

**HOW  
TO  
DEFEAT  
RUSSIA**

# **HOW TO DEFEAT RUSSIA**

**ABN and EFC Conferences  
London, October 17th-22nd, 1968**

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## Programme of the Conferences

of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations

and the European Freedom Council

*October 17th-22nd, 1968*

**London**

Thursday, 17th October, 1968

4 p.m. **Press Conference** — *49 Linden Gardens, London, W. 2*

Friday, 18th October, 1968

### **ABN Conference**

10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. **Closed Sessions** — *49 Linden Gardens, London, W. 2.*

7:30 p.m. **Open Session** — *154 Holland Park Avenue, London, W. 11.*

#### **Programme of the Open Session**

Opening Address ..... *Hon. Yaroslav Stetsko*, President of ABN

1. 25th Anniversary of ABN ..... *Col. D. Kosmowicz* (Byelorussia)
2. Russian Imperialistic Methods and Moscow's Policy of World Conquest .....  
*Dr. B. Hayit* (Turkestan)
3. The Struggle of the Subjugated Peoples as the Key to the Solution of the World Political  
Crisis ..... *Dr. I. Docheff*, President of AF ABN (Bulgaria)
4. New Liberation Strategy ..... *Mrs. S. Stetsko, M. A.* (Ukraine)
5. National Independence as a Prerequisite for the Realisation and Safeguarding of Human  
Rights ..... *Hon. F. Durčanský* (Slovakia)

6. The Reunification of Divided Countries — A Pressing Demand of Our Time .....  
*Mr. Inguam Kim*, Counsellor at the Korean Embassy in London
7. Vietnam's Struggle Against Communist Aggression ..... *Mr. Diep-Quan Hong*, Counsel-  
lor at the Vietnamese Embassy in London
8. Communist Strategy in Southeast Asia ..... *Mr. Rama Swarup* (India)
9. Resolutions  
Chairman of the Open Session ..... *Mr. W. Oleskiw*, Secretary General of ABN  
in Great Britain

Saturday, 19th October, 1968

## EFC Conference

10 a.m. to 6 p.m. **Working Session** — *49 Linden Gardens, London, W. 2.*

7:30 p.m. Reception for the delegates and invited guests at *154 Holland Park Avenue,  
London, W. 11.*

Sunday, 20th October, 1968

## Mass Meeting and March

12:30 p.m. **Mass Meeting and March** from *Speaker's Corner, Marble Arch* to Whitehall  
**"In Defence of Human Rights and Independence of the Nations Sub-  
jugated by Russia and Communism"** and **Wreath laying ceremony at the  
Cenotaph**

# Mass Rally

3 p.m. **Mass Rally of ABN and EFC** — *Hammersmith Town Hall, King Street, London, W 6.*

## Programme of the Mass Rally

1. Common Prayer — **the Rev. W. D. Wood**, Church of England
2. Choir (Latvian)
3. Opening Address **Hon. O. B. Kraft**, f. Foreign Minister of Denmark, f. President of the Supreme Council of NATO, President of the European Freedom Council
4. Peaceful Coexistence or Liberation **Hon. I. M. Lombardo**, f. Minister of Foreign Trade (Italy), Chairman of the Executive Board of the EFC
5. National Independence and Human Rights — **A. Roberts, DL. JP. MP.** (Great Britain)
6. Violations of National and Human Rights in the Soviet Russian Empire **Madame S. Labin**, President of the International Conference on the Political Warfare of the USSR, Chairman of the Information Committee of EFC
7. ABN's Liberation Policy **Hon. Y. Stetsko**, f. Prime Minister of Ukraine, President of ABN, Chairman of the Executive Board of the EFC
8. Short speeches by national representatives of the subjugated peoples.
9. Choir (Ukrainian)
10. Resolutions
11. Choir (Ukrainian)

Monday, 21st October, 1968

10 a.m. **Closed Sessions of ABN and EFC** — *49 Linden Gardens, W. 2.*

4 p.m. **Press Conference** — *49 Linden Gardens, London, W. 2.*

Tuesday, 22nd October, 1968

5 p.m. to 6:30 p.m. **Cocktail Party** for invited guests *at the House of Commons*

# **The 25th Anniversary Of The Anti-Bolshevik Bloc Of Nations (ABN)**

During World War II, in November 1943, there gathered in the Ukrainian woods near Zhytomyr the representatives of the subjugated nations of Eastern Europe and Asia. At that conference it was decided to present a united front in the liberation struggle against Russian domination, Communist tyranny and Nazi invaders. For that purpose, a Coordinating Committee was formed and a course of action agreed upon in accordance with the political objectives of these nations, i.e. to expel all foreign occupying forces, to abolish the Communist system and to restore the sovereignty and independence which these nations had regained after the Bolshevik October Revolution in 1917, but of which the brutal force of the Red Army was soon to deprive them. Thus the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABN) was born amidst a war on two fronts.

After World War II, when Soviet Russia had conquered further parts of Europe and many more European countries fell under the despotic rule of Bolshevism, these countries' revolutionary liberation movements joined the ABN, convinced that only a combined effort can bring success in the battle against Russian imperialism. The realization that all the nations under the yoke of Soviet Russia had become companions in misfortune provided the basis for a programme of action and found its expression in the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations which from then on, still invisible to some, was to play its part on the stage of world politics.

In the 25 years that have passed since the foundation of ABN, its concept has found ever wider acceptance, until it has today become the key to the solution of the crisis in world politics. Events since the end of World War II and in particular the most recent developments in Czecho-Slovakia have confirmed beyond any doubt the accuracy of our concept and have knocked the ground from under all counter-arguments.

1. We have had proof, if such was needed, that the Communist rule extending over half of Europe, over countries and nations outside as well as inside the USSR, is essentially a manifestation of Russian imperialism, and it is therefore not enough to combat it merely as a socio-political system. Recent events in Czecho-Slovakia have once more demonstrated to the whole world that Moscow's objective is to maintain not only the Communist system, but above all Russian colonial rule and sole command in countries under Communist governments.

2. The conclusion from this is inescapable and again confirms the view expressed in the ABN programme that in the fight against Bolshevik despotism the first requirement is to mobilize the national aspirations of the subjugated peoples. We have always pointed out that in the long run only an affirmation of the national idea and a recognition of the inalienable right of nations to sovereignty can guarantee success in the fight for the abolition of Soviet Russian rule, imposed upon non-Russian countries by force and deception.

3. Developments in the past 25 years finally have confirmed our view of the

necessity of joint action in the national revolutionary liberation struggle by all the subjugated nations in the entire Soviet Russian sphere of power. Only by a simultaneous revolt of these nations can Bolshevik aggression all over the world be stopped and the Russian colonial empire be destroyed without running the risk of suicidal atomic warfare. Uprisings, like those in Siberian concentration camps which were led by Ukrainian nationalists, in Poznan and East Germany, particularly the Hungarian revolution and the present martyrdom of Czechs and Slovaks, demonstrate clearly that no nation can throw off the Russian Bolshevik yoke by fighting in isolation and considering only itself, let alone hope to achieve that end by evolution.

For 25 years ABN has stood up unflinchingly for these principles against a host of bitter opponents and hopeless illusionists. By our own efforts we have been able to build up a worldwide organization and we have won friends for the ABN idea in every country of the free world. At the same time we have established contact and cooperation for the purpose of defending common interests with a number of national and international anti-Communist organizations and institutions.



*Hon. Yaroslav Stetsko addressing the Open Session of the ABN Conference, London, October 18, 1968.*

The ABN continues to take every opportunity to inform statesmen, political circles and the general public all over the world about the true situation in the subjugated countries, where the desire for freedom is undiminished and requires only a spark to explode and destroy from within the Russian prison of nations. The latest proof we have of this is the ideo-political rise of the young Ukrainian intellectual elite of this decade.

It is the constant concern of ABN to mobilize in the Western world the will to resist Bolshevik expansion and infiltration and, in its own interest, to rally the free nations for a combined attack on the Russian Communist tyranny.

At the same time, ABN has a constructive programme of a new world order, to be established on the universal acceptance of the sovereignty of nations and peaceful cooperation among them in the service of progress. If these principles are ignored, the world and especially the great cultures of the world will, in our opinion, be doomed to destruction.

The ABN's call to battle has, of course, brought into the arena all those conscious and unconscious henchmen of the Bolshevik despots. The agents of Russian imperialism of all shades are at work in every country of the world, trying to discredit ABN and its representatives. By all kinds of slander they are attempting to bring our ideology into disrepute and to paralyse our activity. However, this merely confirms that the ABN concept does indeed spell mortal danger to Moscow and its colonialism.

The ABN banner has thus become in our time a symbol for the revolutionary liberation struggle against the Russian Bolshevik empire, and ABN itself a factor in world politics that has to be reckoned with. Had it not been for the latent and often manifest resistance of the captive nations, Russian Bolshevik expansion would no doubt by now have gone far beyond the limits of Central Europe.

Serious cracks have appeared in the fabric of so-called World Communism, and the much vaunted monolithic Communist world movement shows unmistakable signs of decay. To sit idly by while this process continues, or worse even, to help the Bolshevik colonial empire to recuperate, would mean to miss an historic — and perhaps the very last — chance to save the world. The need of the moment is to provide every possible support to all nationalist revolutionary forces within the Soviet Russian sphere of power and to work towards their simultaneous uprising in order to banish once and for all the gravest danger of all time.

But if the Free World should once more abandon the enslaved nations to their fate, it will not deter these from continuing their revolutionary liberation struggle against the Russian tyranny. They are determined to fight to the last against their Russian oppressors, confident that they will one day achieve their aim, to the benefit of all mankind, and guided by what has been the watch-word of the ABN since its foundation: "Freedom for Nations — Freedom for Individuals!"

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*"The Free Nations are faced with a world problem and there can be no peace in the world until it is solved. The problem is not nuclear warfare, which is no more than its by-product; the problem is Soviet Russian Imperialism."*

*General J. F. C. Fuller*

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# ABN And EFC Conferences In London

## Press Communique

Two important international conferences took place on 18-21 October 1968 in London, Great Britain.

One of them was the Conference of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABN) which was held on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of ABN, on Friday, October 18th and Monday, October 21st.

The second was the Conference of the European Freedom Council (EFC) which was held on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Saturday, October 19th.

On Sunday, October 20th, under the patronage of both organisations a large international march was staged through the centre of London "In Defence of Human Rights and Independence of the Nations Subjugated by Russia and Communism" as well as the Mass Rally under the same slogan in Hammersmith Town Hall.

In order to acquaint the press with the aim of the conferences, the demonstration and the rally a press conference was organised on Thursday, October 17th. On Monday, October 21st another press conference was held with the aim to familiarize the press with the outcome of the conferences and to give the leading members of both organisations a chance to meet with the members of the press.

On Tuesday, October 22nd, the participants of both conferences and invited guests attended a Cocktail Party at the British House of Commons and met with Members of Parliament in a friendly and amicable atmosphere.

On Saturday, October 19th the participants of the conferences and invited personalities were guests of the Association of Ukrainians in Great Britain at a dinner.

### *ABN Conference*

The ABN Conference consisted of two parts — closed and open. At the Closed Session the delegates from various national representations who came from various countries and continents of the world,

heard and discussed reports of the leading organs of ABN and of the representatives of friends of ABN from various countries on their activities, and discussed plans for the future, while at the same time accepting appropriate resolutions and decisions.

The ABN Conference was opened by the President of the Central Committee of ABN and former Prime Minister of Ukraine, Yaroslav Stetsko. The sessions were chaired as follows: Prof. Ferdinand Durcansky, former Foreign Minister of independent Slovakia, President of the Peoples' Council of ABN and President of the Slovak Liberation Council; Dr. Ivan Docheff, Chairman of the American Friends of ABN; Dr. Baymirza Hayit, representative of the Turkestanian National Unity Committee and Mr. Zourabichvili, President of the Georgian National Centre (France).

Dr. C. Pokorny, Chairman of the Organising Committee and Mrs. Slava Stetsko, M. A., Head of the Press Bureau of ABN and Editor-in-Chief of *ABN Correspondence* reported on the activities of the Central Committee of ABN.

Short reports on the liberation struggle of the nations subjugated by Russian imperialism and Communism were given by national representatives: *Armenia* — Mr. G. Hagopian (England); *Byelorussia* — Col. D. Kosmowicz, member of the Central Committee of ABN, President of the Byelorussian Liberation Front (Germany), and Mr. Y. Bunczuk (England); *Bulgaria* — Dr. Cyril Drenikoff (France); *Croatia* — Dr. Stjepan Hefer, President of the Croatian Liberation Movement (Buenos Aires, Argentina) and Dr. Anton Bonifacic, writer, Vice-President of the Croatian Writers Union, former head of the cultural relations department of the Independent State of Croatia (USA); *Czechia* — Mr. Myslivec, representative of the Czech National Committee (Germany); *Estonia* — Dr. Arvo Horm, Secretary-General of the Baltic Committee in Sweden; *Georgia*



— Mr. L. Zourabichvili (France); *Hungary* — Mr. E. Rigoni, Chairman of the Hungarian National Liberation Committee in France, editor of the bulletin "actualités hongroises"; *Latvia* — Mr. J. Petersons, representative of the Latvian National Committee (England); *Lithuania* — Mr. A. Pranskunas, Secretary, Lithuanian Union in Great Britain; *Slovakia* — Dr. C. Pokorny; *Turkestan* — Dr. B. Hayit (Germany); *Ukraine* — Mr. V. Bohdaniuk, editor, *The Ukrainian Review*.

Also reports on the activities of ABN delegations and the organisations of friends of ABN were as follows: Dr. Docheff (New York, USA) — from American Friends of ABN; Mr. Henning Jensen, Editor-in-Chief of *Reflex* (Copenhagen, Denmark) — from the Danish Friends of ABN; Mr. Rama Swarup (New Dehli, India) — from Indian Friends of ABN; Mr. Anders Larsson (Stockholm, Sweden) — from the Swedish Friends of Ukraine and ABN (Executive Secretary of Democratic Alliance); Mr. W. Oleskiw — from the ABN Branch in Great Britain; Mr. O. Kowal — from the ABN Branch in Belgium.

A broad outline of ABN's programme of activities was provided by Mr. Yaroslav Stetsko, President of CC ABN.

The financial report was given by Col. D. Kosmowicz, Member CC ABN, President of the Byelorussian Liberation Front.

The problems connected with ABN activities among youth were analysed by Mr. Anathole Bedriy (AF ABN).

Mr. Anders Larsson (Sweden) spoke about the concept of "Friends of ABN" in various countries.

All points of the conference were thoroughly discussed by the delegates.

The Conference accepted appropriate resolutions and an appeal to the freedom-loving peoples of the world.

In its resolutions the Conference reaffirmed the soundness of the concept of world construction on the basis of national states within their ethnic boundaries, called attention to the necessity of the dissolution of the Russian Bolshevik empire and the liberation of the subjugated peoples. The Conference reaffirmed the aims of ABN

and the need of an uncompromising struggle against Russian imperialism of all types and pointed out the falsity of the so-called national-communism. The Conference called upon the free nations of the world to break all relations with the Russian empire and its satellites and to discard the policy of so-called "peaceful coexistence" and to exchange it for the policy of liberation. The Conference called upon the free nations to create a common front against imperialistic Moscow and Peking, to condemn Russian policy of persecution and genocide. The resolutions bring to our attention the falsity of the policy of division of the world into spheres of influence and pay homage to the heroes of the national liberation struggle of the subjugated peoples.

The Open Session of the ABN Conference, which took place in the evening of October 18th, was opened by Mr. W. Oleskiw, Secretary-General of the ABN Branch in Great Britain, who also presided over the session.

The following speeches were delivered: "25th Anniversary of ABN" — Col. D. Kosmowicz (Byelorussia); "Russian Imperialistic Methods and Moscow's Policy of World Conquest" — Dr. B. Hayit (Turkestan); "The Struggle of the Subjugated Peoples as the Key to the Solution of the World Political Crisis" — Dr. Ivan Docheff (Bulgaria); "New Liberation Strategy" — Mrs. Slava Stetsko (Ukraine); "National Independence as a Prerequisite for the Realisation and Safeguarding of Human Rights" — Min. F. Durcansky (Slovakia); "Vietnam's Struggle against Communist Aggression" — Mr. Diep-Quan Hong, Counsellor at the Vietnamese Embassy in London; "The Re-unification of Divided Countries — A Pressing Demand of Our Times" — Mr. Inguam Kim, Counsellor at the Korean Embassy in London; "Communist Strategy in Southeast Asia" — Mr. Rama Swarup (New Delhi, India).

The session accepted ABN's appeal to the freedom-loving countries of the world unanimously.

About 200 invited guests and the general public attended the Open Session.

#### *The Conference Of The European Freedom Council*

The EFC Conference which was held at 49 Linden Gardens, London, W. 2 on Saturday, October 19th, 1968, was opened by Hon. O. B. Kraft, f. Foreign Minister of Denmark, f. President of NATO Council, former leader, now prominent member of Danish Conservative Party, leader of

Uppsala and Tartu universities, director of National Historical Museum in Stockholm) Chairman of the Swedish Section of the World Anti-Communist League and the Scandinavian Section of the International Committee for the Defence of Christian Culture, and Mr. Anders Larson; Danish — Min. O. B. Kraft and Mr. Henning Jensen; French — Madame Suzanne Labin, writer and journalist, President of the International Conference of



*EFC President O. B. Kraft (left) and ABN President Y. Stetsko (right) during the wreath-laying ceremony at the Cenotaph.*

Danish resistance against Nazi Germany, President of EFC.

The Conference considered proposals of the acceptance for membership in EFC of Swedish, Belgian and British organisations.

President of EFC, Mr. O. B. Kraft, reported on the activities of the Executive Board of the EFC.

Representatives of the member-organisations of EFC reported on their activities. Among others reports were given by the following representatives: ABN (Dr. C. Pokorny); Ukrainian delegation (Dr. S. Fostun); Byelorussian (Col. D. Kosmowicz); Italian — Min. I. M. Lombardo; German — Prof. Dr. Th. Oberländer; Swedish — Prof. Birger Nerman (former professor at

Political Warfare, Chairman of the EFC Information Committee; British — Mr. John Graham — journalist, member of the EFC Executive Board, Chairman of the British League for European Freedom, Secretary-General of the Anglo-Ukrainian Society and others.

A lecture on the present resistance and liberation struggle of the subjugated peoples was delivered by Mr. A. Bedriy.

Hon. Ivan Matteo Lombardo, f. Minister of Foreign Trade of Italy, Chairman (together with Y. Stetsko) of EFC, President of Italian Atlantic Committee, f. Secretary-General of the Italian Socialist Party, Vice-President of the Atlantic Treaty Association, spoke about the programme of EFC

in the future in the light of the international political situation.

An outline of the tasks of EFC was provided by Hon. Y. Stetsko, Chairman of EFC.

Prof. Dr. Theodor Oberländer, f. Federal Minister of West Germany, member of the Christian Democratic Party, spoke about the role of EFC in the education of students.

Dr. Alfredo Ferlisi, jurist of international law (Rome, Italy), Prof. Dr. T. Oberländer (Germany), Lady Jane Birdwood (England) and Mr. W. Oleskiw (England) spoke about the financial basis of EFC activity.

The EFC Conference adopted appropriate resolutions.

The resolutions condemn all Russian and Communist imperialism and colonialism and demand support for the liberation struggle of the nations subjugated in the Soviet Russian empire and the satellite states and for the establishment of independent states within their ethnical boundaries. The resolutions call upon the peoples of Europe to strengthen their role in the world, to reinforce military might, to give active support to the liberation movements, to condemn Russia in the UN for its imperialism, to use all efforts in order to realise the UN Charter and to abolish colonialism from the territory of the USSR and the satellite states.

### *March And Mass Rally*

On Sunday, October 20th, 1968 two big demonstrations took place in London, showing the outside world the unity and moral strength of ABN and EFC.

Under the slogan "In Defence of Human Rights and Independence of the Nations Subjugated by Russia and Communism" a mass international march was staged through the central streets of London from Marble Arch to Whitehall, where wreaths from ABN and EFC in memory of the victims of Communism were laid at the Cenotaph.

At 12:30 p. m. short fiery speeches were delivered at Speaker's Corner near Marble Arch before the assembled demonstrators by Mr. John Graham who spoke about the

purpose of the march, Mr. Ivan Matteo Lombardo (Italy) and Mrs. S. Stetsko, who expressed protest against the violations of human and national rights by Russia and other Communist regimes. At the end of the outdoor rally Mr. John Graham read the text of the letter, which, after the march, had been delivered to the Prime Minister of Great Britain, H. Wilson, by the EFC and ABN delegation.

Over 3,000 persons of various nationalities with flags and signs participated in the march. At the head of the march two wreaths were carried by girls in national costumes. Behind them — flag bearers carrying flags of the subjugated peoples as well as the British flag. Then — there marched representatives of national organisations of the subjugated peoples and prominent friends from among the nations of the free world, in particular those who took part in the conferences of ABN and EFC. Behind them, in colourful national costumes marched young Ukrainian, Latvian and Lithuanian girls. And further — a long column of marchers carrying meaningful signs. The slogans which caught the eye were: "Combat Russian imperialism", "Victory for the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations", "Long live European Freedom Council", "Freedom for Ukraine", "Freedom for Byelorussia", "Freedom for Latvia", "45-million-strong Ukrainian nation demands independence", "Out with Russian colonialism" and many others.

Passing through Oxford Street, Regents Street, through Piccadilly and Trafalgar Square, Whitehall the column stopped at the Cenotaph where the Presidents of EFC and ABN — Hon. O. B. Kraft and Hon. Y. Stetsko laid down wreaths in memory of victims of Russian and Communist subjugation and terror. This ceremony took place with flags held low and general silence of thousands of participants.

After the wreath-laying ceremony the ABN/EFC delegation consisting of O. B. Kraft, Y. Stetsko, I. M. Lombardo, T. Oberländer and John Graham went to the residence of the Prime Minister of Great Britain, Harold Wilson, at No. 10 Downing Street, where it handed over a letter to the

Prime Minister from ABN and EFC. The letter asks for the support of Great Britain for the liberation aspirations of the nations subjugated by Russia and Communism and the condemnation of Russian imperialism and colonialism at the United Nations. The letter was signed as follows: from ABN — Hon. Y. Stetsko, Min. F. Durcansky, Dr. B. Hayit, Dr. I. Docheff and Mr. W. Olewski; from EFC — Hon. O. B. Kraft, Min. I. M. Lombardo, Prof. Dr. T. Oberländer, Madame S. Labin and Mr. John Graham.

Also on Sunday, October 20th Mass International Rally took place in Hammersmith Town Hall with the participation of over 1,000 persons of various nationalities. The rally was opened at 3:30 p. m. by Mr. John Graham who called to the stage one by one the flags of various nationalities carried by their flag-bearers. Besides the flags of nations subjugated by Russia the flags of divided countries — Vietnam, Korea and Nationalist China, as well as the British flag, were on the stage.

Very Rev. Alexander Babij (Ukraine), Rev. Vyeliky (Byelorussia) and Rev. Babik (Slovakia) offered the "Our Father" for the intention of the liberation of the subjugated peoples.

After the prayer Mr. John Graham asked Hon. O. B. Kraft, Y. Stetsko, I. M. Lombardo, Madame S. Labin and Mr. A. Roberts, M. P. to the presidium.

In an introductory speech the President of EFC, Hon. O. B. Kraft, pointed to the threat of the Russian-Bolshevik expansion and the need of all the freedom-loving peoples to unite their forces in the common struggle for victory of the world of freedom over the world of tyranny and for the liberation of all the peoples subjugated by Russian imperialism.

In his speech Min. Lombardo showed the error to be found in the coexistence policy of the free world with Russian-Bolshevik empire and the necessity to put the liberation policy into practice.

Member of the British Parliament, A. Roberts, pointed out that the peoples behind the Iron Curtain want national independence and the guarantee of human rights.

Madame Suzanne Labin, in her lecture

on the violations of human and national rights in the Soviet Russian empire, called the free world to resist Russian policies and to support the liberation movements of the subjugated peoples.

Hon. Y. Stetsko, President of CC ABN, was the last of the main speakers. In clear and meaningful terms he gave an outline of ABN's liberation policy and put forward concrete demands to the free world to support the revolutionary liberation aspirations of the peoples subjugated by Russia.

Further the following speakers addressed the Rally briefly: from Vietnam — the Counsellor of the Vietnamese Embassy in London, Mr. Diep-Quan Hong; from Armenia — Mr. G. Hagopian; from Byelorussia — Mr. Y. Bunczuk; from Bulgaria — Dr. C. Drenikoff; from Croatia — Dr. A. Ilic; from Czechia — Col. Sladecsek; from Estonia — Mr. V. Partel; from Georgia — Dr. G. Ramishvili; from Hungary — Mr. E. Rigoni; from India — Mr. Rama Swarup; from Latvia — Mr. T. Zarins; from Lithuania — Mr. A. Pranskunas; from Slovakia — Min. F. Durcansky; from Turkestan — Dr. B. Hayit; from Ukraine — Mr. V. Bohdaniuk; from Sweden — Prof. Birger Nerman.

The speakers called for a united front of all the free nations and the nations subjugated by Russia and Communism in the struggle for freedom, sovereignty and independence of all nations.

The programme of the rally was diversified by the recital of the London Latvian Choir and the Ukrainian Choir "Boyan".

At the end of the rally Mr. John Graham read the text of the letter to Prime Minister Wilson from the participants of the ABN and EFC conferences. The rally was concluded by the British national anthem.

#### *Reception For Delegates And Guests*

On Saturday, October 19th, 1968 about 80 delegates and prominent personalities were guests at a dinner given by the Association of Ukrainians in Great Britain. During the dinner Prof. R. Lisowsky raised a toast to the Queen of Great Britain and Mr. Bohdaniuk for the present guests. Hon. O. B. Kraft, Dr. I. Docheff, Min. I. M.

Lombardo, Madame S. Labin and Prof. B. Nerman expressed warm words of thanks to Ukrainians for their hospitality. Hon. Y. Stetsko briefly addressed the Ukrainians present, pointing to the great importance of both conferences and the participation in them of prominent leaders of free countries and the subjugated peoples' emigrees.

Mr. Illia Dmytriw, First Vice-President of the Association of Ukrainians in Great Britain, greeted the guests. Later he and Mr. V. Bohdaniuk introduced guests and delegates of both conferences.

The dinner passed in a very sincere, friendly and amicable atmosphere, due, to a large extent, to the appearance of a trio of singers from the Ukrainian Youth Association (SUM) branch in Bury, Lancs. and the dance ensemble from the London SUM branch under the direction of Mr. Ksiondzyk.

#### *Cocktail Party At The House Of Commons*

On Tuesday, October 22nd, 1968, in one of the reception rooms at the British House of Commons, a friendly get-together of delegates and guests of the ABN and EFC on one hand and the Members of Parliament on the other hand took place. Mr. Jack McCann, M. P. from Rochdale, Lancs. was the host of the Cocktail Party. 15 Members of the British Parliament attended, headed by former Minister and Head of the Labour Party, Hon. Douglas Houghton, representing Sowerby, Lancs. and Hon. W. Ross, Minister for Scotch Affairs. Besides them the following M. P.s were present: R. Buchanan, J. Bennett and T. McMillan (Glasgow), J. D. Concannon (Mansfield), J. R. Evans (Carmarthen), R. L. Howarth (Bolton), K. Lomas (Huddersfield), S. Mahon (Bootle, Liverpool), R. C. Mitchell (Southampton), T. Oswald (Edinburgh), G. H. Perry (Nottingham) and W. G. Price (Rugby). Among the guests at the party were also the Ambassador of Vietnam Le Ngok Chan and diplomatic representatives of the Baltic States.

Due to the fact that a debate on the relations between England and Rhodesia was taking place at the same time, a good number of M. P.s, from the Conservative Party in particular, who promised to attend the Cocktail Party were unable to do so.

#### *Press Conferences*

As mentioned above, two press conferences were held in connection with the ABN and EFC conferences: one on Thursday, October 17th and the other on Monday, October 21st. Mr. John Graham presided over both press conferences; Min. Kraft and Mr. Stetsko made short statements. National representatives, the Central Committee of ABN and the Executive Board of EFC made much literature available to the press, including prepared speeches and resolutions of both conferences.

As the result several notices about the conferences, the march and the rally appeared in the press. The march was covered by the BBC and ITV networks which showed it three times in the evening of October 20th, clearly indicating the aim of the demonstration and mentioning several subjugated peoples by name.

In conclusion it has to be stated that the conferences of ABN and EFC, which took place on the 25th anniversary of the founding of ABN in the forests of Zhytomyr in Ukraine upon the initiative of the OUN and the UPA and the 20th anniversary of the signing of the Universal UN Declaration of Human Rights have been completely successful. Their effects should be felt in the future activity of both international organisations. The success of the conferences is largely due to the efforts of the Organising Committee, headed by Mr. John Graham and the Ukrainian Community in Great Britain.

