the export of the Baltic States went to the West, chiefly to the U.K. and Germany. I have reviewed some aspects of the economic situation in the Baltic States in a more detailed way than of the other States suppressed by Moscow, not for sentimental reasons, but because I feel that the example of the Baltic States is so very convincing and incontestable and gives at the same time such a clear answer to all, who endeavour to allege that the Nations now under Moscow's domination are economically incapable of existing separately and that for this reason it is not only in their own, but also, in the interests of the World's economy, to remain linked with Moscow.

The Position of the Russian States

Statistical data about White Russia are not so easily accessible, because her economy is so thoroughly absorbed by the Soviet Union. But

knowing the diligence and energy of her people, particularly in agriculture, it is possible to assert with conviction that the people of Byelorussia would not only be capable of solving their State, but also that the management of the different economic branches would not create for them unsurmountable difficulties, and they would reach in a free state a much higher degree of welfare, than they are enjoying now, being degraded, similarly to the other Nations under Moscow's heel, to the Status of a colonial people.

The economic significance of Ukraine

The Ukrainian Nation occupies quite a special place amongst the other Nations, which desire to free themselves from the Bolshevik yoke and to live their own independent life. Fortune has bestowed on this Nation a rich and beautiful land, but has made her at the same time an attractive object for conquerors, especially after the discovery of her natural riches: coal, iron, manganese ore and very fertile soil. In 1938, 26 million hectares were under cultivation in the Soviet Russian part of Ukraine (Eastern Ukraine), of which 7 million ha produced 16 million hundredweights of wheat. Under sugar beet were 900 000 ha, and under cotton — 200 000 ha. In 1938 the Ukrainian pits supplied to the industry of the Soviet Union 68.8% of her coal, 63.6% of iron ore, 61.2% of cast iron, 74% of coke, 70% of soda, 24% of her electric power. Her agricultural products occupied a similar place in the economy of the Soviet Union. So, in 1938, Ukraine supplied to the Soviet Union 70% of her total output of sugar.

These few figures, which concern only that part of Ukraine, which was already before 1939 under Soviet rule, show clearly enough the economic possibilities by which the Ukrainian Nation would benefit if it were not the object of exploitation, but could lead her own life in her own free State. These figures completely contradict the unfounded opinion that Ukraine could not exist economically as an independent State, and they prove that as a free State, on the contrary, she could, with her agricultural and industrial natural resources, become a notable economic partner amongst European Nations and the other free Nations of the world. In order to show the particular significance which the "high-ups" of the Kremlin attach to Ukraine as an important economic base for their plans for world conquest, I wish to mention the words of Lenin on this subject: "You know that the Don basin constitutes our only genuine economic base. There is no question of building up heavy industry or even socialism, before the possibilities of production of the Don basin are raised to the necessary level."

The important significance of Ukraine, not only for Russia, but for the whole of Europe, was also understood

The North attack a surprise?

(from our special reporter in U.S.A.)

Since the very first moments, when Red-sponsored North Korean troops started the "shooting war" — invading their Southern brothers a yet unanswered question is being put all over the world, particularly in America and is occupying the minds of more and more people, namely, how could it happen that the Americans were caught unaware, unprepared? For it is now obvious — irrespective of further military developments — that the first heavy defeats were the results of unpreparedness.

Commonly such a phenomenon is explained by "the surprise attack". But one does not need to be a military or strategical expert to grasp that nothing else could be expected but a "surprise". Note how Korea lies next Manchuria; and the North the maritime provin-

**A.B.N. fights against
Bolshevism and every form
of Russian Imperialism!**

ces of Siberia border on the Korean peninsula. Manchuria was the key to the Far East with an important strategic point, Hunchun, where for years during the Japanese occupation, strong revolutionary forces existed, most of them under Russian influence. This little place was an important base. Hunchun by the Teheran, Yalta and Potsdam agreements was put under Russian control and thus the fate of Korea was sealed. An Manchuria free of any Communist interference, guarding its own boundaries, with an army provisioned with ample American equipments could have been a retarding or deterring factor. The Russians would have had far more difficulties in organizing a Soviet Korean Army north of the 38th parallel. Oddly enough, this policy was shafed by the Americans ...

Putting geographical polemics aside, there have been many warnings from outstanding politicians and journalists in the United States, pointing out the dangers in the Far East. These warnings date as far back as 1945, but no heed as paid to them however obvious they were. We give as an example the joint

telegram of 12 former Ambassadors of the United States to the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the United States Senate on November 24th 1947. In that message they pointed out the menace to the U.S.A. if China should fall under Communist domination and urged that essential help should be given in military equipment as well as in goods and money. Among the signatories were men of long experience such as William C. Bullitt, James Gerard, Adm. William H. Standley.

From the events in the past two years, it is easy to guess that not the slightest attention was paid to all kind of warnings. The Patriotic Americans' plea fell on deaf ears or as one could be rather inclined to think, it was covered by a hidden Fifth Column's pay within the State Department. The whole so-called Far Eastern policy was mishandled by people directly or indirectly under the inspiration of appeasing Soviet Russia, led by a well masked agency of Russia's famous Fifth Column. How could we otherwise explain the appalling unpreparedness of the U.S.A. that has been revealed from the very start of the North Korean attack? The bitter defeats sustained by an inadequately armed American Army could in no way be a result of political ignorance, for there were serious warnings and enlightened views expressed not only from the American side. The free press of the nations subjugated by the U.S.S.R. in the past made several appeals to leading men in the West to start to understand the real meaning of Russian imperialist aims. Washington's inertia, and delay help the villainous deeds of this injurious policy, directed by those, who under peace-loving slogans hide treachery not only to their country but to all mankind.

Summarizing all this, how could we suppose that for the State Department the North Korean attack was a "surprise"? It could not possibly bowl those over, who had planned and carried it through.

The nations subjugated by U.S.S.R., suffering for many years in the Russian "paradise" are most aware of the undermining, treacherous methods of "the bear in a sheepskin". This sad experience, traced in blood taught them to see through all the deception prepared for victims. No fancy Far East "experts" but the alliance of the subjugated peoples can help America conquer. This alliance is offered on a "give and take" basis.

It is sincerely to be desired that the whole American public should understand the gravity of the situation and insist on changing American foreign policy, for appeasement does not serve peace.

by the German Governments of both world wars, when they endeavoured to possess Ukraine, in order to direct her riches towards their war machinery and to hit Russia in her most vulnerable spot.

The Natural Wealth of the Oppressed Peoples

By Veli Kajum Chan, President of the National Turkestanian Unity Committee Extract from speech in Edinburgh

One of the most important motives for the expansion of Russia in non-Russian areas is their great natural resources, the economic wealth of the conquered countries. It is an undisputed fact that the non-Russian parts of the Soviet Union are economically the most valuable and the richest. Without them, Russian imperialism would lose the foundations of its power, as we shall show by several examples.

Russia's Share in Economic Development

Let us first, however, deal with the other Russian assertion that the sources of raw materials in the non-Russian areas have been discovered by Russians. That is but a half-truth as the development of modern industry only set in after those non-Russian countries had been conquered by Russia. But industry in these countries was not built up by Russian, but by foreign capital. Belgian and French in the Donetz Basin in Ukraine (Stalino, the capital of the Donetz Basin was formerly called Jusovka, after Hughes, an English engineer), British and German in the manganese ore mines of Tschiatyur in Georgia, British, French and Swedish in the oilfields of Aserbeidschan, to quote a few examples. Was this capital put at the disposal of Russia alone? Would it not have been given to Ukraine, Caucasia and these other areas, if they had been independent national states and not colonies of Russia? And was not the further industrialization of Russia largely financed by returns from non-Russian countries? — by the sale of coal, ore and manganese ore and wheat in Ukraine, petroleum, manganese ore and sub-tropical produce in Caucasia, cotton, non-ferrous metals and coal in Turkestan, petroleum and metals in the area between the Volga and the Ural and timber in White Ruthenia? All these natural resources were pressed into the service of Russian imperialism by Moscow! they were not utilised to increase the wealth and promote the progress of the countries in which they were found.

We shall quote a few comparisons by way of illustrating the economic importance of these non-Russian countries. These comparisons are not based on estimated deposits, as estimates vary and detract from the value of such comparisons, but on actual production. If the latest statistics are not always quoted, i. e. those for 1949, that is not our fault, but the fault of Soviet offices that are unwilling to reveal recent figures. Production figures may have changed somewhat in the last few years but the relation of the different branches of economy in the Soviet Union to one another is still constant so that even variations in production in recent

years will not alter the fundamental facts which we wish to present.

Natural Resources of Non-Russian Areas

Let us start with coal and iron, the base of heavy industry. In 1949 the amount of coal produced in the whole of the U.S.S.R. was about 210 million t. 40% of this quantity came from the Donetz Basin (Ukraine), 9% from Turkestan (the main deposit in Karaganda) and 0.7% from Caucasia. About half of Russia's coal, therefore, came from non-Russian areas. It is true that in consequence of the war and the intensive development of coal production in Siberia, the Donetz Basin in Ukraine has lost its former lead as the source of coal in the Soviet Union, but it is still the most important center in the Soviet Union, above all because of the proximity of coal and iron deposits there (200 km apart) which enables it to produce more cheaply, if economic and not political factors are taken into consideration, than, say the Ural-Kusnez area, where coal has to be brought more than 2000 km from the Kusnez Basin or from Karaganda to the iron ore in Magnitogorsk.

As Ural coal cannot be converted into coke and as the good Kusnez coal is too far from the European areas of the U.S.S.R. the Donetz Basin and even Karaganda are more important for the economic wealth of Russia than would appear from statistics.

Iron ore deposits and Manganese

This position becomes clearer when we review the figures for iron ore. Of the total Soviet Union production of about 59 million t (1949), the ore deposits at Kryvyj (Kriwoj Rog) and those at Kertsch contributed 60%. The remainder is produced almost entirely in the Ural area, at Chalilowo in the Soviet Republic of Baschkir (Idel-Ural) and at Magnitogorsk. And it must be borne in mind that the ore deposits in the Southern Urals, too, are not in country settled by Russians. Magnitogorsk today is an enormous Soviet town of working people, with the stamp of a colony on it, but it grew up on the farms of Baschkir, which were practically unpopulated before the ore was mined. The inhabitants of Idel-Ural maintain justly that Soviet Russian industry has here usurped an area which belonged ethnographically to them. If we adopt this view, and we in the A.B.N. do so as we do not recognize forced settlements, we see that 90% of Russia's iron ore production is from non-Russian soil.

Finally, we refer to manganese ore, an important raw material, without which steel cannot be produced. In 1949 almost 100% of the manganese ore in the U.S.S.R. came from Tschiatyur in

Georgia and Nikopil in Ukraine, which is the richest deposit of manganese ore in the world. These two deposits have an equal share in the production of manganese ore and their former importance for the world market is well-known.

Oil Wells

Then there is oil. Almost the entire production of oil in the U.S.S.R. is on non-Russian soil, the most important fields being at Baku in Aserbeidschan; then come the wells in North Caucasia, at Grosny and Maikop, in Turkestan on the Emba, in Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, the area known as the second Baku round Ischimbaevo in Baschkir (Idel-Ural area) and finally Ukraine with the wells of Galicia. The oilfields in Russia itself — on Uchta in the North and Sachalin — are small and difficult of access.

Except for those in Baschkir, all important oil-fields are in frontier areas, i. e. in areas populated by homogeneous nations. In view of the increasing motorization of her army, the development of her air force and the extensive use of machinery in agriculture, oil is decisive for Russia. Because of the rising demand for oil, and the stagnation in production (only about 29 million t in 1948) Russia has managed to secure more non-Russian oilfields in Austria and Rumania. In this point, which is all-important for her economy and her war resources, Russia ignores all national wishes. To round off the picture of the part played by the areas inhabited by oppressed peoples as sources of raw materials in the U.S.S.R. we mention a few other important minerals.

Other Minerals

In 1947, 40% of the copper produced came from Turkestan and Caucasia the former being the leading copper area. 80% of the lead in the Soviet Union was produced by Turkestan alone. Caucasia and Ukraine supplied almost 80% of the zinc produced. 80% of the mercury comes from Turkestan and about 20% from Ukraine. 80% of the sulphur is produced in the large plant at Turkmenistan in Turkestan. 80% of all kinds of salt was delivered by Ukraine, North Caucasia and Turkestan. These statistics could be considerably increased by figures for non-ferrous and precious metals, basic chemicals and building materials, but in themselves they demonstrate how decisive non-Russian areas are for the raw material supplies of the Soviet Union.

Claims of A.B.N. Nations

Russia forces all these areas to be part of her large-scale economy, i. e. it
(Continued on Page 8)

Free Expression of the Peoples' Will

A letter under this title from a reader is published in the review, "Ost-Probleme" No. 50, dated July 26, 1950. It is signed by Herr Westrow, Berlin. It is typical for a national Russian that he should wax eloquent about such a subject as the Free Expression of the Peoples' Will in the Soviet Union. Herr Westrow is at least frank and, in the opening lines of his letter, acknowledges that he is a national Russian. That explains his conclusions. Like almost all national Russians, Herr Westrow refuses to see that the problem of Russia is one of combating an inhuman ideology and at the same time of liberating eastern nations from a regime of force and thus liquidating a state based on force. The U.S.S.R. is not an organic and voluntary union of eastern nations, but purely and simply, a prison of nations.

In his article, Herr Westrow also mentions groups of emigrés and denies them the right of speaking on behalf of their native country. According to him, people at home would first have to recognize these exiled groups and, in support of his argument, he actually quotes the Ukraine. The example of France during the Second World War clearly shows how far Herr Westrow is mistaken. When General de Gaulle fled to London, he represented the resistance movement in France. It was not possible for a France that was occupied and under the heel of the German occupation to give him open support and yet no reasonable man on earth will doubt that de Gaulle was entirely entitled to speak "on behalf" of France.

The recent history of the Ukraine is the history of a fight for freedom and independence. Whenever there

was a chance of throwing off the yoke of Moscow, the Ukraine rebelled. But national Russia under its Czars, and Bolshevist Russia under its dictators defeated and crushed this desire for freedom, thus proving that they did not stand for a specific Czarist or Bolshevist principle, but for the principle of imperialism.

If people like Herr Westrow were to have their way, victory over the Kremlin would simply mean a change of prison director and his guards, while Russia, the prison, would continue to exist and the rights of man, which include the self-determination of peoples would once more be ignored.

Herr Westrow also writes that the exiled groups of Eastern nations — with the exception of course of national Russians — represent the view that the "great-Russian people" is on the point of developing a Messianic mission and imperialism. But Russia is not on the point of doing so; this movement is already in full swing. There is no lack of convincing proof for this assertion and it is not necessary to single out examples; Czechoslovakia is one of many!

Does Herr Westrow wish in all seriousness to make people believe that the Ukrainians and the Caucasians, to mention only two nations whom he quotes, have always pursued expansionist aims? It is true that they have a Messianic idea — the idea of freedom and the independence of their nations, or to put it more simply, the right of their peoples to self-determination.

Herr Westrow omits to state that the oppressed nations more than any others and, to abide by the example he

Baltic Nations Warn the West



A postcard spread by the emigration of Baltic Nations

quotes, the Ukrainians, have themselves fought with weapons. In the next sentence he demands resistance, first of all, on the part of the Russian people. We should like to ask Herr Westrow and his friends: "Who, then, are to fight? Perhaps the individual Eastern nations who have been forced into the Russian state, in order to perpetuate their slavery? Or is Herr Westrow thinking of the people whose cradle stood in the old historical area of 'Moscow', i. e. Herr Westrow himself perhaps? And how many fighters against the Kremlin does Herr Westrow think he will be able to recruit from this area?"

The arguments of people like Herr Westrow will not convince either the exiled groups of Eastern nations or the inhabitants of these areas. And Herr Westrow knows this. He aims at something else. He wants to make the free world believe that if once communism was removed, peace and order would inevitably take possession of the East.

But we say:

"Hand in hand with the removal of the inhuman system of Bolshevism, the principle of imperialism must also be crushed; and this is not a phenomenon of Communism but a typically Russian phenomenon, as the history of Russia proves conclusively."

It is only when Communism and imperialism have been destroyed that peace and order will reign, and then not only in the East.

O N

The Natural Wealth of the Oppressed Peoples

(Continued from Page 7)

forces the different areas to accept a division of labour that may perhaps be best from the point of view of Russian hegemony in the world, but which entirely neglects the economic needs of the various parts and is therefore a system of waste and exploitation. The theory of large-scale economy may have its advantages as a means of building a position of power. But we nations, united in the ABN repudiate this theory because it leads to exploitation and prevents the developments of intensive economy; but we also repudiate large-scale economy as an instrument of politics, because it takes neither individuals nor nations into consideration but destroys both. It is connected with forced measures and forced labour which are incompatible with the economic and cultural growth of our countries. This does not mean that we favour economic self-sufficiency for each of these countries. We are oppos-

ed to the idea of economic self-sufficiency. We want free, national economies because they guarantee maximum economic success. We wish these economies to be able to trade with others without customs barriers, and that our country should share in world trade for the benefit of the entire world but not for the benefit of a Russian imperium. We repudiate any federation with a Russian state because we are convinced that such a federation would just mean a new Russian hegemony for us. We wish that the Russian people should develop its own economic resources within its ethnographical boundaries but not that our economy should be utilized by any kind of Russian supremacy to oppress and destroy our nations, or that our economic wealth should be exploited by Russian Bolshevism against the will of our peoples to attack the existence of the free world to which we would belong.

The „Amerasia“ case

“External vigilance is the price of liberty“ Demosthenes.
(from our special reporter in U.S.A.)

The notorious “Amerasia“ case, which twice jolted American public opinion, again disappeared from the newspaper front pages, causing great triumph to the mendacious worldwide Communist fifth column. After several months of headline battle, based on a courageous charge led by Sen. McCarthy from Wisconsin, the 1945 theft of 1700 highly confidential Government documents found in an obscure office by the FBI agents of a still more obscure magazine “Amerasia“ (an allegedly “exclusively scholastic“ monthly, dealing with Far Eastern problems, edited by an outstanding Communist figure, Philip J. Jaffe), was “cleared“ once more by the Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee, led by Maryland Sen. Millard Tydings, in a report issued on the 22nd of July.

American public opinion accepted this report with a dim suspicion of “fix“ similar to the fast whitewash in 1945, when the six men arrested who were involved in the “Amerasia“ theft, before a hurriedly performed court session were, partly fined (the highest fine was 2500 \$ paid by Jaffe), while against others even the indictment was dropped.

The reopening of this shocking case of espionage in the USA was urged and requested throughout the country. To expose, it in its full nakedness was essential not only because the United States security law was violated; far more important factors should have been taken into consideration: the international undermining activities of Stalin's treacherous fifth column could have been unequivocally unmasked for good as a “state in a State“. This could have a tremendous significance in jurisdiction and could suffice even to outlaw the Communist Party, this widely spread “cancer cell“ so dangerous a threat to still healthy groups of mankind.

Another charge that Communist agents had infiltrated into the State Department, was expected by the American people to call out a united front of all patriots, working shoulder by shoulder to identify and punish them. Instead of the expected large scale investigations on a national security platform, rejecting all party differences, both charges, important for all, started to take a dangerous turn. It is not our aim to intervene in the internal affairs on domestic level. America is considered as the strongest anti-Communist bastion, where the torch of liberty, ablaze with eternal fire, symbolizing the never-dying principles of human dignity, is an inspiration for all who are subjugated and deprived of this God-given privilege. Also our peoples, who have been suffering for years in slavery and serfdom expected

more idealism and impartiality from the high-ranked individuals assigned to this extremely serious investigation. We do not discuss whether or not certain party motives led to the charges above, using them as election cries, but we do know that in the “Amerasia“ case mentioned, one of the accused men, Emmanuel S. Larsen had freely admitted that he had removed top secret papers. We do know too, that a number of most important problems

The Red Front and the Coloured

Moscow's Military Interest in Coloured Peoples

February 21, 1950 was proclaimed for the first time by all Communist organizations in the world to be a day of “Resistance against colonial oppression“. In the Soviet press, it was called a new stage on the way to world Communism. Shortly before World War I, Lenin, adopting the theories of Hilferding and Luxemburg, said that “colonial“ imperialism was the last resort of a capitalism that was threatened by economic crises; the economic order up-to-date after a desperate resistance, would be completely crushed between the two fronts of the “working classes“ in the home country and the gradually awakening colonies. Lenin considered it necessary, therefore, to organize the common front of the red and the coloured opponents of capitalism. He emphasized that the leadership of the coloured peoples in the coloured world should not be left in the hands of representatives of native capitalism who are hostile to Europeans and Americans merely for reasons of competition, but that the Communist party should lead everywhere.

The outside world has learnt but a fraction of all that has been done for the Communist leaders of coloured peoples by Moscow, with the help of special political colleges, extensive special literature, arms, economic support and diplomatic means. The victory of Communists in China 1949, the stabilisation of a Soviet regime in North Korea, the conquest of considerable parts of Vietnam by the local allies of Moscow, the appearance of strong native movements under Communist leadership in Burma, Malay, the Philippines and even in many districts of Africa and Central America, are all the fruits of systematic preparation by the central Communist party.

It is no wonder that Moscow's adherents put great hopes in the further development of this coloured front. These hopes are of a double nature: it is expected in the economic world that

were mishandled in the State Department, thus giving a free hand to the spread of Communism. Whether this was a coincidence or deliberate, the future will show.

But one thing seems to be obvious — something is wrong with the settlement of the “Amerasia“ case. The mysterious whitewashes hardly indicate any coincidence, for somebody tried hard to protect somebody Who is the protector and why are enemies of the USA Government protected? The answer to this question — the American public opinion hasn't got yet. And an answer is very important, for this can decide the role and fate of the USA, in the future . . .

D.-N. Th.

markets for the export industries of the West will shrink, if more and more coloured peoples are drawn within the sphere of influence of the Eastern block. Then, in the military sphere, it is hoped that agitators among coloured peoples will be able to completely or partially prevent the U.S.A. and other Western powers from including these territories in their scheme of defence. From the military point of view, Communist activity among the natives of Africa is of particular value, as Africa is most important in the eyes of Moscow as a possible war base for Anglo-Saxon powers. This also explains why Communist propaganda in Europe is concentrating on France in the hope of making that country “colony-tired“.

On the whole, the Russians seem to be enthusiastic about the cause of their coloured friends, in contrast to their somewhat sober assessment of the future prospects of Communism in the great industrial countries of the West. This view, however, is only confirmed in the fields of economics and foreign trade. The military importance of Soviet inroads in Africa and Central America seems to be very small. Strategists in the Kremlin should not consider political, economic and military experts in the West to be so naive as not to be aware of critical points and to be incapable of taking measures to protect themselves.

One of the most genuine and potent bulwarks against the encroachments of Bolshevism in the colonies and among coloured peoples is the existence of a powerful desire for freedom and individualism.

—son

For God, and a free Home!
For Freedom
of the Subjugated!

The Background of the Conflict in Korea

North and South Korea are not the only territories that have a Korean population. Within the frontiers of the Soviet Union there is a not inconsiderable group of Koreans which probably plays a considerable role today.

When the Ussuri area in the Far East was opened up, the country was colonized not only by Russians from various districts, but also by Koreans. These were mostly peasants who cultivated rice and vegetables, families who had left their own land to escape the burden of excessive taxation or on account of over-population. In particular, since large areas in Korea were prepared for so-called rice factories by the Japanese "Society for Eastern Colonisation", Korean peasants hurried over the frontier into Russia. In contrast to Chinese dealers, these peasants settled on Russian territory for good.

Koreans in Russian Areas

Russian administration under the Czars did all in its power to combat this immigration from Korea. Condatti, for instance, a Russian Governor General, decreed that only Koreans who had immigrated before 1884 might become Russian subjects, while all others were given the right to settle on Russian soil only for a limited period, after which they had to go back to Korea. In 1915 the number of Koreans in the Ussuri area was estimated at 90,000, a number which has steadily increased since then. During the civil war, 500,000 Koreans moved to Russian territory in the Far East. The Soviet government permitted this immigration, firstly because it was technically unable to close the frontier absolutely, and secondly, because it would have been bad from the point of view of propaganda for the "Fatherland of the Proletariat" to shut its door in the face of Korean proletarians who were fleeing from pressure from Japan. According to records kept by Soviet frontier guards, no fewer than 300 Koreans crossed the frontier illegally every week in the twenties. The number of these illegal immigrants was estimated at about 30,000 annually. We may therefore assume that there are more than half a million Koreans in the Soviet Union today, though the figure given by Soviet authorities is much lower.

Tactical Shifting of Population

It was awkward for the Soviet government that these Korean settlers should remain in the Ussuri area, crowded along the Korean frontier and round Lake Chanka, and that the population of some country districts round Vladivostok should be 100% Korean. Attempts were therefore made to shift the population to Eastern Siberia, and later to Western Siberia and Turkestan. But a mass-shifting, of the type for which the Soviets are notori-

ous, took place only after the conflict between Soviet and Japanese frontier forces at Lake Chanka in 1936. The Soviet government was interested in removing all unreliable elements from its Far East frontier. So in the years 1936-1938 Koreans were shifted en masse from the frontier to Turkestan. We have no exact figures for the number of Koreans who were removed in those years into the interior of the Soviet Union. But from the secret decree which was issued at that time by Abdulajew, the People's Commissioner for Education in Usbekistan, to his local school-directors, it appears that schools and teachers were to be provided for 800,000 Koreans. This was the figure estimated for. Even if the many deaths during transport prevented this figure from being reached, there must still be several hundred thousand Koreans in Turkestan today, settled in the Tschirtschik valley, round Andidschan and Osch. Here, too, they were settled on rice-fields. It was an advantage for the Soviet Union that Turkestan rice-peasants could thus be freed for employment in the more important production of cotton. The first sign that the peasants in Turkestan received of the presence of the new immigrants was that dogs disappeared, as Koreans have a weakness for roasted dog-flesh.

Koreans Trained as Communists

Other consequences arose from the settlement of Koreans in Turkestan.

A Sovjet Airman's Report of U.P.A.

A short time ago, Peter Pirogow, a Soviet Air-Lieutenant published his observations in a book entitled "Why I Fled". From these pages it appears that Pirogow was stationed in the southern areas of Western Ukraine in 1947 and 1948, and had among other duties, to take part in a punitive action against the Ukrainian population. In so doing, he got a clear picture of the fighting of Ukrainian Insurgents, above all in the East Carpathians. Before launching a Bolshevist attack against Ispas, a Ukrainian village in the Kolumbia district, a Bolshevist Commissioner gave an address, in the course of which he emphasized that the majority of the population was opposed to the Soviet regime. The officers and men of the Soviet Air Force, he said, had been allocated to Security Divisions, in order to support them in their fight against Ukrainian Insurgents. (U.P.A.) On the way to Ispas, Pirogow asked a Bolshevist who had spent some time in the area, if it was true that the Ukrain-

There were many intellectuals among their number, who had a good knowledge of Russian. They were devoted members of the Communist party and quickly assumed positions of importance in party organizations and the NKVD apparatus in Usbekistan and Kirgisistan. Kim, the Korean, was one of their leaders; as a member of the central committee of the Communist party in Usbekistan, he was in charge of propaganda for colonization and reorganization there. Moreover, many Koreans attended the "Communist university for 'Eastern Workers'" in Taschkent, a centre of advanced Communist propaganda, where all members of Asiatic nations are trained for service in their native countries as instruments of the Kremlin. Here they became familiar with the doctrines of Marx and Lenin, the principles of the Comintern, the history of the Soviet Union and of their own countries from the revolutionary point of view. They got to know all the arguments of Bolshevism and were specially trained as propagandists, so that they could serve in the central communist organization at home, or as partisans. Thus at Taschkent as at the similar institution in Moscow, which, however, is better equipped with a staff composed of Communist "stars", the Korean citizens of the Soviet Union were quietly trained as the generals and officers of the Communist party who are very probably active in North Korea today. In the last war, comparatively few Korean rice-peasants fought against the German army. They were mobilised but were held in reserve in case of action against the Japanese in the Far East.

Hans König

ian Insurgents did much damage. The Bolshevist answered: "They shoot or hang our men whenever they can get hold of them."

Pirogow gives other details concerning the safety measures taken by the N.K.W.D., who, it seems, were living in constant fear of "underground avengers". Bolshevist quarters were strongly guarded night and day. And yet notices were often found in the morning on the doors of Soviet officials with messages like: "Get out! We can get along without you".

Union of U.P.A. Veterans

On June 17 and 18, 1950 there was a reunion of U.P.A. veterans in Mittenwald (Bavarian Alps). These soldiers had fought their way through to Western Europe during the last few years by command of Headquarters. They founded a Union of U.P.A. veterans, under the name of their patron saint, Jurij Peremoschezj, and office-bearers were elected.

A.B.N.-Nations Fighting for Their Freedom

News of Resistance in Ukraine



U.P.A. Soldiers in action

The United Press reported on July 31 that broadcasts were being given by the Kiev station describing resistance activity in the Proskurov area and in several collective farms near Winniza, where transports of grain and state silos were being plundered, and the population being urged to resist the power of the state. "Bandits hostile to the state" were alleged to have endeavoured to prevent the amalgamation of collective farms

into larger units. After action by the Soviet organs of security, "Order has been restored."

It is significant that the Kiev station should find it necessary to broadcast such news. It is the best possible proof that the resistance of the Ukrainian people against Soviet violence is still unbroken, in spite of bloody terrorism and cruel measures of persecution on the part of Soviet "organs of security."

Active Resistance in Caucasus

M. Kurasjew, a 24-year old Caucasian, stationed in the Eastern zone of Germany as a sergeant in the Russian army, has chosen freedom and has fled to the British zone of Western Germany. He made a report to British military authorities about the fate of the Chendzenzi and the Ingushi, two North Caucasian tribes, most of whom were deported to Siberia by the Bolsheviks in recent years. These two tribes were organized by the Bolsheviks as so-called autonomous republics, but they had nothing to say in their native countries. Commissioners sent from Moscow exercised power with bloody terrorism.

When Kurasjew went home on leave for the first time after the Second World War, he experienced mass deportations of his fellow-countrymen to Siberia. Those were carried out as follows: On the day which is always celebrated in honour of the Soviet army, men, women and children in many places were commanded to attend the celebrations. When they had collected in the marketsquares, they were suddenly surrounded and carried away by divisions of the N.K.W.D. In Siberia they were scattered through wide areas in

order to prevent any communication from the start. The Bolshevik commissioners declared that this was the punishment for collaboration with the Germans during the Second World War. The young man who made the report knew nothing about such collaboration.

During his second leave, which Kurasjew spent in Caucasia at the beginning of this year, he learnt that not all the members of these tribes had been deported to Siberia. Some of them had succeeded in escaping to the mountains where they were conducting guerilla warfare against their Bolshevik oppressors.

A.B.N. Founded in Toronto

According to the "Laisvoji Lietuva", a Lithuanian paper which appears in Toronto, a branch of the A.B.N. was founded in Toronto in June by representatives of the nations oppressed by Bolshevik Russia. A Lithuanian was elected chairman who had been sent by the Lithuanian Movements of Resistance as a delegate to the meeting.

Martyrs of Faith

A short time ago, the Vatican broadcasting station gave statistics of religious martyrs in countries which have been under Bolshevism since 1945. They reveal a tragic picture of the Bolshevik persecution of religion. More than 15,000 Catholic priests, monks, nuns and adherents have sacrificed their lives for Christ.

In Western Ukraine: 5600 priests were murdered, 9 monasteries, 6 theological colleges, 100 denominational schools, 100 Catholic organizations were closed down, 1007 churches were either destroyed or used for other purposes.

In Poland: 700 priests were arrested, 1030 deported.

In Czecho-Slovakia: 500 priests lost their lives.

In Hungary: 1000 priests, monks and nuns were arrested — about 5000 adherents of the Catholic Church have been arrested and deported.

In Rumania: 710 priests have been arrested.

In Bulgaria: 120 priests have been arrested.

In Albania: 715 priests have been arrested.

In Serbia and Croatia: 1954 priests have lost their lives.

Press Conference of the A.B.N. in Brussels

Jaroslav Stetzko, the president of the Central Committee of the A.B.N. gave a conference to representatives of the press in the Ukrainian Club in Brussels at the end of July. Although at that time interest in Belgium was largely concentrated on parliamentary negotiations in connection with King Leopold, many journalists and politicians appeared at the conference, including an official of the Belgian Foreign Office, a representative of the Ministry of Justice, a delegate from the American Embassy, etc.

A report of the conference was published by K. Mulkewitsch, the editor of "The Voice of the Ukraine", a paper published in French and Flemish for Ukrainians who live in Belgium. In the course of the conference, Czech and Croatian representatives criticised American policy sharply.

The official press agency, "Belga" published a report of the conference which was reproduced in a number of Belgian papers. At the same time some Belgian papers published lengthy articles about the A.B.N.

In the Mirror of Press**Unaided Resistance**

An article in the "Basler Nachrichten" of June 30, 1950 gives details of the struggle of resistance in the Soviet Union, from which we quote:

"Many recent articles in the press have given more or less sensational reports of resistance movements in the Soviet Union. According to the United Press, the centre of resistance is in the Ukraine and its leader is a certain Stefan BANDERA. In conditions where national and social freedom is restricted, there will always be courageous champions with a devoted following.

ants in villages which have not yet ials are taught how to avoid carrying out commands and to see that it is better to take sides with the mass of the population than to be the tools of an inhuman system.

The struggle in the Ukraine and other satellite states is being fought without the participation of the outside world. People there are convinced that there is no sense in joining the anti-Communist front in the West, if this front does not take its the pilgrimages to Moscow, the dispute about



A.B.N.-Demonstration in Toronto

In the Soviet Union, a state where the most primitive freedoms are unknown, resistance has become chronic.

World War II was not the cause of anti-Bolshevist movements; it merely provided the opportunity for their organization and extension. The fact that there is still resistance activity today proves that fighting techniques have progressed since the confusion of the months immediately after the war.

The publications which appear illegally on the other side of the Iron Curtain are a reliable source of information about the underground movements. From a publication, dated 1949, we are able to form a clear picture of the aims and methods of the struggle.

Workmen are instructed how to circumvent the Stachanow system: peasants on colchoses are urged to demand more garden-land and thus bring about a perceptible improvement in the position of peasantry by decreasing the size of collective managements. Peas-

whether communists are democrats or been collectivized are urged to resist amalgamation and fight actively against forced deportation. Even minor officials are taught how to avoid carrying out commands to take sides with the masses.

Illegal literature, technically very simple, shows clearly that the movement of resistance, of which the Ukraine is the centre, makes it an aim to inform the workers by patient propaganda and to mobilize them against Bolshevism. World War III is regarded as a great chance, but not as an essential condition of success. Things must not be simplified too much and resistance understood merely as a struggle against the existing regime. According to our programme, a superstate, be it a "union" or a "federation" is not acceptable, as such a state would only lead to despotism and terrorism at home and to expansion abroad. Russia can exist as an imperium just as little as the old colonial empires."

A.B.N.-Press Conference

On August 31st in Frankfurt a Press Conference was organized by the Central Committee of A.B.N., attended by representatives of the following papers and press agencies:

1. Frankf. Mil. Post S 2 / 2. Kr. 12 K / 3. AP / 4. Agence France Presse / 5. Agence France Presse / 6. DPA. / 7. Deutsche Union Dienst / 8. Ost Probleme / 9. Frankfurter Rundschau / 10. Städtische Pressestelle / 11. Stars & Stripes / 12. Frankfurter Neue Presse / 13. Public Relations Div. HICOG / 15. Information, Kopenhagen / 16. Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung / 17. AP. / 18. Gegenwart / 19. OA-Expreß / 20. UP / 21. NY-Times / 22. Neue Zeitung / 23. Time & Life / 24. Reuter / 25. AEP / 26. Stuttgarter Zeitung / 27. UIS / 28.

Press Correspondents of the nation press in exile of the nation subjugated by Bolshevism.

The Voice of Turkestan

In reply to hypocritical propaganda in the Soviet official paper, "Prawda" which is constantly talking of "love of peace" and "humanity", the "Neue Zeitung" in its number for August 1, quotes a memorandum addressed by the National-Turkestan United Committee to the United Nations as follows:

"More than 1 500 000 Turkestanis died in the fight against Soviet Russia in the years 1918—1920, partly in action, partly of hunger. From 1952—1954, starvation and the cruel attempt to stabilize the nomadic tribes in this country where the climate demands a nomadic existence, more than 5 million lives were sacrificed. More than 500 000 well-to-do land owners and merchants were forcibly deported to Siberia where most of them lost their lives. Almost all who held office in the years 1957—1959 were accused of being "nationalists" and some 500 000 were thus liquidated. Almost as many were deported to the Ukraine, the Caucasus and Central Asia and no one has ever learned what has become of them."

ABN-Correspondence

**P. O. Box 70, Munich 33,
Germany/Bavaria**

Published by the Press Bureau of
the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations
(A.B.N.)

Responsible: K. W. Orlecky

ABN CORRESPONDENCE

ANTI-BOLSHEVIK NEWS-LETTER

Vol. 1 / Number 8

English Edition

September 1950

Korea and our National Liberation

By Stepan Bandera

The Role of the U.S.S.R. at the Outbreak of World War II

The war in Korea is only an interlude in the fight of the Great Powers for the positions they won in World War II.

As regards its final aims, World War II was an imperialist war, directed against oppressed nations and aiming at their continued decimation and the oppression of still more free peoples. The Soviet Union played an all-important part in preparing the war and at its outbreak, as it supported German imperialism and drove Germany into an aggressive war. Soviet-Russian imperialism planned to let the Western Powers and Germany exhaust each other in war and then to appear as an umpire and to conquer the whole world by extending the empire of Moscow.

This plan was destroyed when German imperialism turned against the Soviet Union in the middle of World War II. The Western Powers were spared and they emerged from the war on the same level as the Soviet Union and as its partner.

The Soviet Union as "Liberator"

But World War II is not yet over. It has only passed into the stage of a "cold war", by means of which the Soviet Union extends the position it has won, solidifies its points of attacks and concentrates its energy in order one day to open a "hot war" for world hegemony. As in World War II, Moscow needs other hands to begin and conduct the war, so that, at the end, the Soviet Union may appear before the whole world as its final "liberator". That is why Moscow now wants to utilize the colonial and halfcolonial peoples of Asia who are ready to fight for their just claim to national independence. Russian imperialism has succeeded in yoking the liberation movements of these peoples to its chariot.

The West Prepares the Way for the Soviet Union

The way for the advance of Russian imperialism has been paved unconsciously by the policy of a number of Western nations with regard to Asiatic peoples; this policy has been devoid of any but imperialist principles. Russian imperialism supports national efforts on the part of Asiatic peoples on the surface only, but in reality, communist parties in Asiatic countries destroy the substance of the national struggle and make more and more nations ripe for Moscow. The aim of Russian policy today consists in involving Western powers and, in par-

ticular the USA, in direct conflict with the peoples of Asia.

The war in Korea which has demanded direct intervention by the US army, the war which French troops have had to wage against Ho-Chi-Ming in Indo-China, the neutrality of India, Pakistan and Siam in the conflict between the U.S.S.R. and the Western Powers, those are all successful results of Russian policy. Another equally great success is the indifference of the Western Powers, and of the U.S.A. in particular to the national movements and struggle for liberation in the nations oppressed by Russia. (Continued on Page 4)

Who Defends Europe?

(Continuation of article in No. 7)

The West ought to declare its aims clearly!

Western Great Powers would commit a grave blunder if they should consider the coming World War III, say, as another opportunity of dividing the world into spheres of interest. Past practice, whereby the partners in a coalition for war agree in secret treaties about the division of the spoils in the event of victory, a practice which is not a great honour to the victors, must cease in the future.

Secret Treaties and Booty

We all know that Stalin was promised considerable advantages by Hitler in return for his benevolent neutrality in the German war on Poland. The wars between France and Germany were concerned with the possession of Alsace-Lorraine. Jalta was also concerned with the spoils of victory, only, in this case, the Western Allies gave all the booty to the Bolsheviks. The coming war, which has actually started, will be

quite different in character. There will probably be little room for secret treaties and agreements about the division of the world into spheres of interest.

The War of the Future

We are now on the eve of wars and revolutions which will alter the map of the world entirely. It would be foolish to think that the Powers of the West could win nations for the war by making promises which would deprive them of their territories and if these nations could not hope that their longing for rehabilitation and compensation for historical wrong would be fulfilled; if, for instance, Turkey were to be induced to take part in the war by promises of territorial advantages to be reaped by dividing the Russian empire up and at the expense of other nations, such a policy of war would not be justified by history. The same would be true of Poland, if it should claim western areas of Byelorussia, Lithuania or Ukraine, or if Germany should seize Czechia, and if France should take possession of any ethnographically alien countries.

The War as a Crusade

The war and the revolution which are fermenting today, and have indeed started, find their historical counterpart in the Crusades of the Middle Ages: then western knights went forth to defend the Holy Land and a holy ideal without asking how many dollars they were going to earn or whether, by means of much bloodshed, they could add to their own territories. The war which is now underway is an inexorable struggle for the existence of the entire civilized world and not for the preservation of the American way of life, or for the restoration of the status quo of 1939 or the age of Versailles. The values now at stake are divine laws and divine truth, the victory of freedom, justice and all the noble values of the human spirit over the powers of destruction, slavery and tyranny. In such an age, treaties dealing with the satisfaction of selfish interests are of no importance. In such historical times we must make a bold stand, with categorical ideas, but not with scraps of paper in the style of the Atlantic Charter which never was, and never will be respected.

Political Sovereignty and Independence for All Nations. To put it concretely, the device of the crusade of the West must read: political sovereignty and national independence for all nations in the world within their ethnic frontiers, and particularly for the nations within the U.S.S.R. If Poland were to demand Wilna or anything similar, such desire for non-Polish territory should be prohibited just as much as any claim put forward by Ukraine to non-Ukrainian areas. The war and the revolution now underway are being conducted for historical truth and justice and not for a new creation of "minorities" under foreign supremacy. It will be possible to conquer Bolshevism if the free world fights for ideas that are innate in every nation struggling for its national sovereignty, but not with hidden intentions to deceive the weaker. All nations who have been uprooted and deported by force, like the North Caucasians and the Tatars of the Crimea and others must be able to return to the land of their fathers and receive equality of status. Germans who have been expelled by force must not remain people of inferior status, no matter what crimes were committed by nazi Germany.

The Supremacy of Ideals

Truth, justice and liberty are indivisible and must hold for all. Otherwise we should never progress from the state, homo homini lupus est. All the nations of the earth must renounce

force and oppression in order to have the moral right to confront Russia, the champion of slavery. It would mean to shed the blood of millions in vain, or for the interests of new imperialists if the fight against Russia, which has put the world in iron fetters were to be waged with promises of lighter fetters, even if they should be of gold. It may be objected that the world was always like this and that it will never change. That may be, but it is an essential of the human spirit and a motive of all creative revolutions to strive for ideals. Revolutions have always brought success to humanity when they have been founded on noble ideas. That is why the ideals of the crusade of the West against godless Moscow must not be dictated by plunderers' instincts or by the desire for spheres of interest, say, to divide the world into American and non-American hemispheres. Victory over Russia and the destruction of its suicidal aspirations must not be followed by any American "World-State", for then all blood would have been shed in vain. In this conflict, nations must see clearly, they must aim at unmistakable truths and have an attractive picture of their own future, if they are to support the West whole heartedly. Otherwise they would go their own way, which might be directed not only against Bolshevism, but perhaps also against the West. In any case, they would pursue their aims and ideals unflinchingly and do all in their power to build up their world of justice, truth and international morality, in which there are neither master nations nor slave peoples, neither higher nor lower races. A world in which all are equally free, all have equal rights, regardless of their size, wealth or race.

An End to Bargaining

The period of secret treaties and diplomacy is past and must be forgotten. Nations must know why they are fighting. The habit of paying one's partner in war with presents of foreign country, must stop, once and for all. There must be no repetition of recent experience when Hitler gave Marshall Antonescu Ukrainian territory of Transnistria, or when he "guaranteed" the British empire and offered to divide the spoil with Churchill, as the price of England's neutrality during his campaign in the East, an arrangement that would have consolidated slavery for centuries. It is true that Churchill refused this offer, thus showing his stature as a statesman; but later he himself made a huge mistake when he allowed Stalin to enter Berlin and when, after the destruction of Hitler, he began to share the booty with Stalin according

Five Year Plan for Sending states to Siberia

The Soviets have worked out a Five Year Plan for the so-called "Colonisation of Siberia" which is to be finished in 1942, and which provides for the transport of 15 million people who have been accused of hostility towards the Soviet regime. This Five Year Plan is mainly concerned with non-Russian peoples. The transports are to include, for example, 3 million Ukrainians, 500 000 Byelorussians, 500 000 Caucasians, 400 000 inhabitants of Baltic states, 100 000 Tatars and other "volunteers".

These "voluntary" colonists are robbed of their homes, separated from their families and exiled to Siberia. As the transports are also sent in winter, there have already been casualties. The percentage of women and children who die on the long way and in the severe climate is very high. When they reach Siberia, those so-called colonists are divided into numerous sectors, all communication between the sectors being strictly forbidden. A considerable number of these colonists is employed in the gold mines at Kolyma. The population of this part of Siberia, which has a most severe climate, has increased by more than 2 millions since 1940, people who lead a miserable existence as slaves. In addition, there are some hundreds of "free men" who supervise and administer the area.

to ancient custom, instead making war on Moscow. Churchill did not grasp the meaning of our age.

The Future Conqueror

It is characteristic for our age that the victor of tomorrow will not be he who is superior technically or in numbers, but rather he who, in addition to his weapons, possesses a just and powerful idea to lead them in battle. Today, the oppressed nations, more than any other, are inspired by such an idea and can therefore face the future with confidence, especially as weapons are being pressed upon them by the victors of today which they will turn against old or new tyrants.

The answer, then, to our question, who defends Europe, is the great and just ideas which we have indicated above. The West must appropriate these ideas if it wishes to lead an inspired crusade against the world of tyranny behind the Iron Curtain. Europe and the West possess arms perhaps, but where are their ideas?

(To be concluded in the next number)

The Military Potential of the Peoples Oppressed by Moscow

(Extract from a Speech at Edinburgh)

The following facts were supplied by Mr. W. Nanauschwili, Staff Captain:

The following statistics cover only those peoples who were in the U.S.S.R. before September 1, 1939. A glance at official records kept by the Soviet Union will give us an idea of the numbers involved.

According to the census of 1926, there were 147 500 000 people living in the U.S.S.R., of which were:

52% — Russian
48% — non-Russian.

In 1939, the census returns were 170 467 186 people in all, of which were:

58% — Russian
42% — non-Russian.

We must be struck by the fact that, while the entire population has increased considerably, the percentage of non-Russians has decreased; this may be explained, partly by the decimation of the oppressed nations, and partly by the Soviet endeavour to disguise the real proportion of strength. Taking even these official statistics, we see that at least 42% of the recruits for the Red Army came and still come from non-Russian peoples. When the second world war broke out, the Soviet Union had 11 years of completely trained recruits who included 4 158 000 soldiers from oppressed nations; at the very beginning of the German-Russian war it was obvious that the actual percentage of non-Russian soldiers was higher than that to be expected from official records. This is a problem which must be far from pleasant for Moscow in a third war, as experience in the last has shown.

The Morale of Non-Russian Troops

In the last war all the nations oppressed by Moscow were decidedly anti-Russian, both at home and in the ranks of the Red Army. Moscow did succeed in arousing patriotism in Russian members of the army, but their efforts met with no success in the case of recruits from the oppressed nations. Indeed, the very opposite happened and these soldiers were fired with patriotism against Russia. This was why the most important military units, such as armored troops, artillery, field-police, etc.

Military Importance of Oppressed Nations

The question arises of the military importance of the oppressed nations in

any future war. If we take the average figure of three divisions for every million of the population, we find that, according to statistics for 1939, the 71 million inhabitants of the oppressed nations would yield 213 divisions. In the case of war, and according to the course of the events of war, these divisions could be collected by opponents of the Soviet Union in two stages, organized and utilized in the field. The first stage would consist of collecting and training non-Russian members of the Red Army who had been captured, while the second would consist in the use of these troops in their own countries, when they would be supported by their own people, which would reveal their actual strength.

The Experience of World War II

The second world war was rich in experience as regards the organization and use of these troops. In consequence of Hitler's negative attitude to the fight of liberation waged by the oppressed peoples, the majority of non-Russian prisoners of war were left in prison camps. Some of them were allocated to German units, others to the road-building organization of Tod and Speer; only very few were used in the formation of small, national battalions. Although there were sufficient cadres of soldiers from the nations oppressed by Russia on the German side, Hitler's policy of exploiting the East ruined the chances of developing their potential to the full.

Military Aims of the Soviet Union

The concrete strategic and political advantages which would accrue to the opponents of the Soviet Union from the use of the war potential of the oppressed nations in a future war are clear if we consider the probable Soviet war plan and its weaknesses. The Soviet Union's military aims will be as follows: the conquest and domination of Asia, Western Europe, the Dardanelles, the Persian Gulf, the Gulf of Alexandretta. With the exception of Western Europe, those are all old Russian aspirations. But even if Russia should attain all these aims, its position will not be stronger, but will inevitably reveal weak points.

But in this case, Russia would have to deploy its armies in the great space between the Atlantic and the Pacific, would have to take troops from its northern areas where there are enormous

concentration camps filled with members of the oppressed nations, strengthen the occupying forces in freshly conquered areas, protect its territory and its slender network of railways against attack from the air, overcome enormous difficulties in keeping up supplies and in transportation, etc. Russia will be compelled to make up for its weakness in technique and equipment by flinging enormous masses of men into battle, which actually suits the Moscow policy of destroying nations very well. But the stress put on infantry regiments, most of which consist of non-Russian soldiers, will at the same time greatly increase the number of deserters to the enemy, the first condition for the organization of troops belonging to the oppressed nations.

Geographical Factors

As regards the possibilities of using such troops, we should like to refer to the triangle Odessa-Astrachan-Tula, where Russia's vital interests are concentrated. In a future war, this area would be an important link between the various Soviet war theatres; it is decisive for the control of the basin of the Black Sea, the Middle East and Central Asia, as well as for the possession of the Soviet Union's store of oil, minerals and grain: here, too, would be the meeting-place of the front-lines of Ukrainians, Caucasians, Turkestani and the inhabitants of Idel-Ural. If this area were once drawn into the maelstrom of war, the troops of all oppressed nations would appear in a flash and make it difficult for Russia to hold her line against Central Asia and the Middle East.

Soviet Propaganda

Soviet propaganda operates with lies about the alleged advantages of the Communist system and with the falsehood of "national liberation". These weapons ought to be used against Russia and this could be done most successfully by the oppressed nations. As long as Moscow preaches the national liberation of colonial peoples, but oppresses multitudes of foreign peoples within its own confines, Russia is in great danger. No adequate estimate can be given of the military value of Caucasian, Ukrainian, Turkestanian, Idel-Uralian and other divisions when they fight on their own soil for their own national liberation and with the support of their own people.

Korea and our National Liberation

(Continued from Page 1)

Half a century ago Russia occupied Korea, with the notion of subjugating it; present events in Korea are merely a continuation of the old plan.

The war in Korea, a fresh stage in the continual advance of Russian imperialism, once more makes us oppressed nations examine the strategy and tactics of our fight for freedom, to find out if this fight could not be exploited otherwise than in the interests of our nations themselves.

New Methods but False Aims

When the U.S.A. intervened in the war in Korea and sent troops there, a new stage in the relation between the Soviet Union and her former allies began. This is true, not only for the methods, but also for the aims of the West's anti-bolshevist policy. These aims remained false as before, being, to divide the world into spheres of interest and to stabilize relations and cooperation with the Soviet Union. This means that the West continues to take no interest in the nations oppressed by Moscow and that it intends to accept as a necessity the existence of an imperialist and Bolshevist domination on the part of Moscow.

The Western Powers only want to preach defence against the yoke of Bolshevism to peoples whose freedom and independence are worth being defended according to Western opinion. For the rest, the West seems willing to accept and maintain the present limit between spheres of interest, although this limit, often, as in Korea, cuts clean through the living organism of one and the same nation.

The Third Power

The political position in the world today is conditioned, not only by the Bolshevist camp on one side and the camp of Western powers on the other. The liberation movements of oppressed nations throughout the world who fight for independence and sovereignty as states, are already a third power, which will increase in importance as time goes on. At present, many nations are in a state of spiritual ferment, in which the national idea takes the foremost place; they are beginning to demand that the world of the future should be based on the principle of nationality. The revolutionary fight for freedom that is being waged by the nations of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (A.B.N.) is being carried out by these peoples themselves, and without help from the West. The Anti-Bolshevik front of our nations is the third power, distinct in aims, qualities and fighting methods

from the two powers who are now confronting each other on the stage of the world.

Up till now, Western policy has ignored our national fight for liberation and its aims which, as is well known, are the destruction of Bolshevism in every form and the restoration of independent states among all oppressed nations.

Unwise Western Policy

The Bolsheviks, on the other hand, certainly do not wish either stabilisation or peace. They have no intention of slowing down the progress of their expansionism.

A short breathing-space might ensue, if Moscow wishes to gain time and allow the Western World to disarm again. Then there will be a renewal of Moscow's old methods of aggression, with the difference that Soviet positions of attack will have improved, while those of their opponents will have deteriorated.

To stabilize the present position and reach an understanding with Moscow is a foolish policy. It means reconciliation with Bolshevism at the cost of all these peoples who have already fallen a victim to it. This policy is not only damaging for our peoples, it is just as damaging for the defence of the rest of the world against Russian imperialism and for the Western Powers themselves. Although we must recognize the new methods pursued by the West — their military resistance against Soviet Russian aggression — as positive, we are nevertheless forced, to state that the aims of Western policy are no better than they ever were. We can only hope that in consequence of the influence of the revolutionary war of liberation being waged by the oppressed peoples and of a possible outbreak of conflicts in different regions of the world, the aims of Western policy will be changed accordingly, in the same way their methods have already been altered.

The only possible solution

Antibolshevist action and even military campaigns by the West, as long as they do not aim at the complete destruction of Russian imperialism, will not have the significance for world politics and world peace that is enjoyed by the national struggle for liberation being waged by the oppressed nations.

As the cleft between the Soviet Union and the West widens, the latter will approach the standpoint of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations and will more readily adopt A.B.N. principles.

We who have always stood in the van of active resistance against Russian imperialism and Communism will not have to seek common ground with a general anti-bolshevist movement, as the West will have to do. As long as Western Powers do not proclaim the complete annihilation of Bolshevism and Russian imperialism and the restoration of the independent states of all oppressed peoples on the ruins of the Moscow dungeon of nations, there is no way of coordinating our fight for freedom with its policy and its conflicts.

And this coordination can only take place when other Powers treat us as their allies, i. e. when they take the aims of our struggle into consideration and therefore assume the duty of supporting our front.

By their long struggle against Russian imperialism, and communism, our peoples have contributed not a little to the defence of the entire world. Every drop of our blood shed in the fight against Bolshevism, however, will have lasting meaning only if it falls on the soil of our native countries.

All our efforts abroad, whether in the political or the military field must be directed towards supporting the revolutionary fight for freedom at home from all continents and by every possible means.

New Victims

Among the soldiers in American units who have fallen in Korea, there are also, according to a report from the American Department of War, soldiers bearing Ukrainian names. This fact is explained by the "Ukraine Czas", a Ukrainian paper published in Paris, which says that these Ukrainian soldiers are, it is true, members of the American army, but are at the same time, soldiers of the Ukraine. The paper also states that more than 100 000 Ukrainians fought in World War II in the ranks of the American Army for peace, freedom and justice throughout the world, having also fought in their own country. There were 35 000 Ukrainians in the Canadian army. In addition, some 20 000 Ukrainians fought as Insurgents (U.P.A.) in the Allied Cause, and had therefore contributed to victory.

Collectivisation in Ukraine

According to a report broadcast by the Kiev station, most of the area round Kiev has been collectivised. 605 000 hectares form 939 collective farms. A peasant working for a collective farm gets 8 pounds of grain for his day's work. Peasants who refused to join a collective farm voluntarily, were deported to camps for forced labour.

The World at the Cross-Roads

By Dr. Stjepan BUC

It is one of the most fatal errors of the present to accept the lie that we are living in an economic and not in a political age, a lie that is propagated either deliberately or unconsciously. False conclusions have been drawn from this false premises and these have finally turned the world "upside down". When they awoke from their lethargic sleep, people had to realize the great danger they had plunged into without thinking.

The facts are, however, so clear that even the blind must see them.

Communism itself is the best proof that the present is a political and not an economic age. While it is preparing to conquer the whole world and concentrating on its last blow, Communism is treating what it openly calls the "degenerate bourgeoisie" with all kinds of opiates, till the time comes for liquidating it. One of these opiates is the lie about our "economic age".

Marxist Theories Monopolized by the Kremlin

"All theory, dear friend, is grey ... facts are created by the fist", Uljanow-Lenin said to me in Zürich, early in 1917, when I was discussing with him

From the Spanish Press

In its number of July 2, 1950, "EL MUNDO", a leading Spanish weekly published a long, illustrated report on the Ukrainian Insurgent Army. The author shares the view of the A.B.N. that some of the broadcasts of the "Voice of America" can be received by stations oppressed by Moscow as a direct provocation. In its number of August 12, 1950, "PUEBLO", the leading Madrid daily, published an article headed "Five Generals Who Did Not CAPITULATE" in the fight for freedom in Ukraine, Hungary and Croatia. The writer emphasizes the stiff resistance put up in Ukraine and the cooperation between liberation movements in Eastern Europe. He states among other facts, that "General Taras CZUPRYNKA is today one of the most popular men in Ukraine, with the halo of a hero". Stress is also laid on the great services rendered by Stephan BANDERA, who at the moment, is in Western Europe for the purpose of informing the Western World about the fight for freedom on the other side of the Iron Curtain. This fight, it is reported, is being waged under the leadership of CZUPRYNKA, BANDERA, BOBAN, DRINJANIN and FARKAS, who will never capitulate.

in the "Centre for Social Literature" my objection that there was little prospect of introducing socialism into Russia then, if we observed the logic and dialectics of Marx. There is, indeed, no European Marxist system today, at least, not in the ranks of Communism. Moscow has annexed and, as it were, monopolized the theories of Marx. They are interpreted and applied today by the Eurasian Byzantine in the Kremlin, in accordance with his own peculiar racial, national and philosophical interests; being a thoroughly political person, he has been able to forge a first-rate political weapon out of these theories which has stood him in excellent stead. In the West, on the other hand, decisive factors prove that Western Powers are incapable of recognizing these facts and adapting their conduct to suit them. The world that is still free is in great danger of being helplessly exposed to the aggressor. Communism has succeeded not only in leading the world spiritually astray but has also prevented it from attaining a political, and therefore a military strength in keeping with the times.

The National Idea

This failure to grasp realities can be seen clearly in connection with another problem, namely, the importance of the national idea, a problem that contains a decisive political factor. That is why Communism has given itself much trouble to combat the national idea in all its manifestations and with all possible weapons. It attempts to lump nationalism with fascism, Hitlerism, imperialism and militarism, in order to compromise and destroy the fatal weapon which the West could use against it. The naive observer who believes every word of Communist propaganda as gospel, might possibly conclude that in a Communist regime there is room neither for national oppression nor imperialist tendencies. But it is sufficient to glance at the two definitely communist states in the world today, Russia and "Jugoslavia", to see that both are also the most cruel oppressors of other peoples. And we notice something still more characteristic, — in spite of a uniform ideology, the differences and the conflict that have broken out between "Great Moscow" and Belgrade's "Small Moscow" are exclusively political.

The Effects of World War I

The greatest, the most important reality of the present, therefore is the national right of people to self-determin-

ation, i. e. a purely political factor, of prime importance in the East and Southeast of Europe (but also in Asia, and everywhere). In World War I, the Western Powers succeeded with the help of this very idea in bringing about the collapse of the empire of Austria-Hungary, whose peoples were promised freedom and self-determination by Wilson's 14 points. That was, indeed, the "atom bomb" of that time, whose power exceeded that of our present "hydrogen bomb". But its effect was limited to destruction, and, as America withdrew from Europe after the war, the hopes of small nations were deceived. Where there had been one conglomerate of nations, several artificial formations were founded on the ruins of the Habsburg empire, states like "Czechoslovakia" and "Jugoslavia" that could not possibly exist, seeing that they were founded on the oppression of peoples, as their names show. And the numerous nations living within the Russian empire, who had fought for and won their freedom for a short time after World War I, were again handed over to be dominated by one people. Thus a state of evil was established that was worse than anything that had preceded it.

The Choice Today

Today the world is at the cross-roads and must choose between freedom or death. And there is no deus ex machina to take the situation in hand. Salvation lies in the hands of Western statesmen alone. They must realize that the great problems of the present are political and that Communism attempts to disguise this fact, as it touches its weak spot.

Communism can be dealt its death-blow by political weapons only

Military and technical procedures can only be pressed into service as a support. The oppressed peoples must be supported in their fight for freedom, all the more because their desire for freedom is invincible. If responsible agencies in the West grasp this and help oppressed nations to regain their right of self-determination and erect their own national states, then a democratic system would be realized, and solemn promises — Wilson's 14 points in 1917 and the Atlantic Charter in 1940 — would be kept. In addition, Western statesmen would thereby deal a fatal blow to the enemy of mankind, by causing the volcano on which this enemy sits, to erupt and swallow it up. The world has not much time left for decision.

Byelorussia's fight for an independent State

By Dr. Stanislau Stankievic / Extract from Speech in Edinburgh

... In spite of our present name, "Byelorussians", our people, has nothing in common with the Russian people. On the contrary, our people is quite separate, a people which possess its own language, its national culture, and its own history. The Byelorussian people from the beginning of its history possessed its own independent state: till the XIIIth century in the form of several separate princedoms, and since the XIIIth c. in the form of the Great Lithuanian Princedom, which was actually the Byelorussian national state. Only at the end of the XVIIIth c. did this state become a victim of Russian imperialism.

From that time, the systematic endeavour of Russia to assimilate the Byelorussian people completely begins. Russian imperialism even uses such means of slavery and persecution as forbidding the public use of the Byelorussian language, as official prohibition of the printing of Byelorussian books and newspapers etc.

The freedom-loving Byelorussian people never accepted this slavery, but has always fought fearlessly against it. For example, during the rule of the Czar Nicolaus I (the second quarter of the XIXth c.), according to Russian statistics, 605 local insurrections were registered as taking place in Byelorussia. In spite of the terrible terrorism, this struggle in one or another form did not stop. When under the pressure of all the people under Russian slavery the Russian empire had fallen into ruin in 1917, the Byelorussian people renewed its political independence. On March 25th, 1918, the Council of the Byelorussian Republic which was the powerful representation of the whole people, proclaimed Byelorussia a Free Independent Democratic Republic.

The Byelorussian people, having no support from the Western Powers, soon became a victim of Russian imperialism again, this time in its red communist form. The terrible persecutions of the Byelorussian people destroying its national, cultural, and religious treasures began again. The physical devastations of the Byelorussian people were now colossal. Even according to Soviet statistics, by 1941 about 2 million Byelorussians were killed, imprisoned or deported to prison camps in far Eastern and Northern districts of Siberia.

The Byelorussian people, although exhausted from the last world war, has answered communist persecutions with a great struggle. On the territory of all Byelorussia a great guerilla fight broke out, and the Soviets, in spite of great attempts, are not able to restrain it. Two chief causes are favourable for the great activity of the Byelorussians in their fight against the Russian occu-

pants: firstly, there are the natural peculiarities of the Byelorussian country. This country is covered with the large forests which give good shelter for the insurgents and prevents them from being liquidated by the Soviets. Secondly, — and this is most important — the Byelorussian people is really heroic. It took up arms many times during the long period of occupation — first against Czarist Russia, and later against Communists — and therefore it has been hardened in the struggle and become brave, decisive, and fearless. The best proof of that may be the fact that during Hitler's occupation of Byelorussia was fought the greatest guerilla war in all the countries of East Europe was fought there, which, as the Soviets even confess, contributed greatly to the rout of the German army in the East. Hundreds and thousands of Byelorussians fought fearlessly against Hitler. They did not fight, however, for Stalin's victory, but only for the liberation of their native country. Stalin has been forced to admit that himself. He said in his speech to the officers of the Red Army on May 24, 1945 that in the extremely difficult war against the Germans the only people among the 50 peoples of the Soviet Union who remained always faithful to the Soviet government, was the Russian people.

Red "Missionaries" in Asia

Some time ago the "Iswestija", the official Moscow paper, published an article by the Soviet poet Mirso Tursunade, describing his journey through countries in the East. He wrote: "Religious conflict continues in India." "In Bengal 5 million people died of hunger and the government of India is constantly buying new arms, instead of helping the starving population."

For years Moscow has been sending its "missionaries" to countries in the East, and when they return to the Soviet Union, they are supposed to convince the peoples oppressed by Moscow that there are peoples who are still more oppressed. One of these missionaries published in the Soviet paper, "Prawda Wostoka" ("The Truth of the East") an article entitled "A Journey to India" in which he writes: "There is more misery in India than anywhere."

When these Soviet henchmen come to India, they tell how happy the people are in the neighbouring Soviet Turkestan. But, they forget to add that almost 4 million people, at that time 20% of the entire population of Turkestan, perished during the famine that was

We know very well that several partisan units are active in Byelorussia today, among which the strongest is the unit known under the name "The Black Cat". Much was written about this unit which reckons over 50,000 insurgents and is led by General Vitushka, well known not only among Byelorussians but also among other peoples. The exact number of insurgents who are now operating in Byelorussia cannot be fixed even by the insurgents themselves. It is only known that one part of them is operating in the forests and acts systematically against the Bolsheviks. But the majority of them normally work at collective farms, factories and offices, and only in case of necessity are they secretly called together in order to fulfil the various tasks which are given them.

Why does the Byelorussian people fight? The answer is clear. He fights against the Russian-Communist occupant who brings him national and physical death. This struggle, however, has not only a negative but also a positive side. The Byelorussian people fights for the right to be the manager of its own fate in its own country. It fights for the renewal of its independent democratic state which, as was already mentioned, was proclaimed on March 25, 1918. For this reason, all the insurgent movements is coordinated and subordinated to one management — to the Byelorussian National Centre, the national-political organization well-known long ago, and to the agency of the Government of the Byelorussian Democratic Republic.

artificially organized by the Bolsheviks in the years 1932—1933. They forget, further, to say that during the collectivisation of farms in Turkestan, which was carried out by force, all prosperous Turkestan peasants were stamped as "kulaks", plundered and exiled, that the educated classes of Turkestan were destroyed under the pretext of the "struggle against traitors of the country", and that in 1936—38 the Purge of bourgeois nationalists in the country cost Turkestan its best schoolmen, economists, scholars and artists, and that this purge was continued after World War II as a "fight against cosmopolitanism" and that our people today is poor and radically plundered.

How fanatically Turkestanis fight for their freedom and independence is obvious from the fact that the Bolsheviks took 6 years to stamp out our movement of liberation, "Basmatschestwo" and to force insurgents to lay down their arms. As a measure against the resistance put up by our country, our united Turkestan was divided by the Kremlin into 5 Soviet republics, which were declared to be "independent" states.

A. Akram

The Writing on the wall

By Alex Wilson Smith

The recent failure of the English Student delegates, along with their fellow delegates from Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Denmark, and South Africa, to make any real impression at the Student Congress in Prague serves to underline the total lack of understanding which prevails amongst Western peoples towards the cynical, anti-social, anti-democratic and anti-Christian methods so fanatically adopted by Communists whatever their race or origin. Controlled by, and acting on orders from their rulers in Moscow, the Czech Communist Students gave a demonstration of Stalinolatry such as could hardly be equalled in a black magic circle ceremony of adulation to the Goat, or devil, god and symbol. The young English delegation's leader courageously denounced the exclusion of the Yugoslavian delegates from the Congress as typical Communist hypocritical "democratic" methods.

It is evident that Communism is in itself a direct manifestation of the evil powers festering in the world, holding over millions an evil power such as no drug could possibly produce. In the territory of Russia proper and in the subjugated countries of Ukraine, unhappy Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Eastern Germany and others, this power is held by pure terror alone — Secret Police or N.K.V.D., being the chief agent of Bolshevick Imperialistic rule — but owing to the complete isolation of the lands behind the front-lines of Germany and China, this "paradise" of the working classes is not fully appreciated by Western countries. The monotonous bleatings from Moscow radio (which the masses of the Soviet people seldom listen to as they have long since reached saturation point) protest that this lack of appreciation of Russia by the West is motivated purely by jealousy of the Russian workers' "paradise". Moscow propaganda ceaselessly calls upon the workers of the West to join them in making the Utopia in Russia available to all the masses throughout the world.

But the time has arrived for all free and freedom-loving peoples in the world to prepare for the great day when Communism will be at last met squarely with overwhelming strength and smashed out of existence, thus liberating the peoples of the Soviet Union, the subjugated countries from the Bolshevick yoke. Already the free world is being helped by the valiant fight of Christian democratic elements behind the Iron Curtain who are prepared to give their all in the fight for independence and freedom. There is no other way. Those who have suffered already under the terror, because they wanted only to live their own lives and bring up their children to be decent,

educated and peace-loving Christians, cry out to the free world for succor to their families and peoples still struggling to survive Russian domination.

The favourite Moscow Communist parrot cries imitating the inane utterance of the arch-parrot Lenin that "Religion is the opium of the people" serve to emphasise that the Communists realise full well that religion and religious principles are the fundamental essentials of a democratic and civilised community where, and where only, real Peace and Harmony can exist. To World Communism peace and harmony are anathema and Moscow's determina-

tion to conquer the world and all its riches in order to create a Communist society which would destroy the freedoms, culture and ways of life which we have struggled for centuries to uphold, is still being pursued with relentless ferocity and fanaticism.

It is possible that unknown powers are coming into play answering the tragic prayers of suffering millions in the East, because we in the West are at long last preparing for the struggle which Russian Imperialistic Communism has forced upon us and we have seen the light.

We in the United Kingdom and Commonwealth will not fail the free world but will with our allies, lead it to victory as we have done against other tyrants of the Stalinistic breed at many critical times in world history.

Strategy in the Third World War

By General Hinko Alabanda

The world has probably recognized by now that Communism and Democracy cannot exist side by side in this world. Either the entire globe will be enslaved by Communism, without any prospect of liberation in the near future; or, if that is to be avoided and all that is worthy of man is to be saved, the free world must make a great common effort to destroy Communism at its root, i. e. Russian Bolshevism, and for good, in order to establish a worthy way of life on the basis of national and individual freedom.

The struggle against Communism and Bolshevism, however, cannot be waged according to current military rules, or on the model supplied by previous experience in wars. War must be conducted against Bolshevism in a totalitarian spirit and on all fronts — against Soviet military units, but also against the guerillas in the background, and all open and disguised fifth columns which are responsible for the destruction of morale and for acts of sabotage and are thus a great danger in the conduct of war against Bolshevism. Neglect of this factor by the West is at present being paid for by the blood of American soldiers in Korea. And the world must be convinced that this war is but a prologue to the Third World war. The great battle has already started and must be fought to a finish, if humanity is to be saved and enslaved peoples liberated from imperialism, Bolshevism and Communism.

The Atom Bomb

Much has been said and written about the atom bomb in connection with the Third World War. If it is to be used, then surely not against the peoples who are living in Russia enslaved and oppressed by Moscow. These nations ex-

pect support and liberation from the West, above all from the U.S.A., but not destruction.

Lessons from Hitler's Campaign

We know today that the main reason for Hitler's defeat in the East was that he did not recognize or appreciate the potential of these oppressed peoples and their struggle for freedom and that he denied them support. If this fatal error is to be avoided, all their underground movements for liberation must be energetically supported today with all possible means and their armies must be recognized as regular fighting forces in accordance with the Hague Convention.

Help for Underground Movements

Above all, these movements of resistance must be supported by the allocation of arms, equipment, medical supplies etc. If Russia has been doing the same for years with its fifth columns, openly and before the world, why should the Western Powers not follow suit, seeing that the freedom of the world and of their own countries is at stake.

The general staffs of the Western Powers should contact military experts in these oppressed nations as soon as possible, in order to organize national armies of emigrés as units which could train deserters and prisoners of war in the future struggle. If these formations of exiles were ready for action when war breaks out, they would more than repay all the costs of their organization. The next world war will not be decided by the atom bomb, but above all by the spirit and enthusiasm of soldiers under arms who are ready to fight and to die for their own freedom.

Press Conference in Frankfurt

On August 31 there was a press conference of the A.B.N. in the Vereinssaal of the Börsenkeller which was attended by representatives of leading Western press agencies and newspapers, more than 28 being present.

Leading representatives of the national delegations in the A.B.N. reported on the military and economic problems of their peoples and on the aims of the common front of resistance of the oppressed nations represented in the A.B.N. In addition to Yaroslav Stetzko, the president of the Central Committee of the A.B.N. the following representatives of oppressed nations were also present: General Ferenc FARKAS (Hungary), General John GEORGE (Rumania), General Hinko ALABANDA (Croatia), Prince NAKASCHIDZE (Georgia), Dr. D. BALKANSKI (Bulgaria), S. POVILAVICIUS (Lithuania), Dr. W. PEKELSKY (Czechia), Ing. GLASKOW (Cossackia), M. ISMAIL (Azerbaijan), N. BATU (Idel-Ural), Prof. K. KONONENKO (Ukraine).

The press conference in Frankfurt was a great success and was favourably received.

Mr. Don Doane of the Associated Press wrote the following article under the heading: "WEST URGED TO BACK EAST UNDERGROUND" (Stars and Stripes, Sept. 7, 1950).

Anti-Communist refugee leaders have urged the Western Powers to set up a "second front" behind the Iron Curtain by supporting the fight of Communist-ruled nations for national independence.

Without the aid of these subjugated peoples, they warned, the West can never win the third world war which they consider inevitable.

These views were expressed at a press conference conducted by Yaroslav Stetzko, a Ukrainian who heads an anti-Communist association including 22 national groups — some of them ethnic groups within the Soviet

Union and other nations which have fallen under Communist domination.

All these 22 groups demand national independence and freedom from Soviet rule. Most of them claim to have partisan armies fighting underground behind the Iron Curtain.

Cooperation Stressed

"The Western world must cooperate with these underground liberation movements and work for the creation of a second front behind the Iron Curtain" Stetzko said.

He expressed doubts whether underground groups alone could ever throw off the Kremlin's yoke.

But with their aid, he predicted the "coming war" could be localized and shortened.

To obtain their support, he said, the West must abandon its conception of the Soviet Union as a unified nation, and promise national independence to each ethnic group now in the Soviet orbit.

The bloc's leader suggested that the West should not only support partisan groups with arms, money and propaganda, but establish close liaison between them and the Western military general staffs.

Stetzko was flanked by 11 other leaders of the bloc at the conference . . .

Gen. Ferenc Farkas von Kisbarnak, president of the Hungarian Freedom Movement, said more than 100,000 armed men are still fighting the U.S. S.R. behind the Iron Curtain, and many more can be recruited.

The U.P., D.P.A., Neue Zeitung of 1. 9. 50, the Frankfurter Neue Presse and Frankfurter Rundschau of 2. 9. 50, Buenos Aires Herald of 1. 9. 50, Freie Presse, Stuttgarter Zeitung of 1. 9. 50, etc. brought detailed reports of the Conference.

the support of the Soviet Union, the lot of the citizens of these countries has improved enormously. Poland and Czechoslovakia, it seems, are building a huge electric plant together, economic development is strictly according to plan and public income is steadily increasing.

Why, then, does the number of refugees from these countries continue to increase and why is it the most ardent desire of citizens there to be banished from this "paradise on earth"?