Press Bureau of ABN

## Letter To The British Prime Minister

*The Right Honourable  
Harold Wilson M. P.  
Prime Minister of  
Her Majesty's Government*

*October 20th, 1968*

*Sir,*

*On the 20th anniversary of the signing of the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights, and the 25th anniversary of the foundation of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, we wish to draw the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the continued subjugation of many countries and innumerable millions of people by Russian imperialism and brutal Communist regimes. Every day the principles of the U. N. Declaration are being violated by Russia and other Communist regimes.*

*We, the European Freedom Council (EFC) and the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABN), wish to thank Her Majesty's Government for the opportunity to freely raise our voice in defence of the rights of nations and individuals suffering from oppression behind the Iron Curtain. We express our deep appreciation for the hospitality of Great Britain which has become famous throughout the world as the cradle of freedom and the rights of man. The enlightened policies of successive British Governments with regard to the freedom aspirations of many Asian and African nations in the last quarter of a century has won our admiration. This encourages us to hope that the similar aspirations of many European and Asian nations and peoples now imprisoned behind the Iron Curtain will find understanding and support from Her Majesty's Government.*

*The European Freedom Council — a Coordinating Body of Organisations Fighting Communism — stands for self-determination of all peoples, human rights and liberties, for human dignity, for freedom to practice all religious faiths, for social justice, for the re-establishment of the national and independent and sovereign states within the ethnical boundaries of all the peoples subjugated in the Soviet Russian empire, for the dissolution of artificial states' structures created by force or through foreign intervention, for the liquidation of the Communist system, for the re-unification in freedom of all divided countries.*

*The Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations — created on the initiative of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army in the forests of Ukraine in November, 1943, during the two-front fight against Nazi Germany and Communist Russia — ABN is a coordinating centre of the revolutionary underground movements and liberation organisations of the nations subjugated by Russian imperialism and Communism. ABN advocates the disintegration of the Russian empire and the artificially created states' structures into independent states within their ethnical boundaries by way of synchronised revolutions of all the enslaved nations behind the Iron Curtain.*

*In this Human Rights Year, we ask Her Majesty's Government to support the struggle for human rights and national independence of all nations enslaved by Russia and Communism — those incorporated in the USSR and in the satellite states.*

*In particular we ask Her Majesty's Government:*

1) *to indict in the United Nations Russian imperialism and colonialism;*  
2) *to initiate the observance of a Captive Nations' Week, similar to the week instituted by the U. S. Congress, dedicated to the enslaved nations which have been robbed of all the national, social and human rights guaranteed in the United Nations Charter. The observance of this week would mobilise public opinion in this free country on behalf of the enslaved peoples behind the Iron Curtain and would help their liberation struggle against Russian imperialism and Communism and for the re-establishment of their sovereign states;*

3) *to make every effort to ensure respect for human rights and national sovereignty and independence behind the Iron Curtain;*

4) *to strengthen broadcasts beamed behind the Iron Curtain, introducing broadcasts in non-Russian languages of the USSR and other Communist-dominated states, thus rendering moral support to the enslaved nations.*

*We call upon you, Sir, and Her Majesty's Government, to take a lead among the nations of the free world in standing up courageously for human rights of individuals and nations enslaved by Russian and Communist tyranny.*

*We are, Sir,*

*Your obedient servants,*

#### *Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations*

*Yaroslav Stetsko, President  
f. Prime Minister of Ukraine*

*Prof. Ferdinand Durčanský  
President, Peoples' Council  
Slovak Liberation Council*

*Dr. Ivan Docheff, President  
American Friends of ABN  
Bulgarian National Front*

*Wasył Oleskiw, Secretary General,  
ABN Great Britain  
Ukrainian Liberation Movement*

*Dr. Baymirza Hayit  
ABN Central Committee Member  
Turkestanian National Unity Committee*

#### *European Freedom Council*

*Ole Bjorn Kraft, President  
f. Foreign Minister of Denmark*

*Ivan Matteo Lombardo, Chairman  
Executive Board of EFC  
f. Italian Min. of Foreign Trade*

*Prof. Dr. Th. Oberländer  
f. German Federal Minister  
Executive Board Member*

*Madame Suzanne Labin, Chairman  
EFC Information Committee  
President, Conference Internationale  
sur la Guerre Politique*

*John Graham, Executive Board  
Member, President, British  
League for European Freedom*

#### **Answer From 10 Downing Street**

*November 4, 1968*

**Gentlemen,**

**I have been asked to reply to your letter of October 20 to the Prime Minister, the contents of which have been noted.**

**It is an important feature of Her Majesty's Government's policy, as was made clear at the time of the Soviet invasion of Czecho-Slovakia, to work to ensure respect for all the principles of the United Nations Charter in all parts of the world.**

**Yours truly,  
D. H. Andrews**

## **We Must Be On Guard**

*Speech of Ole Bjorn Kraft, President of the European Freedom Council, Former Foreign Minister of Denmark, and Former President of NATO Council, on 20th October, (Sunday) at Mass Rally in Hammersmith Town Hall in London.*

Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of ABN and EFC I give you all a most hearty welcome. I am sure that you all feel that a special welcome should be given to the representatives of the subjugated and captive nations.

They are refugees from the past looking forward and fighting for the future of their nations. I want to express our admiration for their faith, courage, and devotion to their cause. They preserve their national traditions, culture and religion on foreign soil. By that, they convince the world of the right of their countries to be free and sovereign states.

When the United Nations, 20 years ago, proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, everybody saw it as a fine vision and a goal for the way of life of all people and states.

The Communist states have always paid lip-service to every human right expressed in the Declaration, but they have always violated and trampled them underfoot. They promised the people of their countries, and put it into their constitutions, freedom of speech and conscience, equality under the law, self-determination and the right to create, when they so wished, their own sovereign states.

But the Russian goad has never been lifted from their shoulders. The constitutions were broken by the governments who should defend them. The Russian empire is the greatest colonial power in our time.



*ABN/EFC delegation at No. 10 Downing Street. From left to right: Hon. O. B. Kraft, Mr. J. Graham, Hon. Y. Stetsko, Hon. Th. Oberländer, Hon. I. M. Lombardo.*



The time has come for the United Nations to indict their behaviour. The latest example of the Russian disregard is the brutal attack on the Czechs and Slovaks. They only wanted to move out of the shadow of tyranny, to liberate their way of life. They did not go so far as to break with the Soviet Union and the Warsaw-Pact — they only believed in a liberal Communism. But that was too much for the Soviet Union. The country was occupied by military force and the clock turned back to the past.

The picture presented by the situation in the Communist world is very sinister. Not only did the Soviet Union deny its own people the rights of their own constitution, but when another Communist country — one of its allies — tried to begin a development towards the goal of the human rights declaration it was ruthlessly crushed and the pressure put on its leaders. The Russians call them “Comrades”, but put them in prison, or force them to leave their country. Now we know what “peaceful coexistence” means. For a long time we have lived in illusion. We have thought that the cold war was over, that it was possible to come to an understanding between Communist leaders and the Western world about the future development.

We thought that they wanted peace and freedom as we do. BUT we were wrong. They have quite other intentions. Many leaders still say that we must go back to the “cold war”. The truth is that it has never stopped and the Soviet Union has now started “cold war” aggression against the West. They accuse the German Federal Republic of having the intentions of military aggression against Eastern Germany and Poland. They warn the Scandinavian countries that there are dangers of them being occupied by West Germany. They attack Norway and Denmark for being members of NATO and accuse them of preparing to take part in an imperialist attack on the Soviet Union.

Kosygin went to Finland, where the Communists lost the election to strengthen the grip on that country. This is “cold war”. Perhaps you will think, it is only propaganda. BUT in our history we have seen that propaganda of that sort has been used, in a given situation, to prepare the ground for war. When you look at Soviet preparations in the military field, you cannot avoid feeling disturbed. The rapid building up of the Russian navy in the Mediterranean and its growing military power in the Middle East, the numbers of rockets with nuclear war-heads, and the new divisions on the frontiers of Western Germany, may lead you to ask: is that preparation for peace — or what?

I don't want to paint a darker picture than necessary, but I must admit it's time to be on guard. We have always thought that war in Western Europe was impossible, but now I cannot assume that Russia has completely given up the idea of an adventure into Western Europe, and we may ask ourselves, is the nuclear deterrent capable of stopping them?

We are sailing into stormy weather, and must be prepared to meet the storm with courage in our hearts and a firm determination to defend our freedom at all costs. If we want freedom and peace, we must be prepared for the war of the minds of men and for a military war to defend us against aggression.

BUT let us not despair. Let us lift up our hearts. Our course is good, our hands are clean. Let us go forward together for human rights for all people, for the rights of nations to decide their own fate, to be free and therefore happy.

## **An Outline Of ABN's Liberation Policy**

The basis of ABN's liberation policy is its reliance on the strength of the liberation movements of the enslaved peoples themselves. Favourable external factors can only be a contributing, assisting factor for the spreading of the national liberation revolutions. A war can only be an opportunity for an uprising, but not the method of liberation.

Our conception of liberation envisages a joint liberation revolution of all the nations enslaved by Russian imperialism and Communism. This revolution is both national and social, simultaneously directed against Russian imperialism and Communism. The collapse and dismemberment of the Russian colonial empire will have radical consequences for the international balance of forces in the world.

The liberation of nations presently enslaved by Communist Russia cannot be achieved by separate, isolated attempts, by way of diplomatic bargaining, but through a radical change of the present-day system in Eastern Europe and Asia, enslaved by Russia, i. e. through the destruction of the Russian empire.

The nations enslaved in the Russian Communist sphere of domination are a distinct force in the world confrontation. Their liberation struggle is a powerful element, which forms a key factor in world politics.

Our enemy is not only Red Russian imperialism, but Russian imperialism of any political brand. We combat imperialism and stand for a just solution — a restoration of national independence based on the ethnic principle of the peoples incorporated into Yugoslavia and Czecho-Slovakia as well.

National liberation revolutions are an alternative to an atomic war which is bound to follow if the Russian empire is allowed to maintain its power and grow in strength. An atomic war can be avoided if the nations of the free world actively support national liberation revolutions of

the nations enslaved by Russia and Communism. In fulfilling their duties to God and Country, defending their right to freedom and fighting for the victory of truth and goodness on earth, men must be ready to take every risk, realizing that responsibility for the destruction of mankind — if our duties are fulfilled conscientiously — would lie in divine and not human hands. It is wrong to fear that the Kremlin criminals have the power to destroy mankind, for this would be tantamount to the absence of faith in any higher power and capitulation before evil out of fear for one's physical existence. If we serve a good and noble cause, we should not worry about our physical existence, but only about its victory.

In the final phases of the conflict the decisive part will be played by the armed people. With the development of military technology, the importance of the armed forces of the people, the revolutionary-insurgent forces, does not decrease, but rather increases. Parallel to the development of its nuclear armament, as well as the conventional armament, which in the free world must be proportional to the armed forces of the Russian bloc and must not be neglected in favour of nuclear armament — the free world must try to minimize the military potential of the Russian bloc by helping to win the hearts and minds of the soldiers originating from the countries enslaved by Russia to the side of national liberation forces. In strengthening the insurgent armies and forming national armies out of those who will go over to the free nations, under the guidance of their independent national governments — the free world will win a decisive victory over Russia and her satellites.

The national liberation revolutions of the nations enslaved in the Russian Communist sphere of domination must be co-ordinated and synchronised. The guarantee of success of an anti-Russian revolution lies in a chain of revolutions in most subjugated

countries at once and in the broadness of its ideas and aims.

If national liberation revolutions are to be successful they must advance slogans which would captivate the imagination of all the nations enslaved by Russia and Communism and mobilize them for a revolutionary uprising. As the most universal slogan the ABN advances: "Freedom for Nations! Freedom for Individuals!" It means national independent states for the enslaved peoples and a universal realization of human rights and social justice.

It is necessary to set up a joint world anti-Bolshevist front of all the free nations on the one hand and all the enslaved nations on the other hand. It is necessary for both sides to agree on a strategy of the struggle against Russian imperialism and Communism which would be the task of a world coordinating centre for anti-Bolshevist action.

The free world, together with the liberation movements of the enslaved nations, ought to proclaim a Great Charter of national independence of the nations subjugated by Russia and Communism, the charter of freedom of man and his rights, as a manifesto of all the freedom-loving mankind. The liquidation of the Russian empire must become the banner slogan for all freedom-loving mankind, just as the destruction of Communism, the false doctrine, which helps to mask the imperialism of Moscow. The help rendered by the West to the enslaved nations is in its own interest.

The policy of liberation demands the breaking off of diplomatic, economic and cultural relations with the Bolshevik governments, their expulsion from all international institutions and the transformation of these institutions into the instruments of struggle against Bolshevism, for freedom and independence of all nations, and for the securing of human rights for all men.

It would be a mistake on the part of the West to rely on the possibility of an alliance with Russia against the threat of Red China, for it would be analogous to developments prior to World War II. The main enemy of the free world is Russia, for Bolshevism is the original product of Rus-

sia. Red China is incapable as yet of maintaining a world empire; it lags far behind Russia in many respects.

In her offensive strategy which Russia uses against the West, peripheral and guerrilla wars, subversive activities by Communist fifth columns and various misguided pacifist and leftist movements, play the main role at present, for under conditions of a nuclear stalemate any direct action by Russia would risk appropriate retaliation by the West. By using this tactics of indirect warfare, Russia gains strategic advantages without risking anything. The West has long neglected the possibilities of using a similar strategy with regard to Russian Europe, having failed to support genuine national liberation movements behind the Iron Curtain, supported not just by "fifth columns" but by the entire enslaved peoples. The utilisation of this strategy would be advantageous to the free world on two counts: 1) it would undermine Russian military preponderance, and 2) avoid risking a nuclear war.

The powerful world anti-Communist front is to act as spokesman of the conscience of humanity, organising entire humanity in protest against barbarous actions by Moscow's slave-drivers — against oppression, terror, genocide, deportations, concentration camps, persecution of nationally-minded patriotic intellectuals and students, Moscow's colonial policies, collectivisation and exploitation of workers.

In view of the great importance of the religious factor in the life of humanity, it is necessary to encourage all religions and churches in the world to stand firm against atheistic Communist campaigns and deceitful approaches by Moscow.

The most powerful weapon of Russia which can bring about the downfall of the free world is pro-Communist and Communist propaganda, for it subverts the ideology of the free world, undermines its morality and destroys the will of the masses and of the elite of the free peoples.

Communist parties, all pro-Communist and anti-religious propaganda, especially in films, television, in textbooks, glorification of sexual licentiousness and criminal-

ity, which undermine the morals of free society, in particular of the young persons, should be prohibited just as Nazi propaganda is prohibited.

All persons who promote the spread of Communism, anti-patriotism, atheism, immorality, pro-Moscow or pro-Peking policy, and who obviously manifest pro-Bolshevist sympathies should be dismissed from public offices and universities.

A moral rebirth of mankind is an indispensable prerequisite of a successful struggle against the world evil of Communism, whose main centre is Moscow. Renewed faith in eternal truths, faith in God and Country, and de-barbarisation of humanity — are the values needed for victory. What is needed is character, courage, loyalty and determination in the realisation and application of patriotic and religious principles of life in the free world.

The free world must cease to fear Russia's military might which is held in leash by the dread of nuclear warfare and the fear of national revolutions within the Russian empire. It has to realise that in this nuclear age subversive warfare is progressively replacing traditional warfare as instrument of policy. This warfare must be carried on in enemy's territory, that is internally. The free world must understand that in this war of wills and ideas, a strategy based on

appeasement or containment, which can solely react to the enemy's offensives instead of resolutely attacking him, can ultimately lead only to defeat and degradation.

In the interests of general human progress it is necessary for Europe to regain her position of influence in the world, which she enjoyed for centuries as an important moral, cultural and political force. The free part of Europe will be unable to assert itself in the long run unless the peoples enslaved in the Russian empire are liberated, and thus the danger to the world is liquidated.

The guarantee of a lasting and successful defence of the still free part of Europe is to be found in her own forces and the orientation upon the liberation movements of the peoples enslaved in the Russian Communist empire. Europe will become an unconquerable force only when her interests will cease to be limited to the still free remnants of Europe.

We recall the words of Winston Churchill, who spoke in unequivocal terms against appeasement and defeatism:

"You may come to the moment when you will have to fight with all the odds against you and only a precarious chance of survival . . . There may even be a worse case. You may have to fight when there is no hope of victory, because it is better to perish than live as slaves."



*Ukrainian group carrying a "No Peace without Free Ukraine" placard during the ABN/EFC march, London, October 20, 1968.*

## Peaceful Coexistence Or Liberation

The brutal invasion of the Republic of Czecho-Slovakia has come as a shock to the world, shaking it out of the complacency and the wishful thinking in which it had been indulging for so many years. Will it be, and stay, as a valuable "lesson" to the too many dreamers of our political quarters? Let us hope so, though we have to admit that the free world is loath to learn, but eager to forget, the frequent "lessons" served to it by the USSR. But after the Prague "coup d'état" in 1948, and Poznan, East Berlin and the pitiless crushing of the Hungarian revolution, the world public opinion should not pretend it has been taken by surprise.

We, the anti-Communists, or anti-Bolsheviks, as you prefer, were not taken by surprise at all, as we have never shared the nonsensical optimism of the wishful thinkers, or the delusions of our policy-makers, or the rosy dreams of the fools.

We are familiar with the Red Bear's way of thinking and of reacting and, therefore, we were able to anticipate the course of events in Czecho-Slovakia.

Freedom, even if limited to a minimal dose, even if contained and restrained in the framework of a special brand of Communism, spells unlimited danger for the Russian colonial empire.

Within the boundaries of the Soviet system, Communism neither appeals anymore to the youth, nor has it even been able to preserve the allegiance of those who, because of mistaken idealism, were in the past sincere believers and active militants.

And, within the system, the captive nations, the peoples of the oppressed and suppressed national identities enslaved in the empire, are longing with all their hearts, and struggling to get rid of the Communist yoke and of the Russian one as well.

The people have come to know them well enough by now, since they have experienced both on their own flesh.

Paradoxically enough Communism still

has some appeal in our Western world blessed with freedom, true democracy, respect and guarantee of human rights. It is a rather incongruous feature of our times to witness, utterly impotent, the struggle for freedom of the enslaved and at the same time in our own world to look in earnest dismay at the efforts of a portion of the free to fall into slavery.

Two inescapable motivations have prompted the Kremlin into the brutal action, lest the handwriting would be soon appearing on the wall: the imperative necessity of safeguarding the tenets of Marxism-Leninism as *the* doctrine; and the imperialistic interests of Russia, inasmuch as both aspects are intertwined, interrelated, and interchangeable.

For many years the "doctrine" has amply proved to be neither a political, nor an ideological social philosophy, but rather a weapon for conquest and subjugation. It doesn't aim at converting the souls but at enslaving the minds and the bodies.

Russian imperialism, behind its "Communist" mask, has proved to be more chauvinistic, more exalted, more inflated than at any time under the tsars. It covets Europe and the whole world as the supreme booty.

The challenge and the threats impending upon each of our countries are stronger and more dangerous than ever. Should we lower our guard and let it advance unchallenged, we risk being nibbled one after the other through territorial conquest and economic exploitation, and ideological colonization.

The peoples of Eastern Europe have not gone Communist by their own free choice. They have been corralled into the system by subversion engineered with the support, the presence or the proximity of the Red Army.

Either under the rule of the tsars or under the commissars' one, the continuity of Russian expansionism is a plain historical fact, the evidence of which cannot be ignored or just waived aside.

How pertinent and true was the remark written by Karl Marx from London in July 1853!

"There is no more striking feature in the politics of Russia than the traditional identity not only of her objectives but of her manners of pursuing them."

Nowadays, Russian expansionism, assisted by a bellicose doctrine, supported by its ideological "basis" for subversion in foreign territories (i. e. in our own countries) and by countless Trojan horses installed throughout the world, is waging a permanent and global conflict against our free societies with the final aim of conquering world-wide supremacy, and of universally imposing its system of human bondage. The captive nations, the satellite states, the peoples enslaved, subjugated, oppressed, bear witness to the fate that could befall us.

We, in the free world, have shamefully adjusted ourselves or even accepted the outrageous enslavement of these brethren of ours, of their own countries. But, these, are no wasteland, are not no-man's-land, are not far off pieces of real estate . . . They are nations in the true sense of the word with their own cultural heritage, language, history, national identity . . . And their inhabitants are not "un-persons", the people are not "un-people", but they are human beings as we are, and deserving all our sympathy and support since they are even better than we are, because they are suffering so much!

Take the case of the Ukrainians, for instance, who — be they intellectuals, blue collars, white collars, farmers — are struggling for national statehood, are resisting Russification, are aspiring at their own cultural and national way of life . . . They are rewarded by their tyrants with mass persecution, terror, secret trials, phoney open trials, invariably terminating for the wretched individuals in jail, concentration camp, insane asylum, or outright in a cemetery.

But their spirit is indomitable and against massive repression. There is mass resistance,

underground struggle, personal courageous stand, individual and collective martyrdom.

Similar situations have been, and are, occurring, to a greater or lesser extent, throughout the whole Soviet Russian colonial empire: in Byelorussia, in Georgia, in Armenia, in Latvia, in Lithuania and so forth and so on.

One score of national entities constitute the roll of honour of the unyielding resistance against the system of Russian imperialistic and colonialistic suffocation.

Our unconcernedness about the plight of countless millions of human beings is not only a black spot on our ethical concepts, it is blunting our sensitivity, dimming our vigilance. But if we don't stand fast and strong it is going to spell our fate too. Logically, the only hope nurtured by the enslaved is that we would stand firm.

Therefore while it is imperative for the free people to resist subjugation and enslavement, for their own safety, by corollary it is evident that only thus we might be helpful in assisting our enslaved brethren towards liberation.

The conflict between the Communist world and the non-Communist one is, for the latter, motivated by the struggle for survival. Let's face reality: the basic incompatibility between the two worlds has nothing to do with "socialism" vs. "capitalism". Firstly, because there is very little socialism to witness in the Communist world and, eventually, we shall find plenty of it, in the truly humanistic meaning of the word, in the non-Communist societies. Secondly, because these are tagged with the label "capitalist" with a derogatory meaning while all the negative, and even outrageous, features of capitalism at its earliest stage are duplicated, and worsened, nowadays only in the Communist system in which state capitalism, in its harshest aspects, plagues the community and sucks the blood of the toilers.

The basic incompatibility between the two worlds lies in issues of public life having the highest importance on human conditions: it is the case of freedom vs. slavery, of human dignity vs. human abjec-

tion. The true watershed between the two worlds is construed upon individual freedom, civil liberties, democratic institutions.

As we all have learned, liberty and justice are indivisible. Therefore wherever both are lacking, the world stays divided.

Twenty two years ago a speech by Stalin made it clear that the USSR, in the postwar world, did not intend to be peaceful and abide by international law. It plainly stated that the USSR would actively struggle for world power and domination.

There is a general trend among the free people to attribute to Stalin the horrors and the wrong doings of Communism and Soviet Russia. I do not contend for a moment that Stalin was not an evil man, but I wish to warn that we should not be so incoherent as to stay under the spell of a misconception. He was an evil man but he was also embodying all the evils, the truly inhuman features of the system. It's the whole system we ought to hate and fight.

His successors have adopted new lines of strategy, new tactics, up-to-date techniques, but they are patiently and cunningly staying on the course, aiming at the same goal.

Whenever and wherever the Western world appeared vulnerable and proved to be weak, Communism hastened to move in, and Russian imperialism has been carrying its expansion further.

In these recent years the free world has been cleverly put to slumber; its vigilance has been impaired; its guard has been lowered as a result of the tricky "doctrine of peaceful coexistence." This so-called "doctrine" has proved to be the most successful "secret weapon" to be used against the free world. It is neither a doctrine, nor is it peaceful. It is instead a bellicose concept cloaked by a couple of suave words. The gullibility of our public opinions has exalted the two words, disregarded the meaning of what was attached to them, and accepted a fallacy as the conclusion of the "cold war".

And, this, in spite of the fact that at the Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Khrushchov himself, inaugurating the epoch of "peaceful coexistence",

had told the faithful that "as regards its social content (peaceful coexistence) is a form of intense, economic, political and ideological struggle of the proletariat against the aggressive forces of imperialism in the international arena." This statement, translated from the Communists' esopic verbiage into common language simply means that "peaceful coexistence" is nothing but an aspect of the permanent and global war which Communism is waging against the free world. And Khrushchov was candid enough, on a following occasion, to make clear that:

"We cannot coexist eternally. One of us (he meant "Communism" and the so-called "capitalists") must go to the grave. We do not want to go to the grave. They do not want to go to the grave either. So what can be done? We must *push* them to their grave."

His successors have not modified one jota of that concept and policy. Podgorny, Chief of State of the USSR, Chairman of the Supreme Soviet, declared at the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of the USSR, that:

"Under present conditions the implementation of this principle (the one of "peaceful coexistence") facilitates victories by socialism in economic competition with capitalism and favors the successful struggle of all detachments of the world's workers and national liberation movements."

You may translate yourself this piece of Communist jargon into common language and take stock of its true meaning.

Yet, by the hoax, by the sham, by the fraud of "peaceful coexistence" the Kremlin has achieved conquests and further advanced towards its supreme goal. The happenings in Central Europe, the situation in Asia, the kindling of fiery fires in the Middle East, the pressure brought to bear on the Northern flank of the Atlantic Alliance, the outflanking of NATO in the Mediterranean, the fostering of tensions and subversion wherever possible, have become successful because of the clever use of that "secret weapon".

Meanwhile the greatest continental military power on earth has started a tremendous build-up for dominating the "seven seas", which spells very definite offensive intentions assisted by adequate capability: the largest submarine fleet of the world, a most modern and sophisticated surface fleet which is already second only to the U.S. military navy, an extraordinary number of Elint ships and multi-purposed boats camouflaged as trawlers and fishing vessels roaming the seas and oceans, the construction at the highest speed of a most modern and flexible-purposed merchant fleet which has been planned to reach the 25 million d.w. tonnage by 1975: all this means that Kremlin's strategy aims at mastering the world's sea-lanes for the purpose of strangling the maritime powers.

All this is happening under the eyes of a distraught, absent-minded free world which has been ensnared by two words and fooled by its own misconception of realities. Of course, living peacefully together, belongs to the philosophy of the free nations who would go to whatever extent necessary to prove their peaceful intentions. The big trouble is that the enemy (and this not by our own choice but by its demeanour and continuously asserted will) does not behave

in accordance with the free world's cricket rules. The Communist regimes do not believe in, and do not implement at home, the doctrine of peaceful coexistence. The Communist rulers do not even coexist with their own peoples; Communist regimes are unable to peacefully coexist among themselves; the big shots, as well as the small fry, of a Communist regime — in the harsh and merciless struggle for power — don't know how to coexist the ones with the others...

Just imagine then whether a sincere and undisputable peaceful coexistence of Communist regimes with the free world is thinkable...!

In the rarefied atmosphere of a unilateral policy of relaxation, of a fraudulent concept of "peaceful coexistence", the West is losing its military capability of standing up to the challenge and the menace, is downgrading its spiritual values, is weakening its moral stamina.

A materialistic mentality, the full acceptance of hedonistic motivations, the debasement of traditional virtues are disintegrating the fabrics of our societies. And, this while more than ever Russia is on the rampage, aggressive, imperialistic and spurred by some sort of a messianic drive.



*Young participants of the ABN/EFC demonstration, London, October 20, 1968.*



"Peaceful coexistence" has not favored the solution of one single world problem, but has created a few more of them for which the only resolve on the side of the West has added up to postponements, forgetfulness and generic pooh-poohing...

We cannot stand any longer the erosion of our will power and the endless continuation of policies which are leading us to an abyss.

Nor will the free world be able to gather its strength again, to steel itself against the impending challenge, to stand the onslaught, unless it chooses to acquire a comprehensive vision of the facts of life and of their rationales, and this, of course, within the frame of its own morality.

This alone solicits a world-wide liberation policy. It is unthinkable that the enslaved peoples and the captive nations should be denied the hope of finally being able to reach the same stage and the same certitude any African tribe and ethnic groups of far off lands have been offered and gifted with. Instead of siding with

Kremlin's phoney liberation movements and struggles (which are simply aiming at liberating peoples of their own way of life and of their freedom and independence) we should support with all our hearts, we should help — at least spiritually, we should morally stand by the peoples of the captive nations and of the subjugated ones in their struggle for liberation from a double yoke. We should never forget and neglect their plight, lest we would be condemned, sooner or later, to share their fate.

A permanent, relentless, global conflict is on, and not by our own choice. We have no other solution but to accept the challenge, bearing in mind that, unless we want to be doomed, we must be victorious. Which means to be vigilant and strong, and determined never to surrender. Only by this attitude could we rely upon the far-reaching — even if time consuming — implosion of the assertion of freedom and human dignity by which the tyrannical structure of totalitarianism could explode from within.

With God's help and human determination we can win.



*Dr. B. Hayit addressing the Mass Rally at Hammersmith Town Hall.*

## Russian Methods And Plans To Dominate The World

We are well aware that it is impossible in a few words to show the history, and the methods and action of Russian imperialism as this imperialism is precisely the same age as the Russian state itself. It is also well known that in the whole of the world there is none second to it, or even comparable with it.

It knows no boundaries; it is universal and determined to appear as the ruler wherever possible.

There are a lot of people outside the sphere of Russian imperialism, who are convinced that imperialism is connected only to a certain regime in Russian history. They try to show differences, or even show a complete gap between the imperialism of Tsarist Russia and that of the Soviet Union.

One could often hear in the West, talks about Tsarist and Soviet imperialism without any clear statement about Russian imperialism as such. The regime is but a mere instrument of imperialism. No regime can exist in the world if not supported by a group within the nation and the changes in regime in Russia do not mean changes in the nature of Russian imperialism.

Obviously, during the Soviet period of Russian imperialism one can see certain shades of difference. According to the definition by Professor Seton-Watson of the University of London, one can classify it as *New Imperialism*.

If we wish to explore the very roots of Russian imperialism we have to analyse the basic character of the Russians.

In fact, in their history the Russians know no respect towards other peoples. Only in 1480 Russia freed herself completely from the Mongolian overlordship. But already 12 years later, i. e. in 1492, she began her first war against Lithuania.

The Russian leadership discovered with their Russian subjects a lust for expansion and the itch for robbery and domination.

Russian imperialism operated at first under the motto of: "Collecting the Russian lands" which meant at the time the conquest of independent Rus' principalities by the Muscovite prince. After this goal had been achieved, they tried hard in Moscow to find a new "idea".

After the seizure of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453, the Muscovites conceived the ambition to take the place of the Byzantine empire. Hence the idea of "Moscow as the Third Rome" which came into being then. In 1473 Ivan III married (for the second time) Sophie Palaeologus, the niece of the last Byzantine emperor in order thus to secure for Moscow the right to Byzantine inheritance. Shortly afterwards the Venetian Senate acknowledged Ivan III as the rightful heir to the Byzantine empire hoping thus to turn Russia into a Catholic state. Since that time the tsar showed the Byzantine double-headed eagle in his arms and crown, yet neither the tsar nor Russia became Catholic. Already in the middle of the 16th century the following idea gained currency in Russia: "The first and the second Rome have fallen, but Moscow stands as the third. The great and holy Russia and the Great Russian tsar alone defend and lead Christianity". This became a popular belief and a clear aim for action. Such was the origin of Russian messianism which became the *leitmotive* of the Russian imperialism. In order to provide a proof for her "mission", Russia engaged in anti-Islamic expansion in the East and in anti-Christian conquests in the West.

Finally, in the 19th century there emerged the idea of Pan Slavism. However, the idea of messianism was not abandoned. Pan Slavism was to bring all the Slav nations under the domination of Russia, and Russia intended, by means of the annexation of other Slavonic countries, to strengthen her imperialism. The idea of

Panslavism did not prove an effective tool. Nevertheless it was not abandoned.

At its inception the Russian state extended over an area of 16,200 sq. km. In the 16th century its possessions spread over more than 12 million square km. At the beginning of the 20th century this empire encompassed 22.8 million sq. km. of world surface. According to Lenin, 17.4 million sq. km. of that area were sheer *colonial possessions* of Russia. It was Lenin himself who said: "Russia is a prison of nations". So far nothing has changed in this respect, for the Russian Bolsheviks became direct heirs of the Russian empire.

After the Bolsheviks took over power, they refused to give the promised freedom to the nations. As a result of the freedom movements of the subjugated nations, there arose, in the years 1917-1919, on the ruins of the Russian empire, the national states of Finland, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Byelorussia, Ukraine, North Caucasus, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia, Idel-Ural (Tatar-Bashkiria), Turkestan and others.

This time Russian imperialism attacked these states under the mask of Communism-Marxism as the dictatorship of the proletariat and succeeded in annexing them

again to the Russian empire. It became quite clear that the Russian philosopher Nicholas Berdyaev was right when he wrote:

"In lieu of the Third Rome the Russian people have set up the Third International. The fatal marriage between the Russian national messianic idea and the international proletarian messianism was concluded in this Third International."

Berdyaev teaches us: "*Bolshevism is a purely Russian national phenomenon*".

This modernised imperialism became increasingly aggressive and tried to conquer systematically ever new territories, or to turn them into the vassal dependencies of Russia. After the Second World War countries of East and South Europe (Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, etc.) became direct vassals of Moscow.

One of the specialists on Russia in Western Europe reported at the end of the 19th century: "*The idea of world supremacy determines the political ideas of the Russians*" ("*The Antagonism between the Russian and British Interests in Asia*", Vienna, 1890, p. 58). The idea of world supremacy became the *leitmotiv* of Bolshev-



Dr. B. Hayit delivering his speech at the ABN Conference, London, October 18, 1968.

West European imperialism made a retreat after World War II, Russian imperialism has marched triumphantly onwards.

Everyone of us may ask himself: will the Russian imperialism retreat voluntarily from its idea of world domination and its sphere of domination? No, it cannot do it. Why not? Because it is a combination of human tragedy and comedy from the tradition and brutality of Russian leading strata, of the weakness of the neighbouring peoples and finally the consequence of the national character of the Russians whom Saltykov-Shchedrin described once as "eternally eating but never satisfied".

One component of the Russian imperialism is also constant suppression of the non-Russian peoples. The smallest endeavours of any people or even a group of any people to stand up for any other opinion than that of Moscow, is severely punished.

That is a regular experience of the peoples of the Russian empire. In 1956 the true face of the Russian imperialism was revealed in Hungary. In August 1968 it was newly shown in Czecho-Slovakia, and proved to be nothing else but the continuation of the traditional Russian imperialism.

The present-day Russian imperialism is enriched by the historical past of Russia. We know from Russian history that Peter I demanded: "Keep the Russian nation in constant state of war". He said further: "In the interests of the expansion of development of Russia war must serve peace and peace must serve war." Such proclamations, of course in different formulation, as for instance: constant readiness of the Soviet troops and vigilance towards

the so-called imperialism are continued even at present.

In spite of the harshness of the Russian imperialism the peoples have been able to uphold their existence. If the peoples of the Russian empire could not be Russified as quickly as could be expected, then the reasons for this lie in the ability of those peoples to resist oppression.

It seems that the free world has realised that Russian imperialism has become world problem No. 1. For the subjugated peoples of the Russian empire there remains only one way for the preservation of their existence. And this is: Dissolution of the Russian empire and the restoration of national independence of the nations. The Russian people should not feel endangered in any way by this demand, for national independence of the nations does not threaten the existence of the Russian people. Without the liquidation of the Russian empire the world can never feel peaceful and secure, for we do not know when and where and under what pretext will it (Russian imperialism) reveal its explosive power.

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*"Russian policy is unchangeable. Her methods can change, her tactics, her maneuvers; but the pole star of her policy — the domination of the free world — is a fixed star."*

*Karl Marx*

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ism, too. When Moscow speaks today about world Communism and the Communist world revolution, then it has no other meaning than its firm intention to dominate the world by Russia. The Soviet leadership admits it itself that at the present time over 1,170,000,000 people are living under the Communist regimes. Moscow hopes to establish its hegemony everywhere with the help of Communism. But the calculation has not worked. Yugoslavia, China, Rumania and Czechoslovakia have certainly tried to remain Communist, but they refused to recognise the hegemony of Moscow. The position of Russia towards these countries is generally well known.

The methods of the Russian imperialism in its striving to conquer the world have not changed at all. They remain not only unshaken but are being intensified. The most important methods of the Russian imperialism are as follows:

1) gradual conquest of the lands neighbouring on Russia under the motto of securing Russian interests;

2) furthering unrest among the nations whose conquest is envisaged in order to create preconditions for a military occupation;

3) political, economic and diplomatic pressure on the free governments or even threats against them in order to make them pliable towards Russia;

The slogans for the realisation of the dreams for world domination run parallel to the methods employed. These methods can be summarised approximately as follows:

1) at first socialist-communist revolution in *one* country, and then progressively in the entire world;

2) liberation of the subjugated working people and peoples from capitalism and imperialism in order to achieve world domination in the name of the workers;

3) the policy of coexistence towards the non-Communist countries in order to lay the most important foundations for the Russian activities within the countries concerned, without giving up the ideological struggle;

4) propagandist show of the alleged national freedom of the nations in the Soviet Russian empire, with simultaneous continuation of the campaign against the freedom aspirations of the nations concerned;

5) the so-called brotherly and selfless aid for the peoples of Asia and Africa, in order to bind those countries more tightly to Russia. At the same time Moscow intends to make use of the national bourgeoisie in order to prepare conditions for the take-over of power by the so-called "progressive forces", i. e. the Communist elements.

Russian imperialism changes its tactics according to situation and conditions. Russian intellectuals describe the Russians as faceless. It means ruthlessness with regard to other nations.

We can state as proved that from the ranks of the Russian nation there arose ever new despots and driving forces of the Russian imperialism. This happened because the Russian people, in the course of its history, never knew anything like freedom, democracy or human rights which even in the times of classical Europe became characteristic marks of the normal way of life. Therefore the leading forces of Russia guide the Russian people in the direction desired by them, utilising the entire people as a means for imperialistic expansion. It is also worth noting that so far no one from the Russian ranks has felt able to condemn Russian imperialism. If anyone tries to come out against it, he will never succeed in making himself listened to. This is the main difference between the Russian imperialism and the classical imperialism of other European countries. As is known, the British and other kinds of imperialism were fought against by their own internal forces. Each variety of West European imperialism granted its dependent nations the right to establish their own national organisations and to free expression of opinions by means of publications and meetings. Thereby they furthered the freedom of numerous nations of Asia and Africa after World War II. The Russian imperialism recognises no elementary rights for the peoples. While

## Violation Of Human Rights By Communist Powers

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights makes it a duty of all national powers to observe the following rules: "Nobody shall be subjected to torture, to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or to arbitrary arrest, detention or deportation. Everyone is entitled to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, with all the guarantees for his defense. Nobody shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home and correspondence. Every citizen has the right to freedom of movement within his borders and abroad and to leave his own country. Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion, worship, association, and may receive and impart information and ideas through any media of communication and regardless of frontiers. Everyone has the right to chose his government by free elections."

It is enough to merely quote these fundamental rights proclaimed by the UN Declaration, for everybody to see that the Communist states trample every day, every aspect of every article of this Declaration which, by its own preamble, is the basic qualification of eligibility for the United Nations. However, our leftists, insatiable for Charter violators, always request the admission to the UN of more Communist states like Red China. Thus our leftists, who make a profession out of denouncing the smallest breaches of human rights in bourgeois societies, swallow the most blatant violations of the rights of men by Communist regimes.

The UN claims another fundamental right of men: their right of collective self-determination. Article 15 states that "No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality". However, national self-determination is just as massively, as tragically, as cynically violated by the Communist states as all the other human rights; a fact evidenced by the following Golgotha of tens of nations:

Bloody crushing by the Red Army of *Ukraine, Georgia*, and all the other non-Russian nations inside the Russian empire. Annexation, with genocide, of the Baltic States, and other countries by Russia and of Tibet by Red China. Subjugation by violence of *Czecho-Slovakia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, Albania, Bulgaria, North Korea, North Vietnam*, etc. Bloody suppression of national uprisings in Hungary and brutal invasion of Czecho-Slovakia.

In brief, the UN shelters, today, member states who practice shameful imperialism, ruthless colonialism, cruel slavery, i. e. a totalitarian absolutism, which makes shambles of all fundamental rights of men. Everybody is aware that the Communist powers violate each and every principle of the UN, but the "enlightened" leaders of the free world choose to act as if the reality was the opposite of what they know it to be. Their "enlightenment" consists of asking for peaceful coexistence with those states which plunge human existence into a perpetual night. How can such an attitude make sense?

Paraphrasing Abraham Lincoln, I may say that contradiction between principles and facts can be tolerated if it lasted for a short time only or if the contradictions were light. But tolerating contradictions between principles and facts when they are both blatant and permanent, is equivalent to the suicide of mankind.

It is a *hopeless gullibility* to take seriously, when uttered by totalitarians, this term of "peaceful coexistence", that contradicts the very principle of totalitarianism, of which the most characteristic feature is a *constitutional* inability to coexist with others. In fact, the Communists have proven to the hilt that they have *never been able to coexist with anyone*; neither with their own subjects, whom they are holding in an iron grip; nor with the peoples whom they have enslaved; nor

with their neighbours whom they invade at every opportunity and are now crushing bloodily. And the Communist leaders cannot even coexist with each other, as they never stop assassinating each other. Coexistence is certainly a noble concept which is worth praising, but it is essentially democratic, as it implies tolerance for variety and respect for the rights of men and of nations. It is, therefore, contradictory to Communism which can live only if it remains exclusive and intolerant.

*We must relay the "NIET" of the captive peoples*

But precisely — so our liberals argue — Communist leaders are progressively abandoning their totalitarian nature. They are liberalizing. Isn't it then clever, for us, to precipitate their mutation by lending them a nice welcome.

There is, here, a gross confusion in the reasoning. It suffices to observe that, if we want to foster a certain phenomenon, we have to reinforce its *cause*. Well, what is the *cause* of the slackening of the Communist masters towards their subjects? Should it be their own good will, then it would certainly be proper to lend them a friendly hand. But how can our liberals speak of any good will coming from the Communist masters, after the innocent daughter of *Pasternak* was punished with forced labor, because her father dared to receive the Nobel prize? After the Communist Pharaoh's own daughter: Svetlana Stalin, was obliged to flee? After Yuriy Shukhevych, the young son of the Commander-in-Chief of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, has spent 20 years in prisons after being arrested at the age of 15 for his refusal to denounce his father? After so many Russian and Ukrainian writers are sent to lunatic asylums and concentration camps? How can our liberals speak of liberalization at the very moment when Soviet Russian tanks are crushing all the human rights of the Czechs and Slovaks?

The thaw behind the Iron Curtain really results from the unflinching refusal of the Communist regime by the enslaved peoples. It is the unyielding and sometimes rebellious hostility of the peasants of Ukraine,

of the students of Leningrad, of the convicts of Vorkuta, of the workers of East Berlin, of the women of Budapest which lifts, little by little, the leaden cover choking them. Hence, courting the tyrants results only in *slowing down*, instead of *accelerating*, the liberalization of their subjects.

Let us, here, remark that those defeatists who, today, invite us to waltz with the Kremlin, under the pretext that it grows better, gave us exactly the same advice under Stalin the Terrible. For 50 years, these same defeatists wanted us *always* to waltz with the Kremlin whether the latter is coexisting with us or aggressing against us. They have a *systematic obligingness* towards Communism.

The poet Heinrich Heine, on hearing somebody ask who was the chief ally of the Devil, answered: "It is the liberal intellectual who does not believe in the Devil". In the same way, I will say that the chief allies of Soviet Russian imperialism are the *progressive intellectuals who do not believe in Soviet Russian imperialism*.

If we want to accelerate the splendid process of the liberalization behind the Iron Curtain, which carries with it the hope of our time, if we want not to betray the courageous peoples who are the true makers of the liberal process, we must relay outside, in a loud voice, the mute but unflinching NIET that the Soviet masters have never ceased to read on the muzzled lips of their subjects.

Let us recall, here, the great lesson which Ledru-Rollin gave us when he refused the hand Napoleon the Third was offering him, under the pretext that he was liberalizing himself. "When a totalitarian power, answered Ledru-Rollin, totters under the weight of its crimes, the democrats, if they want to accelerate its fall must *stiffen* and not *soften* their opposition."

The less the Communist dictators see Western hands offered to them, the more will they yield to their subjects' pressure. And, the more they feel their subjects' hostility, the less will they launch external aggressions. Thus, we see that the care for *freedom* inside the Communist empire con-

juggles itself with the care for *peace* outside, and both command to the West a policy of *absolute firmness* towards the Kremlin.

In this connection, I should like to emphasize that we, on whom many liberals try to cast discredit by calling us "systematic anti-Communists", ought to lay claim to that label with *pride*, for we bear it in excellent company. Indeed, the most systematic anti-Communists of the world are the people of the Communist dominated countries, and we can congratulate ourselves for having always been wholeheartedly in tune with them. Yes, the free world owes its survival, today, to the irreconcilable hatred that the masses of Czecho-Slovakia, Hungary, Poland, Ukraine, Byelorussia, Turkestan, Caucasus, China and so forth have never ceased to show to their Communist rulers, be it by silent refusal, be it by open revolt. It is they who will, one day, bring our deliverance together with their own.

If the final aim of our policy must be to break dictatorship in Moscow and Peking, for, as long as their dictatorship stands, no man, anywhere on earth, will be able to face the future with confidence — the best way of doing so, without a world war, is to have it overthrown, from *within*, by its rebellious subjects. But this policy bids us to help, with all our hearts and might, the resistance of those captive peoples because they are, altogether, the most effective, the most valuable and the most exposed allies of the free world. And their sublime sacrifice, not only bids us to denounce their tyrants, not only bids us to unite, but also shows us the spirit of such a union. This spirit is the fire that inspires them, all races alike; it is the fire that glows in the forge of our civilisation, and the name of this fire is:

*FREEDOM FOR MEN AND INDEPENDENCE FOR NATIONS!*



*Hon. I. M. Lombardo presenting his report to the EFC Conference in London.*



## **The Key To The Solution Of World Political Crisis**

For many years we tried to persuade the free world that the restoration of freedom and independence of the subjugated countries in East Europe and within the borders of Soviet Russia is the key to the solution of the political crisis. Unfortunately responsible authorities of the West did not pay serious attention to our warnings.

The struggle of the subjugated peoples for liberation from Communist oppression did not find proper response and support. Instead of that, especially in the last few years, there exists a rivalry of building bridges to the East and propaganda that Communism is evolving and becoming democratic, and that honest coexistence and collaboration between Communism and Democracy will be possible.

Today's policy of the Western world towards Communism was built and continues to be built on this basis. Communism took advantage of this policy and strengthened its positions. As a result of that, we have today's international political crisis, which is discussed everywhere.

During the last few years Soviet Russia has officially shown willingness to coexist with the West — with the intention to mislead the free world. This is clear from the fact that at the same time they have worked very hard for their armament and are today further ahead than ever before.

Directed by the Kremlin the Communists continuously spread their propaganda and influence into the free countries — encouraging and supporting arising conflicts and local wars all over the world.

Through this well planned policy Moscow engaged the West and especially the United States in spending great efforts, billions of dollars, and sacrificing thousands of soldiers' lives to protect the threatened small free countries in fighting the invaders and partisans, and to stay on guard day and night to keep the world's peace.

Using the right of "veto" the Kremlin

managed to make the United Nations an useless organization and to force the United States — its major opponent — to take over the role of world's policeman and fireman, which role — in weakening the strength of the United States — increases the chances of Communist domination over the free world in the future.

Following this plan for weakening the West, through well trained infiltrators, Soviet Russia inspires and continues to inspire in many Western countries and especially in the United States — inside disorders, political assassinations, street demonstrations, violations of the law, strikes in all branches of economic life and others like these — which ruin the public morale and deeply damage production.

Over two million American soldiers are today sent out of the country, all over the world, and we have to admit that because of that many countries are saved from the Communist invasion. I believe, the people of the free world are thankful for what the United States is doing. We hold this effort and sacrifices in high esteem.

Unfortunately, regardless of all these efforts, as long as today's policy towards Soviet Russia continues, the existing international political crisis will not be solved, but will be getting worse.

Until now, Western intervention in the struggle of the subjugated peoples was limited only to paper actions. The West let Russian tanks smash the Hungarian revolution in 1956. Moscow was encouraged by that and became more active in undermining the non-Communist countries.

The establishment of the Castro Communist regime in Cuba, right at the door of the United States, is a great strategical success for Communism, which success now affects almost all countries of South America.

Handing over control of the Suez Canal to the Egyptian government, in the same

way as the control of Cuba to Castro, the West itself opened the door to let Moscow put its foot on the African coast.

The victory of the Jews over the Arabs last year in June — does not mean that the Middle-East crisis is over. Soviet Russia continues to supply the Arabs with armaments, and the world has to expect another larger crisis there, maybe very soon.

The war in Vietnam, which continues for years and nobody can tell when its end will come, is another strategical success for Moscow. This war prevents the establishment of peace and security in the Far East, and results in many troubles back home.

The arrogance of small North Korea in seizing the American military ship "Pueblo" and its crew, and in ignoring for nearly ten

at the present time. This can bring unexpected new difficulties and new crisis to the international scene.

The brutal invasion of the Red Army of Czecho-Slovakia just two months ago is an undisputed proof that Communism will never change and will never become democratic and that Western policy towards Communism based on a possible change is wrong.

The main result of the invasion is not the re-establishment of Stalin's rule in Czecho-Slovakia but the fact that today Russian tank divisions are on the Bavarian border and therefore the danger of Communist aggression has become more acute.

According to the last information we have Russian troops are concentrating in Bulgaria on the border of Yugoslavia.



*Hon. Ivan Matteo Lombardo (Italy) addressing the rally at Speaker's Corner, Hyde Park, London, October 20, 1968.*

months the request of the United States — the most powerful country in the West — to return the ship and free the crew — is evidence of the growing consciousness of the Communists that they are stronger, which is a result of the wrong policy of the West towards Communism in the past and

What was the reaction of the West to what happened in Czecho-Slovakia? Again only paper action. No wonder that we have and will continue to have international political crisis.

If we turn the other page and have a look at what is going on in the economic

scene—we have to agree that Moscow is improving. Soviet competition in international markets is growing, because the problem of the restoration of freedom and independence to the subjugated peoples is still not solved.

Russia robs the enslaved countries, keeps full economic monopoly over their production, buys all their products at prices fixed by the Kremlin — three, four, five times lower than the price on the international market, and afterwards — sells the same products at prices competing with the West.

Because of this competition, many Western countries are losing markets and are forced to look for business and invest capital in countries controlled by Communism. Indirectly this helps to strengthen the Soviet ability to compete, because Russia takes everything away from its satellites.

I believe, for our readers it is not necessary to give more evidence. If the Western countries would have adopted another policy — advocated by us — the aim of which is to gain freedom and independence

for the subjugated peoples — and after adopting this policy — they would have supported resistance against Communism — today we could have had another situation — for example: Generalissimus Chiang-Kai-Shek would be in Peking and not in Formosa; Castro would not be in Cuba; Hungary would be a free country; the war in Vietnam would have ended a long time ago; the danger of a new crisis in the Middle East would not exist; the Russian tanks would not be on the Bavarian border and many other problems would not exist.

I believe that if the West adopted the policy advocated by us, the international situation today would be much different, and maybe we would not have to speak at all about an international political crisis.

Let us hope that after this costly experience the Western powers will recognize that the solution of the problem of the subjugated peoples is the key to the solution of the international political crisis and will adopt — in the future — a policy which will bring freedom and independence for all subjugated nations and thus secure peace all over the world.



*Delegates to the ABN and EFC Conferences heading the march through the streets of London.*

# Human Rights For All Human Beings

(Speech delivered by Mr. John Graham during the mass meeting at Speaker's Corner, Hyde Park)

Our demonstration today is for human rights, for human rights for all human beings, human rights as defined by the United Nations Declaration of December 1948 which asserted every man's right to be free from want, free from fear, free to worship God as he pleases, free to make political choices and free to demonstrate against persecution and tyranny.

In the 20 years since the U.N. Declaration, these basic human rights have been extended to millions of people in the emerging nations of Africa and elsewhere — extended to millions of people who were previously subjected to colonial and imperialist rule.

When the General Assembly of the U.N. accepted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the member nations undertook to cooperate with the U.N. to effect general respect and realisation of human rights and fundamental liberties for all people.

The Declaration stated clearly that "the subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination, and exploitation, constitutes denial of fundamental human rights, is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and is an impediment to the promotion of world peace and cooperation."

Though many former colonial powers have ratified the Declaration and implemented its clauses, the Russians have not yet done so. The subjection of peoples, condemned in the U.N. Declaration, is still being carried on in the Soviet Union and in

other areas of the world where Communism has been established.

In all these countries, basic human rights are denied to the native peoples — there is no freedom of speech, no freedom of assembly, no freedom of press — all the basic principles of the U.N. Declaration are still denied to these millions of people. Not only that, but any attempt by the native peoples to assert their basic human rights has been, and still is, punished by death in some cases, in others by long sentences of imprisonment or slow death in forced labour and concentration camps.

The United Nations declared 1968 as Human Rights Year — a year in which an international effort would be made to extend the principles of the Universal Declaration to all the areas where human rights are still denied.

And that is why we are demonstrating today. We are demanding that if it is right that the new emerging countries of Africa should be free to determine their own destiny and to enjoy full freedom, so too should the countries now enslaved in the Communist empires.

That, quite simply, is our demand. We are asking the British Government and the British people to assist their neighbours in Central and Eastern Europe to regain the freedom these people won in their national revolutions at the end of World War I, but which was taken away from some of them by the Bolshevik counter-revolution, and taken from others by the extension of the Russian empire at the end of World War II.

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*"We will never write off the millions of people enslaved behind the Iron Curtain. Their freedom shall always be our objective. When freedom is threatened anywhere, it is threatened in America."*

*Richard Nixon*

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## New Liberation Strategy

The fundamental question — the preparation of a revolutionary insurrection as a means of liberation — is solved by life itself and by an organised campaign on the part of the organisation of the underground movements.

A revolutionary cadre and an organisation which together constitute a formative and organising revolutionary factor, a revolutionary influence on the soldiers of the Soviet army, in particular on those of non-Russian origin, and the enlightenment of these soldiers as regards their duty to their fatherland and not to the Russian occupant, — these are the essential factors which guarantee the success of an insurrection. These soldiers of the Soviet army must go over to the side of the organiser of the revolution, that is to say to the insurgent troops.

The revolutionary organisation provides for an adequate preparation of the insurrection in ideological, political, psychological and propagandistic respect by initiating mass campaigns. It organises insurgent cadres and draws up the plans for action, that is to say it furthers the fighting spirit and open fighting action of the masses against the occupants.

The Berlin blockade in 1948 created the psychological precondition for the first insurrection in the concentration camps of Vorkuta, when 80,000 prisoners escaped and in armed combats gave proof of the offensive spirit of the anti-Russian revolutionary fighters. After their escape from the concentration camps these prisoners, who were joined by soldiers of the Soviet army and by deportees and exiles, planned to carry on a partisan war in the forests of the Urals, for at that time most people were convinced that war would break out between the West and Russia. World War II had brought about a revolutionary change in the mentality and psychological attitude of the peoples. They realized the fickleness of the Soviet Russian regime, and at the same time their self-confidence in their own

strength grew considerably. The two-front war waged by the UPA and OUN had clearly shown that an armed people would be capable of gaining a victory over Russian tyranny. The people were now stirred by a spiritual revolution, by the idea of a spiritual and intellectual liberation. And this led to the founding of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABN) in 1943. ABN symbolized the real strength of the peoples subjugated by Moscow in the form of a joint front as the only possible way to liberation. Within a short time a huge revolutionary impetus in the mentality of the peoples became a reality: the peoples overcame their fear and their armed masses began to play an active part in the common fighting front. And this process could no longer be held up. It included in particular the younger generation. There are various reasons why the regime could not and still cannot stop this process, even though it may delay it. The Russian empire has assumed unbelievable proportions: the ratio of the Russians to the non-Russians is now at least 1:2. And the Russians will no doubt find it impossible to deal with a three-front conflict: the subjugated peoples, the free world, and in addition the complications with Red China, although the conflict with Red China is on the whole overestimated by the West, as the former British Ambassador to Moscow, Sir William Hyter, rightly remarked in the *Observer*, when he affirmed that the elements which separate Russia and Red China from each other are far less than the momentous factors which exist as differences between Great Britain and each of these Red countries.

Immediately after Stalin's death there was every danger of a revolution within the Russian empire which would undoubtedly have led to the collapse of the Red Russian empire if a) the West had pursued a consistent liberation policy and had exerted its pressure, b) the Russian tyrants had not made certain concessions in order to neutralize all offensive action on the part of

the peoples at least for the time being, and c) if the Russian leaders and their henchmen had not been called to account to an even greater extent and had not been freed from fear and physical terror of the Stalinist stamp.

The Russian empire and its messianistic idea — Communism — are by no means phenomena which can be isolated from the revolutionary historical process on a global scale, i. e. the process which included the de-colonization of the world and the collapse and decay of empires; and for this reason the attitude of the free world to the peoples subjugated in the USSR is of decisive importance. For the reasons for the insurrection on the part of these peoples are unalterable. The fight against Bolshevism comprises the sum total of the manifold elements of the free and the enslaved world which clash with each other. An isolated fight on the part of the subjugated peoples is impossible, for Bolshevism, as an idea which aims at the conquest of the world, is not an isolated phenomenon. Various phases of America's policy are accompanied by various reactions on the part of the subjugated peoples. From a policy of containment via the promises of the policy of liberation to a policy of waiting for an evolution of Bolshevism to liberation and democracy — these are the three phases of US policy to which, as already pointed out, the subjugated peoples have reacted, whilst the Berlin blockade led to the resolve to hold up Bolshevism by the application of violence, namely to the first insurrection in Vorkuta. When a declaration on the inevitability of a liberation policy was issued, when Radio Free Europe appealed to the peoples to rise up in revolt, and on the occasion of Stalin's death, numerous insurrections and also open armed actions occurred in many of the concentration camps, in Berlin, Poznan, Budapest and Kyiv and Lviv (in Ukraine).

A characteristic feature of the present stage of the revolutionary fight are public riots and armed action — frequently of a spontaneous nature — on the part of the masses, strikes, demonstrations, and also large-scale and even armed clashes in the

concentration camps and in various towns, incidents which all help to further the ideological political consciousness and solidarity of the masses. And whenever the authorities are forced to yield a little, the consciousness of the masses in their own strength increases. Such incidents are producing a new type of leader. These leaders rise from the masses, and according to the situation they either remain the acknowledged leaders amongst the masses, or else they become leaders in the underground movement and organise the armed fight there. The masses gain more and more experience in their fight against the Russian occupants and finally mount the barricades. Armed action in some concentration camp or other, or for instance in Odessa, in the Donets or in Novocherkask might well lead to an all-national revolt on the part of the peoples. The rise of individual persons to the rank of heroes who are waging a courageous fight in order to defend the people against the occupant creates the nimbus of a revolutionary romanticism in the eyes of the younger generation and spurs on the masses. In this respect the leader of the Organisation of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN), Stepan Bandera, and the Metropolitan of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, Cardinal Yosyf Slipyi, have undoubtedly become symbols of the fight for freedom of their people.

A new factor in the present revolutionary struggle both in Ukraine and also in the other subjugated countries of the USSR is open armed action, which constitutes an important supplement to the measures resorted to so far, namely acts of sabotage, passive resistance, and the undermining of the kolkhoz system ("work slowly"), etc. Naturally the regime seeks to belittle and disparage these phenomena which are a danger to Moscow, inasmuch as it falsifies the reasons for them or else designates them as insignificant.

The importance of the underground Church as an organised body must not be underestimated, for it is not only a religious and moral force but also a religious and national pillar and support for the people. Thousands of underground priests with

their own hierarchy headed by their heroic leader, Metropolitan Slipyi, and the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church (UAPC), which is also active in the underground movement, constitute an extremely important driving force in subjugated Ukraine. In spiritual, moral, religious and national respects these two Churches must be regarded as the most powerful force. And this also holds true for Siberia, where there are millions of deported Ukrainians, for this force also exists and, in fact, plays an active part there. Indeed, the two Churches of Ukraine are a great dynamic force in the constant struggle of that country against the evil Russian powers.

The religious underground movement is growing considerably. Those persons who firmly believe in God and His truth are the most courageous and intrepid in the fight; they neither weaken nor waver. They never regret their action nor do they renounce their convictions; hence they are the pillar and support of the fight for the truth of their forefathers and of their nation. Since the champion and representative of atheism is a foreign people, namely the Rus-

sian occupant, the religious underground movement assumes significant religious and national characteristics.

The fighting spirit of the subjugated peoples — and not merely their will to resistance, the ever-growing extent to which their ideas are expressed in art as a whole, and the literary and, in fact, the entire cultural activity of the young literati continue undiminished. It is an established fact that there exist, particularly in Ukraine, secretly printed or written works, that is to say works which the Russian occupant will not allow to be circulated, even though he is obligated to tolerate the publication of some works, or at least a part of these works, which have been written by Ukrainian authors of the younger generation. But what is published openly is, however, only a tiny fraction of what appears in the underground movement. The Russian authorities only make concessions as regards part of these works in order to neutralize or delay the danger of an open conflict, the outbreak of which would involve the sum total of various factors of everyday life and of the fight of the Ukrainian nation. In this



*Lithuanian group at ABN/EFC march, London, October 20, 1968.*

connection we should like to stress the most important factors of Ukrainian life and culture: namely folklore, national creative art and its ideological offensive, and not merely its resistance. The essential features of the ideological fight are expressed in this national creative art, in the spontaneous creativeness of the masses, in folksongs, in various forms of expression of national maxims, in sayings, and in folklore. A successful ideological fight against Moscow must inevitably include the ideological, cultural and oral traditions of the masses of the Ukrainian people. The same is true of all the other subjugated peoples.