Schools Only for the Children of Capitalists?

In its number of September 2, "Pionerskaja Prawda", the organ of Bolshe-

vist youth writes that, while there are no fewer than 120,000 schools in the Soviet Union, capitalist countries provide no schools for the children of working people. It is alleged that only the children of capitalists receive education there.

The organ of Soviet youth seems to believe that the "capitalist" West has taken an example from the practice of "People's Democracies", where children of parents who are not acceptable to the tyrannical Communist regime are decried as "national pests" and excluded from all regular education.

McArthur Intended to Attack the Soviet Union

In the "Novoja Wremja" (No. 35, 1950) it is alleged that McArthur has for five years been training an army in Japan for the purpose of attacking the Soviet Union.

Why then did poor General McArthur not succeed in immediately crushing the attack on Korea with the help of this great army?

Who Manufactures Instruments of Torture?

In an article published in its number of September 2, the Moscow paper, "Iswestija" describes how troops Korea had found instruments of torture there, after they had "liberated" Southern which had been manufactured in America.

The Soviet paper forgot to add that doves of peace are the only article manufactured in the Soviet Union!

Exemplary Childrens' Homes

In No. 105 (198), the "Kolhospne Selo" published a letter from a woman worker on a collective farm in the village of Krasnosilky, from which we quote: "Forty women-workers on the collective farm, including myself, were unable to work in the fields in the first days, because there was nobody with whom we could leave our babies. At last a childrens' home was organized for forty children from 7 months to 7 years and one person to look after them. There is a great deal of screaming in the house. The matron herself screams and makes the children worse."

It is true that we have no such childrens' homes in the "capitalist" West.

Comments in the Soviet Press

"Free" Art in a "Free" Country

In their numbers of August 26, "Prawda" and "Iswestija", the official papers of Moscow, publish leading articles urging Soviet playwrights to write dramas about Stalin, Lenin and the "War for the Fatherland" and also on Anglo-American "war-mongers". At the same time, Soviet writers and artists are clearly told what subjects they have to treat in their works.

There is no doubt about the "freedom" of art in the Soviet Union.

"A Paradise on Earth"

In its number of August 30, "Iswestija" extols the progress being made in all "People's Democracies". Thanks to

ABN-Correspondence

P. O. Box 70, Munich 33,
Germany/Bavaria

Published by the Press Bureau of
the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations
(A.B.N.)

Responsible: K. W. Orlecky

ABN CORRESPONDENCE

ANTI-BOLSHEVIK NEWS-LETTER

Vol. 1 / Number 9

English Edition

October 1950



The Heroic Death of Taras Czuprynka

A Shining Milestone on the Path of National Liberation

We have just received the tragic news that Lt. General Taras Czuprynka, commander-in-chief of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (U.P.A.) and leader of the Ukrainian Liberation movement, has fallen as a hero on the soil of his oppressed native country. He was killed in an action with M.V.D. troops who had located and attacked his headquarters.

This short announcement adds the name of one martyr more to the glorious record of those who have died for the freedom of Ukraine — Petlura, Konovaletz, Lypkiwskyj and Scheptytzkyj. It is a blow not only to the Ukrainian people, but to all those behind the Iron Curtain who are bound together with Ukraine in a common fate, a common fight for freedom. Above all, the resistance troops of the nations in the Anti-bolshevist Bloc of Nations, who are proud to have had the honour of fighting side by side with his fellow-countrymen in the front founded by Czuprynka, mourn his loss. That is why all our national flags are lowered at the grave of this hero of Ukrainian fight for freedom, as a token of our great admiration and gratitude. General Czuprynka fell not only for his native Ukraine. His heroic death concerns all of us. In order that his death may not be in vain, we feel bound to swear that now, more than ever, we shall not yield until the crusade for national freedom and independence has reached a victorious conclusion.

It may be that western opinion may think it sufficient merely to note the date of this flaming danger signal on our dark horizon and then to proceed with the order of the day. Compromising with the world's enemy in the Kremlin and preserving "peace" at the cost of our people's life and freedom are still items on this order of the day. A "peace" which permits insurgent armies to wage a desperate fight for freedom and to let heroes like Taras Czuprynka be shot down by the agents of tyranny because they stand up for the right of their compatriots to life and freedom, is a disgrace to our civilized world.

The West may find an excuse for its indifference. It probably lacks the proper perspective to be able

to see this event in its right proportions and to grasp its significance. Only those who have lived behind the Iron Curtain and have had personal experience of the Bolshevik regime can realize what it means to organize resistance in a country enslaved by Soviet Russia, to form an army of insurgents, to defy and attack tyrants for years. They alone can imagine what it is for a responsible leader to command a national revolution on the spot, under the nose of Bolshevik bloodhounds and to look death hourly in the face every day for years. If public opinion in the West is otherwise indifferent to the heroic death of this fearless champion of the Ukrainian Liberation revolution, it should at least be warned by it. The same bells that toll in the hearts of all oppressed nations for the death of General Czuprynka are ringing the alarm for a fresh attack and the West would do well to take note of the signal.

General Taras Czuprynka's life is a record of patriotism, duty and conflict. He was born in 1907, his civilian name being Roman Shuhewytsch. Immediately after graduating from the Technical College, he became a leading member of the Ukrainian Military Organization (U.W.O.), to which he had already belonged as a student. In 1929 he took over the military department of the organization of Ukrainian nationalists (O.U.N.). In the years 1938—39 he played an active part in organizing the military association, "Ukrainian Carpathian-Sitsch". In 1943 he was elected chief of the staff of the O.U.N. and then commander-in-chief of the Ukrainian Insurgents Army (U.P.A.). In November of the same year, the Anti-bolshevist Bloc of Nations (A.B.N.), uniting the revolutionary movements of the peoples oppressed by Moscow, was founded at his suggestion. In July 1944 he was elected President of the secretariat of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (U.H.W.R.) and general secretary for military affairs in this, the supreme revolutionary organization in Ukraine. He held the Golden Cross and the Golden Military Cross (First Class).

May the memory of General Taras Czuprynka live for ever! His heroic death is a significant milestone on the path of national revolution in Ukraine and other oppressed countries.

Who Defends Europe?

(Conclusion of Article in No. 9)

Weapons alone are not sufficient

Europe would need neither weapons nor men for her defence. What the continent lacks today are **ideas** to inspire her defence and arouse her **fighting spirit**.

If France, in spite of glorious military traditions, — the Maginot line and the most modern weapons, — could be beaten within a few weeks in World War II, it was not as a result of inadequate arms, but because there was no idea to fight for. France today is not even in a position to take over deliveries of armaments from America because ships cannot always be unloaded in the ports, which is a danger-symptom for the spirit of Europe as a whole.

Leading circles, not only in France, are being deceived by the tricks of Communism and by other disintegrating theories. What use will it be, then, for America to send weapons for hundreds of divisions to Europe? These weapons may possibly be seized by Communists and, on orders from Moscow, used in civil war to fight against compatriots. That is why we should not ask only where steel helmets are to be found for European divisions, but above all where the inspired and fanatic soldiers are, who will wear these helmets.

For whom has Joliot-Curie conducted his great researches on the atom bomb, for France or for the Soviet Union? And about whom was Harry Hopkins more enthusiastic, about Roosevelt or Stalin? Did Dr. Claus Fuchs really serve Moscow for money or because of his communist convictions? Such facts reveal the military impotence of Western Europe. Even de Gaulle and the Catholic Bidault could sit at the same table with Thorez, a traitor and a deserter. Eisenhower, who was commander-in-chief of the Western forces against Nazi tyranny, writes in his "Crusade in Europe" about Stalin, the greatest tyrant and blasphemer against God who has ever lived: "I mentioned that I should like to have his photo from him personally . . . After a few days I received a whole film in Berlin and a photo of the Generalissimo with "a warm-hearted dedication". Is this the prototype of the chivalrous, freedom-loving West, of Cromwell, Washington and Lincoln, men who fought ceaselessly against tyranny?

Neither the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (U.P.A.), the Bulgarian Legionaries nor the Serbian Chetnici have ever received a single rifle from the United States; yet they won their arms from their enemies, and have not yielded because their spirit is uncowed. This spirit has not been poisoned by disintegrating ideas of hedonism or materialism and it knows nothing of Sartre's philosophy. Western politicians should

not be so scornful because we have no technical equipment; they should care more about getting the spiritual weapons, the ideas which they lack. If they had those, armored divisions and masses of planes would even now be ready to defend their territory. But the battlesong of these divisions should not be, say, Lilly Marleen"; they should take an example from the Crusaders, from Richard the Lionhearted, soldiers who went to battle without any thought of themselves but in order to liberate the Holy Land. If the Western world continues to pursue egoistic and greedy aims, it will fail in its fight against Bolshevism, and the West will be condemned to lie in ruins.

Who is going to provide Europe's army?

Churchill is mistaken if he thinks that the key to victory over Bolshevism and the salvation of Europe is to be found only in the creation of a German army. Not that we are opposed to Germany taking a share in the defence of Europe. But we do not believe that a German army would be more than a link in the entire system of defence. In order to conquer Bolshevism, the whole world would have to rise, and, in the first place, try to win the nations oppressed by that regime, for the fight against it. The importance of the ideals of national freedom and independence should not be under-estimated, as they alone are able to inspire masses to take up arms against tyranny. As far as Germany is concerned, it would certainly be better to have a German army ready on this side, instead of allowing Germans to be recruited for a bolshevist army. For the German is not at all suited by nature to fight as a partisan.

But the problem of the defence of Europe and the world lies far deeper than the question of how many divisions a people has. That is why Stalin, too, was mistaken when he asked Roosevelt how many divisions the Pope could put in the field. What the Western world lacks today are the symbolic, but all the more powerful divisions of the spirit which Rome could mobilize in the Catholic world, Constantinople, Kiev and Sofia in the Orthodox World, Mekka in the Mohammedan world and the Shinto faith among its adherents, all of them not only on this, but particularly on the other side of the Iron Curtain.

After Spain, Switzerland has the strongest army in Western Europe today. But Switzerland is concerned mostly about its neutrality, for there are still people in Europe who have not yet grasped that there can be no neutrality in the storm that has burst over us. That is why, for instance, the West should be grateful that Spanish divisions are behind Gibraltar today, no matter what her attitude to his regime

is. Although we are against everyone form of the dictatorship we find it paradox, Spain, which could be an important link in the defence of Europe, as a hostile power and to consider as partners the Soviet Union and Tito's Yugoslavia, where more than 15 millions are in concentration camps.

Where is the Key to Victory?

Victory over Bolshevism cannot be guaranteed by atom bombs, aeroplanes and improvised divisions. The key to victory lies in winning the nations oppressed by Bolshevism for the Western cause. They alone might form the decisive third power in the world war which is already in progress. Western states should coordinate their struggle with the underground movements and the insurgent armies of these nations and set up common aims, if they would be sure of vanquishing Bolshevism which threatens the whole world. If they do not mobilize the revolutionary forces of the nations oppressed by Bolshevism and use them as a second front, it is hard to see how the West can win.

Communism has long set up such a "second front" against the West in France, Italy, Greece and other countries, in order to synchronize civil war with the invasion of the red army, when it comes. If the west does not succeed in winning these enormous masses behind the Iron Curtain, if it does not launch powerful, political ideas, there can hardly be a victory over Bolshevism.

Moreover, the Western Powers should not allow themselves to be tied to theatres of war of secondary importance, but should attack the heart of Bolshevism, i. e. Russia in its ethnic frontiers. That would make it possible to mobilize the oppressed nations in every province, so that national revolutions in all the non-Russian countries of the Soviet Union would be able to liquidate the tyrant on Russian soil. Soldiers in the Soviet army would of themselves turn their arms against him, if they were sure that they were fighting for the immortal idea of freedom. In order to secure these as allies, the West would have to proclaim its aims clearly in advance and give practical support to the oppressed nations. It is a question of gaining the confidence of the underground movements and the powers of resistance in our oppressed countries who then could give their people a guarantee for the sincerity of the West.

The near future will show whether western statesmen are capable of taking decisive steps. Experience up-to-date is not encouraging. But our struggle for liberation will continue with or without the West, no matter what it costs. We, at least, will not be to blame if the sacrifice is enormously increased both for our nations and for the peoples of the West.

Z. K.

The West Is Led Astray

In the West, and particularly in the U.S.A., people still hope for a change of heart on the part of Russia, or for a change of "system", which would secure peace for the world and restore unity among nations. Some think that Stalin's death will bring the great change, while others propose to erect an impenetrable wall against Soviet aggression from which they hope to force negotiations to establish peace between East and West. All agree that the present world crisis can only be solved from within Russian itself.

And in this they are not mistaken. No pressure from without, save a preventive war, could of itself save the world from Soviet aggression. That danger can be averted only by the mobilization and coordination of powers within the Soviet Union whose aims are parallel to those of the Western World. Strange to say, such powers, although they exist in considerable strength today, have not yet been recognized or acknowledged by the West.

The Western World is astonishingly ignorant of the true state of things in the U.S.S.R. It failed entirely to understand the Bolshevik Revolution and was appalled at its cruelty, though its symptoms were obvious many years previously. Today, history is repeating itself. The world stands amazed at what is only a stage in that revolution. It seems incapable of grasping what happens in Russia until it is too late.

Evolution to Democracy?

The fact that many people in the West hope for much from a change of regime in Russia illustrates how widespread wishful thinking is. In reality, an objective observer must admit that the Russian policy of the West, if it is not steering for a complete catastrophe, will certainly lead to bitter disappointment, in consequence of the general ignorance of conditions in the Soviet Union.

For instance, the West persists in thinking of modern Russia as a free, natural and indissoluble union. In reality, this huge country, as under the Czars, is held together by bloody terrorism. This monstrous empire would fall asunder whenever terrorism ceased. The world must face an alternative: if it wants to see democracy realized behind the Iron Curtain, it must not talk of the unity of Russia, nor aim at establishing it; if, however it desires this unity, then it must abandon all democratic principles and accept as inevitable the cruel terrorism that is exercised by Russia towards all non-Russian peoples within the boundaries of the U.S.S.R. behind the Iron Curtain.

Others in the West put their hope in certain "democratic circles" in the Russian people who might succeed the present regime and establish a democratic system of government. Such an idea

is as ridiculous as it is dangerous. It is systematically spread and supported in the West, its chief propagators being the Kerenski clique. In return for good money they make every effort to persuade public opinion in America of the truth of this, the biggest lie the world has known.

Every student of Russian history knows that during the 600 years of its existence, the Muscovite empire has never been ruled democratically. It has no democratic traditions. It is no accident that the names of Russian rulers, from Ivan the Terrible to Stalin, who has earned the epithet of "Bloody", should reflect cruelty and despotism. These facts are kept dark by the propagandists of a future Russian democracy, in their efforts to persuade the West that it will find an ally in the Russian people when it launches its campaign against Moscow. Nor will the West learn the truth as long as it derives its information from the hordes of "democratic" and "progressive" Russian emigrés who all have their own fish to fry.

The Real Truth of the Matter

The West to often ignores the real situation in Russia and quite unjustly overlooks its own natural and only possible allies against both Bolshevism and Moscovite imperialism, both at bottom the same thing. These allies are to be found in the many subjugated and oppressed nations in Russia whose potential has been clearly shown by the resistance movement behind the Iron Curtain. In order to win these allies for its cause, the West must appropriate the aims these nations hold sacred, namely freedom and independence, the only aims that are worthy of a democratic world. Nor is there any ground for fearing that the West would forfeit the sympathy of Russian "democrats" and the support of the Russian people by helping the liberation movements of those nations. On the one hand, a democratic Russian empire is a contradiction and, on the other, Muscovite people will never fight on the side of the West against Moscow.

The ideas prevalent in the West about the origin and the motives of resistance movements in the Soviet Union, in the event of a conflict, are erroneous. People imagine that resistance would be effective throughout Russia, i. e. also in the ethnic areas of Russia proper, which is absolutely wrong. They also think that resistance would crystallize round social and economic problems. The West therefore suppose, quite erroneously, that mere social, economic and constitutional reform would suffice to solve the problem of the communist regime in Russia.

The main motives of resistance in Russia are not social and political in

nature, but national. They have their origin in the determination of the nations oppressed by Russia to regain their independence as states. For example, if, say, American troops were to march into Russia, they would not find in Ukraine organizations of land-hungry peasants, but, to start with, the well-organized fighters of the Insurgent Army who are prepared to make every sacrifice for the establishment of a free and independent Ukraine. Social problems, such as land reform, and constitutional questions would be secondary. The same thing would happen in other countries oppressed by Moscow.

The only revolution on the horizon of the U.S.S.R. is the national liberation of the oppressed peoples. If there is to be permanent peace in the world, Great Russia, with its brutal terrorism must cease to exist. The freedom of all non-Russian peoples in states of their own must and will come. The great chance of the West in the universal and decisive conflict with Moscow now in progress, is to win these peoples as trustworthy allies. Z. P.

Where with the Atom Bomb?

John F. Stewart, the well-known Scottish politician and friend of the nations oppressed by Moscow, commented in the "Scotsman" on Churchill's speech which stated that the great stock of atom bombs which the United States possesses, is the best guarantee of peace in the face of threatened aggression by the Bolsheviks. Stewart declared: "As far as Russia is concerned, I have never believed in the success of the atom bomb, and I protest against using it, particularly against throwing atom bombs on towns like Kiev, Odessa, etc., for I should like to remind you that Kiev is the capital of Ukraine while Odessa is the largest Ukrainian harbour. Today the Ukrainians are ready to cooperate with the West to meet the challenge of Moscow. They would be bitterly disappointed if their beloved towns were to be destroyed by atom bombs. And it would never be possible to put an end to Russian terrorism without their help."

Stewart would extend the example of Ukraine to all non-Russian peoples within the Soviet Union. If, for instance, atom bombs were to fall on centres of industry in Siberia, today the arsenal of the Soviet Union, he asserts that factories and millions of working people would be killed, but that the latter would not be Russians, but members of other nations who have been deported to these towns as forced labourers.

At the end of his article, Stewart emphasizes he that expects the most efficient support of the West to come from the non-Russian peoples under the yoke of Moscow. "The sooner we try to win that support, the greater will our chances be of reaching our aims."

Georgia's Message to the World

(Extract of Speech in Edinburgh)

Dr. Michael von AHSCHIBAYA, a member of the Georgian National Committee represented Georgia at the Edinburgh A.B.N. Conference. On behalf of his people, he gave an impressive speech from which we quote the following extract:

... According to origin, culture and later religion, the Georgians belong to the cultural life of Europe and have always been a bulwark on the farthest eastern frontier of the Western world.

... Thanks to its geographical position, a key to the Middle East, Georgia was constantly exposed to attack by foreign powers. But, in spite of the raids of innumerable enemies, like Scythian hordes, Persians, Arabs, Mongols, Turks etc., the Georgian people was able to preserve a national identity ...

In order to save itself from falling a victim to the Persians and Turks, Georgia was forced to seek an ally and thought that it had found one in Russia ... But Russia broke her promises to support Georgia in the struggle against Turks and Persians and proclaimed the incorporation of our country in the Russian empire in 1801. ... Thus, for the first time in her history, Georgia lost her independence.

A complete russification of the country commenced. Members of the ruling house and all prominent personalities in Georgia were exiled to Russia. The patriarch and his archbishops were deposed, arrested and exiled. The ancient Georgian Christian Church, a self-governing organization, was suppressed and the Russian synod took charge of church life.

When the first world war broke out in 1914, the Georgians put all their hopes in Russia's defeat and the inevitable collapse of the Russian empire. And when, in 1917, the Revolution broke out with the end of the Russian empire, Georgia separated from Russia and proclaimed its independence. It drew up a democratic constitution and carried out progressive social reforms.

Twenty states including all the great powers of Europe, recognized Georgia de jure. On May 7, 1920, a treaty was even concluded with the Soviet Union, wherein the latter acknowledged Georgia's independence and sovereignty. ... But in February 1929, without any declaration of war, Georgia was overrun by Russia. After a desperate and heroic struggle our country had to yield to the aggressor's superior power ... That was the beginning of the brutal extirpation of the Georgian people which still continues today.

But our people did not give in. Popular risings took place in 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924 ... In addition to those who fell in battle, thousands and thousands of men and women were cruelly

sacrificed to the Soviet thirst for vengeance ...

A campaign of destruction was launched against the church. The venerable Patriarch Ambrosius, who sent a memorandum to the Conference of Genua in order to draw the world's attention to the persecution of the Georgian church, was arrested, condemned and died shortly afterwards in prison. Nazarius, the Archbishop of Kutais, and innumerable priests were shot. Risings occurred again in 1929 and 1930. In 1935 and 1937 "conspiracies" of Georgian underground movements were discovered and reprisals, in the familiar Soviet manner, followed. Terrorism has lasted in our little country down to the present day.

At the same time Georgia is thoroughly plundered. All her natural wealth is exported to Russia. The peasant people of Georgia clings to its native soil and detests the Soviet system with all its heart ...

The fact that, in the last war, so many Georgians deserted to the Germans and fought in the ranks of the German

army, was not a sign of sympathy with the Nazis, but merely a measure of defence against the hated Soviet regime.

The so-called "Georgian" Soviet government is a mere fiction, being nothing but an administrative authority to receive commands from Moscow. ... The people have no rights whatsoever, but refuse to become slaves. Stalin knows the stubborn spirit of the Georgians and that is why terrorism is so severe in our country ... For some time, the world was inclined to think that we Eastern peoples were allergic to Bolshevism and that this explained the spread of that plague in our countries. The truth emerged later, when a number of European peoples fell a victim to Russia's brutal methods ... No one believed our warnings that the fate of Caucasian peoples could be repeated in European countries; such prophecies were laughed at as ideas of exiled politicians. Now, however, the whole world must admit their truth ...

Our Caucasian peoples stand in the van of the fight against Soviet tyranny. We Georgians will never give up this fight until we have attained our national freedom. We know that we are no longer alone in the field today and we are prepared to fight this universal battle as long as we have breath in our bodies.

The Golden Words of Karl Marx

Some golden words, written by Karl Marx 1853-56 dealing with the events of the Crimean war, are of high actuality for our time, the time of a new pressure of Russian imperialism against the West:

"Russia is becoming a conquering nation ... Let Russia get possession of Turkey, and her strength is increased nearly half, and she becomes superior to all the rest of Europe put together. The maintenance of Turkish independence ... the arrest of the Russian scheme of annexation is a matter of the highest moment."

"Russia is a semi-Asiatic power in her conditions, manners, tradition and institutions."

"In all essential points, Russia has steadily, gained her ends, one after another, thanks to the ignorance, dullness and consequent inconsistency and cowardice of Western governments ... The action of Western powers has either been nullified by squabbles among themselves mostly arising from their common ignorance of Eastern matters and from petty jealousies ... Or that action has been in the direct interest of Russia alone."

"If the other Powers hold firm, Russia is sure to retire in a very decent manner."

"The total acquisitions of Russia during the last sixty years are equal in extent and importance to the whole Empire she had in Europe before that time."

"Counting on the cowardice and apprehension of the Western Powers, the Czar bullies Europe and pushes his demands as far as possible".

"There is nothing more striking in the politics of Russia than the traditional identity of her objects and of her manner of pursuing them. There is no complication of the present Eastern question, no transaction, no official note, which does not bear the stamp of quotation from known pages of history ... The stereotyped mannerism of that policy proves the intrinsic barbarism of Russia herself".

"Russia has gained prestige without firing a shot, she has established her power in the East ... she has humiliated England and France in the eyes of their own subjects and of the population of the East".

"Pan-Slavism is a movement which would tend to undo what a thousand years of history have created. It must subjugate Europe ... to realise a great Slavonic Empire from the Elbe to China and from to Adriatic to the Arctic Ocean".

"Not that we think "holy Russia" unassailable. On the contrary ... The strategy of an attack upon Russia from the West has been clearly enough defined by Napoleon, and had he not been forced by circumstances of a non-strategic nature to deviate from his plans, Russia's integrity would have been seriously menaced in 1817. That plan

(Continued on Page 8)

Russia's Expansion in Central Asia

By Lev Shankovsky

Tsar Peter I had set his heart on exploiting Central Asia. Men were sent to explore the possibility of a road to India. At the time, the region around the Aral Sea (Amu-Darya) was the domain of nomadic horsemen called Kirghiz-Kazakhs. They were organized into the Great, the Middle and the Little Hordes. In 1730, the latter two Hordes submitted to Russia. In 1819, all the tribes which had hitherto been independent, accepted Russian rule and by 1842 the lands of Amu-Darya too.

In 1865, an offensive was launched against the Tatar Khans of Central Asia. Chimkent and Tashkent became Russian in 1865. At the end of ten years, the Emir of Bokhara yielded to Russian pressure followed by Samarkand (1868), Khiva (1873) and Kokand (1875). Great Britain became apprehensive of the danger of such activity to India, which was not far away. In 1884 and once again in 1895, British and Russian representatives fixed the boundary between Russia and Afghanistan.

By now, Central Asia had really become a Russian colony. The Russian encouragement of settlement brought over 15 000 Cossacks to the region south of Lake Balkash in 1867 (Semirechensky Cossacks). The greater part of this territory was then formally incorporated in the empire and petty potentates, like the Khan of Khiva and the Emir of Bokhara who were permitted to retain a semblance of their former sovereignty, became obsequious vassals of the White Tsar.

In the reign of Alexander III the expansion of Russian domination in Central Asia received fresh impetus. The territory of the Tekke Turkomans had been subdued by General Skobelev and in 1884 saw the annexation of the Merv Oasis. After more than two years of negotiation, further Russian movement toward Afghanistan was halted by Great Britain, but it intensified, instead, in the farther east region of the Pamirs.

The peoples of Turkestan, possessing a distinct and ancient culture, were bitterly opposed to the influx of Russian colonists. In 1916, a general uprising preceded the outbreak of the Revolution. Despite the spontaneous nature of the rising, lack of unity and a common goal doomed the uprising to dismal failure. The leaders of the rebellion fled to Afghanistan, returning only when the impact of the Revolution had reached the Central Asian steppes. Democratic governments were being installed in Ashkhabad, Khiva and Bokhara but the Red Army marched too. The wheels of sovietization were rapidly set in motion in the country. Emir Alim Khan had to flee to Afghanistan and Faizoule Khodjaev became President of the Soviet Republic of Bokhara in August 1920. In 1938 he was shot by the Russians.

In face of stern opposition from the Turkestanian national guerillas — the basmaches —, the sovietization of their lands made slow but persistent progress. The pressure of overwhelming numbers of the Red Army eventually subdued the anti-Russian and anti-communist spirit of the Turkestan people. Still another heavy blow was dealt the Turkestanian democracy by the Entente refusal to recognize the need for aid to the Turkestanian national armed forces in their struggle against totalitarian aggression. Whilst another representative of Russian imperialism in the person of White General Denikin was receiving full support from Great Britain and other Western Powers, the badly equipped and under-armed de-

tachments of the anti-Turkestanian national army received no aid from Churchill's government. No consideration was given to the fact that an independent Turkestan would have always thwarted Russian dreams of aggression against Iran and India.

Turkestan was over-run by the superior Russian forces and divided into the five "independent" republics of Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tadjikistan, Kirkhizistan and Kazakhstan.

Having attained her intermediate goal, Russia proceeded to extend her sphere of influence to include East Turkestan (Sin-Kiang). In view of its propinquity to Soviet Russia, this Chinese province with a population of 1,200,000 and area of 655,862 square miles has remained under Russian economic influence for over a decade. Allegiance to China is merely nominal! Russian imperialism marches on!

Fighting in the Dark

A Report on Communist Activity in Western Germany

(Our Own Correspondent Veritas)

Referring to the October elections, Dr. Otto Grotewohl, Prime Minister of the German Democratic Republic, declared: "On October 15, we shall fight for the firm establishment of a people's democracy throughout Germany which will oust Bonn quislings from their post."

Ever since 1945 Communism has been infiltrating Western Germany. They took over important positions in publishing and information services. The following names are typical: Dr. Agricola of the "Rhein-Neckar Zeitung" in Heidelberg, at the same time a director of DENA, the West German news agency, Karl Eduard von Schnitzler, former commentator of the N.W.D.R. in Cologne, Helmut Schneider, former political editor on the staff of the broadcasting station in Frankfurt (Radio Frankfurt), Herbert Gessner, former commentator of Radio Munich, Heinz Seidel and Günther Cwoydrack, both youth-programme editors of the N.W.D.R. in Hamburg, Dr. Bruno Goldhammer, editor-in-chief of Radio Munich in 1946, Dr. Heinz Egel, news-editor of the N.W.D.R. in Hamburg and, in 1947, editor-in-chief of Radio München, and hundreds of others, most of whom are now working in East Germany as radio commentators or editors of Communist papers.

They have quitted Western Germany. But they left agents and informers to carry on their illegal infiltration, espionage and fifth column activities. For proof, we only need to listen to the news and propaganda broadcast by the "Berliner Rundfunk", the "Deutschlandsender", and "Radio Leipzig", all of them Soviet-sponsored radio stations in Eastern Germany.

The case of the former chief correspondent of Radio-Berlin in Munich/Bavaria, who was dismissed in summer 1949, showed what a network of communists had been built up by Dr. Goldhammer, at that time chief of the illegal information service, who handed all material to the S.E.D.-Politbüro and to Colonel Mutalchin in Karlshorst.

It should be realized that these connections still exist. On August 5, the "Rheinische Merkur", a weekly published in the Palatinate, reports: "Bavarian broadcasting still employs many persons who belong to the extreme left. Does it not prove the weakness of our policy towards Communism that such people should have the opportunity of directing public opinion and at the same time of propagating the Communist 'peace offensive'?"

As a matter of fact we know that a deputy prime minister of a West German Land has sent incriminating information about his colleague, the prime minister, to the S.E.D.-politbureau in Berlin, using a communist agent as courier.

We also know of a local editor of a Bavarian daily paper who is working for an East German paper in Berlin and it is hard to believe that his publishing-house should be ignorant of this fact.

The Korean war may be responsible for a new term in political language: the "Rückversicherer" or re-insurer who insures on both sides. Many people in Western Germany are convinced of the wisdom of taking up a policy with the communists by secretly joining the West German communist party and by

(Continued on Page 7)

ABN-Nations Fighting for Their Freedom

The Resistance Movement in Esthonia

Ten years ago, on November 24, 1940, representatives of various underground groups in Esthonia met in order to organize a systematic fight against the Communist occupying power and restore the independence of Esthonia. As this struggle is still going on, it is too soon to publish details of the activity of the organization that was founded then. But it may be of interest to outline the principles of the Esthonian resistance movement.

Anonymity, a Principle

Nameless heroes from all walks in life cooperate to prevent the extirpation of Esthonia and its population. They seek no advancement for themselves, no positions or wealth, but only to preserve the physical and spiritual substance of their nation. Having first worked out a system of passive resistance, they developed an active campaign after the mass deportations in June, 1941.

Weapons of the Spirit

From the very beginning, Communists have been parodied throughout the country in drawings, jokes and songs. It was a basic principle of this resistance that the tragedy of the nation is easier to bear in proud silence than in wailing and gnashing of teeth. Humour is a great source of strength, expressed in mockery, irony and sarcasm. Not only the "Red" occupants, but native traitors and quislings have been systematically caricatured in song and story, so that the entire people is now immune from the poison of Communism. It is a method that has been particularly successful in keeping the sympathy of high-school youth whose heroism knows no limits.

Effect of German Occupation

Things became more complicated after the Nazis occupied Esthonia in the summer of 1941. At first they were welcomed as liberators. But this enthusiasm was quickly followed by disillusion. The central organization of resistance warned their compatriots from the beginning and demanded the restoration of the republic of Esthonia. But in vain. There were, however, many who were inclined to collaborate with the Nazis and this led to splits in the Resistance camp, a condition which the Communists were not slow to exploit.

Non-party Programme

Finally a non-party programme for the complete independence of Esthonia was proclaimed and, in opposition to the Germanophil press, the resisters advocated war on two fronts, against Nazis and Communists, both out to destroy small nations. At the same time it was made clear that Esthonia is hostile only to oppressors, dictators and bargainers who aim at dividing the country in accordance with selfish interests.

In the winter of 1943/44 when the Nazis recruited Esthonians for their army, the central organization of resistance demanded that Esthonian soldiers should fight only in defence of their own frontiers and never under the swastika. At the same time, efforts were made to preserve youth by sending large groups to Finland to form national troops there.

Activity under Russian Occupation

This, however, did not save the country from being finally occupied by Soviet troops. But underground groups continued their activity and in 1946/47 succeeded in consolidating resistance.

The Fight of the People of Idel-Ural

As little children, Tatars and Baschkirs are told stories by their mothers of their ancestor's heroic struggle against the Russian conqueror and oppressor. From youth up, therefore, our people are fired with an unquenchable national feeling which Russian bolshevism will never be able to stamp out.

Before 1917, Tatars and Baschkirs fought against the despotism of the Russian Czars; with the same determination, the same unerring aims, they continue their struggle today against the tyranny of Russian Bolshevism. In the years between 1918 and 1941 several risings took place in our country against Bolshevik supremacy. In the course of such a rising in 1920 tens of thousands of Russian Bolsheviks were destroyed. On that occasion the insurgents were armed with hay-forks which is why the rebellion is known in the annals of the national liberation of the Tartars, as the "Rising of the Carriers of Hay-Forks". In the Period 1929-1932 throughout Idel-Ural there were frequent risings among the peasants against the Bolshevik system of collective farming.

Intellectual circles among the Tatars and the Baschkirs have always been in the forefront of the fight against Bolshevism. One of their leaders is M. Sultangalijew, who, in the days when Stalin was People's Commissioner for Nationalities, held office as his deputy. Sultangalijew was very popular and had a large circle of supporters in Turko-Tatar areas. During the years of his office, he was able to convince the Tatars, the Baschkirs, the Turkestanis, the Aserbadjani, etc. of the necessity for forming a united Turko-Tatar front against their Russian rulers. His ideas spread through the whole of Idel-Ural, Turkestan, part of the Caucasus and the Crimea. But Sultangalijew and tens of thousands of his followers were soon liquidated by the N.K.W.D.

Tatars and Baskirs also continue their struggle against the Bolshevik

The policy of Western democratic powers caused bitter disappointment. But, in spite of all, Esthonian communists and fellow-travellers were warned in the summer of 1949 that the day of reckoning would come one day for them, as well as for their Soviet superiors. This was necessary in order to put a stop to the demoralisation caused by deserters. The answer of the Russian "Kompokarty" was a thorough purge of all suspect Esthonian communists. A determined effort was made to stamp out all resistance; partisans were deported and the screw of famine was applied to the population. Belief in final victory still lives, though the Esthonian people feels instinctively that it must carry its cross for some time yet, as the conscience of humanity has not been sufficiently aroused to the horrors behind the Iron Curtain. A. S.

rule of Russia outside of the Soviet Union, using all the means at their disposal. Between 1919 and 1921 tens of thousands fled into exile. Gajas Ischakij, the well-known Tatar politician and writer was acknowledged as their leader by all Tatar emigrés. From 1928 till 1939 he published the review, "Janga milli jul" and later, from 1939 till 1941 he founded a Tatar paper, the "Milli bejrag" in Harbin. The Tatar National Organization in Exile, which he created, still continues its work, strengthened by the many new emigrés who have been forced into exile by the second World war.

At home and abroad our Tatar and Baschkir peoples carry on their struggle with stubborn courage and will not rest until the freedom of their home in Idel-Ural is assured. If the Russians like the yoke of Bolshevism, let them have it — but alone. We Tatars and Bischkirs will no longer be slaves of Russian Bolshevism.

Ing. A. Batu.

"This Struggle Cannot Be Liquidated"

The M. G. B.'s Opinion of the Ukrainian struggle for Freedom

The "SURMA" (No. 22, 1950), a Ukrainian review, contains the following opinion about the national fight of resistance in Ukraine by a certain Soviet Major Petrow of the Prag branch of the M.G.B.:

"The Ukraine's fight for freedom is very dangerous for the Bolshevik regime. The Ukrainians have found suitable means and methods of conducting a successful underground struggle and this struggle cannot be liquidated. The Ukrainians are familiar with the Bolshevik system and the many Ukrainian exiles can pursue an activity abroad that may greatly handicap the U.S.S.R. The revolutionary struggle of the Ukrainians and their Insurgent Army are known abroad. The formation of the

East Europe and Soviet Russia* A Weekly Bulletin for Concealing the Truth

Of the 501 issues of this weekly which have already appeared in English, we have seen only 9 numbers with 32 pages. These, however, are quite sufficient to give an idea of the whole publication. Although it is written in English and published in London, this periodical is Polish through and through, which indeed, is guaranteed by the name of its editor-in-chief-Colonel J. Kowalewski, a Pole.

It is a mouldy kind of paper, smelling of moth-balls. For the editors, history seems to have come to a standstill about the year 1935. For them, Russia still exists as a powerful and united country, the "Russia" with which the world has got to get along, somehow or other; there is no mention whatever of this remarkable publication of the 2 dozen oppressed nations who are fighting for their freedom within the frontiers of Soviet Russia. The only oppressed nations that are mentioned are the Baltic countries, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Hungary, Roumania, Bulgaria and Albania. The paper considers that the peoples of Eastern Europe and Soviet Asia are worth mentioning only in so far as they were independent nations before 1959. A historian under Stalin's regime managed to write a history of the revolution in Russia without once mentioning Trotzki's name. In the same way, "East Europe" manages for weeks to avoid mentioning once Ukraine, Byelorussia or Turkestan or any of the Caucasian nations. The paper considers that the problem of Eastern Europe consists in the liberation of states that existed before 1959 and in the restoration of pre-war conditions, i. e. that Byelorussia, Ukraine etc. must be divided between Russia, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Roumania etc. Do they really believe at 16 Chester Row, London that the wheel of history can be turned back. Nobody but Joshua has ever succeeded in stopping the sun in its course for one brief moment. Colonel Kowalewski will scarcely succeed in doing so. Z. P.