The question at issue is the fierce fight of the subjugated nations against Moscow, on the outcome of which the ultimate victory of the ideas of these nations depends. This fight is forced on the subjugated countries by millions of editions of books which are Russian in spirit and contents, and also by films and television. Moscow is doing its utmost to deprive the soul of the nation of its ideals, traditions and national characteristics at all costs by various means and methods of modern propaganda. In the end the fierce struggle between Russia and the Ukrainian people, for example, will be decided in Ukraine itself. We are convinced that Russia has only succeeded in inflicting a superficial wound on the soul of the Ukrainian people, for this soul is fundamentally healthy and has remained as Ukrainian as it was a thousand years ago.

The ideological fight is a precondition for a victorious physical fight.

In October-November 1959 a joint insurrection on the part of young Ukrainians and Byelorussians took place in Temir-Tau near Karaganda, whither they had been deported in order to work in the "virgin" lands. The organisers of this courageous insurrection were the Ukrainian nationalists of the OUN, whose leader, Stepan Bandera, was murdered in Munich in 1959 at Khrushchov's orders. Entirely new methods of attack were now introduced, for it was now no longer a question of resistance but of offensive (attack) on the part of the insurgents. Thus the fight for freedom entered a new stage. It is interesting to note that this

offensive fight was organised by the Ukrainian national revolutionary elite under the most difficult conditions (since the members of this elite were themselves prisoners in the concentration camps).

After 1959 there followed a series of offensive actions and open mass insurrections in the form of strikes or demonstrations in Ukraine itself. The offensive activity of the OUN there is now carried on in different forms than was hitherto the case, although these actions are not now symbolized by the three letters OUN. But it is obvious from numerous trials in which the accused have been members of the OUN, from attacks in the Soviet press, from the accomplished or planned attacks on the life of the leaders of the OUN and above all from the recent murder of Stepan Bandera that the OUN represents a grave danger to Moscow, for the activity of this organisation is manifold not only abroad, but above all in Ukraine and other subjugated countries in the USSR.

From 1960 onwards most of the strikes and demonstrations occurred in Ukraine, Turkestan, Lithuania, Byelorussia, and the Caucasus.

We should at this point like to mention some of these strikes and demonstrations in brief: in 1960 in the Donetsk Basin; in April 1961 in Odessa, Kirovograd, Kryvyi Rih; in November 1961 in Sevastopol and Tashkent, West Siberia and Kazakhstan; in January 1962 demonstrations occurred in Minsk; in June 1962 in the Donetsk Basin, in Donetsk, Kramatorsk, Artemovsk as well as Novocherkassk; in June 1963 there were armed clashes and demonstration in Kryvyi Rih.

*Strikes, mass demonstrations, open forms of mass fighting, offensive mass action (and not merely passive resistance) are innovation in the further development of the revolutionary fight for freedom and represent a new stage in this fight.*

The enemy reacts in various ways to the political events which spell danger to him: in the first place he tries to reason that the direct cause of these actions is the inadequacy of the local administration and, at the same time, affirms that these unsatis-



factory conditions are only of minor importance; in the second place he tries to undermine the morale of those who take part in such actions and to bring disrepute upon the organisers. To this end he orders these persons to be brought before a court allegedly on account of crimes committed during Hitler's occupation of the country. In addition, he also tries to undermine the morale of his opponents by means of intrigues, by creating quarrels and, of course, by his well-tried terrorist measures, as for instance was the case during the demonstrations and strikes in the Donets Basin, in Novocherkask and in Kryvyi Rih (where thousands of men, women and children were shot in the streets, a fact which clearly proves that one can only overcome the enemy by armed force).

All this creates the necessary preconditions for a decisive fight and for armed insurrections. And this revolutionary spirit permeates the ranks of the army, mobilizes both in political and moral respect the soldiers who are the sons of the subjugated peoples, and enables insurgent armies to be organised out of the constantly fluctuating combatant groups when the time is ripe.

It is most essential that a broadcasting station should be set up abroad, which, carefully and systematically and without resorting to an attitude of despair, should prepare the national revolutions in psychological, moral, ideological and political respect by appropriate encouragement of mass action, by mobilizing the soldiers of the subjugated peoples in the Soviet army for the aims of national independence and freedom, by constantly pointing out the weak spots and the contradictions in the Communist system, by the demoralization of the Soviet army, by the development of a large-scale perspective of the fight, by the strengthening of faith in the victory of truth and justice, by inspiring the peoples with national and religious mysticism, and by stressing the victorious campaign of the national and anti-imperialistic freedom idea in the world.

The young generation is our hope for the future. In the spirit of patriotic traditions of their nations, the young people, combat-

ting Russification and Communism, are in the avantgarde of the struggle for national liberation, for independence of their respective peoples, for human rights and the dignity of man. They have great faith in their nations, which was expressed by the 29-year old poet of Ukraine, Vasyl Symonenko, who was probably murdered by the Russians:

"My nation exists, my nation will  
always exist!  
Nobody will scratch out my nation!  
All renegades and strays will  
disappear,  
And so will the hordes of conquerors-  
invaders!  
My nation exists! In its hot veins  
The Cossack blood is pulsing and  
humming."

Recently two books were published in the West, *THE CHORNOVIL PAPERS* (McGraw-Hill) and *INTERNATIONALISM OR RUSSIFICATION?* by Ivan Dzyuba (Weidenfeld and Nicolson). Both of them reveal the courageous and unconquerable spirit of the young generation. Edward Crankshaw said in *The Observer* that Chornovil's book. *THE CHORNOVIL PAPERS* is "... the boldest, the most scathing, the most able indictment of the abuse of authority that has come out of the Soviet Union ..."

From the three phases: a) mass guerrilla warfare against the aggressors, especially the Russian ones, in 1942—1953; b) the revolts and demonstrations in concentration camps in 1953—1959; c) the all-round reinforced struggle within the subjugated countries in the form of demonstrations, clashes with the Russian occupation forces, the activities of the young generation and the ideological and political struggle which it is waging, we are entering the last phase of the new revolutionary strategy: nationwide revolts. National revolutions in the subjugated nations are ripening with ever-increasing speed. Will the West continue to be silent?!

We are not begging for help; we feel that he who helps us, helps himself. He who does not want to help himself seals his own fate — possibly under Moscow's boot!

## The Present Resistance And Liberation Struggle

The topic on which I am about to speak is very difficult to cover for two reasons: first, today there are scores of nations subjugated by Russian imperialism and Communism, and a separate study should be made on each of them in order to present their problems sufficiently; second, it is hard to obtain all relevant information about the resistance and liberation struggle of these nations, because of the totalitarian nature of Russian colonialism, which constantly attempts to isolate the victim nations from the free nations and prevent any vital news on their subjugation, the methods of subjugation, and the liberation struggle from reaching the free world.

First of all, let us clarify the subject, namely, who the subjugated nations are and who they are subjugated by. Permit me a small historical digression. On 7th November, 1917, the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party (Bolshevik) under the leadership of Lenin captured the reins of power in Petrograd. The transfer of government occurred almost bloodlessly. Within one week, the Bolsheviks were the actual masters of the whole Russian ethnographic territory; all resistance by forces loyal to the previous imperial so-called Temporary Government led by Kerensky collapsed. The Russian people peacefully accepted the Bolshevik regime. Bolsheviks permitted elections to be held to the Constituent Assembly on 25 November, 1917, which were held in all countries, held captive by the Kerensky imperialists. The Bolsheviks polled 9.8 million votes, which were distributed population-wise in such a way, that they received 40 per cent of votes in ethnographic Russian territory, 44 per cent in the central industrial area of Russia, 44 per cent in Western Russia, 38 per cent in the Russian army and navy. The Bolsheviks were closely allied with Left-Wing Social Revolutionaries, who polled 5 per cent of votes in those elections. Thus, the Bolsheviks *legally* and quite freely obtained almost half of all votes cast by Russians. This *fact* disproves

the myth and falsehood, lingering for decades in popular and so-called scholarly opinions in the West, that the Russian people are subjugated by the Bolsheviks, by a small minority, that the Bolsheviks are an international clique who captured power in Russia by force against the will of the Russian people. The Bolshevik movement was from the beginning a Russian national movement, which adopted an internationalist doctrine as a tool for conquering other nations. It was and is a force inspired and formed by Lenin — a Russian imperialist of the most reactionary chauvinistic type — whose actual power is derived from tens of millions of Russians (professionals, intelligentsia, bureaucracy, party nucleus, core of the armed forces, peasantry, workers, urban population). On the contrary, it is *the* historical fact, that not even one non-Russian nation in the Soviet Union and in the so-called satellite states voluntarily adhered to the Soviet-Bolshevik form of state, government and social-economic system, without the decisive intervention and aggression of Bolshevik Russia.

Included in the subjugated nations are: nations in the Soviet Union — Ukraine, Byelorussia, Don Cossackia, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, North Caucasus, Idel-Ural, Turkestan, Siberia, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. Next came Mongolia. As a result of the Second World War, Russia conquered and occupied Poland, large parts of Germany, Slovakia, Czechia, Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary. In addition to these, peoples of so-called Yugoslavia (Croats, Serbians, Slovenes) were captured by Moscow-trained and Moscow-supported forces led by Tito. Similarly, in Albania Russian-supported Communists gained control of the country. Finally Russians were able to spread their anti-national system into the mainland of China with Tibet, North Korea, North Vietnam, most of Laos, Cuba, and some areas of Africa.

In all the subjugated nations resistance against Russian imperialism and its helpers

is evident. It is a continuous, spontaneous, mass activity of people, with strong elements of sub-consciousness and irrationality, directed against exploitation, oppression, foreign domination, injustice, restrictions of normal social processes and ways of life considered good and beneficial. Resistance is a defensive force. It is mostly a passive anonymous attitude stressing the negative side, that means an attitude against the enemy, although in its basis there are constructive stimuli.

In all subjugated countries strong resistance is evident against Russification of their national cultures, against fusion of the national cultures with the Russian culture and against Russian attempts to weaken or destroy the national cultures. There is resistance everywhere to the spread of the influence and domination of the Russian language and literature and, on the other hand, to the relegation of national languages and literatures to the second place. Resistance is widespread against the uprooting of religion, religious faith and morality based on religion. This resistance is seen in the difficulties to disseminate atheism. Resistance is strong against the introduction of Marxist-Bolshevik collectivism and liquidation of private property. Low output of workers and peasants in the subjugated countries is explained by their unwillingness (resistance) to work as slaves for the exploiters, oppressors, and colonialists. Resistance is registered against mass resettlement into foreign lands of the Russian empire. Resistance exists to the breaking-up of non-Russian families when the young people are ordered by the Russians to migrate to distant lands. Resistance is strong to socializing with Russian colonizers. And the most important aspect of resistance of the subjugated nations is the one against the adoption of Russian Communist ideology, mentality and the way of life.

Another very large group of activities in the subjugated nations is the willful act of individuals directed against the forces of Russian colonialism and imperialism with the clear intention of contributing to the liberation of their respective nations. It is the individual's war against the Russian

oppressors. It is the avenger's type, hero-type, crusader's type of war. Such are the un-organized priests of the prohibited Churches, who go on their own initiative from village to village and baptize children, say masses, deliver sermons, spread God's word, administer the sacraments. Those are the Oliynyk-type fighters with a hand grenade and an automatic pistol, who executed scores of Bolsheviks before he himself was killed. Those are the artists among the subjugated peoples who try to show in works of art truth, justice, national and personal freedom, God, patriotism, national culture, traditions, happiness. These individuals are heard of when they become persecuted, arrested, tried or sent to extermination camps. The most well-known among the non-Russians are the intellectuals, who expose Russian colonialism in scholarly or publicistic treatises. They remind us of the glorious past of the subjugated nations and expound the thought of the necessity for each nation to regain sovereign statehood and all social and personal liberties. Their works are copied by hand or are typewritten and distributed manually. These so-called protest materials usually bear the form of letters to government or party officials, but they never appear in the press and should therefore be considered prohibited literature. For example, during the last twelve months around 700 to 800 printed pages of original documents appeared in the West, which had been written in Ukraine, most of whose authors are today lingering in Russian slave camps in harsh northern tundra-taiga regions, where they are slowly dying. Some of these courageous writers are being kept in medieval dungeons, like the terrible Vladimir prison on Kliazma, ill-famed since old tsarist times.

In some, if not in most, subjugated countries another form of activity exists, namely, organized liberation activity. For example, in Ukraine during the recent years several political groups existed which were striving to regain independence and sovereignty for the nation and to remove Russian chauvinistic and imperialistic domination. There was the Ukrainian Workers' and

Peasants' Union, which was routed by occupation forces and several of its members were sentenced to 10—15 years in slave labor camps. In 1961 the Russian terroristic colonial police (KGB) uncovered another national liberation group, called the Ukrainian National Committee. 20 of its members received long-term sentences or were dragged away deep into Russian wastelands. Later the subjugators found out about the existence of a group, called the United Party for the Liberation of Ukraine in the Carpathian region, composed mostly of workers and peasants. The group was immediately liquidated. It is definitely known that several persons were executed by Russians for membership in these groups. The most important liberation force existing in Ukraine is undoubtedly the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, which until 1959 was led by Stepan Bandera, who was assassinated upon orders of the Chief of the Russian police of that time — Alexander Shelepin. A great many members of this organization are lingering in Russian slave camps for 20—25 years. Among them is the son of the late Commander-in-Chief of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army — the young Yuriy Shukhevych. Many women freedom-fighters have also been kept there. In the illegal literature circulating widely in Ukraine, there are constant references to the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, labeled popularly "Banderivtsi". Its members are described as model patriots. Also in many other subjugated nations there are individuals who realize that without organized effort, including the final use of force, it will be impossible to destroy Russian imperialism and fully liberate their respective countries.

Far-sighted individuals and leaders of liberation forces in the subjugated countries also perceive the need for coordinated effort among analogous forces of various subjugated countries. They point to the similarity of subjugation in many countries. They notice that in the concentration camps freedom-fighters from various countries are being kept alike. The fate and future of all of them is similar. An exchange of views and communication between the subjugated

peoples in the Soviet Union and in the so-called satellite states is going on. The mutual influence of liberation processes in Ukraine and in Czechia and Slovakia during the past several years can serve as a good example. The rise of young intelligentsia in Ukraine hostile to Russian chauvinism, domination, Russification, totalitarianism and tyranny preceded by several years the rise of a similar new elite in Slovakia and Czechia, and traces of influence of the former upon the latter could be found, for example, in the letter of Sviatoslav Karavanskyi of Odessa to the government of Czecho-Slovakia, sent in 1965. A similar letter was sent to Polish leaders. The rise of a new nationalist faction among Polish Communists might to a certain degree be the result of such trends among various subjugated peoples in the Soviet Union. In his letter, Karavanskyi demanded the calling of a conference of Communist parties which would condemn and oppose Russian imperialism, dictatorship, domination over other countries, etc. Anti-Russian forces nurturing in Ukraine brought about, among other things, some decline of the Canadian Communist Party, one member of which, Kolasky, published a book exposing Russian colonialism in Ukraine.

A random list has been compiled of names and various biographical data of 230 persons who were involved in the national resistance and liberation struggle in Ukraine during the last decade. Analysis of this list permits us to reach the following conclusions: 1. People of several generations are involved in the national liberation struggle, from "a very old man" in his seventy's, sentenced in 1966 to a long term in a concentration camp for membership in the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, to a "young boy" who became insane after hearing that he was sentenced to 13 years of slave labor in a foreign concentration camp. 2. There are people from western regions of Lviv, Ternopil and Ivano-Frankivsk provinces. They come from northern regions of Rivne and Zhytomyr provinces. Many are from central areas around Kyiv. Others are known to come from Southern Ukraine, like the Crimean Peninsula, the

cal groupings and a free contest among political forces, social peace and toleration of variety, a possibility for existence of legal opposition to the ruling party, understanding of history as a result of competition among individuals and among national wills, decentralization of government and its decisive limitation, free expression of individual and group initiative. 5. Another characteristic trend is the desire to learn more from national history, to revive constructive historical traditions of the nation, to stress the comparative approach to life instead of the dogmatic-deterministic approach, to bring out the significance of contributions to civilization and humanity of each nation in contrast to Russian messianism, to the chosen nation concept, the concept of better and worse nations. The new trends are stressing equality among nations, the concept of a family of equally free nations. The vision of the new world is nationalism and internationalism going hand in hand. 6. In the underground literature an increasing number of writings treat the liberation of a particular nation in the scope of the whole empire as a problem of liberation of all subjugated nations. 7. Sometimes, Soviet and Communist forms and phraseology are used by the leaders of subjugated nations in their liberation efforts. For example, they argue, that the Soviet state constitution and Lenin's theoretical pronouncements are good, but the application, the executors are bad, because they are Russian chauvinists, tyrants, and imperialists. While Moscow stresses the preservation of the status quo of the alleged unity of the so-called socialist nations and ideologically is on the defensive, the liberation movements argue that the world trend is towards the liquidation of super-states, the liquidation of chauvinistic and racial Russification policies, the re-establishment of independent, sovereign national states of all peoples inside and outside the Soviet Union. 8. Some freedom-fighters argue, that Marxism-Socialism does not contradict free and unbounded development of national cultures and languages, and of national — that means original and different — approaches towards the solution of social, economic and

political problems, but, to the contrary, they say, centralized, unified, Moscow-controlled and Moscow-planned solutions of their own national problems are wrong and reactionary. 9. In most subjugated countries trends towards regeneration and strengthening of religious faith, religious life, search for supernatural truth, for perfection, for ultimate answers are noticeable. 10. A very important element in the hands of the subjugated peoples is the fight for social justice, economic justice, juridical justice, political justice, etc. The Bolshevik terroristic police, the colonial state administration, the Communist parties, the managers of slave economy — are all identified with carriers and connivers of exploitation, lawlessness, injustice, discrimination, etc. In the minds of the new generation of national freedom-fighters the thought ripens that in order to change the bad system, the whole system must be removed and replaced by a completely new one, a different one. Russians understand this, and consider all the liberation fighters as revolutionaries (in their terminology it is called counter-revolution). This is the reason why the occupation forces punish, persecute so harshly and oppose the freedom-fighters of the subjugated nations. 11. Patriotism and nationalism are ever lively and increasingly stronger forces in the subjugated nations. Patriotism is in a sense a reaction to the Bolshevik education and indoctrination in internationalism, in class patriotism, in "patriotism" to the imperialistic Soviet Union. The people of the subjugated countries realize that their homelands are enslaved, and therefore a patriotic approach is necessary to solve their problems. In one underground pamphlet its author wrote in 1961: "We are tried for treason to our fatherland. But Soviet Ukraine is not our fatherland. We do not have a fatherland since a long time ago." The solution to social, juridical and economic problems is closely connected with patriotism, from which there is only one step to nationalism: active struggle for the liberation of the whole nation, of the fatherland.

Therefore we can conclude the following:

1. In Central and Eastern Europe, and in

Central and Northern Asia there are many nations, which did not become socialist by any means or fused with the Russian nation. All these nations are in revolt and opposition against Communism and against the Soviet system stemming from Russia. Both Communist Russia and the Leninist form of Marxism are considered alien and hostile to the interests of these nations. 2. The basis of resistance and the liberation struggle of the subjugated nations is formed by the natural requirements and functions of the nations themselves, that means, the ever lively national patriotism, national cultures, national differences, and, most important, the concrete, pressing and vital interests peculiar to individual national societies. 3. The resistance and liberation processes are processes of national revolutions, i. e. activities in which whole national societies are involved. The conflict is carried on in the entire range of social and individual life — in the spiritual sphere, in the cultural area, in ideology, in economic, social and political areas. Various means are used: from passive resistance through the spoken word to mass protests, revolts and uprisings with the use of arms. Sometimes facets of official forms, the dialectical method, Leninist-Marxist phraseology, alleged approval of many aspects of the Communist-Soviet constitutional and party system, etc. are employed. 4. The spiritual and ideological basis of national resistance and liberation forces is however diametrically opposed to Russian Leninist spiritual and ideological essence and to orthodox Marxist-Communist doctrines, for it is grounded in the living organism of national societies.

Finally, it shall be appropriate to ponder on the liberation efforts and resistance of the subjugated nations in the light of recent developments in the international political sphere. When a Communist satellite regime does not follow Moscow's dictates then Russian forces take over such a satellite, as the cases of Hungary in 1956 and Czecho-Slovakia today prove. Today, as ever since the Russian and Communist conquest of Central European nations, their liberation is bound with the liberation of those nations subjugated inside the Soviet Union.

The cases of Rumania, Albania and the peoples of Yugoslavia do not refute this contention. In Rumania the regime is very much similar to the Russian system, and no deviation from the Russian pattern is allowed there. The Rumanian state is part of the Warsaw Pact, through which Russia controls the fundamental policy of that state in exactly the same way as it controls the policies of Czecho-Slovakia or Hungary. It is perhaps true, that in Rumania nationalistic feelings and considerations were able to penetrate to same extent the mentality and actions of the active Communists. One might argue whether Albania is a satellite of Russia, but the Albanian people are subjugated by a Communist clique, which in international politics is firmly on the side of the Communist camp and not on the side of the free nations. Yugoslavia's position is peculiar. There is no doubt that Titoist imperialism subjugates the various nations of that state, which still consider the government of Yugoslavia as an oppressive, imperialistic government, and at an opportune moment would immediately cast it away and strive to achieve sovereignty of the respective nations there. The Titoist regime would surely not last a month, if the Communist Russian empire should disappear. Therefore, in a broad international perspective, present Yugoslavia is also dependent upon Russia for its existence.

It is true, that some subjugated nations receive moral and legal support from free nations with regard to their liberation struggle. The right to sovereign statehood of Bulgaria or Hungary or Rumania or the Baltic nations is acknowledged by many states. Other subjugated nations, like Ukraine, Turkestan, Georgia, Byelorussia, Slovakia, Croatia and a few others do not receive such recognition. This difference in moral-legal status shows that most free nations do not want to change boundaries in the sphere of present Russian-Communist domination. The moral-legal differences of approach stem from historical precedents. They also reflect some minor variations in internal conditions in particular subjugated nations. Most probably, the Catholic Church in Poland is in a better condition, than the

state of religious practices in Byelorussia, Lithuania or Ukraine. But on the other hand, it might be questioned whether Poland of the sixties gave out a more prominent poet than Vasyl Symonenko of Ukraine or an artist — Panas Zalyvakha or even a literary critic and scholar of the stature of Ivan Dzyuba. Incidentally, in most subjugated countries the awareness of a common fate and a need for mutual co-ordination of liberation efforts is much more widely perceived and practiced than among the emigrants of these countries.

It all comes to an almost certain conclusion: that there is no separate way out for any subjugated nation into the world of national and social freedom. Whether one acknowledges it or not, the main enemy of

every nation from Albania and the subjugated part of Germany in the west through all the subjugated nations in the Soviet Union to those in Asia — is Russian imperialism. In view of the recent statements coming from Moscow, it is clear, that Moscow considers itself to be the supreme judge in all vital matters as to what is good or bad for all the so-called Socialist countries. Therefore, any successful policy directed toward the liberation of the subjugated countries or any one of them must take the following facts into account: Russian imperialism, the necessity of a common liberation policy for the subjugated nations inside and outside the USSR, and a national revolutionary liberation as the proper strategy.



*Wreath-laying ceremony at the Cenotaph in memory of victims of Russian and Communist subjugation and terror.*

## **Slovakia's Legitimate Rights**

The Slovak nation must, at the present time, endure great humiliation. On 21st August 1968, we, Slovaks, have become victims of invasion by the Russian troops for the second time. The first time was in 1945, when the Red Army overran the Slovak Republic and forced, without consulting the Slovaks, the present political solution on them. At that time there were still some people who, misled by Communist declarations and propaganda, and motivated by hatred and shortsightedness, had pinned some hopes on the Red Army. Since then, however, the overwhelming majority of the nation has had to tread the path of suffering. Murders, plundering, the rule of force, concentration camps, terror, all characterised the Communist system forced on the nation by the Red Army. Memories of the Red Army were so terrible in Slovakia in the summer months of 1968, that the whole country trembled at the thought of a repetition of such an invasion. For this reason the new occupation of the country by Russian military units on 21st August was a terrible shock for everyone.

No one in Slovakia would have expected the Russian military units in August 1968. Indeed, even the few Communists who believed it was possible to consider the Soviet Union as a partner, were at once cured and became propagators of the slogan: "Russians go home". The Russians have lost their last friends and political supporters, and it will take at least a generation before the wounds inflicted by the invasion of the Russians will be partially healed.

The Russians have brought great harm to the Slovak nation since 1945. Without consulting the wishes of the population, they have forced on us political solutions against which the nation has had to fight for 23 years to overcome at least in part the damage thus caused. When in foreign Prague the Communist Slovaks had succeeded at least to introduce the federalisation of the CSSR, in August the intention was expressed by Moscow to incorporate Slovakia into the Soviet Union. Thus the Kremlin despots proclaimed their intent of ruling and exploiting Slovakia even more completely than had been done up to then. Real federalisation was blocked by similar measures and only a truncated version of it remains.

It has once more been confirmed that Moscow does not respect the right of self-determination of nations and does not honour its obligations under international law that it has undertaken. Theories about proletarian internationalism and the equality of nations serve the Kremlin only as a cover under which they can pursue the aims of Russian imperialism all the more successfully. By carrying out a military intervention in this way, Moscow has admitted that after 23 years the Communist system has so few supporters among the Slovaks and Czechs that it can be maintained only thanks to Russian forces. The fact that 30 divisions had to move forward into the territory of the CSSR to crush the desire for freedom of the population clearly brought to light that the realisation of human rights and the maintenance of the status quo of 1945 are incompatible.

I can assure you that our nation will continue the struggle against the occupying forces, until Slovakia is once more free and independent and until such times as human rights and basic freedoms can find complete realisation there.



## Coexistence Policy — An Error

Exactly 12 years ago, the Hungarian people has clearly shown it's will for a democratic way of life and independence. It's fight for liberty has been savagely crushed by the Soviet-Russian Army. Nobody, except the Ukrainian soldiers of the Red Army — came to assist our people in it's courageous fight for survival.

The free world has hoped that that way, the coexistence policy with Russia will be possible. But 12 years later, Russia has ocupied Czecho-Slovakia, the Mediteranean, Northern Africa and partly the Middle East. It is a proof that the co-existence policy was an error — and errors in politics are always very costly.

We hope that now everybody has definitely realized the nature of Russian imperialism and that the end of Russian colonialism will come soon.

Liberty for Hungary!

Liberty for the enslaved peoples of the Russian colonial empire!



## The Russian Invasion Of Czecho-Slovakia

Mr. Chairman, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I should like to express our sincere thanks for the invitation to these memorable and remarkably successful conferences.

Many words of sympathy have been said for our sorely tried Czech nation, which was again enslaved by a foreign power. This time by her so-called Slavonic brothers and comrades.

After a short and honest effort to restore human rights to every individual in the country, the whole promising process of liberation was brutally destroyed by armed intervention of imperialist Soviet Russia and her allies.

Our fatherland was again reduced to the state of a protectorate and our people were again subordinated to the dark forces of orthodox Communism.

But this is not the time to indulge in self-pity! Freedom must always be fought for and fought by all means at our disposal.

That's why we appreciate so much the opportunity offered to us by the ABN and by the EFC to fight together the very roots of our and other captive nations' misfortunes — to fight Communism of all forms and in any disguise.

We thank you once more for giving us the chance. We thank you very much!



*Participants of the Mass Rally at Hammersmith Town Hall.*

## **Political Situation In Slovakia**

In my short report on the liberation struggle of the Slovak people I shall not consider the political activity of the Slovak emigration in this respect but shall only restrict myself to the development of the political situation in Slovakia.

In the spring of 1945 the Russian Red Army occupied Slovakia during the course of war operations and reestablished the artificial Czecho-Slovak state structure against the will of the Slovak people which had been dissolved on March 14, 1939 by the Slovak declaration of independence and introduced a "people's democratic" regime dependent on Moscow. By this act, Slovakia not only did lose its independence but also its statehood, although on September 16, 1939 Soviet Russia had recognized the Slovak Republic *de jure*.

Within its possibilities the Slovak people staunchly resisted the Russian rule from the beginning as well as the Czech foreign regime and the "people's democratic" dictatorship.

Until 1953 there was armed resistance in Slovakia. Anti-Communist freedom-fighters were active in the forests of Slovakia. They fought for a free and independent Slovak state. Since they failed to get support from the free world, their activity was interrupted, but the resistance of the people did not cease. The Slovaks resisted with other means. At any opportunity the Slovak people demonstrated its longing for freedom and its belonging to the Christian Occident.

For more than 20 years the "people's democratic" regime tried to break the resistance of the Slovak people by terror. But it didn't succeed. Therefore the Communist rulers saw no other solution except concessions. In view of this situation, Alexander Dubcek, a Slovak, was elected First Secretary of the Communist Party of Czecho-Slovakia in January 1968. The Dubcek regime, besides striving for a federalization of the Czecho-Slovak state structure, also sought a far-reaching loosening of the governmental system and the actual dependence on Moscow. Communist dictatorship and the membership in the system of the Warsaw Pact were to remain unchanged.

The Slovak people is not ready to accept semi-solutions. After the initial steps toward federalization were taken there were mass rallies and demonstrations in Slovakia to manifest its desire for independence. They stopped only after the coming of the Russian Red Army.

The population received the new Russian occupation as a hard blow but it was not as hard as the first invasion of the Red Russian Army in 1945.

The Slovak people is not ready to give up its rights to its own statehood and sovereignty. Its attitude in the changed circumstances shows that it is determined to make use of its right to sovereignty as soon as the conditions are ripe for it and to restore the independence of Slovakia, proclaimed 30 years ago.

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*Our cause is the cause of all mankind, and we are fighting for their liberty in defending our own!*

*Benjamin Franklin*

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## **Report On The Activity Of The Byelorussian Liberation Front**

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to greet you in the name of the Byelorussian Liberation Front, the Byelorussian Central Council and the Byelorussian people.

History teaches us that only those nations are able to create their own culture and to develop spiritually and physically, which have the power to live according to their own laws and which are able to defend their freedom, their territory and their state. Therefore we Byelorussians, as well as all other peoples subjugated by Moscow, need force to defeat our enemy and to liberate our homeland from occupation and thus guarantee liberty and development of our peoples and states.

For this reasons the Byelorussian Central Council, authorized by the Byelorussian people in 1944 at the Second All-Byelorussian Congress in Miensk — the capital of Byelorussia — has entrusted the Byelorussian Liberation Front with the task of organizing the whole patriotic-minded Byelorussian emigration in the Free World, which, together with the whole Byelorussian people, should carry on the struggle for liberation of Byelorussia from Russian Communist occupation and the establishment of a free and independent Byelorussian Democratic Republic.

The Byelorussian Liberation Front has united the Byelorussian forces in exile by its highly patriotic and anti-Communist platform. These forces, fearless and uncompromising, are able to fight against Russian tyranny together with all other peoples subjugated by Moscow.

The Byelorussian Liberation Front, with its headquarters in the Federal Republic of Germany, has branches throughout the Free World which are united by the same principles and aims. We know that our strongest force is in our homeland, however; this force is our people. It is important for us to know about the present state of mind and the wishes of the people on whose behalf we are working. Therefore the Byelorussian Liberation Front watches all events in Byelorussia with keen interest, as well as how the people live and what their aspirations are.

Notwithstanding the great sacrifices of our people and the terrible pressure from Moscow, the national consciousness is deeply rooted in the Byelorussian people today. The strong love for their own language, their own culture, tradition and for their glorious history finds expression in every word uttered by the young Byelorussian students, scientists, artists and poets. Everybody is anxiously waiting for the moment of the re-establishment of independent Byelorussian life.

This is where our basic strength lies, our inspiration and our certainty that our people will overcome our enemy.

So that the Byelorussian nation does not feel forsaken the Byelorussian Liberation Front considers it one of its most important duties to inform the Free World about the great danger of Communist Russian imperialism. Only by the common effort of all anti-Communist forces, including the peoples subjugated by Moscow, is it possible to overcome this danger.

By cooperating with anti-Communist organizations and thus contributing to the general fight against worldwide evil of Communism and Russian imperialism, the Byelorussian Liberation Front has brought the liberation struggle of its people to the international forum.

In spite of the great costs involved the Byelorussian Liberation Front has participated in a long line of international anti-Communist conferences in recent years.

1) In 1961 a BLF delegate participated at the Second International Congress of the Conference on the Political Warfare of the Soviets in Rome.

2) In 1962 the Byelorussian Liberation Front received an invitation to the Anti-Communist Conference in Malta to which the BLF sent a speech entitled "Russian Imperialism and Krushchov's Coexistence Policy" (regarding Cuba and Berlin).

3) In 1964 a delegate of the BLF addressed the 15th session of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg for the first time, speaking on the protection of human rights which are the God-given rights and which should also be realized in Byelorussia and the other enslaved countries.

4) In 1965 a BLF delegate participated in the 11th APACL Conference in Manila, Philippines.

5) In 1966 a BLF delegate participated in the 12th APACL Conference in Seoul, South Korea and was elected chairman of a committee dealing with the fight against Communism and the struggle for independence of the subjugated peoples.

6) In 1967 in accordance with the advice of the European Freedom Council and ABN no delegate was sent to the 13th APACL Conference and the 1st World Anti-Communist League Conference which were held in Taipei, Republic of China. But a proposal for amending of the WACL Charter was sent to Taipei. The Byelorussian National Front made its membership in WACL pending on the acceptance of these amendments.

7) In 1967 the BLF delegation participated in the conference of the Byelorussian organizations of the US and Canada. This conference sent a memorandum on the Russian colonial exploitation of the Byelorussian people to the United Nations.

8) In 1968 the BLF and all Byelorussian organizations of Australia, Canada, USA and Europe celebrated the 50th anniversary of the re-establishment of the Byelorussian Democratic Republic.

9) In 1968 in connection with the Human Rights Year the Byelorussian Liberation Front sent a memorandum to the Secretary General of the UN, to the Council of Europe in Strasbourg, to the Human Rights Conferences in Teheran and Paris and to all governments of the Western world on Moscow's colonial yoke in Byelorussia.

10) In connection with the events in Czecho-Slovakia and the brutal violation of the UN Charter and the General Declaration of Human Rights by the USSR and also in view of the lie of the government of the BSSR that the Byelorussian people supports the brutal occupation of the Czechs and Slovaks, the BLF sent a protest note to the Secretary General of the UN in which it, in the name of the Byelorussian people, rejected this false and shameless declaration of BSSR.

11) Presently the BLF is making preparations for sending a delegate to the 2nd WACL Conference.

The Propaganda Department of the Byelorussian Liberation Front publishes the periodical *Baratz'ba* (Fight) which considers the events in Byelorussia and reports on the activities of the BLF.

We know that the subjugator of our people, who exploits the natural resources and the human potential of the suppressed peoples, is strong, but all the peoples enslaved by Moscow have immense potential power which will defeat the mighty enemy in the right moment. Free Europe and the Free World, which are threatened by Russian imperialism, must help the subjugated peoples to liberate themselves from Russian tyranny and to re-establish their independence if they want to avoid this danger. Then freedom, prosperity and peace will not only reign in Europe but in the whole world.

May God help us to succeed in this great task!



*After the Mass Rally. From left to right: Col. D. Kosmowicz, Mr. J. Graham and Father Vyelikey.*

## **Liberty Will Be Victorious**

Mr. President, Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to speak to you on behalf of the national emigration and the anti-Communist Bulgarians, who, for a quarter of a century have led a fierce and unyielding struggle for the liberation of the Bulgarian people from the tyranny of a regime imposed by bayonets of the Red Army, and maintained by terror, concentration camps and prisons.

Today our common struggle against Communist yoke takes on a new form. We now have proof that nations subjugated to the tyranny of the Kremlin will never be freed by pacifism or by so-called "liberalization". Coexistence of the free world with the Communist world is a Utopia because of which our people today pay a heavy tribute.

The Communists put the right of socialism (or to call it by its real name: the right to domination by Russian imperialism) above the people's sacred right of self-determination, the right to liberty and well-being.

Today, we find the hand of international Communism in every place where people are suffering and shedding blood. But liberty, this sacred right of humanity, will be victorious throughout the world. Cannons and Mig fighters are not adequate arms to suppress the idea of liberty.

Communism is on the decline.

Liberty will be victorious.



## **Russification Of Latvia**

If someone would ask me for an effectiveness rating on Human Rights I would not give a figure, or a letter, I would say let's compare it with Estate Agents. They too deal with humans and with the help of little plans they will tell you your and other rights, as dictated from higher authorities.

For the Latvian nation rights of all kinds over everything ended on 23rd August 1939 when to the Hitler-Stalin pact a secret protocol was added.

Then, as you all know, just before the end of the war in 1945 some more commercial transactions took place in Yalta, involving people and territories. Hitler was not allowed to participate because others wanted to try their hand at the game and need I emphasize what a mess they made of Europe. Stalin must have been delighted. In 1948 about the same time when I arrived in London the declaration of Human Rights was adopted by the General Assembly in Paris. It was a sincere attempt with good intentions. There were rights for most people based on political, social, economic and cultural groupings. Also life, liberty, protecting the individual against oppression, security, freedom of thought and religion were mentioned, but remember none of these things were or are today applicable to the Baltic people.

When I started to accuse the East and warn the West and point out that shortage of timber, bacon and butter was because Latvia has been sold to Russia and could no longer export these things to Britain the people were very sympathetic but they did not really know what I was talking about. Ignorance reached its climax when I suggested to put the Russians on trial at Nuremberg.

Before anybody would believe me I had to wait till the nineteen sixties when a "trustworthy" person like Khrushchov supported me by declaring to the world what a murderer Stalin had been and that slave camps are part of the system. You know this makes me think, to be a politician or a Communist agitator must be easy going if one has, through ignorance, such faithful followers.

Today in Latvia systematic Russification is in full swing. Although Latvia has no raw materials, industries created require labour and it is under this pretext that thousands of Russians and others are flooded into Latvia. In 1935 75.5 % of 2 million people were Latvians. In 1966 only 58 % of 2.3 million people were Latvians. Only 23 % of all radio programmes are in Latvian, 55 % of all books and 65 % of newspapers. If you pay too much attention to the figures I just quoted, then the present political scene for the Latvians offers little hope. We, while enjoying the good things of life, are the only ones who can present the Latvian case to the world and to protest against the continual occupation of the Baltic States. Today, unfortunately, the United Nations International Court at Hague is out of bounds. United Nations in itself is a club strictly out of bounds for 6 million Balts but let us never give up this burning desire to regain Latvia's freedom.

There are already cracks in the wall. History has shown us that empires based on tyranny can suddenly disintegrate. But above all, let us remember that there is always a tomorrow and there is God.



## Human Rights Russian Way

When two and half centuries ago, Russia conquered Estonia after the Great Northern War, the "scorched earth" method of the Russians left the country completely devastated. As the Russian general Sheremetyev reported to the Tsar: "There is nothing left to destroy; not a cock crows from Lake Peipus to the Gulf of Riga."

Estonia re-emerged as an independent state in 1918. But shortly after Lenin had declared the "right of Russia's peoples to free self-determination, including secession and establishment of independent states", he sent his Red Army to invade and occupy Estonia. Being repulsed, Soviet Russia "recognized without any reserve the sovereignty and independence of Estonia with all juridical consequences resulting from such recognition, and voluntarily and forever renounced all sovereign rights possessed by Russia (Art. 1 of the Peace Treaty).

On August 23, 1939 Soviet Russia concluded a "non-aggression pact" with Nazi Germany. According to a secret protocol of this pact Estonia and some other areas in Eastern Europe were given over to the Soviet Russian "sphere of influence".

While World War II was absorbing the whole attention of the world, the Soviet Union thought it proper to collect its rewards.

In June 1940 large contingents of Soviet Russian troops poured into Estonia. On their heels came Moscow's emissaries who hastily set up a puppet government. Mock elections of the so-called "People's Diet" were then staged. A single list, hand-picked by the Communists was the only one permitted. To tighten the grip of terror upon the population, thousands were arrested on the eve of the "elections". This is how the "People's Diet" was "elected" which later was to "ask" for incorporation of Estonia into the Soviet Union.

The decision of the "Diet" was prepared and ordered from Moscow.

Genocide, terror, ideological indoctrination and economic exploitation followed. The following is a translation of secret instructions issued by the N.K.V.D. general Serov, chief of security arrangement during England visit of Bulganin and Khrushchov.

*Top secret.*

### *Instructions*

*on the procedure for carrying out the operation of deporting the anti-Soviet elements from Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia.*

#### *1. General regulations*

The deportation of the anti-Soviet elements from the Baltic Republics represents a task of great political importance. Its successful accomplishment depends on the ability of the three-men teams in charge of the operation and their staffs to work out carefully the procedure of implementing the operation and to anticipate everything necessary. Therewith it is necessary to start from the principle that the operation should be carried out quietly and without panic so as not to allow any action and other excesses either on the part of the deportees or on the part of a certain segment of the surrounding population who feels animosity towards the Soviet regime.

#### *5. Procedure for separating the family of the deportee from its head*

In view of the fact that a large number of deportees will have to be arrested and placed into special camps, while their families are being sent to places of special settlement in remote districts, it is necessary to carry out the operation of removing both the deportee-members of the family and their heads at the same time without telling them of the imminent separation. After the searching of the house has been carried out and the appropriate documents of personal affairs put in order, in the apartment of the deportee the operative worker has to fill out the documents of the head of the family and add them to his personal file while the documents on the members of the family

are added to their personal files. (Serov)

These instructions were issued long before the deportations took place.

By executing those instructions in 1941 the Soviet Russians deported 59,732 persons from Estonia, 40% of victims being workers and 25% farmers.

Today the Iron Curtain in Europe is the place to which the Red Army advanced — and stayed. Satellites were set up along the entire corridor from the Baltic to the Black Sea. But Estonia, like Latvia and Lithuania suffered a uniquely cruel fate: she was incorporated bodily into the USSR.

The Communists showed at once that since 1941 when they were driven out of Estonia, they had forgotten nothing and rather learned more scientific methods of oppression and liquidation.

The *major* purges in 1945 and 1949 have cost Estonians some 40—60,000 people. Exact figures will not be known as long as the Soviet Russian occupation of the country lasts. 1949 deportations effected mostly the farmers who resisted collectivisation.

The purposes behind the Soviet Russian

drive for agricultural collectivisation are clear: the disintegration of the economic life followed by the pauperisation of the inhabitants and the extermination of the patriotic elements, which might lead an anti-Soviet revolt in case of war. Lenin himself has said that if the peasants are allowed to keep their land, they will continue unrelentingly to produce capitalistic elements which will penetrate from the countryside into towns, trade, industry and administration.

This is Human Rights Year, officially proclaimed by U.N.O. The success of any world organisation is dependent upon the willingness of the organisation to grant justice to the smallest nation. This was asserted by the Atlantic Charter, by the statement of Four Freedoms, by decrees and treaties signed by the Soviet Union as well as by the democratic powers. Yet nothing is done and the U.N. has not yet taken the case upon its agenda. Not a single Western diplomat or U.N. representative has been allowed to visit captive Estonia.

**Association of Estonians in Great Britain**



*Participants of the ABN/EFC mass rally and march in London demanding an end to Soviet Russian occupation of Latvia.*

## Ukraine's Desire For Independence Growing

No words can express our sorrow at the continued violation of human rights and the national independence of the subjugated nations, in particular in our own native country, Ukraine.

Half a century has passed since Ukraine proclaimed her independence and set up a democratic government supported by the people who again took their fate into their own hands after long centuries of dark oppression by Tsarist Russian tyranny.

Ukrainian independence and human rights were, however, brutally strangled by new Russian imperialists in the shape of Bolshevism.

Millions of Ukrainians have died in fighting the invading hordes, in the unending reprisals against Ukrainian patriots, in artificially caused famines, in Lenin's terror, in Stalinist purges, in the prisons and concentration camps of Siberia and Kazakhstan. Our churches have been desecrated and ruined; our libraries have been burned; our leaders have been murdered; our intellectuals silenced, our artists thrown into dungeons, our youth corrupted, our traditions, language and culture ravaged, ridiculed and suppressed, our farmers dispossessed, our workers exploited, our women forced to do exhausting work, our institutions prohibited, our black soil soaked with the blood of innocent victims. A puppet regime hostile to the aspirations of the Ukrainian people has been maintained with Russian bayonets in our country.

Despite all the tortures and stifling terror, the Ukrainian people have carried on unrelenting resistance and liberation struggle against the Russian tyrannous regime of occupation. A popular uprising in Ukraine was initiated by the Organisation of Ukrainian Nationalists under the leadership of Stepan Bandera in 1942 and carried on by the Ukrainian Insurgent Army commanded by General Roman Shukhevych at first against Nazi Germany, and later against Communist Russia until 1952. Between 1953 and 1959 the Ukrain-

ian underground led the revolts in the Russian concentration camps forcing the Kremlin to beat temporary retreat in its policies of genocide, colonisation and Russification.

Since 1959 the front of underground resistance has widened and now embraces all Ukrainian territories and all strata of Ukrainian population.

Recent arrests of Ukrainian intellectuals, the spreading protest literature in Ukraine, like the recently published Chornovil's Papers or Dziuba's book "Internationalism or Russification?" in this country, increasingly frequent student demonstrations in support of human and national rights of our people, some instances of workers' protests and even strikes, growing passive and active resistance of the farmers — are all proofs that Ukraine's desire for freedom and independence is far from dead, that, on the contrary, it is growing in strength and the time is near when popular anger at inhuman colonial policies of Russia, at rigid bureaucratic dictatorship of Moscow's criminal gang, will break out in an explosion which will destroy the system of oppression and lies. The Ukrainian youth, despite continuous efforts at brainwashing by the occupying power, retains its ideals pure and untarnished. It will fight with arms in its hands for the liberty and national independence of Ukraine and of all other enslaved countries behind the Iron Curtain, when the time of general revolution comes. It will fight for human rights of the Ukrainian people and all other peoples who cherish freedom and justice.

We call on all the subjugated nations to rally together in one united front! Our unity will ensure our common victory over the enemy of God, over the enemy of our nations, over the enemy of all mankind!

Victory for the ABN! Long live the European Freedom Council!

Freedom for Nations! Freedom for Individuals! Kyiv versus Moscow! — the slogan of our struggle.

## **Croatian People Demand Self-Determination**

The Croatian Liberation Movement, for years an active member of ABN, gathers in its ranks more than one hundred different Croatian associations and organisations from the United States of America, Canada, South America, Europe and Australia. Its headquarters are in Buenos Aires, the Republic of Argentina. It demands that the Croatian people achieve their freedom and that they may re-establish and restore their independent, millenary Croatian State on their historical ethnical territory on the basis of the right to self-determination and according to the principles of democracy and justice. As a democratic and freedom-loving movement it identifies itself and fights along with all movements and peoples who fight against the violence of totalitarianism, Russian imperialism and all brands of Communism in general whether from Moscow, Peking, Belgrade, Prague or Havana.

For more than thirteen centuries the Croatian people preserved their national and cultural individuality, and to a greater or lesser extent on their own territory, but without interruption, they also preserved their political and legal state sovereignty. But at the end of World War I in 1918 and after the dissolution of the Habsburg Monarchy, which also included the Croatian national territory, in spite of the promises of the war Allies, the Croatian people were denied the right to self-determination. The State of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, later simply renamed Yugoslavia by the Serbian King, was created; this also included the Croatian people without their being asked and against their will.

In this state under the hegemony of Serbia the Croatian people were deprived of their freedom and of all the thousand-years-old attributes of their statehood, and they were subjected to continual serious persecution and terror and to cultural and economic destruction as well. The culmination of this persecution was the murder of the Croatian national representatives in the Belgrade Parliament itself. The Serbian national representative Punisa Racic with shots from an automatic pistol killed two and seriously wounded several other Croatian national representatives, amongst them the President of the Croatian Peasant Party, Stjepan Radic, who died several weeks later from the wound. All the civilized world condemned this horrible crime in the strongest terms.

During World War II the Croatian people refused to defend their prison, Yugoslavia, but, on the contrary, they unanimously separated themselves from Yugoslavia and re-established and restored their Independent State of Croatia. The Croatian State was not a creation of Hitler or Mussolini as it was rumoured by enemy's propaganda. This is proved by the published documents of Hitler's Germany and by Ciano's "Diary".

The Croatian Army did not fight against the Western Allies. Within its state borders it defended its people and the Croatian State against the aggressors who were: the Serbian imperialists and Communist guerrilla bands of Josip Broz Tito who tried to destroy the Croatian State and to re-establish Yugoslavia.

By the Agreement of Yalta in 1945 Yugoslavia was re-established, and without consultation and against the will of the Croatian people the Croatian State was

included in it. The massacre, which the Yugoslav Communists perpetrated after this against the disarmed Croatian Army and civilian population near Bleiburg in Austria and later in Croatia in numerous camps, represents an unheard-of international crime and genocide in its greatest extent.

In Yugoslavia until now only one party, i. e. the Communist Party, rules with unlimited powers. Therefore, the Croatian people cannot express or manifest their will.

Nevertheless, the Croatian people decisively join and accept the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and on the basis of the right to national self-determination demand the re-establishment of the democratic and independent State of Croatia which will be ruled in accordance with the principles of human rights and liberties, contained in that Declaration.

*Dr. A. Ramishvili*

## **The Nationalism Of The Caucasian Nations**

The Caucasus was one of the birth-places of the human race and a centre of ancient civilisation, notably in the Bronze Age. Christianity became the official state religion at the beginning of the 4th century in Armenia and in Georgia.

Strategically it has always been a formidable barrier between Europe and Asia Minor. Today it remains a key position in the struggle for the Middle East.

The traditional trade route between the West and India or China passed through Georgia since ancient times. Today the Caucasus is economically a self-contained unit, with immense and untapped mineral wealth.

Its four nations (Armenian, Georgian, Azerbaijani and North Caucasian) have nothing in common with the Russians either racially, ethnically or linguistically, and least of all historically.

They each had in their past powerful states and brilliant military commanders, renowned throughout the Middle East and Europe, such as: Tigranus the Great, King of Armenia, 1st century B. C.; David the Builder, King of Georgia, 11th century; Heraclius the Second, King of Georgia, 18th century; Shamyl, Imam of North Caucasus, 19th century.

Each of these four nations has repeatedly proven in its history that its nationalism remains totally unaffected not only by a mere 50 years of foreign occupation and repression, but even by one or more centuries. It has remained untouched today.

In particular, Soviet Georgia and Soviet Armenia represent today, in the Soviet Russian empire, two countries where an intense fire of nationalism burns unabated throughout their entire population! These four nations produced in this century responsible statesmen and independent governments with a Western outlook. They are friendly to the West, and more so to all captive nations and satellites.

The strong spirit of nationalism evident in the four Caucasian nations is a guarantee that, together with the liberation movements of other enslaved nations, they will regain independence and thus guarantee the human rights for their peoples.

## **Unification Of Korea — A Pressing Demand**

As you know, Korea was not divided by the will of the Korean people. She was divided, against the will of the Korean people, by the big powers of World War II. The division was caused by the Allied Forces for the sole purpose of disarming the Japanese imperial forces stationed in Korea.

However, to the regret of the Korean people and to the sorrow of the entire world, the Communist leaders in the northern part of Korea did not agree with the United Nations' plan to unify Korea by peaceful means, and tried to occupy the whole of Korea by military force.

Thanks to the United Nations' Forces which came from 16 peace-and-freedom-loving countries, the aggression was repelled and the aggressors were driven back to the line which they had crossed. Since then, the Communists, recognising the powers of resistance in the free world, have resorted to other methods including guerrilla warfare. They are constantly disturbing the peace along the demarcation line of the armistice agreement signed on July 27, 1953.

The infiltration reached a climax when, on January 21st this year, the North Korean Communist regime, sent a heavily-armed commando unit, composed of 31 officers of the so-called people's army, to assassinate the Korean President in Seoul.

Thanks God, one of them was arrested alive and all the others were killed as a result of the counter-attack by the police and soldiers, together with the cooperation of the civilian population. Two days later, you may remember, the USS Pueblo was illegally seized in international waters off the Korean shore.

They are resorting to assassination, sabotage and destruction to frighten the Korean people in the south, and to obtain their sympathies. However, the Communists in the north should know that the result is quite contrary to their aims. The people in the south are even more determined to fight against the Commu-

nists, and the morale of the Korean people is growing higher and higher.

The Korean Government in Seoul believes that economic development, the vigilance against stealthy attacks, peace and stability are essential to meet the Communist menace. We believe, we will win the final victory over the Communists.

We are glad to see that the First 5 Year Economic Development Plan has been successfully completed by the Government of the Republic of Korea under the strong leadership of President Park, and we are glad that the Second 5 Year Plan is also being carried out smoothly, according to the original programme.

The Korean people are satisfied with the recent progress in economic development and the stability of the political scene.

We are prepared to meet the infiltration of Communist agents into our territory. The Korean people feel pride and honour in reporting to the government authorities any Communist infiltration, and we do our utmost to apprehend the Communist agents.

The Korean people are grateful to the peoples of the free world for their assistance at the United Nations, and for their efforts to attain the unification by peaceful means.

In this connection, we, the Korean people, condemn military invasion by any Communist country. We condemn the Communist invasion not only in Korea, but also in Vietnam. We condemn the invasion not only in Hungary, but also in Czechoslovakia.

What we need and what we have, I am sure, is the determination and solidarity among freedom-loving peoples in the world. Through this determination and solidarity the peoples subjugated by Communist powers can be liberated from their yoke.

I hope, through the same determination and solidarity, the divided nations shall be unified.

## Imperialist Russia And South-East Asia

Whatever its impact elsewhere, the Russian aggression in Czecho-Slovakia is unlikely to cause more than a ripple in South-East Asia.

The first feeling of dismay and disillusion is already giving way to a cool reassessment of the possible consequences of Moscow's search for friends in this region. Since the first purposeful overtures were made some two years ago, Soviet-Russian diplomacy has made tangible headway in the area. There have been no indications yet that Soviet-Russia's preoccupation with developments in Czecho-Slovakia would lead to a slackening of its efforts in South-East Asia or that the countries of this area would be less forthcoming in developing contacts with Moscow.

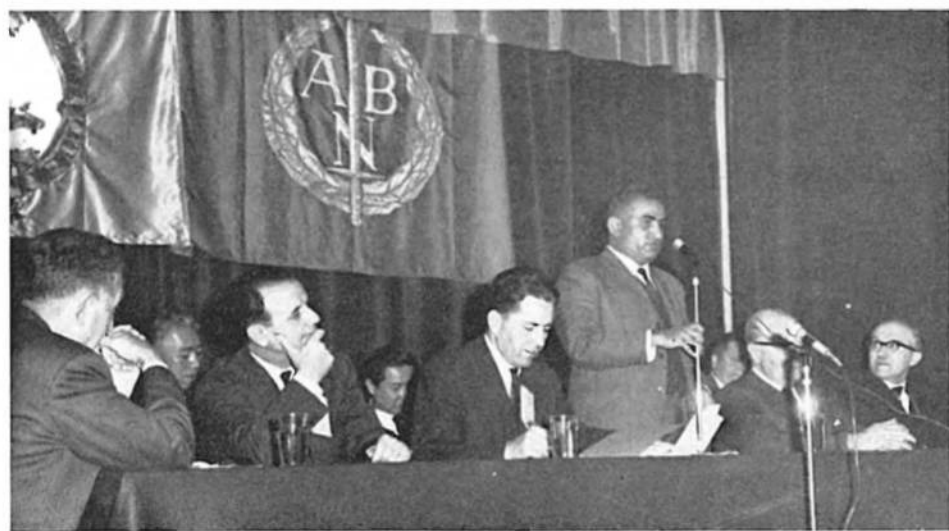
In fact, Russian determination to consolidate its fairly strong foothold in Singapore and Malaysia was demonstrated when the first Soviet trade exhibition was held in Singapore in early September. Even the few university students who had demonstrated in front of the Soviet Trade Mission

soon after the invasion of Czecho-Slovakia chose to ignore this event.

The Singapore government which had expressed profound sympathy for the Czecho-Slovak peoples and taken an indirect swipe at the Soviet Union, ("...we are shocked and dismayed by policies where right is no more than a display of might") has not let these sentiments interfere with trade. And the Russians reported with satisfaction after the week-long exhibition that several contracts had been concluded. In the other direction, Singapore has found encouraging markets in the Soviet Union and East Europe for its products, such as shoes, beer, etc.

The exhibition will now go to Kuala Lumpur, where the Soviet diplomatic presence is much stronger.

For Malaysia, the Soviet Union is the best customer for natural rubber, the country's life-blood. In view of the fierce competition posed by synthetic rubber, it is vital for Malaysia to preserve and expand the market for its natural rubber. Russia has been a big buyer even before, but the old



*Mr. Rama Swarup (Indian Friends of ABN) speaking at the Open Session of the ABN Conference, London, October 18, 1968.*

concept of a distant buyer (operating mainly through the London market and intermediaries in Singapore), who, in any case wanted the precious raw material, has given way to one of a friend who not only trades but is prepared to give aid and develop social and cultural contacts.

The Malaysian government was quick to express its "deep concern and regrets" at the Russian invasion, but while advocating the withdrawal of Russian troops, it stopped short of condemning Moscow.

In Indonesia, where the official reaction to the Russian move was more guarded than the outright condemnation by some political parties and students, both sides seem content with the pace of progress in the rehabilitation of their relations.

The Philippines, which decided just before the Czecho-Slovak incident to pursue a cautious policy of gradual establishment of diplomatic and trade relations with the Soviet Union, does not seem likely to reverse the process although the tempo might have slowed down slightly.

Neither has Thailand shown any signs of wanting to do more than register its disapproval of Russian occupation.

As far as the Communist states are concerned, North Vietnam has come out pat on Moscow's side while North Korea has indirectly supported the Soviet-Russian action by condemning the "counter-revolutionaries" in Czecho-Slovakia. Hanoi's attitude is understandable in view of its massive dependence on Soviet economic and military aid.

It was not considerations of trade and commerce alone, although these are substantial, that have contributed to the preservation of the Soviet-Russian image in South-East Asia as an affable, reasonable regime willing to coexist with non-Communist and even anti-Communist states.

Apart from trade and economic considerations, most of the South-East Asian countries look to the Soviet-Russian presence in the area as a stabilising, and perhaps a bargaining factor in the constantly changing balance of power. Having accepted the reality of a complete British withdrawal by 1971, the countries are inclined to look

upon an active Soviet interest in the area as a balancing influence against the threats from a nuclear China.

Quite apart from the susceptibilities felt while coping with big power manoeuvres, most of the South-East Asian countries do not tend to look upon the "disciplining" of Czecho-Slovakia as a case of naked aggression, in view of the strategic Soviet-Russian interests involved. They are also slightly cynical at the muted reaction of the United States and are inclined to attribute the developments at least partly to the evil system of carving out areas of influence between the big powers.

Not surprisingly, Peking's vociferous protests against the Russian invasion and lavish expression of sympathy for the Czecho-Slovakian "people" while condemning the Svoboda-Dubcek leadership, have cut little ice in this region. This is in a large measure due to their innate knack, gained no doubt by bitter experience, to see through this subterfuge. Peking has been very liberal with expressions of support for the "people" of Indonesia, Malaya (it has not taken note of Malaysia yet), Thailand, Burma and the Philippines in their imaginary or real struggle to overthrow their "reactionary" governments. It has also been noted that the present Czecho-Slovak leadership, whose liberalization moves are regarded with sympathy in this region, has been the target of abuse by Chinese leaders, press and radio.

Burmese, Indonesian and Malaysian charges of China's interference in their affairs have also not been forgotten. At the same time, none of the South-East Asian countries has yet experienced anything like it from the Soviet Union.

Hence this discreet approach to a problem on which they would rather not sit in judgement.

After all, a nation, like man, cannot be too careful in the choice of its enemies.

We — Indian anti-Communists — support the fight for the disintegration of the Russian empire into independent national states of all subjugated nations, as the only guarantee of lasting peace and security of the world!



## **Vietnam's Struggle Against Communist Aggression**

Representatives of the Viet Minh and of France, meeting in Switzerland in the summer of 1954, signed the Geneva Agreements that ended the war with France and divided the territory of Vietnam, north and south, at the 17th parallel. North Vietnam became a Communist state. South Vietnam established a free, democratic government.

Hardly was the ink dry when the Communists began the flagrant violation of the agreements they had signed by attempting to take over South Vietnam by force. To camouflage their acts of aggression, they created the National Liberation Front in the South as the political arm for their campaign of conquest.

Although the Republic of Vietnam is not a signatory party to the Geneva Agree-

ments, it has respected the terms of the Agreements in the interest of peace.

The military and political machine of the Viet Cong in South Vietnam is nothing more than an extension of the machine of North Vietnam, directed and controlled by the Workers' Communist Party.

The National Liberation Front was founded by the Vietnamese Communists in 1960. Its mission is to unify and reinforce VC activities in the South — activities that had been carried on clandestinely before the Front came into being.