* *East Europe and Soviet Russia* — a weekly service of information and comment on current events in Russia and in the Countries of Europe at present under Communist domination. — Published by the Countess of Listowel and Colonel J. Kowalewski, London S. W. 1, 16 Chester Row. — Vol. VII No. 292—301.

common front of the A.B.N. is also a great danger for the U.S.S.R. The Ukrainians' struggle for liberation has two fronts, namely in Ukraine and among exiles abroad. Czecho-Slovakia is one of the main bridges between those fronts. It is the function of the M.G.B. to cut exiles off from their native country and to take measures against each front separately, and thus to destroy the bridge."

A.B.N. Representatives Guests in Caux

Several representatives of the various national delegations in the A.B.N. were invited this year to attend the World Conference for Moral Rearmament in Caux (Switzerland) which closed on October 4. In September, members of the Conference included leading delegates from Hungary, Croatia, Ukraine, Czechia, Bulgaria, Cossackia, Turkestan, and Slovakia. The A.B.N. delegates, as representatives of subjugated peoples behind the Iron Curtain played a special part in the Conference. They met with great interest and received a spontaneous demonstration of sympathy which was addressed to the sadly tried nations they represent. The A.B.N. delegates utilized every opportunity of imparting information about their enslaved countrymen and their anxieties and problems to representatives of the Western world attending the Conference.

The Uniate Church in Ukraine

In March 1946 the Soviets began systematically to liquidate the Catholic Uniate Church in Ukraine. This church, with its 6 million Ukrainian adherents, having partly preserved the rites of the Eastern church after the Brest Union in 1596, recognises the Pope as supreme head and has proved to be such a significant representative of national Ukrainian traditions that the sovietization of Western Ukraine demanded its removal.

Leading dignitaries were arrested and the priests of the Uniate Church forced to join the "Orthodox Church", though they resisted obstinately. In August 1949, Carpathian Ukraine, the last bulwark of the Uniate Church in the Soviet Union, fell when Makarij, the "orthodox" archbishop of Lviv and Tarnopol was appointed head of the diocese of Carpathian Ukraine. There is, it is true, a foreign organization of the Ukrainian Uniate Church in countries like the United States and Canada but naturally it cannot help the Mother Church in Ukraine.

Religious Persecution in Slovakia Continues

(SIS Bratislava) Dr. Michal Buzalka, the Bishop of Bratislava was arrested by the political police. He is confined in the court prison, waiting for a "trial". He is accused of having opposed the pseudo-Catholic campaign and of having "terrorised" priests.

(SIS Podolinec) Disturbing news comes from concentration camps in the north of Slovakia. The priests confined there are being forced to attend courses for "political enlightenment" and to sing Communist marching songs. Whoever refuses, is taken down to the cellar where Communist bullies deal out blows in march-time ...

(SIS Bratislava). Changes are taking place in some concentration camps. It is rumoured that nuns, who have hitherto been undisturbed, are to have their turn now.

(SIS Bratislava). Political training for all theological students has been ordered by the Ministry for Education and courses have started in the Faculty of Theology, Pressburg University. Of the 700 students inscribed in this Faculty, only 6 reported, while the others refused to interrupt their holidays. The course could not be held, but every one is convinced that this passive demonstration will have cruel consequences.

Fighting in the Dark

(Continued from Page 5)

supporting its organizations financially and otherwise.

According to a report published by the "Kölnische Rundschau" in the beginning of August, it has been proved that in some public administrations in Lower Saxony and Hamburg, one-third of all employees are secret members of the West German communist party. The paper considers that the same system of insurance is practised also by businessmen, farmers, workers, tradesmen and intellectuals. These circles provide the expensive organization of communism in Western Germany with funds.

The following bodies are camouflaged communist organizations:

"Free German Youth"

"Social Democratic Action"

"Organization of the Persecutees of the Nazi Regime".

There are also private organizations of ex-regular officers, some of whom were members of the so-called "National Committee for a Free Germany", an organization built up by communists during the war, among German P.O.W.'s in Russia. All members were trained during and after the war in Russian propaganda camps. Most of them now hold high positions in the Republic of Eastern Germany. Others live in Western Germany and cooperate with their former comrades, or at least sympathize with a united Germany and a strong, armored German force.

Since Bismarck's day, German conservative circles have held the opinion that Russia is Germany's natural ally, that Russia alone would be willing to strengthen Germany and that the Germans themselves will find a synthesis of communism and stalinism that will suit Germany.

As long as activities in Western Germany are so little known, there can be little hope of stopping infiltration with its consequent undermining of democracy and safety in the West, as darkness is Russia's best ally.

Comments in the Soviet Press:

The Aim of Soviet Elections

"Elections" in territory under the domination of the Kremlin only serve to mobilize the powers of Moscow's imperialism. This holds also for the coming elections in the Russian, Ukrainian and Byelorussian Soviet Republics and in some satellite states. Election tricks are part of the traditions of Russian despotism; they never take the will of the people into consideration, for "successful candidates" are always appointed beforehand by party offices. These elections are always accompanied by an enormous expense of energy and money, which has to be contributed particularly by the oppressed nations. Hundreds of thousands of agitators are let loose on the unhappy population, in order to explain election procedure and to canvass for the best men. Thanks to the "elections" the central government can always put pressure on its local agents and spur them on with threats of dismissal or replacement by more ruthless persons.

The present mobilisation of powers within the Soviet Union points to increased Bolshevik activity abroad. The ratification of the treaty between Moscow and China, promising mutual assistance in all provinces, the treaties between East Germany and other occupied countries and the East German "elections" indicate that the rulers in the Kremlin are preparing to make good their defeat in Korea by new attacks in Asia and Europe.

The Way to Peace

Under this heading, the "Prawda" published a detailed article on the Soviet Union in the plenary session of the United Nations. The paper says that the American and the Soviet standpoints were diametrically opposed. While the Soviet proposal was in the

The Golden Words of Karl Marx

(Continued from Page 4)

was to advance to the Dwina and the Dnieper, to organize a defensive position both as to fortifications, depots, and communications, to take her fortresses in the Dwina and to delay the march to Moscow until the spring of 1813. He was induced to abandon this plan, late in the season, from political reasons. His errors are not of a nature irremediable. The fact of his penetrating to Moscow, the march of Charles XII. towards Poltava, prove that the country is accessible, though accessible only with difficulty.

Not only "Capital" or the "Communist Manifesto", but the articles about the Eastern question, about the Russian "Drang nach Westen", written by K. Marx, could profitably be read by Western politicians . . . D. D.

interests of peace, the acceptance of the American proposal would make the present position more critical and lead to the destruction of the United Nations. Events in Korea had demonstrated that the U.S.A. wished to transform

Successor to General Czuprynka

The U.P.A. Continues its Fight

The press bureau of the foreign agency of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (U.H.W.R.) sends us the following announcement which was published in July 1950 in all illegal press of the Ukrainian underground movement in Ukraine:

The Information Bureau of the U.H. W. R. is ordered to inform the national underground movement and the whole Ukrainian nation that, General Lt. T a - r a s C z u p r y n k a (Roman Shuhe-wytsch-Losowskij) commander-in-chief of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, who has been killed in action, has been succeeded in office by W a s y l K o w a l, Colonel in the U.P.A. now head of the secretariat of the U.H.W.R. and in command of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army.

the United Nations into an instrument for the oppression of national movements for freedom.

It is true that the policy of the United States is directed against national freedom movements of a number of nations; but these are not Koreans or Chinese, but the non-Russian peoples in the Soviet Union. For all that American politicians have accomplished up till now might be taken to mean that the national freedom movements of these people against the despotism of Moscow are to be stamped out.

Too Little Hatred

While the peace drums are being beaten louder behind the Iron Curtain, the organ of the Cominform is calling all communists in the East and in the West to join the fighting front of revolution. Three tasks are placed before communists in the world: 1) to arouse in all communists complete confidence in the absolute victory of Communism. 2) to strive for greater dependence on the Soviet Union. 3) to inspire working-classes with increasing hatred of imperialist warmongers and their agents. In order to carry these tasks out, the press organ demands an intensification of propaganda methods as pursued by Marx and Lenin.

„Prawda“ Dreams?

The hungry think of bread, as an old peasant proverb has it. This means that we dream of things that we do not

have. A remarkable illustration of this was contained in a recent number of the "Prawda". Under the heading, "Freedom of the Press", it published an article purporting to prove that in the Soviet Union the Press enjoys complete freedom. In the countries of the People's Democracies (satellite states) papers have huge circulations. The press is rooted in the people, it propagates cooperation with the Soviet Union and is a guarantee of peace.

We see that the Bolsheviks often give their people something to laugh at, and can well imagine how greatly the readers of the "Prawda" were amused.

The Best Hated Man in Moscow

It is no wonder that Gen. McArthur should be one of the best hated men in the Soviet Union. He is represented as the greatest warmonger and war criminal in the world. It seems that General McArthur gathered criminals from all parts of the globe to make the landing in Ynchon, and promised them that they could plunder and rape in Seoul to their heart's content.

This is a strange statement to find in the Moscow press when we remember the conditions of the Russian advance on Berlin in 1945; the German population, and particularly the women, were regarded as fair game.

Nor is McArthur the only figure of the West to be defamed in the Soviet Press. The same Moscow paper wrote shortly afterwards about President Truman that he was a man "with the eyes of a Jesuit and eyes as impudent as Hitler's or Göring's — he is the personification of human meanness."

We should only like to ask if the peoples of the Soviet Union do not see their own "heroes" in such reflections, with Stalin at their head.

Ukrainian Martyrs. According to a report by the Dutch press agency ANP, Stepan Kalytka, a prominent member of the Ukrainian National Liberation Movement, was condemned to death in Prague on September 23, 1950.

*

Slovakian Memorandum. The Slovakian Liberation Committee (SOC) has sent a memorandum on the suppression of human rights and basic civic freedoms in Slovakia, to the Security Council of the United Nations.

ABN-Correspondence
P. O. Box 70, Munich 33,
Germany/Bavaria

Published by the Press Bureau of
the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations
(A.B.N.)

Responsible: K. W. Orlecky

ABN CORRESPONDENCE

ANTI-BOLSHEVIK NEWS-LETTER

Vol. 1 / Number 10

English Edition

November 1950

What the West Needs for Victory?

Comments on the Rising in Puerto Rico

It might seem as if events so far distant from Europe had nothing to do with the fight against Bolshevism. Indeed, it may seem strange that the rising in Puerto Rico should be discussed here at all. But we wish to consider it in relation with the world's right against its greatest enemy, namely Bolshevism.

Puerto Rico concerns the United States of America in the first instance and they must play the leading part in the present fight against Bolshevism. This fight must be based on principles if its present deceptive tactics are to be made impossible. Unless the idea of freedom and social justice is realized, the fight against Bolshevism cannot be victorious. Unless concrete social reforms tackle the needs of the masses, it is doubtful if communism at home can be conquered. Social reform in the West must be linked with a new faith, which is as strong as the fanaticism of communists.

National Independence of Prime Importance

The idea of national independence and sovereignty for subjugated peoples is of prime importance for the West. This idea must be realized in all parts of the globe, otherwise the Bolsheviks

will continue to exploit in their own way the national grievances of any nation under Western rule, in order to undermine the prestige of the West among nations oppressed by the Kremlin. They are already doing so in Asia, to the detriment of Western colonial powers, regardless of the slavery that exists in their own territory; they know how to turn the idea of national freedom to their own advantage and to champion it. The West, on the other hand, shrinks from facing the question of the national liberation of such peoples as the Ukrainians, the Georgians and others. It is not the nations who have often been deceived and oppressed by the West who are to blame today for the absence of a common anti-Bol-

shevist front in Asia; it is the colonial policy of Western powers that is at fault. For Korea, Poland, China etc. were sacrificed by the United States to Bolshevism. France is also partly responsible for the communist rising in Indo-China by allowing the Communists to play their deceptive game with the idea of national liberation. Is it not a paradox and a tragedy that some nations, in their desire for national liberty should begin to trust Moscow?

What the West must learn

The West must be warned against confusing national and social movements of liberation among the oppressed nations with communist rebellions.

(Continued on Page 9)

Revolution and Counter-Revolution

For 33 years the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (C.P.S.U.) has been trumpeting from Moscow to the world that the October revolution was a socialist movement which ushered in a new era of world history, viz., the era of Communism, the successor of capitalism.

The world received this propaganda at first with enthusiasm, assuming that the shots in the Aurora Theatre on November 7, 1917 were perhaps signals of such an era and that the Smolny Palace in St. Petersburg, where the Committee of the Revolution under Lenin held its meetings would become the Bethlehem of the future; here, people thought, a new truth had been born which would save humanity from destruction as it promised men equality, fraternity, complete liberty and law, and the possession of all the blessings of earth and sun; mankind was no longer to be divided into rich and poor, into oppressors and oppressed, high and low, into patricians and plebeians. This is what the world understood by the October revolution, at least to begin with. This was also understood by the subjugated nations in the world who even sacrificed their own sovereign rights to fight on the

side of the Red Army, in order to create "happiness for all". Meantime history designated the March Revolution as the revolution of the bourgeois and a mere episode in the exhaustion that followed the First World War.

How History is Forged

It was this concept of the March Revolution that inspired Moscow's historians. They ignored that date, and the world, dazzled by Bolshevik propaganda, has not been able in the course of these 33 years to analyze happenings that were a tragedy for mankind, a tragedy from which it is still suffering. Neither philosophers, historians nor sociologists have up till now comprehended that these two dates are inseparable facts of revolution in Russia, — born out of the struggle of two irreconcilable forces, the forces of the nations subjugated by Moscow who had won independence and complete sovereignty, and the forces of Moscow which refused to acknowledge the independence of nations hitherto treated as colonies.

In the March Revolution the subjugated nations rose against their Russian oppressor. They utilized the crisis in which Moscow's leaders found

From the Contents:

	Page
John F. Dulles on "Psychological Warfare"	2
The Situation in the Soviet Union	3
While Moscow Speaks of Peace	4
The Ukrainian Underground Movement Distributes Leaflets throughout the Soviet Union with the Appeals to Resist	5
Eternal Russia	6
The "Basmachi", Movement in Turkestan	7
The Situation in Ukraine	8

themselves in their weakness after the war. The Czar's absolutism had proved incapable of mastering the difficulties now confronting the government as a result of the First World War. And this crisis in the Moscow regime contributed to an increasing consciousness of their own sovereignty on the part of the subjugated nations. During the war these nations had realized that it was not Germany, but Moscow that was the enemy for whom they were shedding their blood. This realization is most clearly expressed in the history of the "Soldiers' Councils" and the different soldiers' publications at and behind the front.

The spontaneous formation of national units in the Russian army, the proclamation of ideals such as "Freedom and Independence for our Peoples" or "Down with the Prison of Nations" as opposed to Kerenski's cry for "War to a victorious End", the desertion from the Front of entire national units "to defend their own home and soil", all that was not anarchy, as Muscovite, and after them, world historians reported, but a revolution of oppressed peoples against their oppressors. At that time this was the only possible way of proclaiming that they desired their rightful independence. Thus the movement started which is still going on today. For this was the beginning of the oppressed nations' fight for freedom against Moscow. At the time, the world was too concerned with Germany's military power to pay any attention to this movement for liberation. The Entente was not concerned with the liberation of the nations oppressed by Moscow, but with supporting the Russian imperium as the policeman. — the powerful scarecrow. — that was to keep Germany off Eastern Europe in the future.

Parallels with Today

Thus it was and so, astonishingly enough, it is still. For today the Allies entirely disregard the fine and truly sacred clauses of the Charter of the United Nations which guarantee every nation freedom and independence, and endeavour to maintain the unity of Russia. But in future, no matter whether the world wants it or not, imperial Russia will cease to exist.

For the decay of the imperium, of which the March Revolution was a sign, will be completed. That Revolution has not stopped: it will continue until its end, i. e. until a series of independent nations shall be established in the area of the Russian imperium.

The October Revolution and Moscow

The October Revolution, on the other hand, welcomed by the world as the dawn of a new era, was nothing but a counter attack by the oppressor, by the nation of Moscow against the nations who had launched the March Revolution as a means of attaining their freedom. The October Revolution was, and is, nothing but the only possible instrument, by means of which

Moscow can uphold the complete power of the Russian imperium. It was not a socialist, far less a social, rising, but merely a clever move on the part of Moscow to preserve supremacy in the Russian empire and, with the aid of the oppressed nations, to attain world supremacy. Its socialist, social, even its national proclamations were nothing but a screen to conceal the same Muscovite imperialism that Iwan III. and Peter I. had propagated. The October Revolution, therefore, was not a revolution at all, but a counter revolution, initiated by Moscow to parry the revolution which the oppressed nations staged in March 1917 in order to attain their freedom. All the social reforms which the Soviet government in Moscow have introduced are not an aim in themselves; they are merely ways and means of reaching the final aim of world hegemony.

Moscow does not care which system will prevail in the world; it is not concerned with capitalism, socialism or even with communism. Its sole aim is that the world should be under the dictatorship of the Moscow spirit, whether of a Czar, a Generalissimus Stalin, a Kerenski or even a Purikewisch.

The October Revolution is of great significance for Moscow, if only because it produced leaders with the real spirit of Moscow. And it is not without significance that, at the beginning, an international coalition should have seized power then and executed supreme political authority as a typically Muscovite instrument of oppression. The same thing happened under

Catherine II. and all other Czars whose leaders were largely foreigners with no connection with the people. An oligarchy which is transferred to foreign soil is always the instrument to carry out the will of the nation it serves. Today, too, Moscow makes use of such an international instrument, from Stalin, Berija, Kaganowich to Thorez, Togliatti and Pieck etc. And this is the enormous importance of the October Revolution for Moscow, this counter-revolution against the March Revolution of the oppressed nations has provided Moscow with its fifth columns, traitors to their national interests, who help to subjugate their own people to Moscow's despotism.

For all Muscovites, no matter what their politics are, the October Revolution is a great and sacred event which brought the nation its new Grand Czar in the person of Wladimir Ukiasnow-Lenin. He indicated new ways of maintaining Moscow's supremacy in Russia and created fresh possibilities for realizing her dream of world hegemony.

For the peoples oppressed by Moscow, the October Revolution means the temporary suppression of their revolutionary movements by Moscow, the postponing of their liberation from dependence as colonies, from exploitation, terrorism and slavery. But the Revolution which began in March 1917 still goes on; it will end only with the collapse of the Russian imperium which even a Stalin will not be able to prevent.

The world demands freedom and it will get it.

John F. Dulles on "Psychological Warfare"

In his recent book on the "cold war" against Bolshevism, John Foster Dulles, the prominent Republican Senator, at present Adviser in Dean Acheson's State Department, writes:

"A private organization, called the "National Committee for a Free Europe" exists. It was formed in 1949 and aims at getting help sent to prominent political emigrés from Central Europe and procuring them a refuge. In order to help these people to maintain contact with their friends at home, and to prevent the flame of liberty in the hearts of their compatriots from dying, a special broadcasting station, called "Radio Free Europe" will be established."

Circles of political emigrés from countries under Soviet rule regret, however, to say that the valuable suggestions and constructive aims, described by Mr. Dulles, have not been realized and are still dreams. Fighters against Bolshevism of great experience, and political personalities who enjoyed indisputable popularity in their native countries and have fled into exile, are astonishingly neglected. Many of them are condemned to drag out a useless

existence as emigrés in the West, while the various campaigns of "psychological warfare" against Moscow call chiefly, if not exclusively, on "Exile Politicians" who helped the Communists into the saddle and prepared the way for Moscow's supremacy, so that they are qualified neither by spirit nor, by repute to lead their peoples in the fight against Bolshevism and to strengthen their faith.

As long as these ex-partners of Communism, who share responsibility for the fate of our nations today, enjoy a monopoly as representatives of politicians in exile, while the real agents and representatives of genuine resistance are slandered as "fascists", discriminated and excluded from all share in the suggested psychological warfare against Bolshevism, the Kremlin has no reason to fear this "warfare". More than once the "Voice of America" which is completely entrusted to the "competency" and the taste of such "politicians in exile", has committed errors, the result of which was exactly the opposite of what was intended, and suited, not to strengthen resistance behind the Iron Curtain, but to weaken it.

The Situation in the Soviet Union

An Authentic Report from behind the Iron Curtain

We have received an instructive report from the Information Service of the Ukrainian Underground Movement (U.H. W.R., U.P.A., O.U.N.) on present circumstances in the Soviet Union. The following is an extract from it:

The totalitarian regime of terrorism and force continues unabated in the Soviet Union. The people hoped for relief after World War II, but they have been bitterly disappointed, ex-soldiers and collective peasants in particular. In order to get the utmost out of the people, the Bolshevik Party has gone on increasing pressure. Social differences between ruling circles and the mass of the people are greater than ever. While the Bolshevik "upper ten" and higher officers enjoy life to the full, the masses live in increasing misery and poverty. As far as luxury and enjoyment are concerned, Bolshevik leaders outdo the Czar's court, and the capitalist bourgeoisie.

Social inequality is more striking in the country of victorious "socialism" than anywhere. The reasons for this are:

a. The constant desire for new conquests and the extension of war industry this demands. Other means being absent, the last rouble is pressed out of the working people by way of taxes, loans, dues etc.

b. The support of the Fifth Column abroad.

In order to spread the influence of Bolshevism throughout the world, enormous sums are required to pay representatives and agents in all countries.

c. The deliberate difference between the masses who are not allowed to raise their standard of living and the high standard of the ruling clique. This is done in order, on the one hand, to produce a class of society that is content with the present system and thus ready to give it every support, and, on the other, so that the masses may be so occupied in the mere hunt for bread that they have no time for politics and are more easily led.

d. Hunger and poverty are the instruments by means of which Bolshevik dictators govern and keep the masses in check. As all the means of production and sale are in the hands only of the Bolshevik state, it can dispose of these, regardless of the interests of the people.

The fourth Five-Year Plan, the so-called General Plan for reconstruction after the Second World War and for the extension of the Soviet economy, is being carried out slowly and with difficulty, in spite of the booty which the Bolsheviks captured in the countries they occupied. The grandiose plan serves not so much to reconstruct areas

that suffered war damage, as to extend heavy and war industry, and that in areas which were not touched by the war at all, for instance in the Urals and Siberia. The word "reconstruction" is at most a pretext for getting more out of the people, and for emphasizing the Kremlin's "Peace Policy" to foreign observers. For up till now there has been little reconstruction in the countries under Moscow's rule that suffered most during the war. No more was done than was necessary for the exploitation of the country in question. It has not proved possible to realize the fourth Five-Year Plan in four years, as was originally intended. The loans issued by the Bolshevik government every year are subscribed with increasing difficulty, as the impoverished masses simply refuse, which is worth noting.

Russification is being continued, in accordance with Stalin's toast to the health of the Russian people as the leading nation in the Soviet Union. Bolshevik propagandists endeavour to convince nations that everything produced by Russia is the best and worthy of imitation; they try to persuade everybody that all discoveries and inventions in art and science were made first by Russians and that the achievements of other countries are merely more or less successful imitations of what Russia has already done. The people of the nations subjugated by Moscow feel this alleged leadership on the part of the Russians more and more. The police do not permit any comments at all, even in connection with culture, on the national life of other peoples. Some small peoples have been completely extirpated, as, for instance, the Crimean Tatars, the Kalmucks, the Tschtschenzi and Inguschi, Caucasian tribes, who were deported to districts (Northern Siberia) where Nature herself destroyed them. Other nations, politically more active, must submit to a longer process of "re-education". Some more intelligent circles are liquidated by deportation, forced labour, famine or murder. The rest of the people is gradually russified by the army, the party and the Komosol, and the schools. Such practices may be observed above all in Ukraine, Byelorussia, the Baltic States, the Caucasus and Turkestan. These areas supply the majority of deportations; people must "education". Some more intelligent circles are liquidated by deportation, forced labour, famine or murder. The rest of the people is gradually russified by the army, the party and the Komosol, and the schools. Such practices may be observed above all in Ukraine, Byelorussia, the Baltic States, the Caucasus and Turkestan. These areas supply the majority of deportations; people must "education". Some more intelligent circles are liquidated by deportation, forced labour, famine or murder. The rest of the people is gradually russified by the army, the party and the Komosol, and the schools. Such practices may be observed above all in Ukraine, Byelorussia, the Baltic States, the Caucasus and Turkestan. These areas supply the majority of deportations; people must "education".

Terrorism has increased in all departments of public life. The Bolshevik despots reckon with a war in the near future and openly discuss it. This is

why they wish to establish "order" in frontier areas, i. e. to make any resistance impossible. The only means employed to assure this is consistent and inhuman terrorism. The increase of terrorism is observed everywhere, in prisons and camps, in the army and industry, in collective farms, everywhere where the Soviet citizen is brought into direct contact with the agents of the government. There may be ups and downs in the measure of terrorism meted out. But its aim is constant, viz., to keep human beings in a state of fear, to rob them of human dignity and make them blind instruments of the Party.

Stalin's nimbus. The celebrations in connection with Stalin's 70th birthday in December 1949 which were reported at length in the Soviet Union and discussed at meetings, were intended, above all, to have a symbolic significance for Stalin's leadership of the communist movement throughout the world. The chief celebration in Moscow aimed at raising the authority of Stalin and the Bolshevik Party in the eyes of Soviet citizens and communist parties in all countries.

Russian chauvinism and imperialism. Two facts in particular have contributed to the growth of the Russian imperialist idea at home and abroad:

1. The secret of splitting the atom is no longer a secret for the Bolsheviks,

2. The treaty with China, signed in February 1950 has greatly strengthened the power of the Soviet Union at home and abroad. The Bolsheviks have made the most of these facts in their propaganda. While they continue to emphasize that atomic energy is being used for peaceful purposes, they are secretly preparing atomic weapons in order to realize their imperialist aims. The treaty with China puts an inexhaustible source of human energy at the Bolshevik's disposal, by which they will strengthen their labour market at home and consolidate their position abroad. Half-a-million Chinese are said to be working already in the industrial area of Kuznetskoj. These two facts have increased the boldness of the Bolsheviks and may easily lead to great international tension.

The last currency reform in the Soviet Union and the lowering of prices that followed it has merely publicity value at home. It, however, enables the Soviets to exploit their satellites still more. From now on, these satellites are forced to deliver more goods for roubles while they get less for their dollars. Lower prices for the products of industry and agriculture were necessary to the Bolsheviks; they were enabled to sell certain goods which they could not get rid of, as the people was

to poor and the goods themselves of inferior quality. On the other hand, the currency reform was intended to squeeze the last rouble out of the people in order to finance the Five-Year Plan. Finally, the reform was good publicity in the struggle against Western capitalism and the government's alleged anxiety for the people's welfare. As a matter of fact, the masses have not benefited in the slightest from reduced prices in the Soviet Union.

The elections of 12. 3. 1950 were regarded by the great majority of the population of the Soviet Union as an ordinary farce of no special importance. Even wide Party circles took part in the elections with no great seriousness, convinced that orders from above would in any case be executed by 99% of the people. And that was what happened. It is worth noting that the majority of the people in Western Ukraine did not vote.

Gigantic collective farms and agrarian towns. The affair of A. A. Andrejew, a member of the Politbureau who was reprimanded because of the mistakes he made in agrarian policy threw new light on Soviet mania for the gigantic. The latest policy in the province of collectivization is aimed at destroying small collective farms, the peasant village and the remains of peasant property, in order to create enormous collective farms and peasant towns. Several small collective farms are to be united in one big grain factory. This amalgamation is to enable the Bolsheviks to centralize administration and to use big agricultural machinery. At the same time, peasants are to leave their villages and find accommodation in "agrarian towns", more or less in barracks. The aim is to destroy the last remnants of peasant private property, and to exploit peasant labour still more than in the past and to get a better hold on the peasants politically. Here, too, the Bolsheviks started this "step on the way to communism" in Ukraine. By collecting the peasants in barracks in "agrarian towns" the Bolsheviks will be able to carry out their process of russification better in these areas.

The formation of a naval Ministry of War in Moscow. The victorious end of World War II brought the Soviet Union a number of ports in temperate waters, both in Europe and in Asia, as, for instance, Königsberg, now Kalininberg and other Baltic ports, Port Arthur, Dairen etc. This success has whetted the appetite of Bolshevik imperialists, so that they now demand a share of control over the Dardanelles, free access to the Mediterranean, participation in the Antarctic etc. In order to attain world supremacy, a navy is necessary and a special naval Ministry of War.

Re-introduction of capital punishment. The Bolshevik government, as is well known, abolished the death penalty after World War II, in order to

give the world proof of its humanity, also in the hope that the masses would carry out the orders of the Kremlin and that it would succeed in crushing the resistance of the subjugated nations without capital punishment, but by means of political pressure. These hopes have not been realized. Discontent is growing among the people. There are unmistakable signs of hostility to the government in the army and among working classes, such as desertions of Soviet soldiers to the West, obstacles in fulfilling the Five-Year Plan etc. The underground movements in subjugated countries have not been liquidated; on the contrary, they are spreading and are active in Ukraine, the Baltic states, Caucasia and Turkestan; there are also signs of discontent in Moldavia and Byelorussia. To strengthen its power over these disturbances, the Bolsheviks were forced to re-introduce the death penalty. In reality, it was never

removed, since many people were murdered without a trial.

Slave labour. Free labour has been eliminated from a country that pretends to be aiming at Communism. Compulsion is the rule in every province of life. In agriculture, for instance, the peasant is obliged to work at least 120 days a year for the collective farm. The same compulsion prevails in industry and other managements. The labourer has no possibility of choosing either the kind or the place of his work. The slightest carelessness is very severely punished. Wages are low and the state takes possession of all higher earnings. Such a state of things can only be maintained by force. The so-called labour camps serve not only to keep up production but also to ruin people who are distasteful to the regime, morally and physically. They are not only labour camps, but death camps, in the true sense of the world.

While Moscow Speaks of Peace . . .

The fourth Five-Year Plan, 1946—50, is approaching its close. Reports on its execution have not yet all reached the Kremlin. They are all directed to Stalin personally and state, without exception, that the Plan has been fulfilled more than 100% in all provinces of Soviet economy. How far these reports are true, is another matter. It is more interesting to inquire about the aim of this fourth Five-Year Plan, or the first, after the "great war for the Fatherland". At the 14th Congress of the Bolshevik Party in 1925, when directives were issued for the policy of Five-Year plans, it was announced, among other things, that the socialist industrialization of the country was necessary in order to create a new defence industry; new factories and munitions works must be built for the production of guns, tanks, aeroplanes and machine-guns.

In his introductory address to the fourth Five-Year plan, Stalin declared that "the historical victory over Japan and Germany had been made possible only by previous preparation throughout the country for active defence . . . The preparation of this great project had demanded the execution of three Five-Year plans for Soviet economy, and, above all, it had demanded industrialization and collectivization . . ."

At the same time, Stalin proclaimed as target that pre-war industrial production should be tripled and that the following maximum figures should be reached every year: coal, 500 million t; ores and iron 50 million t.; steel 60 million t.; petroleum 60 million t etc. Meantime the official figures for the fourth Five-year plan have been fixed much lower. The following targets have to be reached in 1950: coal 250 million t; ores 19.5 million t; steel 25.4 million t; petroleum 35.4 million t. How many five-year plans will be necessary in order to fulfil Stalin's demands?

Even if the official Five-Year plan contains no figures for means of defence, its main aim is emphasized clearly enough in the provision "to secure the further increase of the U.S.S.R.'s power of defence and to equip her armed forces with the most modern weapons". A. Wosnesenskij, the Minister for the Five-Year plan, who has since been removed from office, stressed in his report to the Supreme Soviet in 1946, that the new (fourth) Plan provided for the equipment of the Soviet army with the latest weapons and for increased research on atomic energy . . . "a capitalism, with its monopoly, is preparing fresh aggression against the U.S.S.R."

And Molotow, on the same occasion, said: "We shall soon be in possession, not only of the atom bomb, but of other such gadgets."

If hitherto the aim of Five-Year plans was "to catch up with, and outstrip Europe", the same aim now applies to Europe and America. In this connection, figures given by Stalin for the production of armaments in the Soviet Union during the Second World War, may be of interest: 30,000 armoured cars, 40,000 aeroplanes, 12,000 heavy guns, 450,000 machine-guns, 5 million automatic pistols, 100,000 mine-throwers, 240 million bombs, shells and

(Continued on Page 8)

Page 5:

The leaflet above left reports the liquidation of the Bolshevik Captain Anosow. In the proclamation below left the Ukrainian people are called upon to resist deportation. Above right, Bolshevik imperialism is pilloried. Below right, protest against the slavish Stachanow-system. Superimposed is a protest against collectivism.

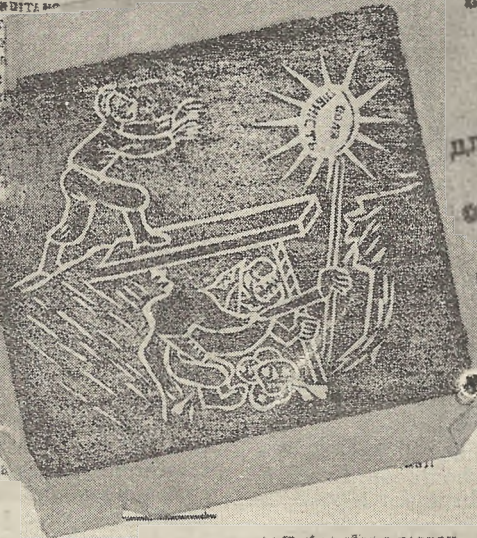
The Ukrainian Underground Movement Distributes Leaflets throughout the Soviet Union with the Appeals to Resist

Воля народів

Воля людини

ЯК ЗАГИНУВ начальник Рогатикського РО МГБ — — капітан Аносов?

Для 18. Березня 1947 р. в м. Рогатки
капітан м'га Аносов, начальник
Хто ж убив капітана
Ми відкриємо т
Капітана Аносов
Михайло Миснича
р-ту, який внаро
ствя вийшов від е
Біле, кожен окупа
ха хвалестай ніс г
мові в Дорони, що
оявля. Довгий МОЖ
ЧИ МГБ "Свердлов
екладу Рогатикс
пора МГБ Бугаєв
НАКАЗ БМІ
ЧАЛЬНИК МГБ
Лосом МГБ Бугаєв
(підполковник УМ
В розмові з арест
чав, що коли в До
ждному випадку
Аносова дала ад



За Українську Свободу
Собору Державу!

Московсько-більшовицькі окупанти
испально вивозять Ваші рілля на
каторгу в Сибір і Казахстан. З дру
гої сторони — вони населяють на ук
раїнські землі колоністів-росіян,
при допомозі яких хочуть перетвори
ти Україну в колонію Москви.
Ви не можете дозволити, щоб
земля Ваших батьків, Ваші рілля
села і міста опинилися в руках

Українці! Поборойте з повною
ришністю московських імперіаліс
тів — колонізаторів України! Вига
няйте їх з кожного кінтика ук
раїнської землі! Не передавайте їм
харчі і інші засоби до жит
тя! Для них місце в Росії, а не в
Україні!
Розіть російських займачів доти,
доки Ваші рілля не повернуться
до Вас, на свою землю!

За Українську Свободу
Собору Державу!

Воля народів!
Воля людини!

УКРАЇНЦІ!

В ділі якнайшвидшого звинщен
ня українського народу московсько
більшовицькі окупанти улаштува
ли нову імплію — "добровільне"
переселення в східні області України.
Більшовицькам йдеться не про уш
ливлення Вас, але щоб легким кош
том, при малій зусиллях висунути
Вас із рідних хат і вирвати з пра
батьківської землі, отримати в рещі
ків майна, послати нашу націо
нально-визвольну боротьбу і закри

тити тут своє панування. Не на Ук
раїну завезуть Вас, а на тяжкі робо
ти в далекі пустині Азії і тайги Си
біру, а мужау вивуть на м'ясоруб
ку до Китаю. На Ваші землі на
шлють російських колоністів.
Не дайтеся обманути відому
лісточку Сталіна! Не покидайте
батьківської землі! Вет, як один,
сміло і відважно ставте опір пере
селенним акціям ворога! Ховайте
своє майно і скривайтеся!

Смерть московсько-більшовицьким окупантам України!
Хай живе національно-визвольна боротьба українського народу!

Березень, 1950 р. УКРАЇНСЬКІ ПОВСТАНЦІ

ДО ВІДОМА ВСІМІ

своїй власній
зволити безварно ввійшувати дого. Не
можливо дозволити безварно пере
творити українську землю в колонію
Москви.
Імперіалістична політика сталінської
влади зробила справедливою часті україн
ські страждання. Вона — це воля,
ми, українці, не повинні бути к
включені до цієї системи. Ми — ко
лоніальні народи, ми не повинні
бути перетворені в робочу силу
іноземних імперіалістичних держав.
Ми повинні боритися за свою
власну державу, за свою
власну землю, за свою
власну свободу.

Селяни!

Сталінські окупанти приготували
для Вас колгоспне ярмо!
НЕ ІДІТЬ ДО КОЛГОСПІВ!
НЕ СЛУХАЙТЕ ОБЛІДКІ ПРОПАГАНДИ
СТАЛІНСЬКИХ ПАРАЗИТІВ!
Боріться проти сталінської терористичної
Кай живе вільний селянин в Українській
Демократичній Соборній Державі!

РОБІТНИКИ!

Сталінські вивозять Вас виключити неспівд
ли. Ви являєте собою обидру людини, мусяте працювати
в одруччя кусця чорної хаті на продаж для себе і сво
ї держави!



Сталінська влада абже не про Вас, а про свої імперіалістичні
цілі. Боріться проти сталінсько-більшовицьких імперіалістич
ідуатівтерії за Українську Свободу Державу і за державну
важність і соціальне визволення всіх поневодених Москвою
одів.
В Українській Державі Ви будете сповна власними фабрик, буд
жати восьмнадцятий день праці, високу зарплатну платню, не
сформувати безпечення і повну національну й соціальну свободу.
ХАЙ ЖИВЕ ВІЛЬНЕ РОБІТНИЦТВО В УКРАЇНСЬКІЙ ДЕР
ЖАВІ!

УКРАЇНСЬКІ РЕВОЛЮЦІОНЕРИ!

В дубовій ОУН ім. І. Калити — Лисенки.

Eternal Russia

By D. Donzow

Whoever wants to understand modern Communist Russia would do well to study the old empire of the Czars, as it was in the 19th, 18th and 16th centuries. It is always the same — "plus ça change, plus ça reste la même chose".

Take, for example Giles Fletcher's book on Russia; he was Queen Elizabeth's ambassador to Ivan the Terrible's son, Theodore, who was emperor of Russia in 1588. The Russia he describes is very like that of today.

In his book, "Voyage and Discoverie", he says, right at the beginning that the Muscovites were a very different race to that in the land of Kiew, populated by the ancestry of the Ukrainians. Although "they (the Muscovites) borrowed the name of Roxollani and pretended to be the very same Nation with them, it is without all good probability, especially for the seate and dwelling of that people, which was betwixt the two rivers of Tanais (Don) and Boristhenes (Dnieper) as Strabo reported, quite another way from the country of Russia".

The system of Government in Russia 350 years ago, according to Fletcher, does not seem to have differed much from that in the Russia of 1950. He writes: "Poor people are now oppressed with intolerable servitude. The state and forme of their Government seemeth to apply all to the behoofe of the Prince . . . There is none that hath any authoritie or publike jurisdiction that goeth by Descent or is held by Charter, but all at the appointment and pleasure of the Emperor" . . . Put Dictator instead of Emperor, and you have a description of the present Russian government.

Then, as now, the individual was completely defenceless against the State and had no personal rights. "The late Emperor Iwan Wassilewiche", writes Fletcher, "in his walkes or progresses, if he had misliked the face or person of any man whom he met by the way, would command his head to be strooke off" . . . Is it not so now?

As with every single citizen, so with all the nation; no one had any civil rights. "The people", Fletcher reports, "are servants or bond-slaves that are to obey, not to make Lawes". And even when the Czar did summon the "Sobor", the assembly of representatives of the higher classes, they were never asked their opinion; they answered to the proposals of the Government" all in one forme, without any Discourse, as having learned their Lesson before, whatever is propounded." So it is still, at the assemblies of the Supreme Soviets of the U.S.S.R.

Like the rulers of modern Russia, the old Czars hated all independence

among the classes of the population. Therefore Ivan the Terrible "used to set on the inferiours, to prefer or equall themselves to those that were accounted to be of the Nobler Houses. He took his advantage of their malice and contentions, the one against the other, by receiving devised matter, and accusations of secret practice and conspiracies to be intended against his Person and State".

Like the Bolsheviks "he divided his subjects into two parts or factions by a general schisme. The one part he called the **Oppressniks** or Select Men" — the Communist Party of today. "He took them to his own part, to protect and maintaine them as his faithful subjects. The other he called **Zemsky**, or the Commons", who are without rights. "If any of them were spoyled or killed by those of the **Oppressniks**, no amends could be sought for . . . This libertie of the one part to spoile and kill the other . . . enriched that side and the Emperor's treasury". That was the social Revolution 350 years ago, and it lasted not less than seven years . . .

In order to break the "counter-revolution", Ivan the Terrible, like Stalin used terrorist methods: "whereof were slaine within one week to the number of 300 within the City of Moscoe". In this way the Czar "killed them and seased all their inheritance, lands etc." And Fletcher remarks: "the oppression and slavery is so open and so great that a man would marvell how the Nation and People should suffer themselves to be brought under it".

The famous trials of the "people's enemies, organized by the Bolsheviks today are also only a plagiarism of old Czarist trials. The governors of provinces, or other high officials of the Czar sent to their provinces "to suck themselves full". Then he used to "call them to the Praveush, or whip, for their behaviour and to beat out of them all or the most part of the bootie which they have spoiled from the Commons and to turn it into the Emperor's treasury, but never anything backe again to the right owners. "The Czar" made of these officers that have robbed their people a publike exemple, if any be more notorious than the rest, the Emperor thus seeming to mislike the oppressions done to his people and transferring the fault to his officers". Today, if the execution of Stalin's decrees brought catastrophe on the country, some officials who had acted on the Dictator's orders, were proclaimed to be enemies of the people and were executed as in the time of Ivan the Terrible.

The Bolsheviks borrowed even their economic policy from the old Czars. As is well known, they bought grain from the peasants at a fixed price, which was in no relation to the costs of produc-

tion, and then they compelled the same peasants, when they needed grain, to buy it back from the authorities at a price that was three to ten times higher than what they had received for it. Fletcher writes of Czar Ivans's economic policy: "he sent messengers into the provinces for furs, wax, honey, taking at small prices what themselves lost and selling them againe at an excessive rate to their owne marchants and to marchants strangers."

"The great oppression over the poore Commons made them to have no courage in following their trades, for the more they have, the more danger they are in, not onely of their goods but of their lives also. This made the people to give themselves much to idleness and drinking" . . . The same fear of the spirit of Europe that Fletcher observed in ancient Russia, may be found among the rulers of Communist Russia today: "they (the Russians of the 16th century) are kept from traveling, that they may learne nothing, nor see the fashions of other countries abroad. You shall seldom see a Russe a traveller except he bee with some ambassador or that he make an escape out of his country . . . Neither do they suffer any stranger willingly to come into their realme out of any civill country".

The cruelty of the Russians, which strikes us today, was observed by Fletcher 350 years ago. "The basest and wretchedest muojik, that crouchtets like a dog to the gentleman, is an intolerable tyrant, where he hath the advantage. They make no account of the life of a man." Fletcher knew well what modern European diplomats have forgotten: "as for the truth of his word as some say, the Russe never believeth anything that another man speaketh, nor speaketh any thing himself worthy to be believed. These qualities make them very odious to all their neigh-

**A.B.N. fights against
Bolshevism and every form
of Russian Imperialism!**

bours" . . . The system of government, the slavery of the individual and the whole nation, the economic policy, fear and hatred of the spirit of Europe and the cruelty of the Russians — all were observed by Fletcher in the Russia of 1588. **Plus ça change, plus ça reste la même chose.**

And in the foreword of his book, Fletcher says that he was compelled to "contracte or mollify the biting or more bitter spirit of the Russian government" . . . That is what the modern reporter on Bolshevik Russia does whether he is compelled or not.

A.B.N. Nations Fighting for their Freedom

The "Basmachi", a Movement in Turkestan

The Turkestanis, who fought long and bravely for their independence elected a national government one month after the Bolshevik coup in St. Petersburg (November 7, 1917), but this was liquidated by a Bolshevik armed force on February 12, 1918. Thereafter, a mass rebellion against the Bolshevik oppressor broke out in Turkestan. This rebellion is known to history as the "Basmachi" movement, its aim being to re-establish the country's independence.

The initiator of the rebellion was **Ergasch Korbashi**, who was at the head of the Militia in the town of Kokand. After the national government in Kokand had been liquidated by the Bolsheviks, he organized armed divisions outside of the town and fought a heroic battle against the invaders for a long time. At the same time, **Mahmud-Amin-Beg** (Madamin-Beg), the leader of the Militia in the town of Margelan, also began to fight against the Bolsheviks with the help of his troops. New troops were organized in a short time: in Oscha, under the leadership of **Halhodsha**, in Andischan, under **Parpi Korbashi**, in Nowkat, under **Muhiddin-Beg**, in Usgend, under **Dshani-Beg-Kazi**, in Gortep and Namangen under **Rahmankul-Beg**, in Kisil Rawat, under **Aman Pahlwan**, etc.

The "Basmachi" movement was the continuation of the rising of 1916.

At the Second Congress of Turkestanis Mohammedans in Samarkand, the Turkestanian-Turkish-Islamic Republic was proclaimed on April 4, 1922, the people as a whole being clear that real political, economic and moral liberty is only possible in an independent national state.

(The fight against the Bolsheviks was continued with great bitterness. In 1920 already, different sections of rebels had united under a national flag. In October 1922, Enver Pascha, a national hero, took over the leadership of the rebellion which lasted for six years of uninterrupted struggle against the superior forces of the Bolsheviks. His name is written in gold in the history of the Turkestanis for liberty.

By means of inhuman terrorism and mass shootings, the Bolsheviks tried to crush the rebellion. In 1924 the sovietization of Turkestan began. But they have not succeeded in completely stamping the movement out. A rising broke out in the areas of Susak and Utschkurgan in the years 1933-36. A number of Turkestanis Communists sympathized with the rebels and so many Turkestanis, who were connected with the "Basmachi" secured important posts in the administration of the

country and succeeded in giving the rebels secret material support. This lasted till 1937/38 when all these men were arrested and shot.

During the period, 1935-41 thousands of young Turkestanis who were called up for service in the Red Army, fled to the mountains where they joined units of the "Basmachi".

Slovakia's Fight for Freedom

On March 14, 1939 Slovakia proclaimed its independence. The free, independent Republic of Slovakia was born out of the victorious revolution of the Slovakian people against imperialism.

Under the wise and beneficial guidance of its President, Dr. Josef Tiso, the Slovakian Republic fulfilled the people's ancient dream of a free and independent life as a state. Six years of Slovakian independence have proved beyond doubt that the people of Slovakia is absolutely fit to lead a free and independent existence and that it deserves such an existence. Six years of political construction, cultural progress, economic prosperity and social development during the storm of World War II demonstrated that Slovakia is politically mature and able to exist as an independent nation.

It is only too natural that the Slovakian Republic, from its very geopolitical position, could not avoid participation in the second World War, nor escape its tragic consequences. Slovakia waged war only against the U.S.S.R. and only in the endeavour to protect itself from Bolshevik expansion and to help the nations subjugated by Bolshevism to recover their freedom. The outcome of the war was tragic for Slovakia, as it was for many other nations. Slovakia was occupied by the Red Army and robbed of its independence. In accordance with Stalin's decision, it was drawn into the Bolshevik sphere of influence and, contrary to the will of its people, incorporated in Czechoslovakia.

Under Prague's Red dictatorship, Slovakia is now experiencing the darkest era of its history. The Slovakian nation, robbed of freedom and independence, has been plunged into misery. Red terrorism, sovietization and proletarianization were the sad gifts brought by the East to this, and to other countries behind the Iron Curtain. Hundreds of thousands of Slovaks were deported by the Bolsheviks, tens of thousands thrown into prison or concentration camps, thousands were murdered; but the oppressors have not succeeded

In World War II, the population of Turkestan tried to put all sorts of difficulties in the way of the Bolsheviks; there were many instances of police commissioners and N.K.W.D. men being stoned to death.

Outwardly it looks as if Turkestan were absolutely at peace. But anyone who has lived there knows that the country is really full of unrest. Latest reports say strong units of the "Basmachi" even now continue Turkestan's heroic fight for independence.

Erturk

in breaking the resistance of the Slovakian people or its resolution to fight for freedom to the end.

The usurpers of power brutally murdered the two greatest builders of the Slovakian state, President Dr. Tiso and Dr. Tuka, Prime Minister, Horrified as the nation was at these crimes, it did not despair, but continued its struggle with even greater determination.

The Slovakian nation, under the leadership of Prof. Dr. F. Durcansky, the president of the Slovakian Liberation Committee, who has been condemned to death by the Bolsheviks, is ready to sacrifice everything for the freedom and independence of its country. Fortunately it does not stand alone in its struggle. The yoke of Bolshevism has welded subjugated nations into a united front, the strongest expression of which is the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (A.B.N.), a revolutionary and international organization. The Slovakian nation is represented in the A.B.N. by the Slovakian Liberation Committee, its supreme political representative body.

The Slovakian Liberation Committee aims at freeing Slovakia from occupation by Bolsheviks, from the Communist and Bolshevik system; it fights for the renaissance of the independent Slovakian Republic and for the restoration of democracy and law in the government of Slovakia. The great majority of Slovaks, at home and abroad, support this program; it is the aim of the Slovakian White Legions who fight in the mountains along with units of the U.P.A.

The Slovakian nation is firmly convinced that the glorious day of victory and liberation will come, not only for Slovakia, but for all nations subjugated by Bolshevism, and that a new and happier world, an era of freedom and right, will be built on the ruins of the Soviet prison of nations.

Dr. Ctibor Pokorny

Peasant Risings in Rumania

The „Neuer Weg“, a newspaper in German, published in Bukarest writes: “The success of the collective farms which have harvested the fruits of their collective labour, are a convincing model for all working peasants . . . There are now altogether 954 collective farms in the Rumanian People’s Republic which means that the majority of Rumanian peasants are on the right road to a secure and happy life of prosperity and freedom.”

The newspaper says nothing about the actual prosperity and freedom which the peasants enjoy. For it is a fact that Rumanians, like inhabitants of other countries under Bolshevik regime, have neither anything to wear nor enough to eat. At present, the government has even difficulty in suppressing unrest among the peasants. In many villages peasants have driven out civil servants and party officials in the collective farms, and in some cases, have even killed them. The rising is spreading from village to village. The measures taken by the Government indicate how serious the situation is. We can practically talk of a state of siege in country districts in Rumania.

Moscow has had to send a specialist to Bukarest to reorganize Rumanian police. First, the rural militia is to be strengthened, as it has proved incapable of settling unrest among the peasants. Then, there have been changes

in the headquarters of the secret service, which is not subordinate to the Rumanian Ministry of the Interior but is in close contact with the Soviet M.W.D. The official name for the Secret Service is the “State Planning Service”. Stern police power with up-to-date military equipment, is concealed by this harmless title. If it is ordered to intervene against the peasants, there will soon be peace, the peace of the graveyard.

Partisan Activity in Hungary

The world press has paid little attention up to date to the activity of Hungarian partisans. Some interesting details appeared lately in “Free Europe”, a paper that is published in London.

The Austrian correspondent of this paper writes:

“It was the middle of September. Hungarian partisans had attacked the Soviet military depot in Villany, killed the guards and captured 150 automatic pistols and great quantities of ammunition and explosives.

Partisans are organized in almost every district. They are in communication with Ukrainian partisans and through them, with Polish partisans.

The Communist press naturally does not mention this partisan activity. Nor does it mention that 200 peasants were arrested and tortured to elicit confessions in connection with the incident at Villany.

While Moscow Speaks of Peace . . .

(Continued from Page 4)

mines and other heavy munition, 7,4 million cartridges, etc. It is worth noting that these figures are quoted in the fourth Five-Year plan, but as a “target achieved”. In the reports on the execution of this Plan, these figures are not mentioned and we must wait for details about the “target achieved”. Meantime, rumours about the fifth Five-Year Plan indicate that the „target achieved“ to be included in it will increase Bolshevik capacity for armament production to gigantic proportions. If we can believe Shymeryn, the Minister for Electric Plant in the Soviet Union, the new water-power works, provided by the fifth Plan, are to produce 21 milliard kilowatts in order to supply electricity to old and new important factories and, in addition, to contribute to the irrigation of 25.5 million hectares of ground.

In connection with the increase of Soviet potential production, we must not forget that Russia can now draw on the industries of all her satellite states in Europe, including those that have been dismantled, and on factories that have been deported with their engineering staff, and their foremen, beyond the Urals, above all from Germany, as well as from other countries that have been “liberated” by the Soviet army.

In consequence of the complete absence of foreign credit, the Five-Years plans are financed with the help of so-called “internal reserves”. These include, to start with, the unheard-of exploitation of human power, a cynically devised method of slavery. For the completion of the fourth Five-Year plan, the Kremlin could count on about 260 million people. This figure has been increased, above all in China, to more than 700 million, and this will only begin to have effect during the fifth Plan. It is no wonder that Soviet propaganda for home consumption recalls for the opening of the campaign for increased armaments, the edict issued by the Supreme Soviet 10 years ago, which runs: “The task of extending our industries demands an unceasing stream of new workers in our mines, workshops, factories, transportation and agriculture. If the number of workers is not kept constant, our industry cannot develop successfully.” At the same time, reference is made to the lack of skilled labour which is to be relieved by special courses in the schools. In 1949 alone, 3,700 such courses for craftsmen were held in the Soviet Union. Meantime, 60 new classes for master-tradesmen were formed and 250 textbooks issued.

That is what Stalin’s efforts for world-peace really look like. K. A.

Neither did the Hungarian press mention that two trucks of ammunition exploded lately at the munition factory at Fiizfö, on the Plattensee, whereby the railway line was damaged so that transports of munitions were held up for days.

The Situation in Ukraine

The main factor in Ukraine seems to be the continuation of the fight for liberation of the Ukrainian people. In spite of renewed effort and strengthened counter-measures, the enemy has not succeeded in liquidating the Ukrainian Underground movement and cutting off its connection with the millions of Ukrainians who willingly make sacrifices to support it. On the contrary, the Ukrainian underground has continued its influence and activities.

In 1948—49 the Bolshevik started to introduce the system of collective managements in Western Ukraine also, employing terrorism to do so. Supported by the Ukrainian underground movement, the population of this area have heroically resisted Bolshevik collectivization, so that the campaign has not been a success from the government’s point of view. The population has been greatly impoverished, and in some districts, starved, in consequence of collectivization and grain deliveries.

The Bolsheviks have continued their policy of deporting many Ukrainian families to Siberia, with the intention of exterminating the Ukrainian people. As a precaution against arousing resistance, the Bolsheviks have abandoned mass deportations and now take small groups of people away.

Ukrainian youth continues to resist the efforts of the Bolsheviks to send them to vocational schools on the eastern border of Soviet Ukraine.

Preparations for a Fresh Purge

According to reports from home, the Bolshevik Politbüro has distributed secret orders to the Communist party, as it did in 1941.

Preparations are to be started immediately so that all unreliable persons can be liquidated in a short time, should a sudden attack be made.

In such an event, all suspicious persons, regardless of their age, are to be shot on the spot and their homes burnt to the ground (In summer, forests are to be set alight, so that nobody may be able to hide) and all attempts to flee must be made impossible.

There is therefore to be another “purge” of unreliable persons in various countries.

As the Western World already knows, it looks as if the thousands of people who were found murdered in 1941 in the prisons of viv, Winnitza, Riga, Reval and other towns, were burned or murdered by the Bolsheviks before their retreat.

What the West Needs for Victory?

(Continued from Page 1)

The West must learn to distinguish between the natural, sincere efforts of nations to attain freedom, and Bolshevik slogans of similar content. It is also a radical mistake to believe that Bolshevism is good in theory but bad only in practice. All positive ideas, such as the national liberation of colonial peoples, social justice, the granting of land to peasants as their private property (China), the union of sections of the same country (Korea), the dissolution of large estates, which form part of Bolshevik propaganda today are not its own ideas, but ideas belonging to movements of national liberation. For the real ideas of Bolshevism which have developed from its nature are the ideas of class hatred, collectivisation, levelling of personality and all ideal values, negation of the nation and national freedom, pulling all down to the lowest level, materialism etc. Nay more, Bolshevism even propagates the "people's democracy" which is as great a fraud with the Bolsheviks as everything else. Bolshevism has in theory nothing to do with democracy. It is the doctrine of "enlightened" terrorism. That is why it is such a mistake to regard it as good in theory but bad in practice. The entire positive program proclaimed by the Bolsheviks is stolen.

Bolshevik Land Policy

The same is true of Bolshevik championship of movements for freedom. According to it, the soil is the private property of the peasant. When the Bolsheviks proclaimed this policy, they were really working for their own aim, viz. the introduction of collectivization. These tactics of promising peasants land must not be regarded as an integral part of Bolshevik theory, as its real aim is collectivism, economic, intellectual and moral! Today the soil in China is still being divided amongst peasants as private property. But this is only a stage on the way to Bolshevik collectivization which will be introduced sooner or later. In Korea, too, the Bolsheviks won support by stealing ideas; if they had immediately proclaimed their own ideas and revealed their program, no Korean would have followed them. If the Bolshevik had immediately introduced collectivization into agriculture, and the Stachanow system, with its slavery, into industry, they would not be where they are. And if the Koreans had experienced the consequences of these Bolshevik blessings, the situation there would certainly be different today. For the execution of Bolshevik theories in a country aims only at securing complete supremacy over it for the Kremlin, and its incorporation in the Russian imperium. It follows, therefore, that the theory of Bolshevism is nothing but the eternal and unchanging theory of Russian imperialism.

Bolshevist practice is nothing but the result of Bolshevist theory which is a mixture of communist doctrines and Russian imperialism. Tito's national communism proves that the theory of communism is the same everywhere, no matter whether in connection with Moscow or not. National socialism and its totalitarianism was related to fascism, even though it had a different origin.

Conclusions as to Policy

What political conclusions can be drawn from what has been said? We are of opinion that nothing need be taken from the system of Communist ideas which is at present deceiving the world, as they in turn have all been taken either from the ideas of national movements of liberation or from democracy, two worlds that complement each other. It is true that certain sections of nations have been infected by negative ideas and led astray. But if the ideas of social justice and the freedom of the individual were realized, such sections could be liberated from destructive theories and Bolshevism might be combated with success.

What has all this to do with Puerto Rico, someone might well ask. This little country seems to us to be an example of how a little country should not be treated by the United States, if we remember the world's fight against Bolshevism. For the United States have taken over the lead in the West in this fight. But victory is certain if the United States are supreme in the world of ideas, if Bolshevism is not given any opportunity of striking a weak point.

Puerto Rico, a Weak Spot

Puerto is such a weak spot. On principle, the United States have never pursued a policy of colonial imperialism. After they had gained wisdom by experience, and after some hesitation, they proclaimed the independence and union of Korea (Truman's speech) as the aim of the war, whereupon subjugated nations, especially in Asia, began to trust the intentions of the United States. But the rising in Puerto Rico reminded the world of the United States' weak spot, of a small nation to whom the States still denies independence as a nation. As a military event, the rising has no importance whatever. But politically and morally it is a most significant fact. The fact that the United States has hitherto refused the small state of Puerto Rico the right of self-determination gives Bolshevist demagogues a most welcome weapon to undermine the moral position of the United States as a leader in the anti-Bolshevist crusade of the West. It is no accident that, just when all the governments in the world are congratulating Truman on his escape from assassina-

tion, Vysinski should have replied to the journalists who inquired about his views: "What a strange question!"

Soviet Exploitation of Puerto Rico

The Soviet Union is determined to exploit the obscure position in Puerto Rico, especially in Asia and Africa; but it will also make use of Puerto Rico in order to shake the confidence of subjugated nations in Europe through the declaration of the Kremlin that it is vain to hope for liberation from Bolshevism by the United States; for the United States would simply impose a new slavery, since it has not even granted the small state of Puerto Rico its independence. Here, it would be interesting to know what part Bolshevism played in the Puerto Rico rising and in the conspiracy in Washington. It is unfortunate and important that these events should have brought the question of Puerto Rico's independence into the foreground.

Freedom for All

We believe that the idea of freedom must be the same for all, for great and small, poor and rich, white and coloured. We desire Western victory over Bolshevism, for that would be our common victory; we are however, convinced, that this victory will be possible only if the West puts aside all imperialist aims, if it fights against Bolshevism with clean hands, and if peoples under Western rule today, as, for instance Indo-China, are granted their freedom by the free will of the West. If this does not happen, it will not be the fault of Korea or Vietnam, if the peoples who stand between two great powers let themselves be deceived by communists, in the hope of getting support for their fight for freedom.

We are more concerned in the fight against Bolshevism than anybody else in the West. We desire a front in common with all nations, and that is why we recommend a common platform and repudiate any suggestion that peoples under Western rule will have to do without freedom, as they will be still more oppressed by Bolshevism. Such a situation is impossible. Peoples cannot be expected to forget, while the fight against Bolshevism is raging, that another foreign power is in their country. For liberty and justice are one. The West must therefore grant all the nations the freedom they have been denied up till now, before a common indivisible front can be formed and absolute confidence be born. It would be a great tragedy for the West if the subjugated nations were once more forced to fight on two fronts, as in the forties when, for instance, the Ukrainian Insurgent Army had to fight against both Moscow and Berlin.

The epoch of great empires is irrevocably past. The world wants freedom and independence for all nations. We are on the eve of a great renaissance; states have been born, such as

The only Way

There are two kinds of policies — a short-sighted unsystematic, inconsistent kind, based wholly on the opponent's initiative, hand-to-mouth politics, and a second, a far-sighted and well thought-out kind that influences the course of events. The first must always lose, the second ought always to win. We stress "ought", if it is built on certain conditions. These are, that the policy must be founded on a comprehensive and accurate knowledge of the enemy and on wise conclusions drawn therefrom. This being so, and if a conscientious government, with a sense of responsibility, pursues it, a people can place entire trust in its representatives who form the supreme executive. Otherwise, there will be unpleasant surprises in store for people.

American Policy after World War II

We cannot reproach U.S. policy, or rather the policy of the State Department, after World War II and in its last phases with being unsystematic and inconsistent. On the contrary we must admit that it was most consistent

Palestine, Burma, India, Pakistan; Indo-China is on the way and North Africa is stirring — nations of all continents and races are being swept into the movement for freedom and independence. This is the end of empires. And what power can hold this movement up? Why does the Western World, which is experiencing the process, not draw logical conclusions from it? Especially as regards the nations oppressed by Russia. Why does the West not incorporate in its policy the fact that the liberation movements among the nations enclosed in Russia could destroy the Soviet imperium? Is it not clear that Russia, more than any other country, being most aware of the power of the idea of freedom which it tries to suppress with inhuman terrorism, preaches the self-determination of nations beyond its sphere of influence, successfully exploiting it against the West?

The rising in Puerto Rico has revealed the West's heel of Achilles. The United States are still loth to recognize the dynamic power of the subjugated nations. The United States have not yet proclaimed their conception of the solution of the Soviet problem in Europe and Asia. But it is the view of various officials that the Russian imperium is indivisible. The rising in Puerto Rico showed that the nations of the world reject conceptions of great empires.

Aware of the decisive role which the United States has assumed in the fight against Bolshevism, we hope that their banners will display only such mottoes as will make victory certain. It is our anxiety for the common cause that has emboldened us to speak frankly and clearly.

Z. K.

and pursued with an obstinate, almost rash, determination. If it has failed up till now, the reason lies in an inadequate or absolutely non-existent knowledge of the enemy, in false conclusions on which diplomacy was based.

Whether we will or not, we are forced to be astonished that such a great power, which has such a large number of Russian "experts" at its disposal, and a rich store of experience of its own, should pursue such a weak policy towards Russia, a policy so far from facts that one is constrained to doubt the accuracy of the knowledge available, if not the reliability of the experts themselves. We, of course, have no intention of going into this matter; we only wish to say that the State Department's policy up to date has been based on a false premises, caused by ignorance of modern Russia. We believe that it is not the politicians and their conclusions that are to blame, but the experts who furnished the material for those conclusions.

Policy of "appeasement"

American foreign policy hitherto has been one of appeasement, built up on two principles, viz. 1. to finish the war as quickly as possible — at any price — 2. — after the war — to achieve peace at any price. Much has been sacrificed for these two aims; policy was sacrificed to military strategy and a second front war formed much too early and in the wrong place; one nation after another was sacrificed, strangely enough at the same time as humane and democratic principles of freedom, independence etc. were being proclaimed; territories soaked in the blood of American soldiers were ceded; political concessions were made, finally, in addition to military materials, oil, pipes, machinery and tools were sent, in order to dissipate Russian "distrust".

Disarmament of America

Because "distrust" was supposed to be the only thing that separated the East from the West. Otherwise, the experts say, there was nothing to prevent two absolutely opposed worlds from living together in harmony. In accordance with this, America disarmed completely (fortunately the atom bomb was still there) and optimistically allowed her people to rest in hope. This policy was carried out with an obstinacy and consistency that one can only term rash, in view of the absurd lengths to which it went. We are thinking of the critical year 1947 and after, when, in spite of this inertia, the U.S. S.R. was termed and probably actually considered to be an aggressive, imperialist power. (The so-called "containment" policy after 1917 may be regarded as another form of "appeasement".)

It is difficult to believe that the experts of the State Department have not

read the works of Berdiajew, Solowjow, Milikiu, Lenin, Stalin etc., nor can we believe that the same experts neglected the reports submitted by General Dean, Bedell Smith and others, or that politicians in the State Department were unaware of the events of the last 20, or even 10 years.

If that really was so, it is high time that works by men who really knew Russia were studied; we should even like to recommend the old "wisdom books" of Asia, such as "Archa Siasira" by Katali, "Siaset Nami" by Nizom al Mulk and others which are certainly part of the Asiatic inheritance of a people that is half Asiatic. The latter works put books like Machiavelli's "Prince" completely in the shade, especially as regards foreign policy and fifth columns.

Opinions of Russian Historians

P. Milukow, a well-known Russian expert and historian writes: "Russia and Western Europe have nothing in common, just as there is nothing in common between two zoological types, for instance a fish and a mammal; they are quite different in the origin of their historical development."

And Berdiajew in "Sources et sens du communisme russe": "Paradox as it may appear, Bolshevism is the third manifestation of Russian imperialism . . . The first was the principality of Moscow, the second, the empire of Peter I. Bolshevism is a synthesis of Ivan the Terrible and Marx. Its worst features come from Ivan the Terrible and not from Marx." And Sobolijew in "Recit de l'Antechrist": "Bolshevism, wherever its comes to power, will establish a despotic bureaucracy that will dispose not only of man's body but of his soul, quite in the tradition of Ivan the Terrible and the autocracy of the Czars."

It seems superflous to quote Lenin, Stalin and other contemporaries here.

Witnesses from Russian Literature

Those few sentences surely give a picture of contemporary Russia, especially in the light of recent history. It would suffice, indeed, to look critically at purely Russian literature and not to read only the works of the Ukrainian Gogol and regard them as Russian. His Russians would appear to be "too jolly". It would be better to study Dostojewskis, who in Shypalow and his comrades saw in his vision astonishingly accurate the characters, who are resembling Berija nowadays . . . The realization that Russia is an imperialist, aggressive and extremely dangerous power has come a little too late. Western politicians ought to have grasped that in 1943/44, if not sooner. In their own interest!

Better Late than Never

Of course, it is better late than never. But when once a fact has been grasped, conclusions must be drawn. Policy up till now has been founded on the assumption that Russia is a peaceful, non-

„National Bulgaria“ to State Secretary Acheson

In an open letter to Dean Acheson, American Secretary of State, which appeared in the last number of "National Bulgaria", the organ of the National Bulgarian Front, among other things, questions are discussed which are of general importance for political emigrés from countries behind the Iron Curtain.

In the letter, proof, based on historical facts, is given that "the other Bulgaria" which is engaged in a life-and-death struggle against the tyrannous regime, that takes its orders from Moscow, is composed, not of old russophile circles and communist collaborators, but, first and foremost, of political groups which were always hostile to Russian imperialism of every kind. It is due to them alone that neither the Czar regime in Petersburg, nor the Bolshevik government in Moscow has succeeded in making a "Danube Province" out of Bulgaria, or Soviet republics in the Balkans. These political circles, the article goes on to say, were loyal to the constitution and, at all times, represented the will of the people as representatives of democracy in Bulgaria. It was the representatives and followers of these circles who, when the country was subjugated to the Red Army in autumn, 1944, by the anarchist regime of the so-called "Fatherland-Front", were massacred and persecuted in thousands. They had, it is stated, the great majority of the

population behind them and unite today in their ranks all active and uncompromising enemies of Soviet tyranny.

The article points out that their opponents are unimportant radical political groups of leftist tendencies, as for instance, the leftist agrarians of the Pladne party, the militant circle of conspirators, known as the "Sveno" etc., who were originally pro-Russian and involved in the communist revolution staged by the "Fatherland Front". They had helped, it is alleged, to liquidate the constitutional democratic regime and by mass murder to eliminate national political circles hostile to Moscow. They emigrated only after they were put out of the government and only after they experienced themselves the terrorism which they had sanctioned when they supported the communists. All this seems to qualify them today as representatives of democracy and of the fight against Bolshevism. The sorely tried Bulgarian people, now enslaved, the majority of whom are patriotic and ideological opponents of Bolshevism, at any rate repudiates these collaborators of Communist murder and tyranny; according to the article, this people has no connection with their political campaign abroad, for they can give no guarantee for the reconstruction of a strong national democracy in Bulgaria.

We quote from the article: "You may

aggressive power, making progress in democracy, ready for international cooperation. The policy of appeasement was continued, therefore, even after 1947. Today, however, when it is absolutely clear that the U.S.S.R. are the very opposite, the following wise and practical resolution must be passed, namely, to destroy the Russian imperialism and to divide it up into national states, which would solve the problem of Russian imperialism once and for all.

In short, it is not enough to state that Russia is an aggressive power nor is it enough to see its source and foundation in the Russian people which for centuries has been abused by its elite and, has been forced to become the scourge of the world.

Facing the Consequence

If the U.S.A. and other Western Powers who up till now have pursued a policy of appeasement, will initiate just as consistent a policy based on their new knowledge, the following four points must be incorporated in their plans: 1. re-armament, as quickly as possible (time is certainly not on the side of the West); 2. a crusade against Russia, led both from within and without (after coordination of strategy with the revolutionary movements of subjugated peoples); 3. the disintegration

of the Russian imperium into national states according to ethnic principles and the Atlantic Charter; 4. the re-education of the Russian people, including the elimination of aggressive and imperialist circles, the re-introduction of a lost feeling for right, duty and morals, the general re-introduction of Christianity among the people, carried out in the spirit of democracy and freedom. (Parallel: Russia, the "Germany of the East".)

Today, it is no use introducing half-measures which may be regarded as a continuation of the appeasement policy. A "preventive" war is a term that need not be feared: it can be called a "crusade", to fulfil forgotten obligations in the interests of the subjugated nations who have been sacrificed in the effort to placate Russia.

Russia only needs to feel a "strong hand" in order to procure peace for the present. We must realize that Russia will never abandon her imperialist aims. Russia's plans for war are far-sighted; she will not attack directly, but with the help of her satellites and will keep the Western world so long in a state of suspense and mobilization that it will be exhausted. This is Russia's moment. That is why all peaceful policy seems unprofitable and impracticable. It will postpone the World War for a few years only and will cost more.

R. K.

not be aware, Mr. Secretary, that, with the exception of a definite party of leftist agrarians in Washington, all Bulgarian emigrés are excluded from all the efforts of the United States to combat Bolshevism in Bulgaria, but, on the contrary, are the victims of a regular system of terrorism. — This terrorism is expressed in violent attacks on patriotic Bulgarians, in slanderous denunciations of experienced anti-communist fighters in exile, in dismissals from work, in deprivation of support, in exclusion from emigration to America and even in delivery into the hands of Bolshevik executioners on the Greek and Turkish frontiers. Such actions are generally the work of followers of the leftist agrarians of the Pladne party, who, as ex-functionaries of the "Fatherland Front" participated in the destruction of Bulgarian democracy. These events naturally arouse the horror of Bulgarians in exile who, with the exception of the party leaders of the leftist agrarians and of ambitious officials of former diplomatic circles, do not acknowledge the Washington Bulgarian Committee as their representatives. The consequence is that the resources of exiled Bulgarians are not tapped at all and genuine anti-bolshevik Bulgarians in the enslaved homeland feel that they have no connection with efforts in Washington. We take this opportunity of stating that the way to the U.S.A. is still blocked for our healthiest and most positive emigrés, who are labelled as "fascists", contrary to all truth and actual experience . . ."

In conclusion the writer recommends a revision of the policy of the United States as regards Bulgaria and its political emigrés.

Bolshevism is the Third Form of Russian Imperialism

A bulletin of the Dutch Catholic Press Agency, which supplies news to the entire Dutch press, recently published an article on liberation movements in the Soviet Union under the leadership of the A.B.N. The article which appeared in many Dutch papers, gave a detailed account of the program of the A.B.N. and emphasized the necessity of fighting against Moscow with intellectual weapons. In the paragraph dealing with this subject we read:

"Members of resistance movements demand repeatedly that Russia and her satellites should not only be boycotted economically, but a united ideological front should be created, seeing that Communist ideology can only be combated with another ideology. The world will not be saved by the atom bomb, but by faith, by the spirit of national solidarity, social equality and justice. Participants in the fight that is going on beyond the Iron Curtain find strength to carry on their struggle only because they have faith in their ideas; hundreds and thousands of martyrs cannot make them afraid."

From the Soviet Press:

Where is the Autonomous Republic of Crimea?

The "Prawda" of October 14 contained a report from its "correspondent in the area of Crimea". This short statement is a confirmation of the dreadful crime committed by Moscow against the Tatar nation after World War II.

Before the war no official Soviet newspaper ever used the term "area of Crimea". Such a name was quite unknown, the official title of the country being "The Autonomous Republic of the Crimean Tatars". During the Second World War, the Crimean Tatars fought actively against the Bolsheviks and that is why they were completely extirpated by Moscow after the war. There are no longer any Tatars in the Crimea. The few who were not shot by the N.K.W.D.-M.W.D. have been exiled to concentration camps in Siberia where, in accordance with Moscow's plan, they will soon all be dead of exhaustion.

A whole republic and its national life was thus quietly wiped out, without any law, or any change in "Stalin's Constitution".

Rumania — a Russian Colony

On October 16, 1950 the "Prawda" published an article on Kronstadt, the old Rumanian industrial town, now called Stalinstadt, from which we quote:

"Rumanian engineers tell us that our technical reviews and magazines,

our books and pamphlets about modern factories, our newspapers and even our books of essays on the glorious deeds of Stachanow workmen serve as good textbooks for economic and technical leaders . . . Factories where Rumanian and Soviet engineers are working side by side are being converted into colleges where young Rumanian directors, engineers and technicians are being trained in new socialist methods and where workmen are acquiring modern, socialist skills."

In Moscow's satellite states, it seems, the same thing is happening as has happened in the course of the last centuries in the Ukraine, Caucasia, Turkestan and the other countries subjugated by Russia: the entire administration of the country passes into the hands of the Russian masters and the Russian language, way of life and Russian culture are thus forced upon the people.

„Iswestija“ Confirms A.B.N.'s Statement

On October 20, 1950 the "Iswetija" wrote:

"Socialist democracy favours the growth of the creative powers of big and small nations . . . In the sun of Stalin's Constitution Soviet nations are developing their own political, economic and cultural life."