Toward the end of 1961, Hanoi set up still another political organization in the South, the so-called "People's Revolutionary Party". Its purpose is to disseminate the policies and orders of the Communist Party



*Mr. Diep-Quan Hong, Counsellor at the Vietnamese Embassy in London, addressing the Open Session of the ABN Conference.*

among the participating organs of the Front.

Reports to the United Nations Security Council, submitted by the United States, February 27, 1965, contained indisputable proof of the invasion of South Vietnam by North Vietnam. These reports denounce the evil intent of the Communists of North Vietnam, who, in spite of their attempts to hide, are the instigators of this war of brother-against-brother that has lasted for a decade.

Unhappily, the Viet Cong were insensitive and stepped up their aggression, more overtly than ever. In battle they committed greater forces, and fighting became intense. VC atrocities increased day-by-day, and blood was spilled all over the land that is Free Vietnam. Patience and resignation of the Republic had served only to make the Viet Cong more hostile.

Faced with these facts, the Republic of Vietnam saw that it must take more forceful and decisive measures if this war perpetuated by the Viet Cong was to be halted. The people, the military and the government determined that they must exterminate the enemy in his lair, that is, destroy his bases north of the 17th parallel from which he launched his attack.

It is for this reason that the air force of the Republic of Vietnam, supported by air power of the U.S. allies, has bombed the military bases of North Vietnam.

In the struggle against the Viet Cong and their international Communist allies, the Republic of Vietnam asked assistance from the United States. In response to this call to defend an independent nation, the United States has sent the required military aid.

Moreover, the Republic of Vietnam — first line of defense against Communism in South East Asia — has received assistance from more than thirty other nations of the Free World. The participation of American war planes in the bombing of North Vietnam, and the assistance from thirty friendly countries, assures victory.

With the bombing of North Vietnam, a wave of enthusiasm swept over the cities and countryside of South Vietnam. The

Governments of the Republic of Vietnam and the United States had acted decisively and with force, fulfilling the expectations of the people.

From accounts by refugees from the North and by Communist deserters, we of the Republic of Vietnam know that our fellow-countrymen on the other side of the 17th parallel long for the day when they can be free of the Communist yoke. After the bombing of the North, morale sank noticeably among Viet Cong troops in South Vietnam. Massive VC attacks now are rare, and Viet Cong resistance to attack, formerly stubborn, has become passive, and evasive, a sign of defeatism and crumbling of the ranks of the Viet Cong.

Every day, hundreds of Viet Cong desert in favor of the National cause, and they report that nearly all Viet Cong soldiers are demoralized and await a favorable chance to desert. The only thing that holds them back is tighter-and-tighter surveillance by Communist cadres in their ranks.

Nations of South East Asia — Thailand, Malaysia, The Philippines, New Zealand, Australia, and others — favor the measures taken against North Vietnam by allied air power. Furthermore, the decisive support of the United States has given the Free World assurance that the cause of liberty will win the final victory.

Non-aligned nations that formerly had not understood the real meaning of the war in Vietnam have come to realize who is the enemy of peace and who tramples the rights of the people in this atomic age.

Moreover, the inevitable uprising of the people of North Vietnam — and even of the military — against the Communist dictators impends. The threat of revolt by the people against these lackeys of Red Imperialism will be, henceforth, a vital factor in the war in Vietnam.

After considering international opinion and analyzing the changes — internal and external — that the new course of the war has wrought in North and South Vietnam, it is evident that all factors favor the Republic of Vietnam defeating the Communist invaders and unifying the country.

## **Report On ABN Activities**

While reporting on the activities of ABN since the last ABN Congress 14 years ago, I am aware of the difficulties of such a task. To illustrate these difficulties I have to draw your attention to the fact that ABN performs its political activities through its own organs as well as through national member units — the national liberation organizations and resistance movements represented in ABN. In this report I have to restrict myself to the activity of the ABN organs. Therefore, I cannot consider the most important part of ABN activity: the political activity, the resistance and liberatorin struggle in our subjugated homelands, since ABN is executing this activity by means of its national member units. Even when I am confining myself to these narrow margins, my task is still very difficult. ABN is conducting such extensive, many-sided and important political activity that it is hardly possible to make a detailed analysis and give a clear and complete picture.

ABN, well aware of its historic mission, has been and is trying to inform responsible politicians and the general public of the free world about the situation, the political trends and the liberation struggle of the peoples subjugated by Moscow and Communism and to reveal the true face of Communism and Russian imperialism.

ABN's representatives, co-workers and friends have always considered it their duty to warn the governments and the public of the free world of the threat of Russian imperialism and Communism, to combat Communist agitation and infiltration and to expose the intrigues of the Russian-Bolshevik and other Communist dictatorships.

With pride we are able to state that because of the valuable past experience of our subjugated peoples, the ABN analysed the present situation correctly. The ABN has foreseen various important political events. Recent developments confirmed the accuracy of ABN concepts and policies. Various mistakes and failures in the relations of the free world and the Russian-

Bolshevik colonial empire could have been avoided, if responsible statesmen of the free world would have considered the proposals, warnings and the advice of ABN. ABN has been and is trying to strengthen and encourage to mobilize and to organize the spiritual defensive forces against Russian-Bolshevik expansion and Communist infiltration, agitation and demoralization. Many such actions and campaigns were initiated by the ABN or were carried out together with ABN.

Not only does the ABN inform, warn and organize, but it also shows the way to freedom, the way to victory over Communism and Russian imperialism, the way to liberation of the enslaved peoples and the establishment of a new world order based on freedom, independence and co-operation among all peoples. ABN shows the world how to avert the danger of Communism and Russian imperialism without risking a thermo-nuclear war.

In order to perform this task successfully, ABN had to strengthen its organizational basis and to extend its network to many countries and cities of the free world. This organizational effort was very successful. In fact, in all the countries of the free world where emigres from the nations subjugated by Moscow and Communism are living, delegations, representations or branches have been established. Organizations of "Friends of ABN", in which the people of the free countries also work for the realization of the great aims of ABN and strive for the same high ideals, have also been founded.

At present, besides the Munich Headquarters, there are ABN branches or delegations in Great Britain, the Netherlands, Belgium, Spain, Italy, Turkey, Canada, Venezuela, Brazil and Argentina. In Taiwan an ABN Mission is working. Representations of ABN are to be found in Japan, India, Pakistan and Ceylon. Organizations of Friends of ABN exist in the USA, Denmark and Sweden.

The Central Committee of ABN has been drawing the attention of the governments and the general public of the free world to the problems and tasks facing the world by means of memoranda, declarations and appeals. Thus, in 1956 for instance, the Central Committee of ABN turned to the Rt. Hon. Sir Anthony Eden, the Prime Minister of Great Britain with a memorandum condemning the policy of coexistence. After the suppression of the Hungarian national liberation revolution in 1956, the Central Committee issued a memorandum to the members of the UN demanding the abolition of Russian colonialism. In the same month a protest resolution was distributed condemning the murders which were ordered and carried out by Moscow. In 1963 the Central Committee of ABN sent a memorandum on colonialism to various governments of the free world. In another memorandum the free world's attention was drawn to the necessity of resisting Communist influence in the Afro-Asian countries. The Central Committee also issued an appeal against oppression in the cultural and political fields. In 1964 on the occasion of the Second Vatican Ecumenical Council the ABN published a report entitled: "Vatican Ecumenical Council and the Liberation Movements behind the Iron Curtain." In the same year the Central Committee published an appeal to the peoples of the Scandinavian countries in connection with the visit of the Soviet-Russian dictator Khrushchov. In 1966 an appeal "For National Independence, Personal Freedom and Human Dignity, for God and Country" was distributed among friends and fighters for freedom of the individual and independence of nations in the free world and to the natives of the captive nations. In 1967 a declaration on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Russian-Bolshevik empire was issued. At the beginning of 1968 the Central Committee of ABN published a declaration on the world political situation. After the brutal invasion of Slovakia and Czechia by Soviet Russia, the Central Committee again issued a declaration.

In 1960 the Press Bureau of ABN published a brochure under the title "The Truth

about ABN." In this booklet various accusations against ABN and its representatives are being discussed. In 1963 on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of ABN two booklets have been published on the history of ABN. The author of the three booklets was the late Secretary General of the Central Committee of ABN, Prince Niko Nakashidze.

Since 1950 the Press Bureau of ABN has been publishing a bi-monthly magazine *ABN Correspondence* in English. Its editor-in-chief is Mrs. S. Stetsko, M. A., Chief of the Press Bureau of ABN. This publication besides the analysis of the present political situation contains news from the countries behind the Iron Curtain. Its primary purpose is to express ABN's views on important problems of world politics from the standpoint of the national liberation struggle of the subjugated peoples. *ABN Correspondence* is sent to important political and cultural institutions, cabinet members and parliamentarians, journalists, publishers and friends of ABN in nearly all countries of the free world.

Representatives and co-workers of ABN have traveled to many countries and cities of the free world in order to confer with politicians and diplomats on pressing political problems and have met with journalists and publishers in order to inform them about the situation behind the Iron Curtain and the efforts of the subjugated peoples, and to exchange views with political friends and co-workers as well as to draw the attention of the public to the dangers of Communism and Russian imperialism.

The President of the Central Committee of ABN Hon. Yaroslav Stetsko and Mrs. Slava Stetsko have undertaken various political journeys in order to win support for our political goals. In 1956 they visited Spain and Taiwan, in 1957 the Netherlands, Vietnam and Taiwan, in 1958 Spain, Mexico, Guatemala and the USA, in 1959 Spain and Portugal, in 1961 the Philippines, in 1962 Japan, Taiwan and Malta, in 1963 Great Britain and Vietnam, in 1964 Denmark, Sweden, Taiwan, Australia, Japan, USA and Canada, in 1965 the Philippines, Canada and the USA, in 1966

Korea, Japan, the USA, Canada, Great Britain, Portugal and Spain, in 1967 Denmark, Sweden, Belgium, Taiwan, Canada, the USA, Great Britain and Italy, in 1968 Belgium, USA and Great Britain. Everywhere they went, they had meetings and confidential conferences with important politicians and diplomats. They were interviewed by the press, radio and television, spoke at press conferences and mass rallies and delivered speeches. Other ABN representatives undertook similar journeys and engaged in similar political and informative activity.

The ABN headquarters were visited by members and friends of ABN for the purpose of exchanging views and information with leading ABN personalities and to plan various political actions.

Several newspapers in the free world published articles or interviews of leading ABN representatives. Many people from all continents turned to representatives and co-workers of ABN for information on the situation in the Soviet-Russian sphere of power or for ABN's opinion on various problems of world policy. Others expressed their wish to contribute within their possibilities to the work of ABN. Scholars, research institutes and publishers of scholarly books have contacted members of ABN asking for information on the history and the present situation of the subjugated peoples.

Every July the delegations, branches and friends of ABN in the USA, Canada, Australia and other countries of the free world organize mass rallies in connection with the Captive Nations Week. In almost all countries of the free world where people from the subjugated nations are living impressive mass rallies, protest actions and demonstrations are being organized on various occasions. I will mention only some of them. In November 1956 mass rallies were held in Metz and Munich. On November 6, 1957 AF-ABN organized a demonstration in New York City. On the same day a mass rally was held in Toronto. On June 11, 1958 ABN staged a demonstration in Philadelphia. On November 26, 1961 a protest rally was held in London and in December

1961, outside the Russian UN Mission in New York. These demonstrations were a protest against the murder of Stepan Bandera, Leader of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) and other anti-Communist freedom-fighters, ordered by Moscow. For the same reason a protest demonstration took place in Sydney on June 14, 1962 and in London in September 1962. In 1963 the AF-ABN organized a protest campaign against the US visit of the Yugoslav Communist dictator Tito. In June 1964 ABN, together with the Swedish "June Committee" and other anti-Communist organizations, organized impressive protest actions and demonstrations against the visit of Khrushchov. These actions had a very positive response in the world press and were very well received by the Swedish public. Khrushchov attacked Mr. Stetsko personally and reproached the Swedish government for failing to prevent these demonstrations. During Khrushchov's Denmark visit, Danish friends of ABN organized a press conference on this occasion. In the autumn of 1963, rallies and demonstrations were held in Bonn, Ottawa, Edmonton and other cities of the free world to mark the 20th anniversary of ABN.

On July 23, 1965 ABN organized a mass rally in Munich and on May 14, 1966 one in Dortmund.

On October 8th and 9th, 1967 an important Conference of ABN took place in Montreal, as well as a huge mass rally.

During 1967 press conferences, rallies and demonstrations were organized by ABN in various places of the free world in connection with the 50th anniversary of the Russian-Bolshevik seizure of power. Press conferences were arranged in New York, Ottawa and Munich. Protest demonstrations had been organized in London, Frankfurt, New York, Buffalo, Ottawa, Canberra and other cities of the free world. In Ottawa, for instance, a demonstration was held outside the Russian Embassy at the time when an official reception was in progress. The Russian government issued a diplomatic note protesting against the ABN demonstration. This note contained defamations against President Stetsko. The text

of the protest note had been published in the press of the Soviet Union. The Canadian government rejected the protest of the Russian government.

In various cities protest actions were organized by ABN against Soviet-Russian propaganda exhibitions, i. e. in November and December of 1967 in Buffalo and in January and February of 1968 in Munich.

In May 1968 ABN held a conference in Chicago.

In July 1968 the Central Committee of ABN together with the Swedish "June Committee", the Democratic Alliance and the Baltic Committee organized a protest action in Sweden against the visit of the Russian Kremlin chief Kosygin.

ABN was also very active in coordinating the concepts and activities of important anti-Communist organizations and movements. In the common interest ABN has for years cooperated with various national and international anti-Communist organizations. Here only the most important are mentioned: the Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League (APACL), Inter-American Confederation for the Defense of the Continent (ICDC), European Center for Information and Documentation (CEDI), International Committee for the Defense of Christian Culture, International Committee for Information and Social Activity (CIAS), International Institute to Study the Ethnic Problems and Those of the Minorities (Italy), and Institute "Antonio Rosmini" (Italy). ABN has maintained close contacts with the following national organizations: Private Freedom Academy (USA), Canadian League for Liberation, Scottish League for Freedom, United Anti-Communist League (Great Britain), Alliance Republicain pour les Libertés et le Progres (France), Comité d'Etudes des Questions Franco-Allemandes, Informations und Dokumentationszentrum West (Germany), Witiko-Bund (Germany), Demokraska Alliance Sweden), and the Anti-Communist League of Malta. It also cooperates with international Christian orders of knights.

ABN representatives actively participated at important international anti-Communist conferences. In March 1958 they

took part in the Anti-Communist World Conference in Mexico City and in the autumn of 1962 in the International Anti-Communist Conference in Malta. Since 1959 ABN delegations took part in all APACL conferences. ABN was also represented in the congresses of the European Center for Information and Documentation. In May 1967 President Stetsko and other representatives of ABN took part in the preparatory meeting in Copenhagen for the founding of European anti-Communist centre. This conference resolved to establish a coordinating center called the European Freedom Council. The founding conference was held in Munich on June 30th-July 2nd. Besides the ABN delegates, representatives of important anti-Communist organizations from Great Britain, Denmark, Germany, France, Italy, Spain and Portugal participated. ABN devoted much time and effort to the establishment of an anti-Communist world organization. Preparations for the founding of such an organization had already been made at the anti-Communist world conference in Mexico City.

ABN has a political concept which is the only real alternative to the political concept of the Russian-Bolshevik dictators and which is acceptable to all freedom-loving and democratic-minded people. ABN also has priority among the international anti-Communist organizations in the organizational field. ABN is the greatest and the most active anti-Communist organization in the world. ABN representatives are aware of ABN's political strength and importance, as well as of its tasks and responsibilities. We can look back with pride on the work already done and the success already achieved, and look with confidence into the future of ABN.

Not only we but also our enemies are aware of these facts. They hate ABN because they dread ABN. Therefore the Communists and the Russian imperialists defame ABN and publish ever new slanders against the leading representatives of ABN.

Consequently our task is to continue the work of ABN in the glorious tradition of the national liberation struggle of our peoples.

## **British Cooperation**

We in Britain are naturally very proud that we were given the opportunity to arrange the joint conferences of ABN and EFC here in London. We are very conscious of the fact that our achievements in the world-wide struggle against Communism have not been very great. We have for many years been struggling along with weak organisation, against a hostile press and against radio and television which has been more sympathetic to the Communists, and particularly to the Russians.

It is no exaggeration to say that all we have been able to accomplish over the past 15 years has only been possible because of the strength of the emigre organisations here in Great Britain. The liberation movements of the enslaved nations have been our main inspiration and indeed, our main source of financial support for our work. This has certainly been true in my own case. Had it not been for the Ukrainian emigres, and the Anglo-Ukrainian Society, I would not have been able to do much to further our cause.

We got a new source of inspiration last year (1967) with the birth of the European Freedom Council which helped us to recruit to our banner a wider representation and which we hope, in future months, to weld into a solid organisational base from which our anti-Communist work can stem. We were helped too by events and by the Communists themselves. Although we had planned to counter the preparations of the Communists for the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Russian coup, we were aware that our organisational weakness would limit the amount of effective work we could do.

But the secret trials and the semi-public trials of intellectuals behind the Iron Curtain brought a wave of revulsion, first among journalists and intellectuals here and then a public response which nullified the Rus-

sian propaganda offensive. Once the attention of the press had been drawn to the public reception of the news about the real state of affairs behind the Iron Curtain, there was a marked change and many newspapers (and particularly the *Times* and *Telegraph*) published information about the barbaric concentration camps and the denial of basic human rights to the enslaved peoples of the Soviet Union. Often they used information which we had previously supplied to the newspapers, but which had been pigeon-holed in the period of detente.

Our publication of Suzanne Labin's pamphlet 'Promise and Reality' was timely and helped in supplying data for the press. We have still a great deal of work to do and particularly in trying to inform and educate our politicians in the true nature and intentions of Communist Russia. In preparing these conferences, we were helped considerably by a number of emigre organisations, particularly by the Baltic States, the Byelorussians, Croats and Ukrainians and by many young British people and it is this which gives us great hope for the future.

The invasion of Czecho-Slovakia and the greater public interest in affairs in East Europe has kept the tide running in our favour and it is on this that we must build. Before these conferences began, we took the first steps in the creation of the British League for European Freedom. In this organisation we hope to bring together representatives of the liberation movements of the Captive Nations with British people to purge from Britain all Communist influences.

Working with ABN and EFC, we hope that the British League will be able to play its full part in our work in the future, and we hope that from these conferences we will get the inspiration which will make our future work effective and worth-while.

## Russia Violates Fundamental Rights

In connection with the 20th anniversary of the proclamation of the General Declaration of Human Rights, the Byelorussian Liberation Front in the Free World has the honour of drawing the attention of the Free World to the brutal outrage of human rights of the governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, both members of the United Nations.

On December 10th, 1948 the General Assembly of the United Nations accepted the General Declaration of Human Rights and the member states undertook, in co-operation with the United Nations, to effect general respect and realization of human rights and fundamental liberties.

The following statements are promised by writ in the Declaration of the General Assembly of the United Nations of December 14th, 1960:

"The subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation constitutes a denial of fundamental human rights, is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and is an impediment to the promotion of world peace and cooperation"; therefore it "Solemnly proclaims the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations."

Two hundred years ago Moscow destroyed our state, conquered our country and made our homeland into its colony.

In the course of almost 50 years under Russian-Communist colonial rule millions of Byelorussians have been exterminated by the Russians, have been shot, sent to prisons and concentration camps, sent to Siberia and other Asiatic parts of the USSR. Moscow practically exterminated our nation and Russified it, exploited our mineral resources mercilessly, destroyed our culture, our historical monuments, almost obliterated our language, and our religion.

With the help of the Kolkhoz and Sovkhoz system the occupants succeeded in enslaving the Byelorussian farmers anew: for

almost the total income and produce had to be handed over to the regime.

The notorious Stakhanov-system sapped the last strength from Byelorussian workers.

The Byelorussian cultural elite, in order to escape persecution, must subject its thoughts and intellectual powers to the Communist Party of Soviet Russia.

Today the so-called Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic exists within the framework of the USSR. It was been forced upon our people by Moscow, in form, constitution and borders.

The real Byelorussian Democratic Republic, which was proclaimed on March 25, 1918 by the Rada (Council) of the All-Byelorussian Congress in Miensk, was destroyed, and our people enslaved, by Moscow's military force. Moscow proclaimed an "independent" Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic on January 1, 1919.

Recent events in Czecho-Slovakia on August 21, 1968 have provided the whole world with clear evidence of Russian imperialist aims: i.e the enslavement of all peoples of the world.

Even in the anniversary year of human rights the Russian regime has shown again that it pays no attention to public opinion in the whole world, that it breaks international conventions and declarations brutally and maliciously, that it violates fundamental rights of peoples and nations to a free life and shamelessly explains its actions by saying the peoples themselves asked to be enslaved, exploited, Russified and exterminated.

Therefore we, the representatives of the Byelorussian people in the Free World, empowered by the Byelorussian Nation at the Second All-Byelorussian Congress in Miensk in 1944 make a vehement appeal to the Free World to assist our enslaved nation in its struggle for liberation from the Russian Communist yoke, for its human rights, for its national and state rights, and for its fundamental liberties.



## **Past And Future Of ABN**

It was in a wood at Zhytomyr, in Ukraine, 25 years ago to this very day, that the ABN was founded by representatives of nations subjugated by Soviet Russia, as well as by Nazi Germany. It was a cold, wintry day, the 22nd November 1943, when these fighters for liberty assembled in complete secrecy to lay the foundation stone of a militant organization, which grew during the years to become a world political body as we know it today, under the name of Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, with branches all over the world.

The idea which inspired our founders was not a dogmatic one. It was not based on any imperialistic aims to conquer or colonize other nations, Russia or Germany included, nor to achieve an instrument of world political power. The drive behind this movement was a pragmatic one. It was a simple matter of survival from physical annihilation at the hands of Bolsheviks and Nazis alike. It was a movement by the victims for their salvation, through their united forces, because nobody was there to help them. This position of the ABN remained almost unchanged during all these years, because today as 25 years ago, ABN must rely on its own resources, if it wants to achieve its goals. We became accustomed to going the hard way, and perhaps, because of this, we are also assured of success.

To better understand the motives which united the founders of our organization, we have to think of the wretched life in a Soviet Russian concentration camp. When the Bolshevik jailer uses a whip on a column of unfortunate political prisoners, he could strike at the same time a Ukrainian as well as a Pole, a Rumanian as well as a Hungarian, a Lithuanian as well as a Byelorussian, or a German as well as a Czech. It makes no difference what nationality you are. These victims realised that only by being united was there any chance for them to survive and to hope for better times. There was no other way out. They had no motive and no time to quarrel among themselves, as we sometimes do in the West. And so the idea of ABN was born.

It is true that the headquarters of our organization are in Western Europe, and that there are ABN branches in many countries of the free world. But this is not the real ABN. The true ABN is to be found behind the Iron Curtain: in the woods, in the prisons, in the concentration camps, in the villages: large and small. Our organization was never a study group, and it will never be one. ABN is an organization of fighters in the first place. Into it should come only people of courage, men dedicated to the liberation of their countries, and ready for sacrifices. We have no time and no room for orators. ABN is for action.

The Russian secret police remained, of course, not idle with regard to the threat the ABN presented to the preservation of the Bolshevik empire. They submitted us to the whole range of their annihilation arsenal. First of all, they applied to us the so-called silence-treatment: no publicity whatsoever. Seeing that they were not successful, they started to ridicule us, then to accuse us of being Fascists and Nazis, criminals, or of being stooges of the Western Powers, who finance us. And

But our Central Delegacy in Australia is not only looking towards Europe and the problems of our countries of origin, but living in Australia, as we do, we are also concerned about problems facing our new homeland, where our children are growing up, are educated and are going to spend their lives. During the year, we have contributed economically and politically to the progress and security of Australia. We did our best to dissuade our migrants from heeding the Communist "return-to-your-homeland" campaign. We participated in numerous public manifestations against leftwing subversive activities and supported the Government in its policies in South East Asia. We have publicly advocated the introduction of National Service in this country many years ago, even before this matter was brought up in the House of Representatives. More recently, we have initiated and strongly supported the Captive Nations Week activities in Australia. And when that part of Europe will be free again, there will be more migrants for Australia, and a huge market for its wool export, among other things.

Therefore, we deserve all support from the Australian Government from an economic point of view as well, apart from the point of view of political security. We are proud of our past and also confident of our future. So, God help us to achieve our ultimate goal: the dissolution of the Soviet Russian colonial empire and the establishment of free national states of the peoples subjugated by Russia and Communism.

### **ABN's 25th Anniversary Observed In Australia**

On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the ABN a meeting with a Concert-Dance was organized in November 22, 1968 at the Ukrainian Youth Hall, Sydney. Dr. C. I. Untaru, President of ABN Central Delegacy for Australia and New Zealand delivered a speech entitled "Past and Future of the ABN". Dr. Malcolm Mackay, Federal Member of Parliament, as the main-speaker dealt with "Communist Aggression Enters a New Phase". In his speech he tried to analyze the nature of Communism. Dr. Malcolm Mackay, B. A., B. D., Ph. D., M. P. said: "What is Communism? Political movement? Religion? Philosophy? All of these, but much more. It is a challenge to the Free World. It is a brutal clash with our concepts of progress, with our Christian culture and our regard for the individual. It is a passion and a plan to rewrite the fundamental basis of civilization, of the nature and destiny of man.

"Plato's idealistic philosophy had no passion, no practical plan. While Communism, as a tyranny, applies revolution and treachery as the only seedbeds of real

progress. Man is an animal and materialism is the highest set of value. There is no room for both an idealist and the Communist views. Creating chaos and forcing their issues by terror they have taught to hate, to destroy, to revolt, to divide. They have learned many lessons as to the methods of conquest, of destroying the basic cultural values of the remainder of mankind. The same pattern we observe in Australia — civil disobedience and the destruction of authority.

"What is the final outcome to be of this global conflict? There are only two ways: Honesty and treachery. Man is incurably religious and he refuses to equate himself with the animals. Man has inalienable ability to know truth from falsehood, to love, to enjoy beauty and recognize ugliness and distortion.

"Communism is false and it will die, but we have to be dedicated in defending our culture and our freedoms."

The concert part included a bariton solo by Mr. M. Kaszonyi and Croatian folk dances under the direction of Mr. J. Crvenkovic.

finally, they started killing our leaders. So they murdered the Ukrainian nationalists Stepan Bandera and Dr. Lev Rebet in Munich, in 1959, and only recently they killed 3 Croat patriots, also in Munich, who were to attend an ABN conference in London.

Of the terror applied to us behind the Iron Curtain, we hear less in the West. That does not mean that the persecution is milder. Only from time to time, we hear of the imprisonment of intellectuals, of sentences to death or hard labour imposed on freedom fighters, whom the Soviet Russian police calls "bandits", of mass deportations of our peoples to deserted parts of Siberia, from where there is no escape, but death.

We have a very bright future, because we move with the time. ABN is for freedom of every nation, big or small, on the basis of the right of self-determination. We stand for freedom of every individual, regardless of his race, religion, standard of living, type of culture or civilization. We know that there can be no peace without justice, and no justice without liberty.

Furthermore, the members of our organization agree that if a better future is to be assured for Europe, the peoples of the old continent must solve the problem of their boundaries by finding a solution based on ethnological grounds, as well as on reason. To achieve this end, all those involved must overcome memories and emotions, must have patience, determination and courage. Basically, it is all a question of realism, of friendly cooperation and sound common sense. Otherwise, the peoples of Europe will sink again into the bloody wars of the last thousand years of its history.

This work of political education and conciliation of nations, of knowing and understanding each other, has been going on in the ABN for the last 25 years. This is a guarantee of peaceful and harmonious rearrangement of Central Europe, after the dissolution of the Bolshevik colonial empire. We are not only wreckers of despotism, colonialism and imperialism, but we are also builders of a better Europe, in which freedom will prevail, but no anarchy will be tolerated.

Free Europe counts at present 317 million inhabitants, and the USSR about 216 million more, composed of Russia proper: 80 million, Ukraine alone 42 million, other enslaved nations inside the USSR: 94 million and the European satellite countries, grabbed after the Second World War, another 111 million, that is together: 327 million.

As you see among the Captive Nations, Ukraine with 42 million is by far the most important country. In my opinion, this country is the key to the change of the political balance of power in Central Europe.

Therefore, in my opinion, if a movement for the establishment of an independent Ukrainian State does not exist at present, such a movement should be created in the interest of justice for the Ukrainian people, and peace with prosperity for Europe, and, indeed, for the rest of the world.

We, in the ABN, will see to it that this process of political rearrangement in Europe takes place smoothly, without any more damage to life and property of our peoples. Otherwise, we would not be worthy of the sacrifices made by our founders, 25 years ago, and would betray their ideals and hopes for a better life in that part of Europe.

## Activities Of The ABN Delegation In Great Britain

Mr. Chairman, distinguished Guests, Members of ABN,

The Delegation of ABN in Great Britain was formed in 1950 under the Chairmanship of the late Prince Tokarzewski. In that year a Convention of Delegates of the ABN was held in Edinburgh with the close cooperation and help of the Scottish League for European Freedom under the Chairmanship of late Mr. J. Stewart. On this occasion I would like to pay special tribute to these two great individuals — Prince Tokarzewski and Mr. Stewart whose wisdom, statesmanship and above all the fighting spirit in defence of truth and justice for all the nations subjugated by imperialist Russia and her Communist stooges paved the way for the future activities of ABN in this country.

Our cause, the cause of the subjugated nations in their fight for national independence was very little known here and still less understood. With the quite numerous publications issued by the Scottish League (about 30 issues), the ABN publications, by personal contacts, memoranda and mass demonstrations it seems that in those years, and especially in the last few years, the wall of silence and ignorance towards our cause began to crack. Great Britain, and I hope many other countries, are beginning to recognise the real danger from Russian imperialism whose aim is to conquer the whole world. That this is so, permit me to quote a passage from an editorial in one of the most influential dailies "D. T." of yesterday, which states: "The fact is that Russia's present military posture is that of a straight forward imperialistic Power, expanding, on the make and extremely dangerous".

We do not claim that this is the result of our activities, but our contribution to this is very noticeable.

After the death of Prince Tokarzewski in 1955 Prof. R. Ostrowski took over the chairmanship and headed the Delegation till his departure for the U.S. in 1962. Since then the Delegation consists of Mr. Z. Glinksi as an acting Chairman, W. Oleskiw — Secretary, Dr. A. Ilc — Member. The following national representatives took part in our activities: Bulgarians, Byelorussians, Croats, Czechs, Estonians, Hungarians, Latvians, Lithuanians, Slovaks and Ukrainians.