In those lines, and even more, between them we find.

1. confirmation of the fact that not

is mighty and great. We only lack Unity. We must arise, and unite our hitherto split forces and separately conducted liberation actions.

We must unite our forces in our own interest! The principles of our accord must be: mutual respect, mutual recognition of rights to political independence and our own statehood, full equality of nations!

We unite our forces in order that together we may beat the common enemy!

The Ukrainian people is deeply convinced that the Bolshevik and Nazi Imperialists are preparing the same fate for us.

That fate means unmerciful extirpation! Only by uniting our forces and efforts can we escape that lot.

In this murderous fight for self-preservation, no nation will save its political independence and be liberated by itself without the help of other nations.

Long live the friendship of all oppressed peoples of Eastern Europe, Central Asia, Siberia and Caucasia!

one nation lives on Russian soil, but many,

2. confirmation of the fact that all non-Russian nations in the Soviet union demand their independence and are ready to fight for it. If that were not so, the Bolsvesists would not have found it necessary to convince our people that the Ukraine, Byelorussia, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Turkestan, Aserbeidschan, Georgia, Armenia and the other countries victimized by Russian imperialism, are developing states of their own "in the sun of Stalin's Constitution" . . .

We recommend Western politicians to read between the lines of the organ of the Moscow government and they will be convinced of the truth of statements made by the A.B.N.

A Thorn in Moscow's Flesh

On October 14, 1950 the "Prawda" published a long article entitled "Ideological Work among the Inteligentsia", devoted exclusively to the West Ukrainian area of Lemberg. This article says:

"In Western Ukraine, as is well known, the ideas of bourgeois nationalism and hatred for all progress and revolution have long flourished, which, of course, has had an extremely negative influence on the philosophy of certain circles of the intelligentsia.

The Party Organization charged with re-educating the intelligentsia has not been able to perform its task satisfactorily. The education of the intelligentsia along the lines of Marx and Lenin is quite inadequate . . . Too little emphasis is put on reactionary movements in painting, music, architecture etc.

The most important function of the Party Organization in the area is to equip the intelligentsia with the theories of Marx and Lenin, to encourage activity for the progress of Communism and further to teach all working people how to use the victorious idea of Lenin and Stalin to combat the remnants of bourgeois nationalism."

The "Prawda" therefore confirms that Ukrainian nationalism is still a thorn in Moscow's flesh. In spite of brutal terror, the Ukrainian intelligentsia remains, as before, filled with glowing patriotism and loyalty, always ready to fight to the death to free their country from Russian imperialism.

ABN-Correspondence

P. O. Box 70, Munich 33,
Germany/Bavaria

Published by the Press Bureau of
the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations
(A.B.N.)

Responsible: K. W. Orlecky

Seven Years Ago

In 1943, on the occasion of the foundation of A.B.N. the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (O.U.N.) issued this Appeal in innumerable leaflets throughout the territories of oppressed peoples:

Oppressed Nations!

White Ruthenians, Moldavians, Lithuanians, Latvians, Esthonians, Poles, Cossacks, Turkestanians, and peoples of Caucasia and Siberia!

Our soil, our riches, our peoples became the object of the Bolshevik and Nazi Imperialism!

Two competing imperialistic powers are fighting for the sole possession of our riches and the eternal subjugation of our peoples, in a war that is without comparison.

Two imperialistic Governments make their calculations without their host, i. e. without us, who are the sole masters of our fathers' soil.

Peoples of Eastern Europe, Caucasia, Siberia and Central Asia! Our fate is in our own hands. There are more than 100 000 000 of us altogether! Our force

ABN CORRESPONDENCE

ANTI-BOLSHEVIK NEWS-LETTER

Vol. 1 / Number 11

English Edition

December 1950

PEACE ON EARTH

When church bells in all Christian countries ring out the message of the Saviour's birth on Christmas Eve, 1950, proclaiming "peace on earth, goodwill towards men"; we cannot help asking why we are compelled by a hard and inscrutable fate to pass this, our 5th, 10th, 20th Christmas once more in exile, far from our homes, our families, our nearest friends and acquaintances . . .

If we glance at the world, at life around us, and historical happenings in recent years, we receive an answer to the anxious questions that fill our hearts and minds at this festive season, preventing us from believing fully in the joyful promise. For never was the world threatened by such danger, never perhaps, has it faced to such an extent the destruction of its material, and, what is more vital, its spiritual and ethical values as today, from a regime, a system, an ideology, which seems to be inspired, controlled and impelled by the very principle of evil, by the lusts of the lowest human instincts and a barbarous mania for destruction.

By the Divine light of the bright Star of Bethlehem the five-pointed star over the Kremlin shines redder, in sharper, bloodier contours.

Turning to it, our eyes are drawn to our distant homes, our towns and villages, to our nearest and dearest, whose cruel fate fills us with deepest sympathy and passionate anger.

For as long as the blood-stained, red star of the Kremlin wounds our countries, our bodies and souls, the brightness of the Star of Bethlehem must be veiled from our eyes by black clouds of discontent, brute force, injustice, terrorism, uncertainty and anxiety, so that its rays cannot reach us.

How can our hearts and minds be filled with joy and goodwill, peace and

quiet, when we must live in exile and think constantly of our home enslaved by cruel barbarism, in the indescribable misery that slavery brings?



The fighters for freedom behind the Iron Curtain

Perhaps it is sinful and unchristian on such a sacred day to give way to wrath and scorn when we think of the arch-enemy of mankind, who has exchanged the symbol of peace and brotherly love, of human freedom and dignity, the clear Star of Bethlehem, for the blood-red star of class warfare, of collective slavery, of contempt for all human dignity and personality.

On Christmas Eve, we sit perhaps alone in a cold room, perhaps with friends and comrades-in-fate over a meagre meal, or in a restaurant among indifferent strangers, while our thoughts range far and wide . . . And suddenly we are in the midst of a fight for life — with the soldiers of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, with the White Partisans in Slovakia, the Basmatchi in Turkestan, the underground fighters in Bulgaria and the Baltic States, in Ser-

bia and Croatia, Georgia, with the Tatars on the Volga, everywhere, where an invincible love of freedom inspires the best sons of our peoples to assume the cruel fate of battle . . .

In this solemn hour we feel bound to them more closely than ever, with every fibre of our being, and nearer the millions in our homes who stand in a united front behind their champions of liberation; they are united with their heroes and with us in a community which can never be destroyed by the blows of fate, which is inspired by the hope of victory for our cause, a hope that is an unshakable bulwark against the onslaught of barbaric terrorism.

This common fate, this common hope, lays upon us the duty of loyalty to the ideals of our struggle for the freedom of our peoples in independent, sovereign, national states, constructed according to Christian principles of a just, social order.

As long as the red, five-pointed star is in the sky and prevents the sun of freedom from shining on our peoples, there can be no peace on earth.

The Central Committee of the Antibolshevik Bloc of Nations

sends best wishes for Christmas and 1951 to all national delegations and all organizations for liberation of the nations belonging to the Bloc.

May the united front of the oppressed nations be still stronger in the coming year! May our struggle end in victory and may our peoples celebrate next Christmas in their free, independent native States!

A Happy Christmas and a Good New Year to all our readers!

The Editor

No Second Munich

Our readers will remember our view of the situation in Korea and of our analysis of Stalin's aims there. In our series "Who Defends Europe?" we showed that Stalin is trying by means of the war in Korea to bind the United States and in time, all other Western Powers there and to bring them up against Asiatic powers and gradually manoeuvre them into war with China. For some time, China seemed disinclined to take risks, but ultimately decided for aggression. Today, war between the United States and Red China is a fact. War, it is true, has not been declared, but it is being waged with all modern weapons. The United States is compelled to send more and more forces to Korea while masses of Chinese pour in constantly. The United States will have to use up more and more of its human reserves and thus have its attention detracted from Europe, while the Kremlin, in the meantime, is sure to have prepared a surprise attack on Europe.

That Western politicians are very naive is obvious from the reception given in the press to the report that a few wounded American soldiers had been released by the Chinese: the entire world press began immediately to talk of a radical change in China's attitude, the possibility of a peace and other such illusions. This gesture on the part of Red China proved, however, to be nothing but an ordinary trick to divert attention — a trick like that of the Berlin blockade — in order to prepare for a final offensive against Tschangkaikkek; Vyschinski's alleged readiness to compromise at the last meeting of the United Nations, when he actually condescended to accede to some of the proposals of the United States, was another such trick. We fear, too, that when the time comes, Tito, after the United States has provided him with arms, will follow in Mao's footsteps.

It is interesting to note that, when things in the U.N. took a critical turn, Tito's representative there declared that Tito would side with the West. We take the liberty of doubting the sincerity of this declaration. More, we regard the West's co-operation with Titoism as a rank deviation from the united front of a freedom-loving, Christian West against totalitarian, atheist Moscow. Surely it was naive of Acheson to suggest that Mao Tse-tung would sever himself from Moscow and pursue an independent policy of his own. We have repeatedly warned the West against such erroneous views, but our warnings have never got a hearing.

We fear that the same thing will happen again. Stalin is leading Western politicians and Western public opinion up the garden path. Such fears seem all the more justified when we read

that Kenneth Younger, the British delegate to the U.N., declared emphatically that Great Britain desires to live at peace with China, no matter whether it is red or white and that he therefore finds it necessary to consider whether it is expedient to continue present policy in the Far East (i. e. the campaign in Korea), seeing that such a "small" and "strategically insignificant piece of land" is at stake. And Hugh Dalton, the British Cabinet Minister, declared that if Red China had been accepted as a member of the U.N., there might never have been any conflict in Korea! In other words: is it expedient to die for Danzig? We cannot help becoming anxious when we read such declarations from the mouths of Western statesmen . . .

How is it possible that the West should not understand Moscow's intentions? Everything is an excuse, nothing else. Today, this excuse, tomorrow, another.

Aggression from the Kremlin cannot be stopped if it is opposed only at the periphery; it is absolutely essential to deal a blow at the heart of the evil — Moscow —. If atom bombs are necessary at all, then they should be thrown on Moscow and not on the unfortunate Koreans; if the movements for liberation among oppressed nations, and their ideas, which are stronger than atom bombs, were supported and recognized, there would be a chance of liquidating the evil. But, up till now, the tactics of the West are wrong and can lead to nothing positive.

Bolshevization Equivalent to Russification

Hypnotized by the danger of political and military aggression by the Soviet imperium, the West is not greatly interested in Moscow's penetration of cultural provinces which pursues the no less dangerous aim of preparing new conquests for russification. Adequate instances of this appear daily in the press both of the Soviet Union and its satellites. One very important method of infiltrating Soviet ideas into satellite states is what is known as political enlightenment, a process which important party members in all countries have to undergo under Moscow's auspices. The basis of this enlightenment is a knowledge of the history of the Bolshevik Party in Russia, a short summary of which is distributed in all the languages of the world and in millions of copies. The circulation in Germany alone must be about 10 million. In the twelve years since its first appearance, the circulation of this Bolshevik bible must have exceeded 50 million.

Another instrument is the learning of the Russian language, since it is not only compulsory in all schools in the

Today we are threatened with a second Munich, i. e. with a new capitulation to totalitarianism. The West should remember that, the longer it postpones the conflict, the worse it will be. Churchill's proposal and the proposal of Labour members of Parliament to negotiate with Stalin is a proposal for a second Munich, all the more so since the Kremlin makes the same proposal, namely for a Four-Power Conference about Germany, in order to divert attention from Asia, in order, perhaps, to make a few concessions in Europe, in order to keep western pacifists quiet, to awaken new hopes of peace, and to push on armaments in the meantime. The greatest mistake of the West was that there should not have been either a British or an American general after the capitulation of Germany to take the responsibility of opposing the demobilisation of the Allied forces. If General Eisenhower, instead of running after cheap popularity, had followed McArthur's example and had left 50—40 divisions in Europe, as the situation required, Stalin would be speaking in quite a different tone today. The West lacks decision, it lacks statesmen with the courage to take responsibility for unpopular decisions, men who would set up clear sign-posts and definite war aims, men for whom home, faith, the freedom of the individual and the right of the worker to private property still mean something. . . . It must have men who are inspired by great ideas and deep faith, characters of strong will, able to lead fighting nations. All inferior creatures, all job-hunters, shopkeepers and cowards must disappear.

(Continued on Page 10)

Soviet sphere of influence but, by Moscow's express desire, is also required of all workers. A report from Prague, for instance, states that in 1949, 350,000 Czech and Slovakian workers attended courses in Russian. In 1950, 420,000 textbooks for Russian were published in Czecho-Slovakia alone and, in addition, a Russian primer, written in accordance with a special method, was put at the disposal of 15,000 teachers.

In an address, Emanuel Schlechts, the Czech Minister for Technology emphasized the importance of Russian for the development of culture in the world and appealed to the Czech and the Slovakian people "to strengthen the bonds with the Soviet Union by learning Russian". In 1950, a fourth edition with 250,000 copies of the "Short Survey of the History of the Bolshevik Party in the Soviet Union" was published. The central office of the Czech Trade Union is naturally particularly anxious to spread knowledge of the Russian language. In a recent appeal we read: "Russian is the language of progressive and peace-loving people

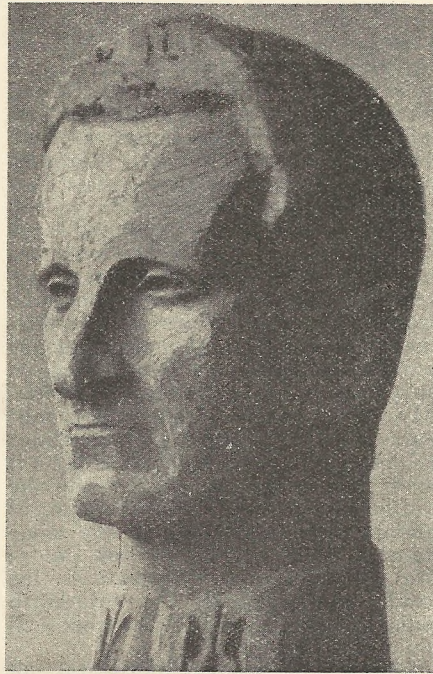
General Chuprynka one of the Founders of the A.B.N.

On November 21, 1943, representatives of 13 nations oppressed by Moscow met in a place in southern Volhynia (Ukraine) to discuss the formation of a common front against Bolshevism. General Chuprynka, commander-in-chief of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (U.P.A.) who took a decisive part in the proceedings, expressed himself as follows (according to a report from M. Omelan Logush, who was also present):

"The Conference is important, not only on account of what it has done for our fight today. It has convinced us that a common front of oppressed peoples is not only absolutely necessary, but a concrete fact. We have chosen the right way. From now on, our struggle for independence is not only an isolated battle of one people, but a revolution in Eastern Europe and Asia for the freedom of all oppressed peoples and for a new order in those parts of the world."

General Taras Chuprynka stuck to this way until his heroic death on March 5, 1950" says O. Logush in a recent article in the Ukrainian paper "Svoboda" which appears in America. We reproduce here a few striking details from that article, as we consider them of interest for our readers.

General Chuprynka's part in the conference was a particularly impressive experience both for those in the know — and these were few — and for others. Just then, in Volhynia, there were other national fighting troops



A bust of General Chuprynka

by M. Cheresniowsky

in the ranks of the U.P.A., e. g. Georgians, Aserbajanians, Turkestanians etc. The General visited them during his stay, in order to inform himself

about their value as fighters and their political attitude. The report runs:

"He talked to soldiers and officers, casually touching political subjects. It was obvious here as elsewhere that, thanks to his lack of prejudice and his innate gift of getting on with everybody, the General immediately created an atmosphere of confidence and genuine frankness and comradeship among the soldiers. During the whole of the conference, he was astounding... All who came in contact with him on that occasion retained a deep and indescribable sympathy for this upright and kindly man."

General Chuprynka had a natural gift for combining the military and the political needs of the fight for liberation and for balancing them against each other. "Without going to extremes", the article continues, "the General always sought to find a compromise between military and political factors. At that time, when political and military powers were particularly active in Ukraine, he never let himself be influenced by extreme considerations... He always sought a firm foundation for every political and military idea, no matter how logically, it was presented, and thus to draw a clear line between theory and practice, between belief and reality. That is what we believe and may believe, but that is what we can and must realize" — were his words...

and of the world... It strengthens our feeling of belonging to one great socialist family, and therefore gives us a sense of security... A knowledge of Russian increases our efficiency as workers and therefore raises our standard of living."

From Berlin to Peking, from Petsamo to Delhi months of "Soviet Friendship", Soviet films, Soviet books and posters, Soviet exhibitions of art with plays, lectures, dances and sports competitions are arranged; state publishing offices are instructed to publish Russian literature on all subjects in translation, while newly founded Soviet publishers see that Soviet literature, including Russian classics in the original, are circulated in various countries. This great attempt, not only at bolshevisation, but also at russification may be seen from the following extract:

An official Rumanian report on this subjects begins: "The Soviet book has caused a real revolution in science and culture"...

The following Soviet books have been published since 1944 by the five licensed publishing concerns, these having contributed to the "spread of Soviet experience, the decisive factor for the

construction of the socialist system in Rumanian..."

In the period under review, the R.A.P. (publishers of the Rumanian workers party) has published 28 works by Lenin, in an edition of 1.8 million and 34 works by Stalin in an edition of 3.7 million. Among these there are three books, with writings by Lenin and Stalin with an edition of 245,000. Up till now, the History of the Bolshevik Party in the Soviet Union in Rumanian has appeared in 3 editions with a total circulation of more than 600,000 copies, and in Hungarian for Rumania in about 120,000 copies. The first volume of Lenin's works was published in 50,000 copies while 6 columns of Stalin's works have been published in a total edition of 350,000 copies. From 1944—1950, the R.A.P. has translated 212 books from Russian and published them in an edition of 7.9 million.

From 1944 till 1950 the publishing house of "Carta Russa" published a total of 886 books in Rumanian and other languages of the Rumanian People's Republic as translations from Soviet literature, Russian classics, works of general culture and others, to spread Soviet experience. The number of copies printed being 10.5 million. In the same

period, the Rumanian State Publishing Office issued 317 books in 3.5 million copies. 181 of which were Soviet scientific works with 2.4 million copies. The A.C.B. publishing concern published 147 works by Soviet authors in 2.1 million copies and the Youth Publishing House, 95 Soviet books with an edition of 1.3 million copies. The report says that the last-named books help to educate young people in the spirit of communist morality and patriotism."

In all large towns, and even in villages, Soviet "Houses of Culture" are being built. In Rumanian there are now 12,402 such houses; they have 11,000 libraries, 5,000 wireless sets and 636 film projectors. In every country "Societies of Friends of the Soviet Union" are very active.

Since November this year, a fortnightly in Russian has appeared in Peking, significantly called "National China". There is no need to say which China is meant.

The summary given above is but a short extract from the powerful drama of a cultural aggression which has attacked the many nations in the Soviet Union itself before turning on the satellite states. To-morrow, it would like to swamp the world.

K. A.

The Supreme Soviet Bestows A New Order

A Reward for Services in the Campaign against Insurgents

On 23. 11. 50 "TASS", the official Soviet Russian press agency, reported that the Supreme Soviet had introduced a new Order to reward services in the campaign against "political bandits" in the Soviet Union.

No comments accompanied this announcement; no indication was given of the reason for suddenly creating such an honour in view of the fact that the Soviet population always registers 99.90% of its votes at every possible election in favour of the "popular" candidates of the communist party, thus with the present state of things, is it not rather strange that such an enormous police force should be required to control the 0.01% of discontented citizens, and that a new Order should be created to reward their services?

Such paradoxes in their propaganda reveal the weakness of the communist dictators.

For us, the position is quite clear. The creation of the new Order has been rendered necessary because the Kremlin dictators are obviously not able to retain their mastery of areas that they have conquered; they are not in a position to root out revolutionary movements in non-Russian areas and must wage a regular military war, as well as a war of ideas, against these movements and create new Orders for merit in this war . . .

But it is significant that the Supreme Soviet should concern itself openly with revolutionary activity in the Soviet Union and that it should have to issue instructions that are humiliating for the authority of the Soviet government.

It is probably the first time since its consolidation in the years 1925—1928 that the Bolshevik regime has been compelled to admit publicly that the home front is not what it should be.

When we remember the caution and reserve exercised by totalitarian systems with regard to domestic difficulties, we realise what a disastrous effect underground movements are having on the stability of the government at home. These admissions are at the same time eloquent proof of the strength and influence of revolutionary forces in the U.S.S.R.

It is superfluous to emphasize once more that such revolutionary forces exist only among oppressed nations. We regret also that we must state anew that these forces find no support among the Russian population proper, which is either behind the present government or at least passive in its attitude to it. Up till now, no small groups have been formed among the Russian people, who would be willing to risk opposing the regime by revolutionary methods.

We do not forget that there were public trials in Russia, too, of what

were known as Trotzkyists or of agents of a foreign imperialist power" etc. The whole world still remembers the trials of Sinoviev, Bucharin, Radek and Tuhatchewskij. All were accused of high treason and tried before a court. Observers, who are not well informed, might conclude from these trials that there is a Russian opposition to the present regime. But this is not so. These trials only prove that there are conflicts within the communist party, between candidates for the dictator's throne. They also witness to the different interpretations of marxist theory or party programmes which made a "purge of the party" necessary. Similarly, it was really of no consequence to the world whether Hitler, Himmler or Göring was in power in Berlin, as it would have made no difference to the totalitarian and imperialist character of national socialism. We find the same situation today in the Soviet Union; it would make no difference to the world whether Stalin or Bucharin reigned in the Kremlin. The root evil would still be there.

These trials, unfortunately, did not

reflect any political movements rooted in the people, for there have been no such movements in Russia since the October revolution.

Historical facts compel us to affirm that such forces arose only among the oppressed nations who, however, never dreamt of a mere change in personnel; they stand for a complete change in the regime and the imperialist formation of the U.S.S.R. today.

We would refer here in support of our affirmation to the repeated mass risings in Georgia, Turkestan and Cossackia and also to partisan activity in Ukraine down to 1928. Further evidence may be seen in the trials of a number of leading Ukrainian personalities in 1930 who were accused and condemned for having attempted to restore Ukrainian sovereignty.

In recalling these historical facts, we wish to state that these national risings were only a preliminary stage in the fight for freedom, which has compelled the Supreme Soviet today to create a new Order as a reward of special services in combating "political bandits". The present struggles of oppressed nations against the Moscow regime must be regarded as parts of a great plan of national revolutions, which will break

(Continued on Page 11)

СВОБОДА НАРОДАМ И ЧЕЛОВЕКУ! ЛИТОВЦЫ, ЛАТЫШИ, ЭСТОНЦЫ!

ПЛАМЕННО ПРИВЕТСТВУЕМ ВАШУ ГЕРОИЧЕСКУЮ БОРЬБУ ЗА СВОЕ ОСВОБОЖДЕНИЕ ПРОТИВ РУССКО-БОЛЬШЕВИСТСКИХ ОККУПАНТОВ! В УКРАИНЕ ТАКЖЕ ВЕДЕТСЯ УПОРНАЯ ОСВОБОДИТЕЛЬНАЯ БОРЬБА.

УКРЕПЛЯЙТЕ СВЯЗИ С УКРАИНСКИМ ОСВОБОДИТЕЛЬНЫМ ДВИЖЕНИЕМ!

СПЛОЧЕННЫМ ФРОНТОМ РАЗВЕРНЕМ НАСТУПЛЕНИЕ ПРОТИВ ОБЩЕГО ОККУПАНТА!

ДА ЗДРАВСТВУЕТ АНТИБОЛЬШЕВИСТСКИЙ БЛОК НАРОДОВ!

ОТКЛИКНИТЕСЬ ТАКИМ САМЫМ ОБРАЗОМ НА НАШ ЗАЗЫВ!

УКРАИНСКИЕ ПОВСТАНЦЫ.

Freedom for Nations and Individuals!

Lithuanians, Latvians, Esthonians!

We congratulate you warmly on your heroic fight against your Bolshevik occupiers. In Ukraine, too, a stubborn struggle is going on! Strengthen the bonds that bind you to the Ukrainian Resistance Movement! Let us continue our attack against the common occupying foe on a united front! Long live the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations! We expect from you an answer to our appeal!

Ukrainian Insurgents

Soviet Spotlights

(From Reports Issued by the Ukrainian Underground Movement)

The Moscow Economic Council

The Economic Council, which has been formed in Moscow, aims above all at subordinating the economies of areas recently occupied, and the satellite states, to the interests of the Soviet Union, and incorporating them in its general economic scheme. The real intentions behind this economic plan are disguised by violent propaganda against the Marshall Plan and in favour of the "disinterested" help given by the Soviet Union to satellite states.

Fight against "Cosmopolitanism"

In course of the political preparation of the minds of their own masses for war, Bolshevist imperialists have organized a particularly virulent campaign against what is known as cosmopolitanism, a campaign that is conducted in all provinces of public life with undiminished activity. It affects in the first place artists, writers, musicians, those connected with the cinema, sportsmen, journalists and members of other liberal professions. In reality, the encounter with "cosmopolitanism" has a double aim, namely to isolate the Soviet Union still more from the west, to preserve the masses from the slightest breath of western influence, and also to emphasize the superiority of the Russian race and Russian culture over the West. Many eminent representatives of science and culture in the oppressed nations have already fallen victims to the campaign. At the same time, the superiority of Russian culture and science is being hammered into the masses as a view which it is their duty to hold.

During 1949, meetings of the Bolshevist parties concerned were held in all the countries and republics of the Soviet Union. These meetings demonstrated that the Bolshevist parties in so-called national republics are deprived of all political independence and are mere agents of Moscow, that is, branches of the same Russian Bolshevist party in the various countries and republics. They showed, further, that these Bolshevist parties, in accordance with instructions and programmes of their central organization in Moscow, are only instruments for colonial oppression and the exploitation of the nations in the so-called national republics. And the moral is, that these nations must be further and better supported in their struggle against Moscow, if the Russian Bolshevist Party is to be destroyed.

At the same time the Congress of Soviet Trades Unions was held. This Congress, showed that Soviet trade unions are by no means organizations to protect the rights, privileges and interests of the working classes; they are merely an additional instrument in the hands

of Bolshevist dictators for the oppression of the working man, in order to exploit him economically and enslave him politically. It also demonstrated that there can be no question of democracy in Soviet trade unions, since their leaders are not representatives of the workers, but members of the class of Bolshevist exploiters. These alleged representatives of the workers, who, in the interest of Bolshevist dictators, have assumed the right of speaking on behalf of the millions of workers in the Soviet Union, pursue a criminal policy of deliberate deception in international labour organizations by making false statements on the position and attitude of the workers in the Soviet Union. Finally, his Congress also demonstrated that Soviet workers must fight in a united front for a free trades union, an organization that can only be realized by the removal of Bolshevist dictators and the disintegration of the Soviet Union into free, independent nations on a democratic basis of social justice.

Symptoms of Decay in the Komsomol

In Moscow a congress of the Association of Communist Youth in the Soviet Union (Komsomol) was held, which, apart from showing the usual signs of increasing bureaucracy, proved that communist youth is not greatly interested in political education and that the bolshevist dictators are endeavouring with tremendous energy to raise the ideological and moral level of young communists, particularly in the schools and to attach them more securely to their policy. In spite of this, increasing symptoms of decay are evident among young communists, while there are also signs that Bolshevist dictators are trying to win youth for their cause and subordinate it to their policy.

False Judges

In the period under review, elections were held throughout the Soviet Union for what are called "People's Courts". These elections, like all others in the Soviet Union, were a mere farce and a caricature of genuine democratic elections. In consequence of these so-called elections, the men elected to the Courts were not men who are ready to preserve the people's interests, and acknowledge the principles of justice, but persons who follow the iniquitous laws issued by the Soviet Union and who would be capable of ruthlessly disregarding the principles of justice.

Purges — a Permanent Condition

In order to consolidate his dictatorial position, Stalin has once more removed a number of leading members of the Bolshevist Party, such as Wos-

nesenskij, Popkow, Goljakow, and others. The frequent purges in the ranks of the Bolshevist party, the administration, and other Bolshevist institutions are a constant accompaniment of dictatorship and particularly of Stalin's system. This constant change of personnel does not, however, mean any change in Soviet home or foreign policy. Such a change can only be effected by the destruction of the Bolshevist party.

Increasing Resistance

The Bolshevist policy of national oppression and exploiting the workers is producing increasing discontent in all circles of the population. It finds expression in open criticism of the Soviet system and in a frankly uttered desire for a change and for improved conditions. This discontent has grown to open and active resistance, to become a fight for national and social liberation. The national fight for liberation is most wide-spread in the Ukraine and the Baltic states. There are also resistance movements in Byelorussia, Moldavia and among the peoples of Caucasia and Turkestan etc. The resistance of the masses has been strengthened by the collectivization enforced in Western Ukraine, the western areas of Byelorussia, Moldavia and the Baltic States.

Jugoslavia —

a Miniature Soviet Union

We all know that Marshall Tito himself says that he is Lenin's loyal pupil. The difference existing between him and Stalin is not ideological in nature. Two dictators have quarrelled about mastery over the Balkans. On November 17, 1950, the "Prawda" published an article on Jugoslavia which runs:

"... Tito's clique has introduced a dreadful regime of terrorism; the army has been increased to almost 1 million. Prices for food and essential articles have increased sevenfold in comparison with 1945. The average monthly pay of a skilled workman is 5—3.5 thousand dinar while the minimum sum required by a workman's family for bare existence is given as 18—20 thousand dinar. Even Tito's press is forced to admit that working people receive only 35% of the goods on their ration cards... The regime of Tito and Rankowitsh is preparing the Jugoslavian people in the field of ideas so that it will become cannon-fodder in the war that imperialists are planning..."

To anyone familiar with the Soviet Union, the conditions described here appear as a reflection of the Soviet paradise. The likeness is strongest when Tito's government is termed a "band of gansters". It is clear that these two regimes are absolutely similar. The West, however, does not seem to be aware of the fact, desperate as it is for allies against Stalin. Let us hope that it will not be bitterly disappointed.

Is Russia Invincible?

Politicians who only look at the enormous extent of the Russian empire think that it is an invincible giant. To justify their opinion, they naturally refer to historical facts, such as the unsuccessful campaigns of Charles XII, Napoleon, Wilhelm II, and Hitler. These facts cannot, of course, be denied, but they must be properly interpreted. We would here establish and justify the thesis that Russia's successful repulsion of invaders was not exclusively due to military strategy, but rather to political factors. It has been historically proved, for instance, that when Charles XII of Sweden invaded Russia, Moscow was practically vanquished and that alliance with Mazeppa, Ukrainian Hetman, was the only possible practical policy. The reason for his defeat lay above all in the shortsighted tactics of European states on the side of Peter I; Denmark and Poland were against Sweden and that was too much for the Swedes and the Ukrainians.

When Moscow began to enlarge its empire at the expense of other nations, Duke Alva of Spain was one of the first to raise a voice of warning. At that time he warned German states against supplying Moscow with modern war materials, declaring: "If the Czar in Moscow gets all modern weapons of warfare, he will become a dangerous enemy, not only for Germany, but for the West as a whole." In those days, at the end of the 16th century, as today, the West was deaf to this warning, being much more interested in trading than in its own external safety. Even then there were those who advocated a campaign against Moscow, in which all European nations should share, with the aim of making Moscow retire behind its own frontiers.

Napoleon's campaign against Moscow was a failure, but not only for reasons of strategy. Historians today are almost all of opinion that Napoleon's plan failed because of errors in its execution, and not on account of fundamental weaknesses in strategy. And these errors were partly political. It was not till Napoleon had returned to Paris after his disastrous campaign that he recognized that success would have been guaranteed only by close co-operation with Ukraine and Poland, and partly with the Russian people. Then, too, the West overlooked the decisive factor in any encounter with Russia, namely that it is an empire composed of many nations and that a wedge inserted at the right place would suffice to disrupt it. England alone, in the Crimean War, was able to inflict defeat on Russia. But it was but half a victory, since Austria-Hungary and Prussia kept aloof.

That Russia's defeat in the war with Japan in 1905 did not end in disaster was due to the friendly attitude of

western powers at that time. It would, for instance, have been easy for Germany and Austria-Hungary to settle their account with Russia which was on the verge of collapse, in consequence of its defeat and imminent revolution at home. Russia rewarded this friendly attitude by opposing the Central Powers in the war of 1914-18.

And how do matters stand today? The Allies have won the war, but lost the peace. For the fact that Russia is threatening the entire world, is due not to its military power, but, above all, to the West's pro-Russian policy. The West contributed considerably to Russian expansion when it handed over Manchuria, when, at Stalin's and Roosevelt's desire, it refrained from attack-

ing the Balkans, and when it abandoned the Balkans and Central Europe to Moscow, thus forfeiting all possibility of effectively opposing such expansion.

Nor is the West ready yet to regard this imperium as a enormous conglomeration of nations; it cannot see that the disintegration of Russia would be the surest method of putting an end for good to Moscow's imperialism. It is no wonder that Russia has been expanding for the last 500 years and now stretched to the Pacific, with a firm stand in the centre of Europe.

It is not the wide spaces of Russia or its invincibility that are to blame for the present state, but only the weakness and indolence of western political thought. The invincibility of Russia is a legend which will have to be swept away very quickly, if the West is to be saved.

D. D.

CSR - An Artificial Formation

An Interview with Professor Dr. F. Durcansky, President of the Slovakian Committee for Liberation, ex-Foreign Minister of Slovakia.

What is your opinion of the world situation?

In my opinion, communism may be combated in Korea and Indochina, in Burma or Tibet, in Greece, Italy, France and other countries, but it can be vanquished only in Moscow, its spiritual centre. All neutrality, all indecision, all vacillation is grist to its mill. The present situation cannot last; it is economically and politically untenable. The psychological situation, as it prevails in the world today, makes it impossible for nations to disarm. Moscow will either abandon the countries it has stolen and terrorised, or it will be forced to do so in a short time.

Is a Czecho-Slovakian state repudiated by the Slovaks?

Slovaks have fought, are still fighting and will always fight exclusively for a free and independent Slovakia. They do not even visualize a renaissance of Czecho-Slovakia, facts having proved that it was an artificial formation. When Czecho-Slovakia was threatened and ultimately broken up in 1938 and 1939, not a single shot was fired in its defence; not even the Czechs themselves were willing to fight for it. A state that no one is prepared to defend is an artificial formation, doomed to disruption. The events of 1945 and 1948 have also shown that Czecho-Slovakia had no real foundation. What has proved incapable of living in the past will be no better in the future. Slovaks at home and abroad will be the first to oppose a state which they would have to share with the Czechs, with perhaps the exception of those whose personal interests are involved. Such a state would also be objected to by Carpathian Ukrainians and Sudeten

Germans. General Prchala has also repudiated the formation of a Czecho-Slovakia. All others are collaborators with Moscow. I am astonished that there should be circles in Czecho-Slovakia who expect freedom from Moscow when they themselves despise the rights of other nations.

What is your attitude to our criticism of the policy of Russian imperialist circles in exile?

If Russian emigrés really desire the liberation of their country from Bolshevism, they may on no account condemn the struggle of oppressed nations for the liberation of their home. If these emigrés disapprove of the fight for liberation waged by oppressed nations, then they themselves forfeit all moral claim to the liberation of their country — do unto others what you would have them do to you!

What is your opinion of the fight and death of General Taras Chuprynka?

Relations between Ukrainians and Slovaks were and always will be of the most friendly nature. Their eternal friendship is founded on their common fate. Whoever fights against Moscow, fights not only for his own freedom but also for the freedom of the whole world. That is why the Slovak people follows the fight of the Ukrainian people with deep sympathy, a fight of which the U.P.A. is the symbol. We have always admired those who fought for freedom in the front ranks. Whoever fights against them is either a communist agent or a Moscow Quisling, people who live today in the U.S.A. and pretend to be great democrats, although it is not long since they themselves mobilized communists and fought

Georgia Fights for Freedom

The so-called union of socialist republics (U.S.S.R.) is not a union of free nations in republics with equal rights. It is the old Russian empire in different guise and enveloped in a red cloak. Georgias occupied by the Soviet union, is neither a sovereign nor a self-ruling state, as it possesses no functions of government; it has no right either to a foreign policy of its own or to manage its administration at home. According to Stalin's constitution, the native language is always the official language in Soviet republics. The law, therefore, prescribes Georgian as the official language throughout the Georgian republic; but the language of officialdom is actually Russian, the language of the "October revolution and of the great Lenin". Woe betide anyone who dares to contradict this rma!

Social and economic life in Georgia takes no consideration for the national interests of the Georgian people, for the country's entire natural resources are pressed into the service of Soviet Russia, as the following examples demonstrate: All the manganese ore produced in Tschiaturi is taken to Soviet Russia. Even the working and the management of the deposits is not in the hands of Georgia, but is directly under the Soviet Russian Ministry for Heavy Industry; the same is true of the coal-mines in Tkwibuli and Tkwartscheli. All Georgian oil-wells belong to Soviet Russia. The pipe-lines from Baku-Batum (823 km), and all refining plants belong exclusively to Soviet Russia. Gold deposits are in the hands of Soviet Russia and are managed by the Soviet Trust, "Sojussoloto".

themselves against the U.P.A. These people have done most to help Bolshevism to conquer the world. By their heroic fight, the Ukrainian people have earned an independent state of their own. Its ceaseless efforts deserve the support of all free nations. General Taras Chuprvnka, the Commander-in-Chief of the U.P.A., who fell in action, will live as a hero and a symbol of the fight for liberation, not only in the hearts of Ukrainians but also of Slovaks.

Do you agree with the ideas of the A.B.N.? Freedom cannot be won merely by talking about it or wishing for it: it can be purchased only with the blood of the best of the people. The Slovak Committee for Liberation aims at liberating Slovakia and at setting up a free, independent state. This implies that the Slovak Liberation Committee seeks to co-operate in the Anti-Bolshevist Bloc of Nations (A.B.N.). I emphasize once more that freedom must be won in battle and cannot be donated as a gift. M. B.

Soviet Russia also owns the mineral deposits of baryt, andesite, colours, marble, coloured sand-stone etc. Moscow's underground railway, for instance is built almost completely of Georgian marble. But it was impossible without first obtaining the approval of Moscow to take from Georgian soil material for a monument to Schotha Rusthaweli, the great Georgian poet.

A whole series of water-power works, such as Sahes, Rionhes, Abhes, Alasanches etc. are under Soviet Russian control. The Bolsheviks justified this by declaring that all these measures were only temporary and caused by fear of "capitalists".

Silk production belongs to the Soviet Union and is in the hands of the "Sojusschok", the leather industry is in the hands of the "Sojuskosch" and tobacco also belongs to the Union Trust, "Sojstjabak", the Georgian mandarine plantations, to the "Limontrust", tea to the "Sojustschai" etc. All these branches of economy have been centralized, Georgia's trade, in the main, passes through the Black Sea ports of Batum and Poti; but the income from these ports flows into the exchequer of Soviet Russia. Railways and roads are also the property of Soviet Russia, and we need say nothing about the collective farms, it being well known what a tragedy these Russian institutions are for Georgia and the other nationalities in the Soviet Union.

Soviet Russia has made Georgia a base of its technical industry at the cost of agriculture, the soil being in any case insufficient for the production of the necessary amount of corn. But that is of no account, Moscow's commands must be carried out: "come what may, Georgia has to provide our (i. e. Russian) industrial centres, such as Leningrad, Moscow etc. with fruit, tobacco and other produce."

Some of the Georgian peasants leave their ancestral homes and crowd into the towns, to earn their living; thus, the peasant, who once was the proprietor of his own farm, becomes a proletarian. In the name of "socialism Russia" is destroying the national economy of Georgia and its main representatives, the peasants.

Education and Culture

Immediately after the occupation, classical schools in Georgia were closed by the Bolsheviks as being "bourgeois" and some kind of lower and upper schools were introduced to replace them. The entire educational system is built up on Soviet pedagogy, which prescribes loyalty to the party of Lenin and Stalin.

Lessons in Georgian history were abolished from the schools; instead, Russian history was taught, and the

history of the Bolshevik party and class warfare.

In 1930 the national university in Tiflis was dissolved and a number of new institutions established in its place, institutions for Soviet law, the study of social and financial principles and of collectivism. In addition a "communist university" was erected. This experiment, however, ultimately proved a failure, the blame being laid on Trotskyists, and Georgian "national chauvinists". The old university, which had been destroyed, was rebuilt. It even celebrated a jubilee and took Stalin's name, although it is not clear, even today, what Stalin has ever done for it. But the university became a soviet institution and its portals bear in huge letters the words, "Marx, Lenin and Stalin are our great teachers".

The Theatre and Literature

Soviet proletarianization is also growing in these provinces, since, in 1928, Georgian theatres have had to produce always the same dull, artistically worthless plays, such as "Bread", "The Line Rings", "Shine, Stars", "Poem of Steel", "The 26 Commissars", etc. Schotha Rusthaweli was removed for some time from literature, but afterwards, his 700th anniversary was celebrated. Writers are "commissioned" to write about "The stable in collective farms, Milking, the Five-year Plan, Stalin's brilliant Era" etc. Authorship is no longer free and creative. Art has become a trade. All aesthetic form, all style and taste disappeared when living content was eliminated. For four weary acts, the dramatist leads the public in pursuit of the classical enemy who is ultimately discovered in the fifth, and then the curtain falls.

Georgian communists oppose Moscow

The old Georgian communists who brought the Red Army to Georgia in 1921 soon came into sharp conflict with the dictatorship of Moscow. They demanded first and foremost that the Red Army should be removed from Georgia and that had naturally to be paid dear for — they were all liquidated . . .

The fight continues

The fight for national freedom has cost and is costing Georgia many sacrifices. The people did not cease to fight even after the country was occupied; in 1921, Georgian mountain tribes (Chewsures, Swanes, Mochewes) rebelled, in 1924 there was a rising of all Georgia, in 1927 of Atschara, 1930 of Imerethi etc. A politician of Western Europe has said: "It may be possible to conquer Georgia, but never to enslave it."

The people of Georgia has not, accepted the supremacy of Soviet Russia today, nor will it ever be reconciled to it.

Its aim is: complete freedom from Moscow, the reconstruction of an independent Georgian state with the right to lead its own life. P. M.

"I accuse the Kremlin of Genocide of my Nation"

Kremlin and its legal gangsters in Byelorussia

On March 25, 1918 the Byelorussian people through their All-National Congress in Minsk declared their country independent, having thus restored a free state on the ruins of the despotic Czarist empire. Their legislature, the Rada (Council) of the National Republic of Byelorussia, and their legal Government, were driven out of Byelorussia in 1920 by the Russian armies, in obedience to the bolsheviks. They brought also with them on their bayonets "the liberty" a new brand as made in Moscow. Subsequently, the Byelorussian National Republic was replaced by a new Kremlin "ersatz" — BSSR.

The liberties existed on paper only. In reality, the bolsheviks have allowed the Byelorussian language but ordered the Byelorussian people to use this language as dictated by Moscow. They ordered the Byelorussian poets, writers, painters, artists to produce work, "Byelorussian (national) in form and anti-national in content". They opened Byelorussian higher schools and scientific institutes with the aim of arresting who attended them, believing in the sincerity of bolsheviks. They distributed the estates of the landowners among the Byelorussian peasants only to force them later into collective farms, a devilish device of exploitation of peasantry unknown in the history of Byelorussia.

50 years of communist terrorism, have brought the land greater disaster than the worst war. As victims of this terrorism thousands and thousands of the best Byelorussian people were shot or starved to death in concentration camps: 500 scientists, 50 prominent poets and writers (Janka Kupala — the prophet of Byelorussia — among them, whose works were remade and forged in accordance with communist philosophy, languished in prison and was forced to commit suicide), 25 priests of higher hierarchy with Metropolitan Melchisedek and three Bishops at the head, 120 artists of every kind, 20,000 intellectuals and — 3,000,000 peasants and people of the working classes — was the price that the Byelorussian people paid for this "liberation" imported from Russia. Byelorussian literature and works on history were also destroyed. In 1935 alone, by order of Moscow, 1778 works of learning and literature, in 12,000,000 copies, were burnt. When the Kremlin tyrants realized that they, in spite of their bloody efforts, could not break the spirit of the people, they understood the solidarity of the Byelorussian masses for resistance. When, finally, it became impossible for Moscow rulers to segregate those guilty of disobedience to the Kremlin, they decided to eliminate methodically all the people without discrimination. For this purpose they sent into Byelorussia

their "specialists", soulless hangmen, with the task of killing in series innocent citizens, without any investigations or judicial formalities.

According to the secret documents of Moscow rulers which are at present in the possession of the Government in exile of the Byelorussian Democratic Republic and which were recently published in English by Mr. Mikola Abramchik, the President of the Byelorussian Democratic Republic in exile in the pamphlet: "I ACCUSSE the KREMLIN of GENOCIDE of MY NATION" (Toronto, Canada, September, 1950), which contains also these secret documents in original, the Soviet hangmen admit themselves, the shooting of 13,325 innocent Byelorussian citizens without any trial in the two years preceding the last war. These documents are signed by a special Committee sent to investigate the actions of the deputy Military Prosecutor for the Byelorussian Military District — A. KISELEV, and to determine what "harmful results arose from his criminal negligence".

This "Control Commission" consisted of Soviet lawyers, of course, to involve Moscow as little as possible and to diminish the number of innocently kill-

ed people. Moscow, of course, according to bolshevik tactics, is trying to trick the people and show that they were going to introduce justice, removing the unscrupulous murderer A. Kiselev.

But, as we know by experience, such "Kiselevs" were replaced by other hangmen, more savage than their predecessors and the slaughter machine went on with its work exactly as designed by the Kremlin planners, the target according to communist tradition, being always more than reached. The pamphlet contains also a telegram from N.K.W.D. in Moscow to N.K.W.D. in Minsk to arrest 5,000 Byelorussian citizens for the concentration camps on the Solovetskye Islands, because of shortage of "work hands" there.

We err if we think that the appetite of Moscow can ever be appeased. On the contrary, the taste of victims' blood only increases it. Nevertheless, as some philosophers assert, everything that has its beginning must also have an end. The Byelorussian people are convinced that in the end TRUTH and real FREEDOM will triumph and the blood innocently shed will not be forgotten unavenged.

I. A.

Captain Anosow's Death

One of the most arresting of the many appeals and leaflets distributed by the Ukrainian Underground Movement throughout the Soviet Union and sent to us, is the pamphlet describing the death of the Soviet Captain Anosow. How and why was Anosow murdered? The leaflet supplies an answer that throws a particularly glaring light on the methods employed by Soviet Security authorities, (M.W.D.), revealing at the same time a detestable and inhuman regime. It is perhaps merely a detail, merely the death of a human being; but such details characterize an entire system.

This is what happened: In R. a town in Western Ukraine, a spy, called Dowhyj, belonging to the Soviet Security Police, was ordered by his superior, Major Buhajew, to smuggle himself into the Ukrainian Underground Movement and thus have better opportunities of spying for the Soviets. In order to do so, Dowhyj had to produce to the Ukrainians some excuse for joining them. Major Buhajew suggested that he shoot one of the officers of the regular Soviet Police and then flee to the Ukrainian Underground headquarters and seek protection and hiding. According to a statement made later by Dowhyj, Major Buhajew declared literally that he could shoot 50 Soviet policemen or 10 officers if that

was necessary for the proper execution of his plan to get information.

Thereupon, Dowhyj shot Captain Anosow, Major Buhajew's deputy, and was paid 5000 roubles for it. Dowhyj actually did succeed in getting into the Ukrainian Underground Movement. He was soon unmasked, however, brought before the court of the U.P.A., and shot. During the trial, he confessed everything and described how he came to assassinate his victim.

The pamphlet goes on to hold this scandalous case up as a warning to the population and even as a challenge to Soviet police and soldiers to revolt against Stalin and his barbaric regime: "Fight against the inhuman regime, for which you are but slaves and cannon-fodder. These criminals against humanity and justice must be punished: Down with Stalin and his robber-band! Long live the struggle for liberation being waged by oppressed and exploited peoples against Stalin's reactionary regime!"

In our last issue No. 10 in the article "National Bulgaria to State Secretary, Acheson" an error has crept in or which we offer our apologies, Page 11, line 20 of the 3rd paragraph in the 1st column should read: "All that disqualified them . . . The Editor

Appearances and Reality

A Report on the Situation in Ukraine

After World War II all the districts of Ukraine were united under bolshevist supremacy. But it would be an error to assume that Soviet Ukraine is anything like an independent national republic. Although it is a member of the United Nations, has a government, even a foreign office, of "its own", the position of Soviet Ukraine in the Soviet Union is merely that of a colony. Its sovereignty exists on paper only. The authority of the Ukrainian state is not the expression of the Ukrainian people's will; it is but a branch of the Government in Moscow, receiving from it orders and instructions, which it must execute unconditionally. All deviation, all criticism even, is punished with imprisonment, deportation or liquidation. The same holds for the Bolshevik Party in Ukraine, which is but an off-shoot of the Russian Bolshevik Party; its general secretaries are appointed and sent by Moscow. As all key positions are held by Russians, there can be no question of autonomy in the Ukrainian party.

Economic Exploitation

Still more striking is Ukraine's dependence on Moscow in its economy. Moscow alone disposes of all its natural resources, its agriculture and industry, its waterways and railways and of its supply of human labour. There are no competent ministries in the Soviet government of Ukraine; all important branches of economy are managed by agents from Moscow. Peasants, workers, officials and intellectuals are only objects of exploitation, soulless slaves, who have to fulfil the task allocated to them and keep to the general line laid down in Moscow. They cannot dispose either of themselves or their families.

Policy of Russification

Russification of Ukraine has increased greatly in speed since World War II. Labourers and intellectuals have been transplanted arbitrarily from the towns to far eastern and northern areas of the Soviet Union and Russians settled in their place. Russian is now the prevailing language. In the army, Ukrainian soldiers are forbidden to use their mother-tongue. Ukrainian writers are forced to glorify Russia, Russian culture, the Russian Bolshevik Party and its leaders, Lenin and Stalin. Moscow's entire policy in the province of culture is characterized by an effort to emphasize and realize the supremacy of the Russian spirit in all the departments of life, and, at the same time, to induce and nourish among Ukrainians an inferiority complex. The natural differences and contrasts in the people are artificially encouraged and magnified with diabolic cynicism, in the hope that

strife and discontent will disturb the people's national unity.

Lawlessness is the Normal Condition

Ukraine is in a state of complete lawlessness. Particularly in the western areas of the country, which were incorporated in the Soviet Union after World War II this lack of recognized laws has led to intolerable conditions. The representatives of State and Party have unlimited powers which are often crassly abused. Courts pronounce sentences on the basis of so-called revolutionary legislation, i. e. they merely carry out the will of the Party and protect its interests exclusively. A peasant in a collective farm, for instance, who has picked up a few ears of wheat, is accused of theft and condemned to 8-10 years of imprisonment, while a Party member, who has embezzled hundreds of thousands of roubles, is merely "punished" by being transferred to another job, or at the most, by being imprisoned for a few months. In the case of political cases, even the outward forms of justice are dispensed with. Not only during war, but also in peace-time, bolshevist war tribunals are active; these are the so-called "courts of three", consisting of three members of the security police (M.V.D.). At their own discretion, or on instructions from superiors, they condemn thousands of innocent people to death, imprisonment for life, hard labour or deportation. The judges are usually members of the Party with no professional training. They have no conscience; the Party machine has killed every spark of human feeling in them. Spying has assumed such proportions, that all mutual confidence, even in family circles, has disappeared.

Alien symbols

In order to alienate the Ukrainian people from its national traditions, the Ukrainian Soviet Republic was endow-

ed last year with a new coat-of-arms, a new "national anthem" and a new flag. The form and contents of these symbols are quite alien to the Ukrainian people; they reflect the present condition of slavery, and their creators are not representatives of the people but merely tools of the occupying power. The Ukrainian people will never acknowledge any changes in their sacred and traditional symbols and will re-instate them whenever opportunity offers.

Resistance Increases

The hopes of the people that living conditions would improve after World War II have certainly not been realized. Discontent with the regime is growing. The people at large often criticize the policy of the Party and the government quite openly. The Party is more and more detested by the people, and does not attract recruits at all. In recent times workmen have often been forced to join the Party; they try to evade this pressure to the best of their ability, in the secret hope of a speedy change and in the belief that party members would then be persecuted. Cases are known where hostility to the government has developed into open resistance against official representatives. Observations have also been made of a growth in the underground movement which aims at protecting the people against terrorism and preserving them from exploitation. At the same time, there is an increase of popular sympathy and interest, above all in working class circles, with the struggle for liberation of Ukrainian illegal organizations.

Moscow's Persistent Suspicion

The constant changes that take place in the Party and the Government of Ukraine are a sign that Moscow is always suspicious of the feelings of Ukrainian people and does not trust even its own instruments. Proof is constantly being given that governing Ukraine is no easy matter and that the



A detachment of the U.P.A. — Woodcut by a comrade in arms.

Changes in Collective Farms

During the past year, smaller collective farms in the Soviet Union have been amalgamated to form larger ones. This has naturally caused considerable hardship to collective peasants as they were forced to leave their houses and to settle in larger villages. The Soviet press does not say whether new homes were built for these people, this being a question of minor interest. It reports, on the other hand, at great length on the building of new accommodation for cattle.

A leading article devoted to this subject appeared in the "Prawda" of October 13, ult., under the heading, "The most important task of agricultural labourers." We read there:

"In some areas, countries and republics, the measures taken to secure fodder and accommodation for cattle are most inadequate. The "Prawda" correspondent in the Cossack Soviet Republic reports that in a number of areas in the Republic, the supplies of fodder for cattle are insufficient and the building and repairing of cattle farms is proceeding very slowly. According to resolutions passed by the Cabinet and the Kasakstan Communist Party, a speeding up of repairs to existing cattle accommodation and of building new ones was to take place in September. These resolutions have not led to any results worth mentioning, because they were not supported by any publicity or political efforts among the population. In the area of Ksyl-Ordin, for example, only a fourth of the year's target of cattle buildings was fulfilled and less, in the case of sheep folds.

Inadequate preparations for winter seem to have been made in collective farms round Kursk, Pensa, Kujbyschew and in the Tatar Autonomous Republic.

plans of Moscow can be carried out there only by terrorism and force.

Liquidation of Western Ukraine

Western Ukrainian areas are exposed to constantly increasing pressure, as Bolshevik rulers there are particularly anxious to introduce the many "blessing of the Russian October revolution", and that at increased speed. They run through the whole gamut of Bolshevik methods of pressure, terrorism, threats and promises, intrigues and cunning, in order to attain their goal, which is to rob the people of its intellectuals, either by demoralising or deporting them, to convert the peasant into a slave of the collectives and to force the workman under the yoke of the Stachanow system. It is not astonishing that Ukrainian resistance should be most active here and that the security authorities should be fully occupied.

From a report of the Ukrainian re-

Here the measures necessary to procure the fulfilment of the plan as regards cattle fodder and accommodation were not taken. Local Party organizations, the Soviet administrations and agricultural offices are obliged to help amalgamated collective farms to get qualified experts for their cattle farms and to organize both the building of new cattle-sheds and alterations to old ones on their enlarged farms."

The lack of such knowledge was not so obvious when the farms were smaller. Now, however, it is not sufficient for the manager of a collective farm to show his party membership card. This is dealt with in an article in the "Prawda" of October 10, 1950, entitled "The Inadequate Training of Collective Farm Corps", where we read: "Some managers of collective farms have not the slightest knowledge of machinery. They cannot control the activity of workmen with tractors, threshing-machines or mowing-machines. This is felt more than ever now that collective farms have been enlarged.

The collective farm of "Trud" in the Tptschichinak district was joined to the neighbouring farms, "Siberia" and "Schmidt". The area to be sown down now amounts to 3,000 hectares. The machinery pool put 10 tractors, 8 machines for mowing and threshing, some sowing-machines etc. at the disposal of the new collective farm. After Comrade Iljin, the head of the concern, took over so much machinery, he completely lost his head. As he had no knowledge of machinery, he had the greatest difficulty in organizing farm-work. "I can't get very far with what I know", Comrade Iljin confessed.

Thus, the lack of a sufficient number of trained and talented experts had led to the same chaos after the amalgam-

sistance group of the U.P.A. and O.U.N. in the area of R. in the Central Carpathians, we learn that in the 12 villages of the district about 600 members of security troops carried out altogether 172 raids in surrounding forests, searched houses 39 times, and made many arrests throughout the district. Sixteen people were sent to prison, 53 were deported, 30 were arrested, some people were killed and many injured. The property of 17 families was liquidated. During this period there were 7 fights between members of resistance groups (U.P.A. and O.U.N.) and the Soviet security authorities. In these, 4 Ukrainians were killed; the Soviet troops also had casualties.

This glimpse of the life of a people under the regime of the Soviets will suffice to give a clear picture of Bolshevism which has been terrorizing the East for 35 years, and which is now preparing to get the West and the entire world under its power.

ation of collective farms as ruled after they were formed twenty years ago. The first phase of the bolshevization of agriculture led to the dreadful famine of 1932-33 and a catastrophic fall in the number of cattle reared. The second (present) phase of collectivized agriculture was carried through in Ukraine before the war, with grave consequences for the peasants. Today there are indications that the horrors of 1932-33 might be repeated.

In one province alone can Bolshevik "reformers" record success, namely in the field of propaganda. The "Prawda", for instance writes about the united collective farms, called "Chruschew in the district of Achtyrka:

"The amalgamation of six small collective farms made it possible to create an active Party organization of 40 Communists. These men fill important posts and work well as agitators among the farm labourers. Cells of the Communist Party have been formed in many groups of field workers. A centre of propaganda has been formed in the village and a hall built for lectures."

There is therefore no doubt that even if millions of people were to die of starvation again and if cannibalism were to become general, Bolshevik propagandists would manage to persuade the starving populace that peasants in the Soviet Union have a better life than those anywhere else in the world.

I. Sh.

No Second Munich

(Continued from Page 2)

The way should be cleared for new fighters out of the ranks of the nations, cleared for McArthur and his American veterans, cleared for men like Stewart and his Scottish League, for determined fighters against Bolshevism, who know no compromise, for whom national tradition, Christian culture, the principles of freedom, democracy and social justice are worth fighting for. Make way for men who will not be let. Let those be heard who have been crying in the wilderness of Western ignorance, urging battle against the realm of slavery, against Moscow, whatever its colour.

Churchill and Vansittart once repeated their ceterum censeo: Hitler's Germany must be destroyed! Then their time came and they came to power. The West needs new Churchills and Vansittarts with new ideas and the determination to disintegrate the Russian imperium, no matter what colour in order to overcome the kingdom of Satan. It needs Catos who can swim against the stream and sweep away all the weak, the inferior, all who are ready to make compromise. It needs new crusaders, new Dantons. Western Europe and the Western world are waiting for a new Peter of Amiens... Will he come?

We think, yes, because we believe in the immortal idea of freedom and its final triumph.

Z. K.

The Third Power

The Council of Anti-Bolshevist Nations

Under this title several Swiss papers of repute published an interview with General Farkas von Kisbarnak, a prominent member of the A.B.N., president of the Hungarian Liberation Movement and chairman of the Military Mission of the A.B.N. By the prominence given to this interview, the Swiss press shows that it is interested in the problems of the nations subjugated by Bolshevism and their fight for freedom.

We quote from the General's speech:

"As Russia is not a homogenous formation, to divide it up would not result in chaos, but in the restoration of the natural, organic order of things. In all subjugated countries there is unceasing struggle against the attempts of the Soviets to crush national life. These countries continue their struggle un-

supported. They also wage a constant underground fight for their religion.

For centuries, these peoples have been waiting for freedom. Napoleon, Hitler and the Western Powers have all made the same mistake in neglecting the desire for freedom cherished by nations within Russia. There will be no victory for the West after a third World War if they do not guarantee independence to the nations enslaved by Russia. The West must coordinate its forces with those of nations now under the heel of Bolshevism, i. e. a second front in Russia must be set up.

In conclusion, General Farkas mentioned the resolutions passed at the Edinburgh Conference. He said that court was paid, especially in Anglo-Saxon countries to so-called "national communism" and said that Tito, for instance gave no guarantee for victory over Bolshevism, as he is opposed to freedom and devoted to the ideals of Marx.

The Supreme Soviet Bestows A New Order

(Continued from Page 4)

out at a given time. They are not even the most important part of a great, wide-spread and well-organized underground movement which can never be exterminated as a whole. What we have here is a people's movement, an organization of masses, comprehending millions, directly or indirectly, and always able to produce new fighters to fill the gaps caused by the enemy.

It is the fact that these Underground Movements in the non-Russian areas of the Soviet Union, and in Ukraine particularly, are closely connected with the people that makes the dictators in the Kremlin feel insecure and anxious. Such movements cannot be disposed of in one or many trials — they are "eternal" in the sense that they will only cease when their cause — oppression — ceases.

Some weeks ago we informed our readers of the death of General Taras Chuprynka, Commander-in-Chief of the A.B.N., expressing our confidence that his death would make no difference to our fight for freedom.

The enemy has now confirmed our confidence by creating an Order for services rendered in fighting "political bandits". We have just received additional information from home that the Politbureau has issued secret instructions to the Party and the M.G.B., that, in case of war, forests are to be set on fire in order thus to exterminate insurgents. (See A.B.N. Correspondence No. 10/50 Preparations for a Fresh Purge.)

We should like here to address this appeal to the West: "Don't leave the fighters in the van of the world struggle for freedom and democracy in the lurch! By helping them, you help yourselves!"

R. I.

Away with the Danger of Bolshevism

A Propaganda Campaign of the A.B.N.

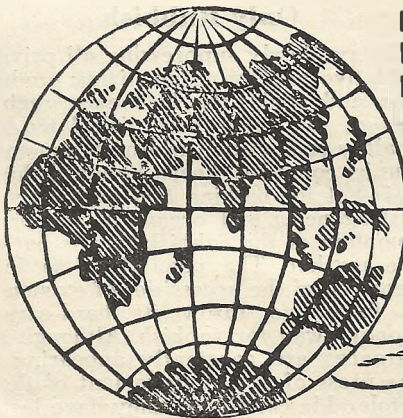
In the past weeks the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, an organization that unites 22 nations oppressed by Bolshevism, has arranged meetings in 12 Bavarian towns for the purpose of informing the population about its aims.

The principles of the A.B.N. were pregnantly summed up in the many leaflets that were distributed at these meetings. These principles are summarized in an article that appeared in the "Süddeutsche Zeitung" on November 16, ult.

"The A.B.N. fights Russian imperialism of every colour which aims at enslaving our peoples. The prisons of the MWD/MGB, the concentration camps of Siberia, are overcrowded with the best of our sons. But our nations refuse to lay down their weapons. The fight of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (U.P.A.), of insurgents in Byelorussia, Lithuania, Turkestan and the Caucasus is still going on and the echo of this fight reminds the Kremlin tyrants that their days are numbered. We feel deeply ashamed that the entire civilized world should look on calmly at this criminal system and should not proclaim a crusade against its enemy.

The "Neue Zeitung" of November 21 also reported these meetings which were held under the motto "Away with the Danger of Bolshevism" and which called for a united front against the common enemy, and for a common aim. This aim is: "The destruction of Bolshevism, the disintegration of the Russian empire, the formation of independent, democratic national states!"

At the same time posters announced the heroic death of General Chuprynka, Commander-in-Chief of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army and the assurance that the fight would continue in spite of everything. "Ukraine continues to fight for freedom!"



ТАК Є:
РИЄ СТАЛІН КУЛЮ ЗЕМСЬКУ
СВОІМ ДОВГИМ РИЛОМ
„ДЕМОКРАТІЮ“ ВПИХАЄ
СВІТОВІ НА СИЛУ.

ТАК БУДЕ:
І ДОРИЄСЬ ВІН ДО ТОГО,
ЩО ЙОГО Й КРЕМЛІЄСЬКУ КЛІКУ
НЕЗАБАРОМ ВСІ НАРОДИ
ПОЗМІТАЮТЬ З ЛИЦЯ СВІТУ.



Stalinis stretching his long nose to the end of the earth. He is forcing his "democracy" on nations. The future will be: He will stretch so far that all nations will soon sweep him and his Kremlin cronies from the face of the earth.

Caricature, spread by the Ukrainian Underground Movement behind the Iron Curtain.

From the Soviet Press:

Blossoms of Soviet Bureaucracy

In No. 31 of November 16, 1950, the "Krokodil" has an article on the reason why a citizen of the Soviet Union, who had graduated from the secondary school in Jenakijewo and had moved to Leningrad, found it impossible to matriculate at a university there. In June of this year he wrote to the head of the department for education in the town of Jenakijewo requesting him to forward a certificate that he had graduated from the secondary school. At the end of July, he received the following reply:

"We cannot give you a certificate at the moment because the statement by the teachers that you had graduated was not confirmed by the notary, as the passports of these teachers were not extended and are therefore invalid.

Head of the Municipal Department for Education (—) Swerew"

The Soviet citizen immediately began to bombard the Ministry for Education in Moscow with complaints and at the end of September he received the following reply:

"It has not been possible to forward you the certificate up till now as the passport of the teacher who confirmed that you graduated from the secondary school was not extended."

Some time after, he received a soothing letter with the following information:

"You will receive the certificate as soon as the notary is well again."

It went on in the same style and the Soviet citizen did not manage to matriculate at the university as he wished.

And we, who lived for decades in the Soviet Union and could tell about thousands of similar cases, would only like to say that nothing has changed in that Paradise!

The Bolshevik Propaganda Machine

In the following lines we publish extracts from Moscow official newspapers which give an idea of how the Bolshevik propaganda machine works. "Prawda" writes on 22. 11. 1950:

"Workers, engineers, employees and technicians in the machinery plant have unanimously proposed Comrade Stalin as a candidate for the Moscow town council elections. This spread like wildfire through the whole constituency 150 agitators belonging to Election Centre No. 23, Comrade Barulin, metalworker, Comrade Zyganow, master-tradesman, and Comrade Fedorjuk, a female Stachanow worker, and others hurried to the electors the same evening. ... The big house at No. 2 on the side street Kirpitschnaja. The imates of

flats No. 22, 23 and 24 received M. A. Kamsolow, agitator, with great hospitality.

"I hasten to bring you the joyful news", the agitator says. "There was a preliminary election meeting in our plant. You should have seen how enthusiastically, unanimously and joyfully the proposal to put up Comrade Stalin for election to the town council was received. We hope that he will consent to stand and then we shall give you read:

In the "Iswestija" of the same date, him our votes."

"About seven thousand agitators, engineers, builders, actors, teachers, doctors and scientists are at present taking part in the election campaign in Leningrad. In their election speeches they emphasize the great interest that the Party, the Government and Comrade Stalin personally are taking in the district; they also point out how greatly the appearance of the town has changed and how prosperity among the workers is increasing. Many centres are disseminating election literature with the help of messengers for that special purpose."

"In the tundra of the national area of Nenezkij propagandists are stumping the country where shepherds tend deer."

That is how the Bolshevik propaganda machine works. Late at night agents of the Kremlin force their way into people's houses; even in the remoteness of the tundra, nomads are not safe from them. The soul of the people is violated, their thoughts are constantly controlled by Bolshevik spies.

Lack of space prevents us from reproducing the whole of this interesting and informative article.

Only Rubbish

By ruthlessly suppressing all private initiative and by nationalizing production and trade, the bolshevist regime has at the same time liquidated all healthy competition which, in non-communist countries, keeps standards high. It is not for nothing that even bolshevist agencies and organs of the press complain of the rubbish that is put on the market. The population, so long deprived of the necessities of existence, is forced to throw its hard-earned money away for rubbish. Although assurances are constantly appearing in the press of the improvement of these intolerable conditions, they have lasted now for decades and have become a constant feature of Soviet economic life that even increases with time.

Recently the "Krokodil", which appears in Moscow, took this subject up and published a colourful article on it. We read there:

"The employees in the factory for knitted goods in Tschernowizy have a very strange notion of anatomy. They often overlook the human "corporation"; they seem to think that the chest begins immediately above the knees; and the arms reach the ground. Garments for such rare representatives of the human race have just been made in this factory and sent to the store of the town of Stalino ...

Particularly striking examples were also exhibited in Moscow in a show that was organized by the central store.

Exhibitors gladly ceded the first place and preferred to wrangle about the last. But some of them are high up. One of the first places is occupied by demonstration of complete scorn for the Moscow sewing factory No. 25 (Director: Comrade Iluchin). It was a customers' interests. Rubberized coats in all colours of the rainbow were exhibited. Of the hundred coats which the central house got, 13 were abortions. It is difficult to describe what was made out of good woollen material. Belts were twisted into all kinds of shapes, there were stains on the sides and some had the right sleeve sewed on the left shoulder ...

It is strange that shoes with misshapen toes and lacking heels should have been sent to shops as first-class goods.

The "World Peace Congress" in Warsaw

At the "world peace congress" recently staged in Warsaw by the Bolsheviks, Ilja Erenburg, the Russian writer, speaking on behalf of the Soviet Union, said according to the "Prawda":

If some Americans are not pleased with Soviet ideas and books, they should try to fight ideas with ideas, and books with books. There is room enough on our planet for champions of different social systems. They might arrange that no one may break into another house.

Well said! Comrade Erenburg! The A.B.N. is striving to convince Americans that Bolshevik burglars have broken into the "houses" of Ukraine, Byelorussia, Lithuanian, Latvia, Estonia, Caucasus, Turkestan etc. and have forced these countries under a foreign yoke and that they therefore deserve to be put in prison and to be tried by an international court.

**ABN-Correspondence
P. O. Box 70, Munich 33,
Germany/Bavaria**

Published by the Press Bureau of
the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations
(A.B.N.)

Responsible: K. W. Orlecky

ABN CORRESPONDENCE

ANTI-BOLSHEVIK NEWS-LETTER

Extra Edition

English Edition

July 1950

The A.B.N. Convention in Edinburgh

To all Nations of the World, who are still free

An Appeal from the Convention of the Delegates of Resistance Movements — Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (A.B.N.) held in Edinburgh on the 12th, 13th, and 14th of June 1950, convoked under the auspices of the Scottish League for European Freedom.

We of the A.B.N. who are fighting against Bolshevist tyranny, the most dreadful tyranny the world has seen, want the nations of the world who are still free to realize that there is something greater on earth than peace and prosperity, namely Divine Justice and Freedom.

The Duty of A.B.N.

We of the A.B.N. wish the world to realize that it is the duty of every free people to fight for its freedom and that of the whole world which will either be free in its entirety or fall as a whole under the yoke of the powers of evil, under the leadership of insatiable bolshevist Russia.

We of the A.B.N. want the world to realize that no single nation can remain neutral, to country avoid taking part in this struggle for the freedom of the individual and of tradition.

We of the A.B.N. appeal to the nations of the world who are still free to join us in or battle against the Kremlin and its agents, from within destroying its moral power, its faith in itself and its spirit of resistance.

Our Cause is Yours

Remember that our cause, for which we are fighting to-day, will be yours to-morrow, for which you will have to fight whether you want to or not.

Remember that the fight into which Moscow has drawn the whole world is not only a fight for this or that economic or political system, but a life-and-

death struggle between Divine Truth and the kingdom of Satan.

Remember that Communists and totalitarians of all kinds are leading us into chaos, slavery and ruin.

Remember that by being neutral, or even merely on the defensive, you are inevitably pronouncing your own death sentence as free nations.

We urge that Crusaders in every country should fight against Godless communism. That communist agents and spreading of communist doctrines should be outlawed.

It should be realized that diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia and her satellites are morally degrading for the Western world.

A Warning

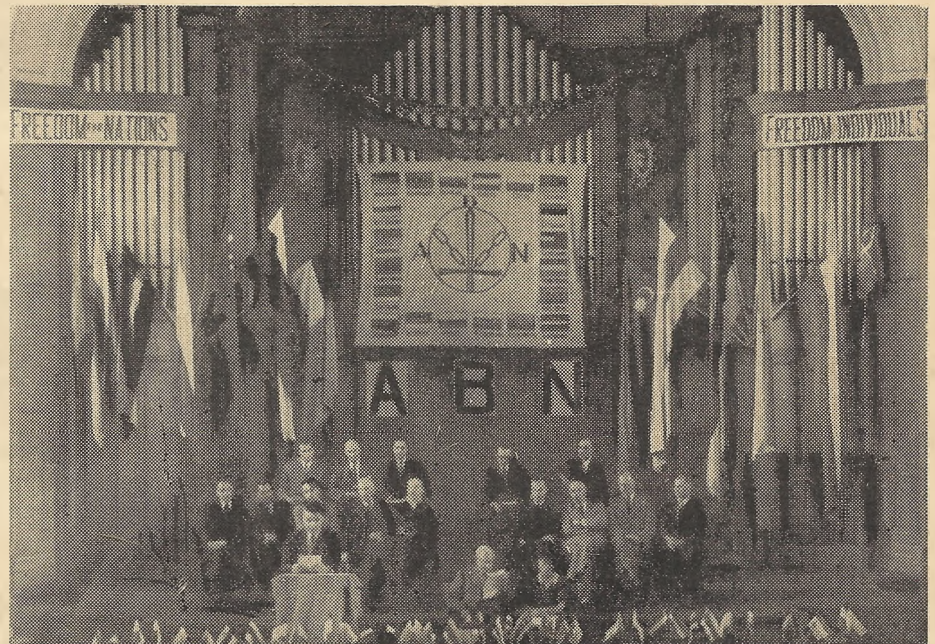
We warn you that masked communists are disintegrating your public life and preparing your country as booty for the foreign invader. In opposing their dangerous and nefarious work you are not only protecting yourself — you are helping us, as we are helping you. Remember that we are fighting for a common Cause.

The Conditions of Security

Remember that you will never be safe from the ever-threatening nightmare of destruction

until the oppressed peoples in the tremendous Russian Imperium are once

(Continued on Page 2)



Presidency of the Convention in Edinburgh

(Photo Hannan)

Greeting of Insurgent Armies and Liberating Organizations

The Convention of the Scottish League for European Freedom and Representatives of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations send greetings to the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc in the native countries, to the Insurgent Armies and detachments and to all Underground Organisations of the nations enslaved by Bolshevism: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaidshchan, White Ruthenia, Bulgaria, Cossackia, Croatia, Czechia, Esthonia, Georgia, Hungary, Idel-Ural, Latvia, Lithuania, Northern Caucasia, Poland, Rumania, Serbia, Siberia, Slovakia, Slo-

venia, Turkestan and to the Ukrainian Insurgent Army and its great Commander-in-Chief General Taras Chuprynka, as well as to all the nations fighting against Bolshevism behind the Iron Curtain, wishing them endurance and every success as the vanguard of the universal anti-bolshevik struggle: for God and Fatherland, for the freedom of nations and individuals, for the freedom and salvation of the world.

The Convention hopes that all sound anti-Bolshevik powers of the West will favour the fight of the Underground.

Greeting from the Earl of Mansfield

The following greetings were sent by the President of Scottish League for European Freedom

This Congress, to whose delegates I send the most hearty greetings, is of supreme importance.

All racial, national, cultural, religious and personal animosities must be laid aside, until the Soviet monster is finally destroyed, that threatens the freedom of all mankind. The Resistance and Partisan Movements in all oppressed countries including Russia herself, must be given all

To all Nations of the World . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

more free, living within their ethnic frontiers,

until this imperium of crude force, founded on the blood and sweat and the death of many millions and whose underlying principle is genocide, is broken up into independent national states.

Our aim — freedom for nations and individuals!

Our way — fight without compromise!

Our motto — join forces in a common Cause! Help us and we shall help you!

Freedom-loving nations and people of all the world unite in the fight against Bolshevism for the freedom of nations and individuals.

God and Fatherland! is our cry.