The main tasks of the Delegation were:

1. To represent the Central Committee of the ABN in Great Britain.
2. To organize rallies and meetings in London and other towns with the aim to popularize ABN ideas among our peoples and among the British.
3. To make personal contacts with influential persons in this country and to win them over to our cause.
4. To issue memoranda, to send greetings, to follow the press and supply it with our materials, to take part and represent ABN at various meetings organized either by our or British societies.
5. To circulate ABN literature.
6. To collect donations for ABN.

In all these tasks we were partly successful. There were many difficulties. Although each national group has tried very hard to work along the general lines of ABN, there was some lack of close cooperation. In spite of this the results of our efforts as a whole could be called satisfactory. Especially in the field of in-

formation about our countries and our cause we have done a good job. For the last 18 years we regularly circulated well over 1000 copies of each issue of *ABN Correspondence* and other publications. Our rallies, meetings and demonstrations were well received by the British public. And as a result the ideals of ABN and its cause are no longer completely alien to the influential circles in this country.

In the field of financial support of ABN we also achieved remarkable results. Over £ 2000 yearly are being donated by our people towards the work of ABN.

I am happy to report that in the last few years most of the national groups in this country were paying special attention to the ABN aims and cause. What remains to be done is to widen our Delegation so that every nationality will be properly represented in it and to coordinate our activities even more. Our efforts should be directed towards widening and deepening our influence in this country. Special attention should be paid to our younger generation, especially students and young scholars, writers, journalists, etc., who are or shortly would be working in the national institutions of this country, and thus would be in a position to spread the truth about our countries, our aims and our cause. This field was till recently dominated by Russians or Russophiles. Now it is our turn to take over and with coordinated efforts to repair the ill-effects of the past. Great Britain, as one of the most experienced countries, has a great role to play in present and future world politics. To win her over to our cause is of paramount importance.

I am also very pleased to mention here that the idea of holding a conference of ABN in London was conceived just over two years ago at a meeting of members of ABN Delegation in this very room. Therefore we are very glad that our idea has materialized and we extend our sincere greetings and good wishes to all the most distinguished Delegates and Members of ABN who came here from many countries of the world, as far as India in the East and U.S. and Argentina in the West. We hope that by reviewing the present world situation and the situation in our own countries, this Conference will work out the guidelines not only for the future activities of ABN in its fight for national independence of our countries but also for the entire free world which seems to be on a crossroad in its dealings with imperialist Russia and her Communist allies.

May God help us all in our noble and just endeavours to help our nations in their heroic fight against Russian and Communist tyrannies to achieve their national independence.

*W. Oleskiw, Secretary General  
of the ABN Delegation in Great Britain*

*M. Gorkey*

*"The cruelty of the Revolution is explained by the extraordinary cruelty  
of the Russian people."*

## Activities Of The Association Of Ukrainians In Great Britain

*during the period: 30th June 1967 — 15th October 1968.*

The Association of Ukrainians in Great Britain, a member of the European Freedom Council, was founded on the 19th January 1946, as a welfare and charity organisation, in order to represent the well-being and interest of the Ukrainian refugees settled in Great Britain. Its Central Office is in London and by now there are about 70 Branches all over the country. Forty Branches have their own homes, some of them equipped with large assembly halls.

Apart from these homes, the Association owns an estate in Chiddingfold, Surrey, where a home for Ukrainian convalescents and invalids has been established. The imposing property is situated among beautiful parkland and incorporates a farming unit. This lovely place is also being used as a holiday resort and a popular recreation ground.

Branches of the Association have established and run Ukrainian schools for children. These schools are under the care and central supervision of the Association of Ukrainian Teachers.

Besides the welfare and charity work, the Association organises cultural and social gatherings to assure that its members and their families maintain a well-balanced social life. In connection with the political activities, the Information on Ukraine and Ukrainian National Liberation Movement are of utmost importance.

In order to satisfy the cultural needs of the Ukrainian community, the Association publishes a weekly newspaper: "The Ukrainian Thought", a quarterly magazine "The Ukrainian Review" in the English language, and a monthly magazine for children: "The Young Friends." Our members read and support a literary and scholarly magazine: "The Liberation Path", published monthly by the Ukrainian Publishers in London.

Many of the Branches are able to maintain their own choirs and dancing groups. The most famous and popular dancing group is ORLYK, which has twice won the first prize at the Llangollen International Festival, as well as many other prizes and awards in Italy, France, Ireland and other countries. Equally well-known is the male voice choir: HOMIN from Manchester. It too, has won the first prize in Llangollen on one occasion and on four other occasions reached the second place in various International Festivals in Europe. Another popular dancing group is KRYLATI, the representative dancing group of the Ukrainian Youth Association.

The Association owns the Shevchenko Library in London and cooperates with the Bandera Museum in Nottingham.

Other active sections of the Association of Ukrainians, as the Ukrainian Central Organisation in Great Britain, are: The Association of Ukrainian Teachers, the Association of Ukrainian Women's Organisations, the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Council and the Ukrainian Students' Relief Board.

The Association of Ukrainian Former Combatants, Ukrainian Youth Association with their Youth Centre in Weston-on-Trent, the Ukrainian Scouts, with their centre in Wales, the Ukrainian Publishers Ltd., Ukrainian Information Service, Ukrainian Free Journalists — are in close cooperation with the Association and their individual and joint activities extend to all spheres of life of the Ukrainian community in this country.

Members of the Association and the Ukrainian community in general belong and support two Ukrainian Churches in Great Britain: the Ukrainian Catholic Church and the Ukrainian Autocephalic Orthodox Church.

Within the period, covered in this report, the following activities are noteworthy:

On 8. 7. 1967, the Association organised an all-Ukrainian Manifestation in Leicester, to mark the 50th anniversary of the Ukrainian National Revolution. In this manifestation, which was connected with the rally of the Ukrainian Youth Association (SUM), eight thousand people took part, including about two thousand young people from the Ukrainian Scouts. This event was of political character.

In the same month, we sent material to British political leaders, as well as to different political and scientific circles and well-known personalities in various countries all over the world.

In August, the ensemble KRYLATI toured Germany, France and Belgium. The outcome of the tour had dual significance. Not only did they gain artistic merit, but the propaganda outline was cleverly managed by Professor W. Shayan, who accompanied the group.

In October 1967, the Congress of the Central Coordinating Committee of Ukrainian Organisations in Europe was held in Brussels, and representatives of our organisations took active part in it.

In November, representatives of the Association and other Ukrainian Organisations participated in the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, held in New York, which served as a highly organised demonstration of the Ukrainian life, unity and political activities in the West.

The months of November and December were devoted to activities against the widely advertised 50th anniversary of the seizure of power by the Soviet Russians. Orderly demonstrations were organised, leaflets distributed and appropriate material sent out to the press.

After the official celebrations of the 50th anniversary of the Proclamation of the Ukrainian State, which was centrally organised in London, a cocktail party was held in the House of Commons, where prominent Members of the Parliament were present.

In the spring of 1967, the Ukrainian Youth Association organised a successful campaign for the liberation of Ukrainian political prisoners from Soviet Russian concentration camps and jails, and particularly for the liberation of Yuriy Shukhevych, son of the late Roman Shukhevych, Commander-in-Chief of U.P.A.

During the spring we had the honour of welcoming His Excellency Ole Bjorn Kraft, President of the European Freedom Council, in our midst, during his visit in this country. A party was held in his honour at our Headquarters.

The Association published a historical work by Prof. Natalia Polonska, entitled "Two Conceptions of the History of Ukraine and Russia", which work was very well received and praised in educational and scientific circles.

On the occasion of the International Conference on Human Rights, held in Teheran, the Association submitted a memorandum for the attention of the Conference, pointing out the disregard by the Soviet Russian Communist Regime of all Human Rights and the enslavement of Ukraine and other East European countries.

On the 7th August, members of the Ukrainian Youth Association organised a demonstration at the Soviet Embassy in London. Police arrested 17 people. The British press widely publicised this event; radio and television reported the demonstrations and Moscow sent a note of protest to the British government.

On the 22nd — 24th August further Ukrainian demonstrations were organised against the Soviet Russian invasion of Czecho-Slovakia, not only in London, but in every place where Ukrainian communities exist. Judging from the reactions, these demonstrations resulted in important political impact.

During all this time, the Association and other Ukrainian organisations closely cooperated with the European Freedom Council, ABN, the Anglo-Ukrainian Society and other national groups in this country. We have been in close contact with British circles and individuals, with the Embassies of Far Eastern countries, as well as with our friends from Scandinavian countries. We arranged lectures for British students and our representatives participated in a special panel for Young British Conservatives. We are proud of the fact that Ukrainian communities all over this country established friendly associations with British people, and those who are politically-minded fully support our fight for freedom and associate themselves with the aim of the East European countries to be free from Soviet Russian imperialist subjugation.

I conclude this short report with the information that our representatives took part in the inaugural meeting of the British League for European Freedom, which took place in Nottingham. We are sure that the creation of this League will be of great importance in the Anglo-Ukrainian relationship.

19th October 1968

Dr. S. M. Fostun  
Secretary

*"We hate Christianity and Christians; even the best of them must be regarded as our worst enemies. They preach love of one's neighbour and mercy, which is contrary to our principles. Christian love is an obstacle to the development of the Revolution. Down with love of one's neighbours. What we need is hatred. We must know how to hate; only thus shall we conquer the universe."*

*Anatole Lunacharsky, former Russian Commissar of Education*



## Mr. Graham Addresses ABN Rally In Bradford

*Bradford, 26th October 1968*

A slogan is a call for action. Men devise plans for action, and try to synthesise their beliefs, their aims, in a slogan.

For the past 25 years now, the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations — or ABN as we say for short — has been calling us to action with one of the finest slogans in the world — “Freedom for Nations! Freedom for Individuals.”

This fine slogan, born like ABN itself in the forests of Ukraine 25 years ago — this slogan has through all this time, synthesised the aspirations of all the subjugated nations in what we, quite wrongly, call the Soviet Union — or the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

In that prison of nations, dictionary terms begin to lose meaning, lose reality — there is no union there, no soviet, nothing of socialism and only the caricature of a republic. The Soviet Union is a collection of divergent races, united only in their hatred of Russian rule and in their determination to end it as soon as possible.

These races — and their number is quite staggering to people in the West who loosely term everything East of the Iron Curtain as Russian — all these races have coordinated their Resistance Movements in the ABN.

Turkestan, Idel-Ural, Siberia, Cossackia, Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Byelorussia, Czechia, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Hungary, Lithuania, Latvia, Northern Caucasus, Poland, Rumania, Slovakia, Ukraine, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia and Tartars — 25 distinct national groups, all with their own language and their own culture and history — who in their millions, dwarf the Russians to a tiny minority, and *none of whom wish to stay in the Russian empire*, whether it is Tsarist, Communist or any other ist.

No Resistance Movement, in any of the countries I have mentioned, will fight for any preconceived federation of nations — all will fight first for the destruction of Moscow rule, and then for the complete sovereign independence of each nation

within its own ethnographic frontiers. If there should be any ultimate federation or cooperation between Czechs and Slovaks, Croats and Serbs — *that is a matter for each nation to decide after liberation* — not a question for outsiders.

So, my friends, under the slogan of “Freedom for Nations! Freedom for Individuals”, ABN works for the complete disintegration of the Russian Communist empire, and for the complete freedom and independence of all the people now enslaved in the Russian Communist empire.

The subjugated nations are not alone in their fight against Communism. Throughout the free nations of Europe, there are many sincere anti-Communists — thousands who are prepared to stand shoulder to shoulder with Ukrainians, Latvians, Byelorussians, and all the fighters for freedom in the enslaved nations.

Last year, I had the great honour to be elected to the Executive Board of the European Freedom Council — an organisation with very much the same aims and objects as ABN; an organisation which coordinates the fights against Communism in the free countries of Europe, where, we believe, freedom is very much in jeopardy, threatened by the ceaseless efforts of the Communists to extend their empire further and further into Europe.

On the Executive Board of EFC, I have the privilege of working closely with the President of the Central Committee of ABN, Mr. Yaroslav Stetsko, the former Prime Minister of Ukraine and well-known freedom fighter for well over a quarter of a century.

Mr. Stetsko and I have just concluded participation in an historic occasion — the holding of joint conferences of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations and the European Freedom Council — in which representatives of 21 anti-Communist organisations in Europe — from Denmark, Sweden, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Belgium, Italy, Spain and Great Britain; with Asian representatives from India, Vietnam,

Korea and free China; *and* the representatives of all the nations subjugated by Russian Communism, met in London on a common platform and to achieve a common end.

These historic conferences not only coincided with the 25th anniversary of ABN, they also coincided with the 20th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Then, as you know, the United Nations declared 1968 as "Human Rights Year" — a year in which an international and concerted effort would be made to publicise the Universal Declaration and in which those areas where basic human rights are still denied could be pin-pointed.

The Russians and the Communist states have always paid lip-service to Human Rights as expressed in the Declaration, but they have never ratified the Declaration and in all the countries in the Russian Communist empire, human rights have always been violated and trampled under foot.

In all the enslaved countries behind the Iron Curtain, basic human rights are still denied — there is no freedom of speech, no freedom of assembly, no freedom of press, no freedom of worship — all the basic principles in the U.N. Declaration are still denied to these millions of people.

Not only that, but any attempt by the native peoples to assert their basic human rights has been, and still is, punished by death in some cases, in others by long sentences of imprisonment or slow death in the forced labour and concentration camps.

When ABN was founded 25 years ago, many of its constituent founders had already suffered 25 years of Russian Communism over the worst period of the Stalin terror. Stalin died and the so-called "liberal" period of Khrushchov followed. It made little difference to the peoples in the Russian empire. The Russian whip was still applied to their shoulders. The constitutions of the constituent members of the Soviet Union, which guaranteed freedom of speech and conscience, the right to create their own sovereign states if they so wished — these paper constitutions were broken by the

very governments who should have defended them.

When the Russian whip cracked, the servile governments gave way as we are now seeing in Czecho-Slovakia — and though colonial people throughout the world have been given their freedom and independence by former colonial powers — the Russian empire remains the greatest colonial power of our time.

The cynical invasion of Czecho-Slovakia helped to some extent to remove the scales from Western eyes. For a long time Western politicians had lived in a world of illusion. They had thought the cold war was over, that it was possible to come to an understanding between Communist leaders and the leaders of the democracies of the West — that it was possible to coexist. Now people are beginning to understand that the "cold war" never stopped, indeed, every day it gets a little warmer as the Russians *increase* their aggressive *attitude* to the West.

They accuse the German Federal Republic of having intentions of military aggression against East Germany and Poland. They warn the Scandinavian countries that there are dangers of their being occupied by West Germany. The Russians attack Norway and Denmark for being members of NATO and accuse them of preparing to take part in an imperialist attack on the Soviet Union. Britain too is attacked for the part she plays in NATO and for her condemnation of Russian colonialism.

All this is cold war tactics. It is the continuation of Russian foreign policy. It is designed to further Russia's main aim — world domination.

And so our work of exposing the true aims of the Russians has to continue, through ABN, through the European Freedom Council and here in Britain through the British League for European Freedom, and in what is left of the Human Rights Year we have to show how these human rights are being violated by the Russian and other Communist regimes.

In our joint letter to the Prime Minister, delivered last Sunday afternoon after our demonstration from Hyde Park to White-

hall, we thanked the British Government for the opportunity to freely raise our voices and demonstrate in defence of the rights of nations and individuals behind the Iron Curtain to freedom and dignity.

We spoke of the enlightened policies of successive British Governments with regard to the freedom aspirations of many Asian and African nations in the last quarter of a century.

This encouraged us to hope that the similar aspirations of the many European and Asian nations and the millions of people now imprisoned behind the Iron Curtain, will find understanding and support from the British Government and British people.

In this Human Rights Year we ask for

the indictment of Russian Colonialism in the United Nations.

We invite the British people to follow the example of the Americans in setting aside one week every year dedicated to the enslaved nations of Communism, nations which have been robbed of all the national, social and human rights guaranteed in the United Nations Charter.

We ask for the extension and strengthening of broadcasts to the countries behind the Iron Curtain in the languages of the nations there.

We ask for full support of the slogan of ABN — "Freedom for Nations! Freedom for Individuals!"

## **Statement At The Press Conference**

*Press Conference — Thursday, October 17th, 1968*

Mr. John Graham, journalist, Chairman of Organising Committee, Chairman of British League for European Freedom and a member of the Executive Board of the European Freedom Council said:

The two conferences — of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations and the European Freedom Council — which are being held in London this weekend coincidence with two important anniversaries.

It is the 25th anniversary of the founding of ABN and the 20th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the United Nations.

As you know, the United Nations declared 1968 as Human Rights Year — a year in which an international and concerted effort would be made to publicise the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and in which those areas where basic human rights are still denied would be pin-pointed.

On December 10, 1948, the General Assembly of the U.N. accepted the Universal Declaration, and the member states, which of course included Russia and her satellites, undertook to cooperate with the U.N. to effect general respect and realisation of human rights and fundamental liberties for all peoples.

May I quote the following from the U.N. Declaration: "The subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination, and exploitation, constitutes a denial of fundamental human rights, is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and is an impediment to the promotion of world peace and co-operation."

Therefore:

The U.N. "solemnly proclaims the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end, colonialism in all its forms and manifestations."

It is our contention, and this will be the basis of our discussions over the weekend and in the Rally at Hammersmith Town Hall on Sunday — that the subjection of peoples condemned in the U.N. Declaration is still being carried on in the Soviet Union and the satellite states and in those other areas of the world where Communism has been established.

In all these countries, basic human rights are denied to the native peoples — there is no freedom of speech, no freedom of assembly, no freedom of press — all the basic principles as set out in the U.N. Declaration are still denied to these millions of people.

Not only that, but any attempt by the native peoples to assert their basic human rights has been, and still is, punished by death in some cases, in others long sentences of imprisonment or slow death in the labour and concentration camps.

When ABN was founded, 25 years ago in the forests of Ukraine, its constituent founders had already suffered 25 years of Russian Communism over the worst period of the Stalin terror. The various national resistance movements to the Communists already existed but were now brought together under the banner of ABN, and the slogan Freedom for Nations! Freedom for Individuals! — is still the slogan of ABN. ABN fights for the liquidation of the Russian empire and the establishment of independent states for all the nations now subjugated in the USSR and its satellites.

The European Freedom Council, created last year, is an attempt to widen the basis of anti-Communist work, to publicise the true aim of the Communists which is still world domination; and to reveal the falseness of the plea by the Russians for "peaceful coexistence".

As the programme shows, this is the theme of the two conferences this weekend, of the Rally at Hammersmith Town Hall on Sunday, and of the demonstration from

Speaker's Corner to Whitehall on Sunday afternoon, when representatives of the subjugated nations will demand the human rights as laid down in the U.N. Declaration for the enslaved people behind the Iron Curtain.

A letter to the Prime Minister, summarising the conference discussions and resolutions, will be delivered to Downing Street while a wreath "To the Victims of Communism" will be laid on the Cenotaph in Whitehall.

Copies of the letter to the Prime Minister are available, embargoed to Sunday afternoon.

Also available: a list of important delegates to the Conferences and material made available by the various emigre organisations.

At a second Press Conference at 4 p.m. on Monday afternoon at 49 Linden Gardens, Notting Hill Gate, W.2. the President of ABN, Mr. Yaroslav Stetsko (former Prime Minister of Ukraine), and the President of EFC, Mr. Ole Bjorn Kraft (former Foreign Minister of Denmark) will make brief statements about the two conferences, and they, with other leading members of the two organisations will be available to answer questions or for interview.



## British Press Reports

TELEGRAPH AND ARGUS,  
Monday, October 28, 1968

### **Sack Reds at universities, he urges**

People who help to spread Communism in Britain should be dismissed from public offices and universities, said Mr. Yaroslav Stetsko, a former Prime Minister of the Ukraine, speaking in Bradford on Saturday night.

He was addressing a regional rally of the Bradford Captive Nations' Committee in the Ukrainian Hall commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, of which he is president.

Mr. Stetsko said: "The Communist parties, all pro-Communist and anti-religious propaganda, especially in films and text books, glorification in sexual licentious criminality which undermines the morals of the free society, should be prohibited just as Nazi propaganda is prohibited.

"All persons who promote the spread of Communism, anti-patriotism, atheism, immorality or pro-Moscow or pro-Peking policy should be dismissed from public offices and universities."

Mr. John Graham, of Todmorden, chairman of the British League for European Freedom, said: "We invite the British people to follow the example of the Americans in setting aside one week every year dedicated to the enslaved nations of Communism, nations which have been robbed of all the national, social and human rights guaranteed in the United Nations Charter."

Mr. Do Thieu Liet, Second Secretary of the Vietnamese Embassy in London spoke of Communist atrocities in Vietnam.

Representatives from Byelorussia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania and Ukraine attended.

THE GUARDIAN,  
Monday, October 21, 1968

### **Wreath for 'victims' of Russia**

A wreath "in memory of the victims of 'Communism'" was laid at the Cenotaph in London yesterday.

The organisers, the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, and the European Freedom Council, also handed in a letter at Downing Street asking the Prime Minister to initiate the observance of a "subjugated nations' week" in Britain. The ceremony at the Cenotaph was part of an anti-Communist conference in London.

The letter to Mr. Wilson says that the week should be dedicated "to the enslaved nations which have been robbed of all the national, social and human rights guaranteed in the United Nations Charter."

THE GUARDIAN,  
Friday, October 18, 1968

### **Anti-Bolshevists to march on Whitehall**

The European Freedom Council and the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, which are devoted to publicising "the true aim of the Communists" and "the liquidation of the Russian empire", will hold a meeting at Speaker's Corner, Marble Arch, on Sunday at 12.30 p.m.

Then they will march to Whitehall "in defence of human rights and independence of the nations subjugated by Russia and Communism" and a wreath-laying ceremony for "the victims of Communism" will be held at the Cenotaph.

To complete the day's solemnities, there will be a rally at Hammersmith Town Hall, to be addressed by Mr. O. B. Kraft, a former Foreign Minister of Denmark and now President of the European Freedom Council.

EVENING STAR,  
Tuesday, October 22, 1968

### **Eight-pronged attack on Communism**

A letter asking the Government to condemn Communism and make efforts to ensure respect for human rights behind the Iron Curtain has been handed to the Prime Minister.

The letter outlined the resolutions of the conference and asked the Government to act on eight points.

### **Colonialism**

— To raise in the United Nations the

matter of Russian colonialism, in view of the fact that the Russians are constantly attacking non-existing American, British and French colonialism.

— To bring the matter of Russian Imperialism for consideration by the British Parliament.

— To begin a Subjugated Nations' Week, dedicated to the enslaved nations robbed of all the national, social and human rights guaranteed in the United Nations Charter.

— To initiate the formation at NATO of a committee of psychological warfare with advisors from the liberation movements of subjugated peoples in the USSR and her satellite states.

— To condemn Russian Imperialism and Communism and to support the persecuted fighters for national, religious and creative freedom and to demand the release of those imprisoned for demanding these basic rights.

#### **Respect**

— To make every effort to ensure respect for human rights, national sovereignty and independence behind the Iron Curtain.

— To support the creation of a committee in Parliament on subjugated nations or, a non-Parliamentary body to consider their problems.

— To strengthen broadcasts beamed behind the Iron Curtain, introducing broadcasts in non-Russian languages of the USSR, thus giving moral support to the enslaved nations.

The letter was signed "The European Freedom Council" and "Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations".

**EVENING STAR,**

Saturday 19, October 1968

#### **Wreath for 'victims of the Reds'**

A wreath to the "Victims of Communism" is to be laid on the Cenotaph in Whitehall, following a conference of representatives of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations in London on Sunday.

The conference is being held to mark the 25th anniversary of the ABN and the 20th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the United Nations.

The discussion will be based on the UN Declaration for "the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations."

It was their contention that the subjection of people "condemned in the UN declaration is still being carried on in the Soviet Union and satellite states and in those other areas in the world where Communism has been established."

A letter to Mr. Harold Wilson summarising their discussions and resolutions will be delivered to Downing Street following their rally at Hammersmith Town Hall and a demonstration at Speaker's Corner.

Mr. Graham explained that the European Freedom Council, which was created last year, was an attempt to widen the basis of anti-Communist work to publicise "the true aim of the Communists, which is still world domination and to reveal the falseness of the plea by the Russians for peaceful co-existence."

He said: "In all countries under Communism basic human rights are denied — there is no freedom of speech, no freedom of assembly, no freedom of press. All the basic principles as set out in the UN Declaration are still denied to these millions of people.

"Not only that, but any attempt by the native peoples to assert their basic human rights has been, and still is, punished by death in some cases, in others long sentences of imprisonment or slow death in the labour and concentration camps.

"When ABN was founded 25 years ago in the forests of Ukraine, its constituent founders had already suffered 25 years of Russian Communism over the worst period of the Stalin terror."

The various national resistance movements to the Communists already existed but were now brought together under the banner of ABN and the slogan — "Freedom for Nations! Freedom for Individuals!" was still the slogan of ABN.

"ABN fights for the liquidation of the Russian empire and the establishment of independent states for all the nations now subjugated in the USSR and its satellites."

# Appeal

## To All Freedom-Loving Nations And Peoples Of The World

*issued by the Conference of ABN, London, October, 1968.*

### I.

*The end of the aggressive Russian colonial empire is drawing near. Its final "ideological" masks are falling down: those of the "defender" of the Slavs, defender and vanguard of "world" proletariat, "liberator" of colonial peoples, defender of peace, etc. The repugnant face of the savage brute is uncovering before the whole world, the brute who preaches his "superiority" over all nations, cultures and religions — the superiority of the Russian slave-masters, before whom all people must turn themselves into slaves — into a "fusion" of nations, into a "brotherhood" under the whip of the Kremlin overlords.*

*The big lie of the Russian-Leninist ideology about the equality of peoples under Bolshevism, about the brotherhood of Socialist nations, the big material progress under Communism, about Bolshevik humaneness, etc., has been shown up.*

*Non-Russian nations will never compromise with the Russian subjugation. Any Russia — white, red or pink — pursues the same goal of expansion, of subjugating nations, and turning them into her serfs.*

*Russia realises this aim by ruining other nations, at first, weakening their physical vitality through artificial famines, mass resettlement and fusion with Russian people, colonization of conquered lands by Russians, ruthless economic exploitation. While Lenin promised paradise on earth, all these calamities began to overwhelm the non-Russian nations conquered by the Bolsheviks led by Lenin himself. Each successive dictator in Moscow (Stalin, Malenkov, Khrushchov, Brezhnev) always promised quick solution to all social, national, and economic wants, but harsher exploitation and suppression followed.*

*Simultaneously with physical subjugation, Moscow proceeds to enslave the soul of nations and individuals, to make everyone subservient to its diabolic aims. All historical and cultural monuments of non-Russian nations are being systematically destroyed and in their place monuments, memorials, buildings or other works of "art" are being erected honouring the memory and extolling Russian tsars, Russian poets, Russian tsarist statesmen and Russian intellectuals. In the capitals of the non-Russian nations in the Soviet Union there arise centres of Russian chauvinistic culture. Non-Russian museums, libraries, archives, art treasures, especially churches and national buildings, are being brought into decay, neglected, ruined; they are burned down, turned into stores for potatoes and vegetables. Many of such invaluable treasures are being dragged away to Russia or forged and presented as pieces of Russian art and culture.*

*Russia spends tremendous energy for killing spiritually the subjugated nations — Ukraine, Byelorussia, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Turkestan, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and other oppressed nations in the USSR as well as the satellite states by means of persecution and liquidation of the intellectual and artistic leadership of nations, by violating human rights, by terrorizing the creative and enterprising people, by Russification of national cultures. Moscow attempts to graft on the subjugated nations the inferiority complex, the serf mentality, by depriving people of the sense of human dignity and national honour, by depriving men of the strivings for greatness and great ideals, and by killing their spirit of courage.*

*The subjugated nations, in particular their revolutionary liberation movements and spokesmen in exile, have the great historical mission to strive to disintegrate this monstrous, slave-holding and parasitic Russian empire into national independent democratic states in their ethnic boundaries of all the subjugated nations, and to call upon the whole mankind to work for the same goal. We shall conduct an implacable fight with all and any imperialistic Russian governments and forces. We must overcome any doubts that*

*compromise and coexistence with Russia is possible. We shall steadfastly continue the struggle on the basis of national revolutions. Our goal is the destruction of the Russian empire, of Bolshevik rule, the uncompromising struggle with any imperialist government in Moscow, for any of them will attempt to suppress and oppress other peoples. But the supreme goal of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations shall be to rouse the combative spirit, the heroic spirit of our nations. We shall spread the slogan: "Freedom for Nations, Freedom for Individuals". For independent and sovereign national states of all peoples subjugated in the Soviet Union and in the satellite countries. For national independence and freedom of the peoples of Yugoslavia and Czecho-Slovakia.*

*We shall not be bribed, nor deceived, nor frightened.*

*A new era is dawning, the era of liberating nationalism and the fall of the Russian monster empire which has already lost all spiritual force and remains merely an expending military and police-regimented power.*

## II.

*The Conference of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations held in London, in October of 1968, resolves to continue to work even more intensively with the aim of mobilizing the liberation movements of the subjugated nations against Russian and Communist imperialists, for coordination of these movements into one united front, and for organizing assistance for this struggle from the free nations.*

*The ABN calls upon all movements, groups and individuals who accept and favour the ideas, concepts and programme of the ABN to establish close association and cooperation with ABN. The ABN has become an inter-continental organization with branches in Europe, North and South America, in Asia and Australia. Freedom for nations and individuals is indivisible throughout the whole world. Today Red Russian and other Communist imperialists have conquered more than a third of humanity and have proclaimed their goal of conquering the whole world. Russian chauvinistic and messianistic colonialism is the enemy of all nations. Therefore, the struggle of freedom-loving nations and individuals must be conducted throughout the world. People of all countries of the world, of all continents, religions, races, if they value freedom of nations and human liberties, should cooperate closely with the ABN.*

*The ABN unswervingly upholds the need for and inevitability of national revolutions as the way of liberating the subjugated nations. Thus ABN employs various means of political action and works for revolutionary uprisings inside the Communist Russian empire. The ABN asks the free nations to give every assistance to the liberation struggle of the enslaved nations in the USSR and other Communist-dominated countries. We ask them to exert economic pressure by not trading with the enemy, nor helping him with the scientific and technical knowledge and in the construction of new war industry. We call upon all Churches of the world to bring assistance to the persecuted Churches under the atheistic Communist and Russian occupation.*

*The ABN Conference extends greetings to the World Anti-Communist League. The ABN hopes that the WACL will really contribute to the liberation of all captive nations in Asia and in Europe, inside and outside the Soviet Union, and that it will treat the liberation of all subjugated nations with equal importance and should include in its leadership the representatives of the nations enslaved by Russian imperialism.*

*The Conference of ABN notes with particular pleasure the long-lasting and fruitful cooperation with the Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League. The ABN notes with satisfaction that the APACL is willing to cooperate closely with ABN in its struggle for the destruction of Communism and Russian imperialism and for the reestablishment of sovereign national states of all peoples enslaved in the Soviet Union and other Communist-dominated countries, including Yugoslavia.*



*The ABN Conference extends hearty greetings to the European Freedom Council, established in 1967, which conducts anti-Communist activities in Western Europe and supports the struggle for independence of the nations enslaved by Russian imperialists and Communists in the Soviet Union and other Communist-dominated countries.*

*The Conference of ABN greets the initiative of the Philippine Youth Corps to hold a founding conference of the World Anti-Communist Youth League. The ABN has been working for the establishment of such an organisation for the last 20 years, for Russian and Communist imperialists are trying to demoralize, pervert and make the youth of the world their faithful and obedient servants, and in response, the youth of freedom-loving nations should organize itself for the struggle against the corrupting ideology of Communism and against the expansionist colonialism of Russia and other Communist powers, for the liberation of the enslaved nations, and for the destruction of the Russian empire.*

*The Conference of ABN acknowledges the popularity of the idea of a Captive Nations Week in many free nations. This event reminds the free world of the existence of a whole range of freedom-loving nations which are enslaved by Russian and Communist colonialists and are struggling for their national independence. We urge all free nations of the world to adopt the idea of a Captive Nations Week and to declare their solidarity and support for the independence of the subjugated nations.*



## **Resolution Of The European Freedom Council**

*passed by the Second Conference of EFC, October 19, 1968, London*

1. *The Second Conference of E. F. C. notes that since the First Conference there have been significant international developments which have to be considered in the light of our aims and tasks.*

*The ruthless invasion of Czech and Slovak soil; Moscow's intensification of the pressure on the Federal Republic of Germany; the rapid building-up of Soviet Russia's aggressive navy, particularly in the Mediterranean Sea; the continued growth of Russian aggressive imperialist power in the Middle East; Russian nuclear-equipped submarines and space rockets with thermo-nuclear war-heads — all these are the active preparations for the destruction of the free nations.*

2. *In view of these developments, the E.F.C. condemns all Communist imperialism and colonialism and asks that all possible assistance be given to the peoples subjugated in the Soviet Russian empire and other Communist-dominated states in their struggle to establish their national and independent states, and unify in freedom all divided countries.*

### **E.F.C. CALLS ON ALL FREE EUROPEAN NATIONS TO:**

— *assert their power, based as it is on strong spiritual and political values which recognise the dignity of man and his right to all the human rights specified in the U.N. Declaration;*

— *to strengthen NATO forces as the only possible way in which to resist Russian Communist adventures against the free European nations;*

— *to give active support to the liberation movements of the subjugated nations;*

— *to call for the indictment of Russia before the United Nations for the continued subjection of the subjugated peoples in the Russian Communist empire and other Communist-dominated states;*

— *E.F.C. calls for the full implementation of the Charter of the U.N. in the territories of the USSR and other Communist-dominated states, reminding Member Nations of their solemn declaration of "the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end, colonialism in all its forms and manifestations".*

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*The surest, as well as the cheapest, way to enslave a man is to enslave his mind, so that he believes it is his manifest destiny to be managed by others and that he is incapable of managing himself."*

*Enoch Powell, M. P.*

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jugated peoples, for subversion and disintegration of sovereign nations, for the infringement of their sovereignty and for the crimes more horrible than those for which Nazi leaders had been tried by the International Tribunal at Nuremberg;

d) an economic and communication blockade of the Russian and Communist regimes;

e) the discontinuance of the policy of the so-called peaceful coexistence with the Communist Russian tyranny, but instead initiation of the policy of liberation, the aim of which should be political, moral and technical support for the struggling peoples, in order to help to overthrow the Russian empire from within without an atomic war.