Gratitude of A.B.N. to the Scottish League

We — representatives of the Organisations of resistance of the nations enslaved by Bolshevism, united in the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, wish to express our sincere gratitude to the Scottish League for European Freedom, and in the first place to its Chairman, Mr. John F. Stewart, as well as to all its members with a deep appreciation of all their great efforts to make this Convention possible and successful.

The Scottish League for European Freedom and particularly its Chairman, Mr. J. F. Stewart, will symbolise to the movements of resistance, a freedom-loving Christian Europe which will never submit itself to tyranny, and we sincerely hope that our underground struggle will find support from all healthy European Powers.

The name of Mr. John F. Stewart, a great friend of the Liberation movements, who understands their ideas better than anyone else, will be greatly appreciated among the fighters for freedom behind the Iron Curtain.

The Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (A.B.N.) is hoping that the appeal from the City of Edinburgh to the still free World for new champions against the powers of darkness will not remain without response.

possible control, established and developed between them and their compatriots who have the good fortune to be outside the Iron Curtain.

Already there are signs that all is not well with the Soviet system in its very heart, and this Congress can, and will, do much to bring about the eventual overthrow of the cruellest tyranny the world has ever known. Earl of Mansfield.

The Martyrs and Heroes of the Oppressed Nations killed in the Struggle against the Bolsheviks

Aserbaidshchan: Khan Knoy, Abbas Sahhat, Huseyn Cavid, Bahrambek, Ahund, Madatbek;

Bulgaria: Prince Regent Kyrill, Nikola Pettkoff;

Esthonia: President Paats, Bishop Kukk;

Cossackia: Victor Sewskyj, General Nazarow;

Croatia: Archbishop Stepinac, Dr. Mile Budak;

Georgia: Kote Abchasi, Archbishop Ambrosius;

Hungary: Prince Primate Cardinal Joseph Mindszenty;

Idel-Ural: Sultan Galiew, Babitsch, Galimjan Ibrahimow;

Latvia: President Ulmanis;

Lithuania: Bishop Matulionis, President Stulginskis;

Serbia: General Drazha Michajlowich, Bishop Varnava;

Slovakia: President Dr. Joseph Tiso, Dr. W. Tuka, A. Salat M. P.;

Turkestan: Abdullauf Pitrat, Ubaidulla Hodja, Mufti Minauer Kari, Behbudi, Tscholpan;

White Ruthenia: Professor Ihnatowski, Bishop Melchisedek;

Ukraine: President Simon Petljura, Metropolitan Wasyl Lypkiwskyj and Joseph Slipyj, Col. E. Konovaletz, Gen. J. Hrycay, C. in C. of UPA;

Northern Caucasia: Sultan General Klyn Girey, Iman Nazhmudin Hoco, Iman Ali Chadshi, Sherip.

And all Martyrs and Heroes of Albania, Armenia, Rumania, Czechia, Poland, Slovenia and all the other nations subjugated by Bolshevism.

Communiqué

from the Press Bureau of the A.B.N. (Section West) and the A.B.N. Convention in Edinburgh

I. On June 12, 13 and 14, 1950 a congress of representatives of Resistance Movements among nations belonging to the A.B.N. took place in Edinburgh (Great Britain), under the auspices of the Scottish League for European Freedom, the object being to inform public opinion in Britain on the aims and methods pursued by the people enslaved by Bolshevism in their fight for freedom and at the same time to set their conditions for a lasting peace before the Western World.

The congress was attended by 35 official representatives of Resistance Movements of the following 17 peoples: *Latvians, Lithuanians, White Ruthenians, Slovaks, Czechs, Hungarians, Serbs, Croats, Bulgarians, Ukrainians, Cossacks, North Caucasians, Georgians, Aserbaidshanis, Turkestanis* and people of *Idel-Ural*; in addition, 15 official representatives, members of the Central Committee of the A.B.N. came to Edinburgh from other countries.

The A.B.N. Great Britain was represented by a full delegation and there was one representative from the organization in the British Zone of Germany.

Numerous members of the Scottish League for European Freedom and other important British guests were present at all the proceedings. There was also a representative of the government of Brazil.

II. On June 12, a press conference was organized by the Scottish League for European Freedom, attended by representatives of the following papers and press agencies: Associated Press, Reuter, Press Association, The Scotsman, Daily Express, Daily Mail, News Chronicle, Evening News, Evening Dispatch, Glasgow Rangers, Daily Record, Near and Far East News Agency, press correspondents of the national press in exile of the nations subjugated by Bolshevism.

Program

III. On June 12 at 7 p. m., Mr. J. F. Stewart, chairman of the council of the Scottish League for European Freedom opened the conference and read a message of welcome from the Earl of Mansfield, the president of the League. In his address, Mr. Stewart stressed the importance of the conference and mentioned the part played by resistance movements among the subjugated nations in defence of the free world against Bolshevik tyranny.

All the delegates to the conference stood in silence for two minutes in remembrance of all who have fallen in the fight for freedom.

The following speeches were given:

"The Position of the Front of Liberation of the A.B.N. and the World-wide Fight against Bolshevism", by Jaroslaw Stetzko,

formerly Prime Minister of the Ukraine and president of the Central Committee of the A.B.N.;

"The Economic Resources of the Peoples Subjugated by Bolshevism", by Alfred Berzins, formerly a Minister in Latvia and president of the A.B.N.-Nations Council and by Prince Veli Kajum Chan, his deputy in office, and president of the Turkestan National United Committee;

"War against Bolshevism and the Military Importance of the Subjugated Nations", by General Ferenc Farkas de Kishbarnak, president of the Hungarian Anti-Bolshevist Liberation Movement and president of the Military Commission of the A.B.N. and by Staff Captain W. Naniushwilli, president of the Georgian Union in Great Britain.

On June 13, representatives of the various nations gave the following speeches:

"The Fight of the Cossacks against Bolshevism", by Hetman J. Bilyj and W. Glasgow, president of the executive of the Cossack National Committee (Werchownyj Krug);

"The Basis of, and the Power behind the Resistance Movement in Bulgaria's Fight for Freedom", by Stefan Sawoff — one of the leaders of the Bulgarian National Front;

"Lithuania's Fight against Soviet Russia" by S. Poviliavicius on behalf of the Lithuanian Underground Movement;

"Georgia's Fight for Freedom against Soviet Russia" by M. von Alschibaja, member of the Georgian National Committee;

"Aserbeidschan's Fight for Freedom" by a members of the Committee for Liberation;

"The Serbian People's Fight against Communist Tyranny" by Col. Z. Bogdanowitch, an office-bearer in the Serbian Movement of Liberation;

"Croatia's Fight against Communism" by General Hinko Alabanda, an officer-bearer in the Croatian Movement of Liberation;

"Hungary's Fight for Freedom and Christianity" by Dr. Ludwik de Liptaj, formerly Minister in Hungary, member of the Hungarian Anti-Bolshevist Liberation Movement;

"Idel-Ural's Fight for Independence" by Garip Sultan, president of the New Union for the Liberation of Idel-Ural and its Independence;

"The Fight of North Caucasia against Soviet Russia", by A. Bagadur, president of the North Caucasian National Committee;

"White Ruthenia's Fight for an Independent State", by S. Stankewitsch, president of the White Ruthenian Centre (BNZ);

"The Fight of the Slovakian People against the Tyranny of Bolshevism", by I. Bozovsky, deputy-president of the Slovakian Committee of Liberation;

"Turkestan's Fight against Bolshevism", by W. Rachman, member of the Turkestan United Committee;

"Latvia's Fight of Liberation against Bolshevik Russia", by E. Betmanis, on behalf of the Latvian National Committee;

"Ukraine's role and contribution in the common struggle of A.B.N. for world peace and freedom", by Z. Pelenskyj, office-bearer in the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (UHWR);

"Rumania under Bolshevism", by General Ion George, on behalf of the Rumanian National Committee.

IV. After Mr. J. F. Stewart, chairman of the Council of the Scottish League had read the resolutions of the Congress which were received with applause, the League and the Congress of the A.B.N. sent greetings to the insurgent armies, underground movements and to all nations fighting against Bolshevism. The Congress of the A.B.N. expressed its thanks to the Scottish League and, to Mr. J. F. Stewart in particular for all the trouble taken to organize the meeting.

Up to June 14, the Congress had received 235 messages of greeting from political and cultural organizations, youth movements and others and from prominent politicians in different countries.

The audience during the Congress numbered about 400.

V. After the end of the Congress on June 14, there was an international concert when a programme was given by British, Latvian, Lithuanian, Ukrainian and Croatian professional and amateur musicians.

The Congress, which was open to the public, has attained its object.

Edinburgh June 15, 1950.

Press Bureau of the A.B.N.
(West Section)

Express your solidarity

The Central Committee of A.B.N. calls the political emigrations of exiles from the countries invaded by the Bolsheviks to organize mass meetings in solidarity with the Resolutions of the A.B.N.-Convention in Edinburgh. The resolutions accepted by meetings are to be sent to the ministries of Foreign Affairs of the Western Powers, to the Scottish League for European Freedom and to the Press.

The Central Committee of the Anti-Bolshevist Bloc of Nations (A.B.N.)
June, 1950

The Positions of the Anti-Bolshevik Front of Nations and the Fight of the World Against Bolshevism

By *Jaroslav Stetzko, President of the Central Committee of A.B.N.*

(Extract from speech)

... The well-known Russian philosopher Nicolay Berdiayev characterises Bolshevism as follows "Bolshevism is the third form of Russian imperialism of the Russian "Great Reich". Bolshevism is a purely Russian phenomenon. Whoever wants to get into the depths of it, must uncover national roots of Bolshevism and explain its genesis on the basis of Russian history".

Communism an Instrument of Oppression

Whenever a particular purpose demands, Bolshevism is ready to stand equally for panslavism and for stalinist orthodoxy, for Islam and for the "liberation" of the so-called colonial peoples etc. And finally for the so-called liberation of the working people of the whole world with only one aim: to subject the globe to the power of Moscow. Communism is only an instrument for pressing misled sections of the Western world into its service.

... In comparison with the position in the U.S.S.R. the life of all workers, as well as all social conditions are incomparably more favourable in the West; yet Communism is able to continue its campaign of unrest and destruction. And this is not all done as a result of money spent by the Kremlin. Indeed, the main responsibility must be attributed to the collapse of a section of the public of the West, to the absence of great ideas which alone provide a meaning for life.

Titoism and Resistance Movements

... Titoism, a variation of Bolshevism, is wrongly regarded in the West as antagonistic to Bolshevism and consequently supported, while underground movements are regarded as not worthy of support, although Bolsheviks have not succeeded in quelling them five years after the cessation of the war, which in itself is Stalin's greatest defeat.

The Best Weapon against Bolshevism

The world will be saved not by the atom bomb, which is or may be also in Russian possession, but by a new faith, a renaissance of religion and the national idea as well as the solution of vital problems in the spirit of national solidarity and social harmony and justice. The attack of materialism can be stopped only by counter-attack, by religious, national and social idealism. Only nations who are inspired by great ideas can conquer Bolshevism.

... Ours is not the time for tactical considerations. We are in the midst of conflict between ideas and creeds, a conflict that causes the fight behind the Iron Curtain

to continue uninterrupted. Millions of men are falling for the sake of a higher meaning of life.

The Enemy Camp

... The Communist camp aims at spreading hegemony over slaves, with no regard for the rights of the individual, the nation or religion. That is the camp of barbarism and slavery. The other camp opposes Bolshevism without compromise, not only by deeds, but also ideas behind history, which stand for man as the image of God, and the freedom of man and its limitation, social justice, excluding the exploitation of man not only by his fellowman, but also by the state.

Dismemberment of U.S.S.R. Essential

... The U.S.S.R. cannot be conquered by a similar, even if superior, form of a universal super-state, but only by an idea diametrically opposed to it, namely the division of the U.S.S.R. into national states in accordance with their sociological development, thus parcelling the world out and giving every nation its independence; only thus can the unity of the equal and the free be assured, with harmony and mutual help among the nations of the world.

... The oppressed nations repudiate every form of the Russian prison of nations, whether totalitarian, "democratic", republican or monarchist, and therefore every form of federalism in the East of Europe and in Asia, because this idea always conceals aggressive motives on the part of its representatives. Such an uncompromising attitude strengthens the anti-bolshevik front, because it inspires it with something that is more just. Nor can it be repudiated by the Russian people, if they are not aggressors, but only by their imperialist section. For there is no power in the world with the moral right to keep nations from fulfilling their longing for freedom.

... Russian pseudo-democrats weaken the anti-bolshevik front, because by protecting the dungeon of nations, they lead the West astray and prevent it from pursuing a logical straight policy of destruction of the prison of nations. And without this destruction there will be no victory over Bolshevism. Bolshevism, not without help from the West, re-erected the dungeon of nations of the Czars, after national revolutions had pulled it down. Now pseudo-democrats are once more asking for the help of the West to save this prison of nations after Bolshevism has been destroyed. Should they succeed thanks to the help of the West, they would hand over the government to

some other tyrant, just as Kerensky, the pseudo-democrat handed it over to despots in 1917. For as Witte, a Russian minister, declared, the Russian Empire can only be maintained by despotism. Whoever is in favour of an indivisible Russia, no matter what its colour, is preparing the way for new tyrants. To put an end to tyranny over nations, once for all, the prison of nations must be destroyed.

Destructive Role of Russia

It is well known that Russia, in the 800 years of her existence, has conducted many wars of aggression for the subjugation of the world — and Russia has not changed, whether under the Czars or Bolshevism. In the course of her conquests, she never discovered new countries, never raised the culture and civilization of the nations she conquered; she always conquered older nations on a higher standard of culture than her own, sucked their lifeblood, profited from their cultural and economic achievements, and degraded their spirit. The economy of the oppressed nations was not supplemented by that of Moscow for the good of all; it was always exploited for armaments so as to subjugate the whole world.

So it always has been. Moscow as a conqueror has never helped the oppressed, but only exploited them. The oppressed nations do not live at Russia's expense, but Russia at theirs. There is therefore no justification for saying that national states, established on the ruins of the prison of nations would not be economically able to exist.

Conditions of World Peace

Lasting world peace will only be established when a state exists among nations in which the independence, the sovereignty, the dignity, the natural rights and needs of every nation are respected. There is no doubt that artificial structures will be always a danger to the world, as they make the collection of immense economic and human reserves possible and thus pave the way for more and more weapons of destruction. The Soviet Union with its Fifth Columnists is spreading chaos throughout the world to-day. Any small conflicts that may arise between nations cannot be regarded as a serious danger to the world's peace.

Independent States

The following states will be established on the ruins of the U.S.S.R.: Estonia, Latvia, Karelia will be returned to Finland,

Belorussia, Ukraine, North Caucasia, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbejan, Turkestan, Idel-Ural (between the Volga and the Ural) and the Russian state within its ethnic frontiers. States in the west and the far east of Siberia, which have developed in the history of that country, in accordance with the national and political character of its inhabitants and in consequence of its position, also wait for a solution of their problems. (Siberia declared its independence after the collapse of the Czarist regime.)

Sovereignty will be restored to the satellite states which will have to be reconstructed according to national and ethnic principles. Russia is not a homogeneous formation; nor would her division mean splitting up into atoms and chaos, but a reconstruction of the natural and organic order of things.

... The nations organized in the A.B.N. will resettle international disputes on the basis of ethnography, and will also repair wrongs done, by Bolshevism in particular (the return of deported populations etc.)

... We can get a true picture of the whole situation only if we see a number of independent nations instead of the despotic great power of Russia today, nations which can form free connections in economics and culture with independent states throughout the world.

... The connections between all these reconstructed sovereign states will be regulated in accordance with connections between all the nations of the world within world institutions, which will have to be built on the basis of equal rights of all nations; but it is impractical and impossible to fit A.B.N. nations into uniform regional structures, stretching from Tirana to Port Arthur. The nations enslaved by Moscow have gone through hell together and they have learned to respect each other's rights; they will strengthen the moral principles of international alliances.

Security against Aggression

... It would certainly be criminal to lull the Western world into a feeling of security by maintaining that it will be possible to avoid war with Russia thanks to the resistance of the enslaved peoples. The problem confronting us is how to win victory, in order to save our culture and the world from slavery. Bolshevism is advancing aggressively. In the oppressed countries there is an unceasing fight against its efforts to exterminate national life. In the world that is still free, Bolshevism is using its own method: it is fanning the flames of civil war and disturbing peace in every country. A decisive fight is necessary to put an end to this, to put out the flames lit by Bolshevik firebrands in all the countries of the world. The enslaved nations, isolated as they are from the West, rely on their own strength which they are organizing in order to pass from defence to offence when the suitable moment arises, whether it will come from within or outside and bring the complete destruction of Russia and its

partition into independent states, thus creating lasting peace and justice within every nation.

Political emigrants, as representatives of their countries take up their positions in the front ranks of the anti-communist army of defence throughout the world. Victory over Bolshevism, if it is to take place at all, must be universal.

Cooperation on Both Sides of the Iron Curtain

... The enslaved nations, have long experienced the gehenna of Communism in practice, and their own life continues in resistance movements and underground Churches. The Allies found themselves unable to reap the fruits of victory after the Second World War because they underestimated and ignored the experiences of the enslaved nations as well as their desire for independence. Instead of helping these peoples to liberty, the Allies gave them over to Russia, and as the result of this, Moscow to-day occupies the centre of Europe. With an analogical attitude on the part of the West, the Third World War, if even it was won from the military aspect, would mean political defeat, as hidden pro-Russians elements among leading circles would eventually bring about the status quo.

It is very difficult, indeed, to understand why the West seals itself hermetically from the fight for liberation conducted by our underground movements, at the time when the agents of the Cominform, directed and supported by Kremlin are vigorously active particularly in Western countries. There is tragic irony in the fact that the West should regard the representatives of the nations fighting behind the Iron Curtain who are now raising the alarm, as disturbers of peace and international understanding, disturbers of the Soviet Union, while the same Union prepares destruction also for the West. The West has drawn no practical conclusions from our resistance against Germany and our present underground movements against Bolshevism, while the U.S.S.R. with its airborne troops and its Fifth Columns are synchronising international and civil wars and co-ordinating them. The progress of military technique is making great strides, which may help mass risings. The Second World War proved that such risings are not to be liquidated by a few bombs, as Hitler once boasted. The best example is the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) which is still fighting unconquered.

A Second Front Already in Existence

... There is no doubt that the Soviet Union will attack the free world. A counter-attack will be successful only if launched on the Soviet Union from all sides, not as an escapade in the manner of Napoleon or Hitler; the better example is the Crimean War of 1854/55 or the war with Japan in 1905, when the ethnographic territory of Russia was attacked as the main objective, and it would also be essential to cooperate such action with the national front of

liberation, i. e. to open a second front in all the areas of the Soviet Union. This national liberating front will set up national armies of its own in the place of the Soviet Army, and will extend even to Siberia, where armies of oppressed peoples will be also organized to liquidate the Bolshevik regime on the spot, and to push Russian armies back to their ethnic territory and march back victoriously into their own countries. So the Soviet Union in consequence of its own contradictions contained in its policy of dispersion and deportations, will fall apart and perhaps even Siberia's cursed land will become the blessed scene of the last blow dealt to the fortress of the Bolsheviks industry by the armies of deportees, the best fighters. The aims set up by the A.B.N. include the possibility of fighting for independence, not only in the native country of the state concerned, as these aims hold for all nations oppressed by Moscow. If war breaks out between the Soviet Union and the West, and if the latter is wise in its treatment of the enslaved nations, the oldest of these are in a position to set up an army of more than 10 million soldiers.

... Russia, which was victorious in 1917 as a member of the Entente, could not stand up against the second front and collapsed under the blows of the national wars of liberation. It was only possible to re-erect the prison of nations because white Russian Generals, the champions of Russian unity, were supported by the Entente, and the Bolsheviks themselves helped, and because the ideal of liberty for oppressed nations was ignored. If such a second front is to be strong again, the West must gain the confidence of these oppressed nations who suffer from its policy and are therefore distrustful of the West.

Call for Maximum Effort

... Bolshevism and Russia can be conquered only by the maximum united efforts of the entire healthy world. There must be no more attempts to find compromises with Bolshevism: there is no such thing as an understanding between a real democracy and totalitarian ideals, between the world of human liberty and slavery.

There can be no ultimate victory over the Bolshevik aggressors of Moscow, unless it is ruthlessly combated in every country, in the name of justice, unless the struggles for national liberty behind the Iron Curtain are supported and unless aims and efforts are actively coordinated.

It is high time, but not too late.

Let us remember the motto: "Volentem fata ducunt, nolentem trahunt."

Our call to all the freedom-loving nations of the world is to unite in the fight against Bolshevism for the freedom of nations and individuals.

The War Against Bolshevism and the Military Factors Represented by the Subjugated Nations

By Francis Farkas de Kisbarnak, Col-General

(Extract from speech)

... It is true, they dispose of no ultra-modern arms and atomic bombs, but when they feel and know that the time of their liberation and independence is coming, they will balance the lack of arms and the achievements of modern technics with their high spirit, fearless bravery and their mental power hardened in the struggles of the last decades. —

This is the most important psychological quality to serve as a basis for being considered as a political and military factor.

It is worth while entertaining the idea of counting with the subjugated nations.

... The military political factor is not only the number of the subjugated nationalities in the Red Army, but also the strength of the forces which the nations ready to co-operate with the West are expected to place at the disposal of the future common actions.

In times of war it is a general rule to calculate with 10% of the whole population. Considering the fact that Soviet-Russia exploits rather a high % of her population, the right number may be 10%. Calculating that the population of the Soviet Union amounts to 120 millions, we find that the Red army may have at last 10 millions of soldiers belonging to the alien nationalities aforesaid.

Furthermore it is very probable that Russia is going to claim the men of her "Allies" so that the territories of Poland and the Danubian states will increase the strength of the Red Army by 10—12 millions whereby the number of the alien elements will amount to 20—22 millions.

Of course, it is quite possible that these forces will be distributed before being employed in serious actions. The Russians will utilize them on the remotest theaters of operations in order to prevent the enemy from approaching them. Although distributed or scattered, these nationalities will remain alien elements in the body of the Red Army and the more you are able to keep awake their consciousness of belonging somewhere else and their feeling that they are not alone and abandoned, the more they will be inclined to do their patriotic duties.

The consciousness of being supported by someone is a mighty moral factor able to overcome any counter-action.

In England's remote history we find plenty of brilliant examples for multiplying her own strength, which is limited, by slackening the forces of the enemy. To give you one example I only mention that of Sebastopol during the Crimean war.

Having won the sympathy of the nations opposing Bolshevism one can expect that their co-operation might reveal itself by

sabotage actions. It would be rather difficult to value the effectiveness and possibility of such actions, but according to experiences made in the past they may achieve very good fruits of great significance . . .

... In our opinion it is impossible to settle without another war all those differences that have subverted the whole system of the world.

The next war will be carried on with all the forces available until the total annihilation of one of the adversaries.

All the world has learned already that the settling of accounts with the Soviet Union is unavoidable. The great speeds reached by modern means of communication have convinced us that there are no distances which aeroplanes of modern type could not fly over within the shortest time. — Seas and continents do not divide any more, the globe has become extremely small, it has no spots which we could not reach.

On this globe which has grown so small there are two groups of countries belonging to two Great Powers: the Soviet-Bloc and the States belonging to the Atlantic Pact.

To give you short information about their general situation I shall limit myself to the most important points of view concerning power, space and time.

The power of the Soviet Union has grown monstrously great after the victorious conquest of China which increased Moscow's war potential by 400 millions of souls. At present Soviet-Russia rules over more than a quarter of the world having 800 millions of inhabitants. Nearly 200 different tribes are trampled down and kept together by terror and relentless oppression. The Soviet Bloc disposes of the largest army always ready for action, its industrial establishments have been working at full speed since the war was over.

The satellites of the Soviet Union form a wide foreground offering a special military security. The network of roads and the good railway system allow armies to march up very quickly, especially against Eastern Europe. An other important factor of security is that the Soviet Union can dispose of the satellite armies as well.

On the other side, the population of the states belonging to the Atlantic Pact, though their extension is twice as vast as that of the adversaries, does not amount to more than 300 millions, moreover they are not adjacent but scattered and far from each other. Their main power and arsenal is the United States of America. This mighty country and Canada form the nucleus and the centre while Western Europe, Western Asia, India and the countries situated in South-East Asia can

only be considered as their large continental bridge-heads. — The Oceans and Africa serve as ways of communication for reserves and supplies. — To the most important industrial centres and establishments of the Soviet Union one can get via the North Pole and the Arctic Ocean.

The factor "TIME" seems to be negligible for the Soviet Union; it can materialise its many-year plans without being disturbed by anyone and make up for the advantages which American scientific and military researches have obtained. — The Soviet Union can accordingly modify military technics, tactics and the way of fighting of the Red Army; it has time enough to reform military training not only of the standing Army, but also of the enormous reserves available. Communist emissaries and spies of all sorts have plenty of time to accomplish their tasks, both secret partisans and fellow travellers recognised as such can organize their actions and provide their men with arms.

Fifth Columns and legions of partisans are working already within the countries of the Atlantic Pact which have no experiences about the methods of Soviet-Russian warfare. — Judging from her preparations Russia intends to conquer Europe with a "Blitzkrieg" unexpectedly. The second case that the Russians after the outbreak of the war, would withdraw into the Russian lowland is hardly believable.

When stating this I must point out that it is always the man fighting for an idea who decides the issue of a war.

Everywhere, behind all the wonderful technical inventions, behind all the machines and arms there stands the man to handle them. There is no overcoming him if he has the firm resolution to fight for his conviction.

Thousands of such men may influence military operations decisively, provided that they are not compelled to become martyrs of their own convictions. — And now it is the right moment to offer the Powers of the Atlantic Pact what they are wanting.

We have plenty experiences about the methods of Soviet-Russian warfare; we have our underground movements working within the Soviet-Bloc.

It is the unbearable Bolshevik rule that offers the Western countries the power to triumph over their enemies. — This guiding star is: the IDEA inspiring the war. — **THIS IDEA CONSISTS IN PROMOTING the liberation of mankind, securing human rights and dignity.**

This would be the best way to multiply their fortitude, their spirit of resistance, to display all their strength necessary to become a first-rate military factor.

Resolutions of the A.B.N. Convention

1. The present world crisis is a consequence of Russian imperialism. Disguised by slogans of proletarian revolution it is striving to-day for world hegemony in form of Bolshevism which is hostile to all culture. It is therefore an acute danger to the whole world.
 2. The spread of the U.S.S.R. over the greater part of two continents is merely the logical continuation of the old Russian desire for expansion to which a number of small and large nations in Eastern Europe and Asia had already been sacrificed.
 3. This new and dangerous expansion of the U.S.S.R. was only possible because the world had put up with the idea that the old, despotic Russian Empire was the dungeon of many nations and because Moscow had been permitted for decades and centuries to exploit and abuse the natural resources of enslaved countries and nations in the service of Russian imperialism.
 4. The defeat of these independent national states which had won their freedom in battle in 1917/18 was a preparatory step to later Soviet aggression for which the West was partly responsible.
 5. The direct aims of the imperialism of Moscow to-day — and it has not altered a whit — is to destroy the national substance of the oppressed nations and to undermine the rest of the world.
 6. A terrorist regime which will be recorded by history as the darkest barbarism draws mercilessly on these powers and means an effective instrument for subjecting the world by force to the law of the Kremlin.
 7. At the same time Moscow's Fifth Columns, recruited from the ranks of duped or bribed adherents, are working in all the countries of the world to make them ripe for conquest and to force the majority of people under the yoke of a Moscow dominated minority.
 8. The U.S.S.R. is counting for the realization of its plans on the lack of unity, but above all on the tolerance of the Western World which has made it possible for Russia to develop into a colossus that threatens the world.
 9. Bolshevism attacks not only democratic liberties, but aims above all at destroying national life in the religious, intellectual and cultural domains.
 10. Bolshevik world aggression therefore cannot be met by democratic slogans alone, but, above all, by the eternal inspiration of religion, the national idea, social justice, and by repudiating all chauvinism, racialism and imperialism.
 11. The champions in the struggle against Bolshevism, furthermore, cannot be men who are ready to compromise and adapt themselves, and who have at some time furthered Communism but only genuine and convinced enemies of Bolshevism who are fervent adherents of the national idea and who fought and are fighting for it.
 12. So-called national communism (after Tito's model) is no guarantee against the danger of Bolshevism for the world, as it is opposed to the ideal of freedom, adheres to the principles of marxian materialism, while its totalitarian regime is just as imperialistic as that of Bolshevism.
 13. The crisis in world politics cannot be solved either by the erection merely of barriers against Soviet aggression or by the policy of the so-called balance of power between East and West. The postponing of a radical solution means a loss of time that will have to be cruelly paid for.
 14. Understanding and co-operation with U.S.S.R. are a mere illusion and no peace with Moscow can be lasting, even if the Western World were prepared to purchase such a peace at the price of the life, freedom and culture of the oppressed nations.
 15. The nations enslaved and oppressed by U.S.S.R. are firmly determined to continue their desperate fight for liberty against the tyranny of Bolshevism no matter what sacrifices they must bear or what attitude the Western World will take towards the Soviet Union.
 16. United by a common fate as members of A.B.N. in their resistance and their fight for freedom against Bolshevism, the nations present to-day tremendous disruptive potentialities and as a Third Power will be decisive in the fight now maturing between West and East.
 17. The driving power behind these nations' fight is not only their resistance to the Bolshevik regime as a system of government, but above all their repudiation of an alien Moscow supremacy as well as their ideals of national freedom and state independence.
 18. The political, economic and military resources of the nations oppressed by the U.S.S.R. can only be fully developed when once their demands for the re-establishment of national sovereignty have been recognized.
 19. The proclamation of programmes which are antagonistic to these aims as for instance, the re-establishment, on so-called "democratic" principles of the Russian imperium or the formation of federations as a cloak for the despotic claims of certain allegedly "superior" nations to rule over others, will paralyse the struggle for freedom and weaken the anti-Bolshevik front decisively.
 20. An international world order can only be built on the principle of complete equality of free and independent nations and on a foundation of mutual respect and recognition of their innate rights.
- The present struggle for freedom in which all nations oppressed by the U.S.S.R. are engaged, has created between them a bond of brotherhood. This bond will constitute a solid foundation for their friendly and harmonious co-operation also after they have attained their freedom.
- On the basis of the above facts and in the name of Resistance Movements within the oppressed countries represented in the A.B.N. i. e. Albania, Armenia, Azerbaidshah, White Ruthenia, Bulgaria, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Idel-Ural, Cossakia, Croatia, Latvia, Lithuania, North-Caucasia, Rumania, Serbia, Siberia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Czechia, Turkestan, and Ukraine, the following requests are submitted to the public opinion of the free Western World:
1. The formation of a common anti-Bolshevik front of all freedom-loving nations on both sides of the Iron Curtain for the defence of freedom, religion and culture against Bolshevik barbarism.
 2. Close co-operation of the Western World with movements of resistance among oppressed nations, and energetic support for their struggle for freedom, which alone guarantees complete victory over Moscow.
 3. The destruction of Russian imperialism and the guarantee of world peace by splitting the U.S.S.R. up and re-establishing on ethnic principles, the independent national states of all nations living under Bolshevik oppression bearing in mind among other things, that whole national groups have been forcibly deported and are awaiting the moment when they can return to their native land.
 4. The public repudiation of bolshevik tyranny and massacre of whole nations as a blot on the life of our century. An international tribunal for the trial of bolshevik despots for their beastly crimes against humanity.
 5. Breaking off of diplomatic relations between the democracies of the world and the criminal regime in Moscow as unworthy of contact with freedom loving civilized nations and peoples, and the expulsion of the U.S.S.R. and the governments of its satellites from the United Nations so that a world organization may be free to operate and fulfil its proper function.
 6. In order to stop their disruptive activities an outlawing in all countries of Fifth Columns, working under the guidance of Moscow.

(Continued on Page 8)

Echo of the A.B.N. Convention in the European Press

The A.B.N. Convention in Edinburgh awoke a wide and sympathetic echo in the press of Western Europe. The following are some of the papers that reported the meeting: "Scotsman" (June 13 and June 14, 1950), "Evening Dispatch" (June 12, 1950), "Scottish Daily Mail" (June 16, 1950), "Edinburgh Evening News" (of the same date) (Great Britain); "Süddeutsche Zeitung", "Neue Frankfurter Presse", "Wiesbadener Kurier" (of June 12, 1950) (Germany); "De Tijd" (June 12, 1950) (Holland).

All these papers bring informative and impartial material about the A.B.N., its aims and struggle and about its various leaders in articles, such as "Resistance to Soviet Rule-Millions ready to fight Bolshevism", "Call for Front against Russia in Defence of Freedom, Religion and Culture; Resistance Delegates" ("Scotsman"), "Mr. Stetzko is here to fight the Reds" ("Scottish Daily Mail"), "Resistance behind the Iron Curtain" ("Edinburgh Evening News") etc.

The Germans press, for instance the "Süddeutsche Zeitung" and the "Wiesbadener Kurier" goes further; in addition to information, these papers give short comments and speculations concerning the A.B.N., stating that this new factor should not be neglected by the leaders of world politics to-day; they also point out the lack of necessary support of this revolutionary organization on the part of the West.

"De Tijd", a daily paper, in an article entitled "A.B.N. meets in Edinburgh" compares the A.B.N. with other organizations such as the "Green International" etc., ex-

(Continued from Page 7)

7. The recognition of the spokesmen of the resistance movements among oppressed nations as the legitimate representatives of their countries and admission to the organization of United Nations.
8. The repudiation of former collaborators with communism as representatives of their nations, not only because by collaborating, they have already denied the fundamental idea of the struggle for freedom against Bolshevism, but because they are unreliable in the future also.
9. The recognition of Insurgent Armies and groups as regular fighting Forces in accordance with the provisions of the Hague Convention of 1899 and 1907.
10. The recognition of workmen who have emigrated from countries enslaved and oppressed by the Soviets as true representatives of the enslaved working-classes of their countries, and acceptance of their membership in the Anti-communist Union of free Trade-Unions.

Freedom for Nations —

Freedom for Individuals!

pressing a genuine sympathy for and a just evaluation of our revolutionary organization. It says that this is the only real political factor in the East nowadays and blames other private movements run by Nagy, Mikolajczyk and Co.

A Polish View

In the column "Points of View" in the "Scotsman" of June 14, 1950, an interesting letter from a Polish Press Agency in Great Britain appears, in which Mr. S. Polasky explains the attitude of Polish political circles there towards the Edinburgh Convention. Mr. Polasky gives the following reasons for the absence of Poland at that meeting "Today any active resistance against Russia would be lunacy: it would bring only bloody repressions, massacres and mass deportations, without the slightest hope of achieving the aim so much desired, i.e. liberation from Bolshevik tyranny. Today all these nations, living under the terror of the most most ruthless and efficient Communist tyranny, and occupied by or even incorporated into the Soviet Union are under no circumstances able to free themselves from within. They can be liberated only from outside and only as a result of a determined effort of the Western Powers. It is therefore the sacred duty of these

Powers, and at the same time it lies in their own interest, to bring that liberation as soon as possible, before it is too late, before all those nations are Communized and forced to fight with Russia against the West. Only when Russia has been forced to withdraw within her own vast boundaries, or when she has been defeated in a war, when the Kremlin tyranny has crumbled, will the time come for the enslaved nations to rise. When such time arrives, the Poles will not be last to rise and overthrow the hated Bolshevik yoke."

We agree with Mr. Polasky that it is "the sacred duty and that it lies in the interest of the Western Powers to bring that liberation as soon as possible", but, having an exact knowledge of Bolshevism and its methods of Sovietization, we do not believe that the way suggested by Mr. Polasky would be able to prevent the process of "bloody repressions, massacres and mass deportations" in which "All these nations will be Communized and forced to fight with Russia against the West".

We are of the opinion that the refined terrorism on which the rule of Russian imperialism is based, can be met only by a wisely organized resistance, because, as experience has shown, this is the only way to save and strengthen national substance. If anybody thinks he can do that by opportunism and defeatism, he is completely wrong and will fail, as many have done before.

Impressions of a Participator

(Extract from a letter, we have received from Holland)

"As an impartial participator in this Conference, I can only say, that from political point of view, it was a most important conference.

Public opinion in the West had the opportunity of getting acquainted with this new Third Power, which is growing more and more, and which seems to have risen in the estimation of those, who not only are determined to fight against the greatest barbarism nowadays, namely Russian Bolshevism, but who also will build a new and lasting Order in the world, based on the highest principles of humanity. Indeed, listening to the speeches of the single representatives, one was deeply impressed by this high idealism, which seems to be native to the spirit of these peoples penetrating all their deeds and words and by their strong belief in their righteous Cause on the one hand; on the other hand the sound and practical methods and ways they suggested for the solution of political problems in the East, were most striking.

One could also feel, that behind these representatives stand really the masses of their subjugated compatriots at home, and assuming that their ways will never change and that the tension of their struggle will never relax, I can only say: they will build a New Order in the East.

At the same time it was also a good opportunity to compare this young and sound organisation with others run by private un-

practical and often already bankrupt individuals, claiming to be the true "representatives" of the peoples enslaved by Soviet Union."
J. R. D.

Press Conference in London

The Press Bureau of the A.B.N. reports that one June 30, 1950, a press conference of the A.B.N. was held in London, attended by correspondents from the following papers:

Yorkshire Post, Glasgow Herald, Time and Tide, Daily Graphic, Sunday Times, D.P.A. and Press of the American Embassy.

The following spoke for the A.B.N.: the representative of White Ruthenia, the representative of Slovakia Ihor Bazovsky, deputy chairman of the Slovakian Liberation Movement (SOV), Chairman of the United Turkestan National Committee, Veli Kajum Chan and the president of the Central Committee of A.B.N. Jaroslav Stetzko. Representatives of Aserbaidzhan were also present.

ABN-Correspondence
P. O. Box 70, Munich 33,
Germany/Bavaria

Published by the Press Bureau of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABN)

Responsible: K. W. Orlecky