IV. The ABN Conference calls on the free nations of the world:

1) to work simultaneously on the front against Moscow and Peking and, through assistance to national liberation movements within the Russian empire, to make it impossible for Moscow to carry on peripheral wars;

2) to recognize that the main enemy of the free world is Russia whose way of life has been imported to Mainland China; hence, to help the Chinese people which is anti-Communist by its mentality and by its social structure, to throw off the yoke of the Communist tyrants and thus to liquidate the Red Chinese threat, to enable the national Chinese forces to neutralise it from within;

3) to oppose the attempts to set up a common bloc of the West with Russia against the Communist Chinese tyranny, because such an action would only bring about a victory of tyranny in general, as the experience of the Second World War has shown;

4) to condemn Russian colonialism and imperialism in the countries enslaved by it; to condemn the policy of extermination, Russification, persecution, imprisonment and sentencing of the creators of cultural values, of scholars, artists, litterateurs, students, Red Cross workers, practised by Russia and the Communists in the enslaved countries; to condemn and expose Russian

genocidal policy of deporting masses of population from their native countries to other countries of the USSR, so as to weaken the revolutionary liberation fight in the non-Russian countries; to condemn the colonisation by Russians of the countries of non-Russian nations.

V. The ABN Conference considers the policy of the Western great powers, in particular the USA, with regard to Russian imperialism and Communism, ill-conceived and often misguided and wrong.

The USA, in particular, is wrong in its policy, if it tries to implement the agreements of Yalta, Teheran and Potsdam about the division of spheres of influence. From the point of view of a universal strategy of struggle against Russian imperialism and Communism, the USA should not try to achieve a division of the spheres of interest but the realisation of a national principle of the organisation of the world against the imperialist one, i.e. respect for the sovereignty of nations who aspire to complete freedom and independence.

While supporting the US action in Vietnam in its resistance to Russia and Communism, we consider the methods and aims of this action — limited to local armed resistance, as well as the strategic concept underlying it, as false and insufficient for a lasting victory, because it avoids the attack on the main enemy, namely Russia, and its Achilles heel, the support of national liberation movements in the Russian empire.

VI. The ABN Conference expresses a negative view with regard to the attempts by some religious leaders in the free world to enter on a path of rapprochement with the regimes of militant atheists, and the church organisations subservient to them.

The ABN Conference considers that the time has come to undertake a crusade of ideas and faith against militant atheism and its centres, and not to capitulate before it.

VII. The ABN Conference expresses its firm conviction in the final victory of Truth, Justice, and Freedom over Falsehood, Oppression and Tyranny, in the victory of the presently enslaved nations over Russian imperialism and Communism, and in the

eventual re-establishment of free and independent states of all the nations incarcerated at present behind the Iron Curtain.

VIII. The ABN Conference pays homage to the heroic fighters for freedom who laid down their lives or are still fighting in the ranks of the underground movements for liberty and independence of their na-

tions and all humanity against the Communist oppressors and Russian imperialists and sends ardent greetings to the people of all the subjugated nations encouraging them to stand fast in the struggle against the greatest evil mankind has known so far, calling on them to unite their forces in the fight for true freedom and national independence of all the enslaved nations.



*Delegates attending the Working Session of the EFC Conference in London.*

# Messages To The ABN/EFC Conferences

## Australian Croatian Association, CLM

Box 315, P. O. Whyalla  
South Australia 5600  
7-10-1968

On behalf of Australian Croatian Association C.L.M. "KRUNO DEVCIC" we are expressing our solidarity in your fight for human rights and national freedom for all oppressed people.

N. Ivic  
Secretary

Yours faithfully,  
T. Perkovic  
President

## Byelorussian Association Of Australia

Federal Council  
Box 94, P.O.  
Fairfield, NSW 2165, Australia  
September 27th, 1968

Chairman of the Presidium  
ABN Conference

I take this opportunity to extend to you on behalf of the Federal Council of Byelorussian Association of Australia our warm and cordial greetings with sincere wishes of the best of success in your work for the liberation of the nations enslaved by Russian imperialists.

Many years have passed, years filled with tension, terror and critical situations, yet despite the chaos that seems to prevail in the world today and despite all the obstacles put up by the enemies, it is gratifying to know that due to the continuous dedicated work, the sacred ideals of the liberation of the enslaved nations have achieved wide understanding and support from many countries in the free world and it is hoped that the free world as a whole will finally realize that only through the liberation of the nations enslaved by Russian imperialism, as well as nations entrapped in the artificially created states, such as "Yugoslavia" and "Czecho-Slovakia", that the world will escape the grave danger of slavery emanating from the said Russian imperialism.

The fight for the liberation was, is, and no doubt will be, hard and demanding great efforts and sacrifices, but we are confident that the ideal of Freedom and Independence for the nations enslaved by Russian imperialism will prevail and that nations enslaved at present will once again enjoy the fruit of true and real freedom and independence.

With kind regards and best wishes once again,

Yours faithfully,  
M. Zui  
President

## Telegram

I am sending warm greetings to ABN Conference and wishes of success for ABN, its President, members-Ukrainians, and other nations represented in ABN.

Dr. Dmytro Donzow

## **World's Union Of Croatian Youth**

*Buenos Aires, 23-IX-1968*

*In the name of the World's Union of Croatian Youth, representing all youths of the Croatian Liberation Movement in Argentina, West Germany, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, United States of America, Spain, France, Great Britain, The Netherlands, Italy, Peru, Sweden and Uruguay, we warmly greet all delegates to this great Conference and send you the expressions of our solidarity in all our deliberations and conclusions concerning freedom and independence of all the oppressed peoples and human rights denied to us by ruthless Communist oppressors.*

*Secretary General:  
Maria Simunic de Rasic*

*Yours faithfully,  
President:  
Zvonko Hasenay*

## **Croatian Independent Movement**

*Brisbane, Australia, 6. 9. 1968*

*On behalf of Croatian Assn. Brisbane, we are expressing our solidarity in your fight for human rights and national freedom for all oppressed people.*

<i>(Signature)</i>	<i>Yours faithfully,</i>
<i>Secretary</i>	<i>(Signature)</i>
	<i>President</i>

## **The Central Council Of The Croatian Association In Australia**

*Box 11, P. O. Surry Hills, N. S. W.*

*3rd October, 1968*

*On December 10, 1948 the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted and proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.*

*In the past twenty years we have witnessed many abuses of the Human Rights Declaration. We have witnessed many barbarous acts committed by the Communists against states and nations.*

*In Article 15 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights it is stated:*

*"Everyone has right to a nationality and no one shall be deprived of his nationality..."*

*and in Article 19:*

*"Everyone has the right to freedom..."*

*For the occasion of this Conference let us stress again that all nations are entitled to freedom and self-determination.*

*May the outcome of this Conference bring all of us closer to realization of the true peace based on freedom for all captive nations.*

*F. Lovokovic, J. P.  
Secretary General*

*Sincerely yours,  
M. Pavicic  
Vice President*

## **United Croats Of Canada**

*Branch "Knight Jure Francetic"*

*Port Alberni, B. C. 14 Oct. 1968*

*For centuries the Croatian people have fought for freedom, human dignity and human rights, and for the same ideals they are fighting today. Therefore, we send you our greetings and expressions of our solidarity.*

*Secretary:  
Pavao Stalinovic*

**United Croats Of Canada**

*Branch "Jadran"*

*P.O. Box 331, Windsor, Ont. Canada*

*October 15, 1968*

*The Croatian people fought for centuries for freedom, human dignity and human rights, and for the same ideals they are fighting today.*

*Therefore, we send you our greetings and expressions of our solidarity.*

*Ivan Skes  
Secretary*

*John Mlinaric  
President*

**Association Of Croatian Veterans**

*8 München 12 — Postfach 232*

*5 October 1968*

*We send you our fraternal greetings and our best wishes for the success of our common struggle for human rights and national freedom and independence for all oppressed peoples.*

*During the last 23 years the Croatian people were subjected to the worst form of persecution by Yugoslav Communist tyrants under the leadership of Josip Broz Tito, and we would like to let all freedom-loving people of the world know that the Croatian people will never recognize any Yugoslavia and that they will fight against her and restore their own independent State of Croatia.*

*Long live freedom! Long live Croatia!*

*Yours faithfully,  
President:*

*Secretary:  
Lucija Rukavina*

**United Croats Of Canada**

*General Committee*

*Postal Station "E" Box 236, Toronto 4, Ontario, Canada*

*October 7, 1968*

*The General Committee of the United Croats of Canada has great honour to send you its warmest greetings and best wishes for the success of this great Conference which is a manifestation for freedom and independence and human dignity for all the oppressed peoples.*

*Our Croatian people were forced in 1945 into Yugoslavia in which artificial state structure they lost not only their state independence but they were also deprived of the fundamental human rights and subjected to biological extermination.*

*We declare that together with our people in oppressed homeland Croatia and with all our brothers in the free world we do not want any Yugoslavia and that we are determined to fight for freedom and independence of Croatia until we achieve it.*

*Yours sincerely,  
President:  
Oto Negovetic*

*General Secretary:  
Goroslav Mandic*

**Telegram**

*Best wishes for successful conference.*

**Friends ABN in San Diego**

**Hrvatska Svedska Zaj. Blagajna**

Hallstahammar 14-10-68

*We greet you on this great day which is also our day. We stand for all your resolutions concerning freedom of our oppressed peoples and their human rights. Our Croatian people in Croatia are also with you today. They greet you and support you through us.*

Secretary:  
M. Peric

Yours sincerely,  
President:  
V. Markovic

**WACL — Ceylon Chapter**

145, Old Road, Nawala, Ceylon

*The Ceylon Chapter of the World Anti-Communist League and the Ceylon Chapter of the Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League salute the heroic fighters of the ABN meeting in London and affirm that their struggle to release the captive nations behind the Communist curtain is fairly and equally shared by the freedom-loving people of Ceylon and reiterates the resolute stand of the twelve million Ceylonese in fighting for the release of the millions from the Communist yoke.*

*The Ceylon Chapter of the World Anti-Communist League is certain that before long the captive nations will be able to shed their despondent yoke and march with the rest of free humanity to smash the Communists and their followers.*

*We state in unmistakable terms that given the call we shall one and all fight for the liberation of the Communist-dominated millions.*

Mahinda Ranaweera  
Secretary General  
Ceylon Chapter WACL and APACL

**A.F. Of A.B.N. — Byelorussian Division**

Irvington, N. J., U.S.A.

*Your effort to maintain the hope of Freedom alive, for those held in tyranny and subjection, is to be highly commended. The work of your organization which serves to maintain the flames of Freedom burning brightly until the liberation and independence of all nations, is an accomplished fact.*

*We must continue to work together on behalf of all nations enslaved by Communism and Russian imperialism.*

*Please extend to the members of your conference, my sincere regards and personal wishes, for a successful meeting.*

Respectfully,  
Mr. Anatol Pleskaczewski  
Chairman, Byelorussian Division  
of A.F. of A.B.N.

**United Croats Of Canada  
Branch "Jadran"**

P.O. Box 331, Windsor, Ontario, Canada

*For several centuries the Croatian people have struggled intensely for the ideals of human rights, freedom and self-determination. To this day the Croatian people, their nation suppressed, continue to fight for that freedom and independence. It is therefore, with much sincerity, that we send to you, the delegates of this conference, our greetings and expressions of Croat solidarity.*

Yours very truly,  
Marko Lescanec



**United Croats Of Canada  
Branch "Jadran"**

*P.O. Box 331, Windsor, Ontario, Canada*

*October 15, 1968*

*We greet all delegates to this great Conference and send you the expressions of our solidarity in your deliberations and conclusions concerning freedom and independence of all the oppressed nations and human rights denied to us by ruthless Communist oppressors.*

*Secretary:*

*Ivan Skes*

*President:*

*John Mlinaric*

**United Croats Of Canada  
Branch "Cardinal Dr. A. Stepinac"**

*P.O. Box 205 Station "B", Hamilton, Ontario*

*We greet all delegates to this great Conference and send you the expressions of our solidarity in your deliberations and conclusions concerning freedom and independence of all the oppressed peoples and human rights denied to us by ruthless Communist oppressors.*

*Secretary:*

*Vjekoslav Devcic*

*President:*

*Jure Kolakovic*

**Association Of Croatian Veterans**

*Laprida 4040 — Villa Martelli, Buenos Aires — Argentina*

*15 October, 1968*

*We warmly greet all delegates to this great Conference and send you the expressions of our solidarity in all your deliberations and conclusions concerning freedom and independence of all the oppressed peoples and human rights denied to us by ruthless Communist oppressors.*

*Secretary:*

*Captain Drazen Zlosilo*

*Yours faithfully,*

*President:*

*General Ivo Herencic*

**United Croats Of Canada  
Branch "Dr. Antun Radic"**

*Postal Station "B", Box 5158, Victoria, B.C., Canada*

*October 17, 1968*

*The Croatian people fought for centuries for freedom, human dignity and human rights, and for the same ideals they are fighting today.*

*Therefore, we send you our greetings and expressions of our solidarity.*

*Secretary:*

*Mijat Matkovic*

*President:*

*Tomislav Dumancic*

**United Croats Of Canada  
Branch "Velebit"**

*P.O. Box 683, Kitchener, Ont., Canada*

*On the occasion of the great conference we greet all delegates sending our expressions of solidarity in your deliberations and conclusions concerning freedom and independence of all the oppressed peoples and human rights, denied to us by ruthless Communist oppressors.*

*Secretary:*

*M. Shebreck*

*Respectfully yours,*

*President:*

*M. Huljina*

Astoria, USA Oct. 16, 1968

To the Presidium of the Conference of the  
Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations and the European Freedom Council

On the occasion of your Conferences I would like to send my sincere greetings and best wishes for you all.

It is important that such a Conference take place in order to expose the Soviet Russian imperialism, the threat to all free countries, and to demand the liberation of all captive nations under its domination.

We in the United States of America have a Public Law of Captive Nations Week which we observe every year very solemnly.

Each year the circle of friends of the captive nations is enlarged and due to it, and thanks to the efforts of ABN and its President Honorable Yaroslav Stetsko, we have this success.

With best wishes,  
Dr. Al. Sokolyszyn

**Member of the American Friends of ABN**

### **Telegram**

ABN Conference

*Much success in difficult work on the road to Ukraine's liberation.*

*For Ukrainian Information and Publishing Institute*

**Kosiuk, Buenos Aires**

**Association Of Ukrainians In Great Britain, Ltd.  
Coventry Branch**

16th October, 1968

Dear Mr. Graham,

My wife and I wish to thank you for your invitation to an Open Session of ABN and EFC but regret that we are unable to attend.

Wishing you all success,

Yours sincerely,  
P. Diuk

October 18, 1968

Friendly greetings to the participants of the ABN Conference from ABN Olympic Headquarters in Mexico.

**V. Sharvan**

**Byelorussian Congress Committee Of America**  
85-26 125th Street, Queens, New York 11415

October 17, 1968

Mr. Ole Bjorn Kraft, President

Conference of the European Freedom Council

Dear Mr. President:

We wish to extend our sincerest congratulations to the current Conference of the European Freedom Council and express our best wishes for the success in your activity.

Freedom in Europe is endangered very substantially by recent Soviet Russian expansionist actions. The public opinion of the free world is highly shocked by the brutal invasion of Czecho-Slovakia by Soviet Russian armies in strength around 600,000 men. However, public opinion paid little attention to the establishing of military bases in the Mediterranean by Soviet Russian naval forces and by the presence of a constantly increasing Russian military fleet there. Soviet submarines and fishing fleets of questionable destination

are cruising in the coastal areas of all continents without causing any special anxiety. Soviet interplanetary vehicles with unknown loads are circling around the globe and this is accepted by the free world as something quite usual. Military aggression of Communist North Vietnam against democratic South, prepared and guided by Soviet Russia and fed by her supplies of armaments, is considered by some people as a natural right of Russia. The United States of America is carrying most of the burdens in shielding the free world against Communist aggression there.

Those are several areas and means of Soviet Russian expansionism with the aim for world domination. It is now possible to observe a basic change in the strategy of Moscow rulers. Organization of subservient Communist parties in the countries of the free world, established to conquer them by political explosions from inside, has proved to be ineffective during the past 50 years. In addition, some Communist countries rejected control and subordination to the rule of Moscow. After achieving a substantial military might, Soviet rulers are using it as a sure means of expansionist action.

Soviet Russia is encircling Western Europe with land, naval, and aerial forces. The direct threat is very clear in the recent declaration of the Soviet Russian government stating that since the end of the 2nd World War Russia has the right of military intervention in Western Germany to prevent any resurgence of military power in this country.

The diplomatic steps by Western countries for containment of Russian expansionism will hardly bring the expected results. The spirit of Russian imperialism in Communist shape is driving consistently for the establishment of universal empire under Russian domination.

It seems that the Soviet Russian threat to the free countries at this time can be prevented by the united efforts of all independent nations. Destruction of this monstrous Russian empire by liberation of all non-Russian nations enslaved by her and restoration of their independent countries, will deprive the Russian nation of expansionist potential.

We hope that your Conference will be of great help to the free world in understanding the growing Soviet Russian menace and finding correct ways of avoiding it.

Very truly yours,  
John Kosiak  
President

### **Byelorussian Liberation Front**

Box 94, P. O. Fairfield, N. S. W. Australia

Sept. 25th, 1968

Hon. Ole Bjorn Kraft  
President, European Freedom Council  
Dear Sir,

Australian Branch of the Byelorussian Liberation Front takes this opportunity to convey to you, Sir, and all other delegates our cordial greetings and best wishes on the occasion of the Conference of the European Freedom Council.

It is very heartening to see and know that despite the chaos that envelopes our world from time to time, more and more prominent political personalities of the Free World, like your good-self, are taking an active and positive interest and part in the fight for the liberation of those nations who were and still are enslaved by Russian imperialism and Communism.

We extend to you and all others our heartfelt thanks for all that you have done and are doing at present in favour of the liberation of those captive nations, however the official "Thank You" and appropriate recognition of your splendid work will one day be expressed by the liberated nations themselves, as soon as they will throw off the yoke of foreign Russian occupation and regain once again their Freedom and Independence.

*In the meantime we wish to express our definite conviction that however hard and long the fight for the liberation might be, with united force and efforts of the free world and the nations enslaved by Russian imperialism, the cause of Justice and Freedom will triumph over the forces of evil and slavery and that enslaved nations of today shall once again join the free world community to build a better future for the coming generations.*

*Yours sincerely,  
A. Olechnik*

**Byelorussian Liberation Front**

*Fairfield, N. S. W. Australia*

*Sept. 25th, 1968*

*Chairman of the Presidium  
ABN Conference*

*Dear Sir,*

*I take this opportunity to convey our cordial and warm greetings on the occasion of the ABN Conference and extend to you our sincere best wishes for the positive and fruitful results in your consultations and other activities directed towards achieving the liberation of the nations who are enslaved by the tyrannical Russian imperialism.*

*It is a great tragedy of our times that some so-called "champions" of freedom, seem to close their eyes and are afraid to face reality and pretend, to say the least, to be oblivious of the fact that many nations are being oppressed and deliberately and systematically destroyed by the Russian imperialists and also that the only way to avoid world slavery is to take concrete and decisive steps without any delay what-so-ever to see and ensure that the menace of the said Russian colonial empire is once and forever eliminated through the liberation of the enslaved nations and dismemberment of the Russian empire into independent countries.*

*On the other hand it is heartening to know that the sacred ideals of freedom for the enslaved nations, as formulated and adhered to by the ABN are achieving ever-increasing support and we are confident that with the united and determined efforts, the said ideals will triumph over the obstacles and forces of the oppressors and that the enslaved nations will once again enjoy the individual freedom and national independence.*

*Yours faithfully,  
A. Olechnik*

**United Croats Of Canada  
Branch "King Tomislav"  
Vancouver, B. C., Canada**

*October 6, 1968*

*We greet all delegates to this great conference and send you the expressions of our solidarity in your deliberations and conclusions concerning freedom and independence of all the oppressed peoples and human rights denied to us by ruthless Communist oppressors.*

*The Croatian people fought for centuries for freedom, human dignity and human rights. For the same ideals they are fighting in our days. Therefore, we Croats in Canada send you our greetings and expressions of our solidarity.*

*Secretary:  
Tomislav Honacek*

*President:  
Ivan Rukavina*

*for success and identifies itself with all of you in your fight for freedom and human rights of the oppressed peoples.*

*The Croatian people are one of the most tragic victims of Communism because after the last war they were simply given to Communist dictator Tito who is guilty of the most vile crimes.*

*The Croatian people will never recognize this or any other Yugoslavia and will carry on their fight for freedom and independence of Croatia.*

Secretary:  
Ciril Korbar

Yours sincerely,  
President:  
Minko Zenkic

**United Croats Of Canada**  
**Branch "Dr. Mile Budak"**  
Sudbury, Ont. Canada

14 October 1968

*Our members unanimously express their great hopes in ABN-EFC Conference in London, England where we will be represented by Supreme President of the H.O.P. Dr. Stjepan Hefer; Supreme President of North American organization Dr. Ante Bonifacic and Supreme President of European organization, Dr. Andrija Ilic. They have our complete confidence and support.*

*Croatian people fought through centuries for their freedom, human rights and dignity against countless foreign oppressors and we are fighting today against international Communism which enslaved our people from 1945 under Yugoslav Communistic yoke.*

*We greet all delegates and send you our expressions of confidence and solidarity.*

Secretary:  
M. Kutlesa

President:  
M. Matovina

**Australian Croatian Association Cardinal A. Stepinac**  
Box 5, P.O. Nth. Geelong, Victoria

7 October 1968

*On behalf of Australian Croatian Association "Kardinal Stepinac", Geelong, we are expressing our solidarity in your fight for human rights and national freedom for all oppressed people.*

Secretary:  
Jure Jakovljevic

Yours faithfully,  
President:  
Marko Volarevic

**United Croats Of Canada**  
**Branch "Juco Rukavina"**  
P.O. Box 280, Schumacher, Ont. Canada

October 1968

*We greet all delegates to this great Conference and send you the expressions of our solidarity in your deliberations and conclusions concerning freedom and independence of all the oppressed peoples and human rights denied to us by ruthless Communist oppressors.*

Secretary:  
Ed. Spehar

President:  
I. Katic

**Organization Of Ukrainian Nationalists**  
*in Germany*

October 15, 1968

*The Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists in Germany extends its sincere and friendly greetings to the ABN Conference and its participants.*

*In particular we are pleased to greet your ABN Conference because the basic ideas of ABN, OUN and the liberation concepts of all peoples subjugated by Russia have 25 years ago found their culmination on the organizational level by the creation of ABN and in the practical field we are bound together by the common struggle and the common aims during the last quarter of a century. The past stage of the liberation struggle and the experience which we have derived from it have assured us that the road which we have chosen together is leading us invariably to the final victory over Moscow. Even though under unfavourable conditions, with heavy sacrifices and labour it was necessary to struggle and act for a quarter of a century, this has strengthened our sense of purpose and has given us courage to take an uncompromising stand in the struggle for the highest ideals of nations — national independence and state sovereignty.*

*The concepts of liberation, proclaimed and realized by ABN, have found broad response in the whole world and are getting ever more recognition and support from the whole freedom-loving mankind, and in particular, of those nations which are threatened by Bolshevik Russia.*

*In view of the above facts we wish the ABN Conference the best of success now and in its future struggle and activities.*

*May God help you!*

S. Volynskyi

*For the OUN in Germany:  
M. Denys*

**The Association Of Ukrainian Youth In Germany (SUM)**

October 14, 1968

*The Association of Ukrainian Youth in Germany extends its sincere greetings to the ABN Conference and wishes it much success in its work and struggle. Ukrainian youth outside its native country together with the youth in the fatherland is in the avantgarde of the struggle for the dissolution of the Russian empire and the establishment on its ruins of independent and sovereign states of all nations subjugated by Moscow.*

*The same ideas have been proclaimed and realized by ABN during the last 25 years. Therefore it is understandable that SUM in its activities is in full solidarity with the concepts of ABN and participates actively in all activities organized by the ABN.*

*Filled with hope that the ABN Conference will provide new directives for the next stage of struggle and will strengthen the solidarity among all the peoples subjugated by Moscow even more, we, the Ukrainian emigre youth, reassure you of our ever-present and many-sided efforts to be participants in the activities and the struggle for those ideas which are proclaimed by ABN.*

*We again greet the ABN Conference and remain,*

*Cordially yours,  
For KU SUM in Germany:  
R. Debrytskyi  
President*

**United Croats Of Canada  
Branch "Dr. Ante Pavelic"**

*Postal Station "E" Box 236, Toronto 4, Ont. Canada*

*October 10, 1968*

*We greet all delegates to this great Conference and send you the expressions of our solidarity in your deliberations and conclusions concerning freedom and independence of all the oppressed peoples and human rights denied to us by ruthless Communist oppressors.*

*The Croatian people fought through centuries for freedom, human dignity and human rights, and for the same ideals they are fighting today. Therefore, we send you our greetings and expressions of our solidarity.*

*Secretary:*

*Ivan Orsanic*

*President:*

*Joso Tabak*

**United Croats Of Canada  
Branch "10 May"**

*P.O. Box 1529-266 Graham Ave., Winnipeg 1, Man.*

*We greet all delegates to this great Conference and send you the expressions of our solidarity in your deliberations and conclusions concerning freedom and independence of all the oppressed peoples and human rights denied to us by ruthless Communist oppressors.*

*The Croatian people fought for centuries for freedom, human dignity and human rights and for the same ideals they are fighting today. Therefore, we send you our greetings and expressions of our solidarity.*

*ZA DOM SPREMNI!*

*Secretary:*

*Tajnik*

*Marko Vratavic*

*For President:*

*Dragan Radocaj*

**United Croats Of France**

*Paris 30 September 1968*

*The United Croats of France send you their warmest greetings with best wishes for success in your fight for human rights, freedom and national independence of all oppressed peoples.*

*Tito's Yugoslavia is a prison for the Croatian people, and there will be no peace in that part of Europe until the Croatian people get their free and independent State of Croatia. Together with our oppressed brethren in Croatia and with those living in the free world, also we in France fight for the realization of these ideals.*

*Secretary:*

*Marko Grabic*

*Yours sincerely,*

*President:*

*(Signature)*

**H O P "Croatia"  
"Vitez Jure Francetic"**

*Goteborg 11 October 1968*

*We send you our warmest greetings and express our complete solidarity with you. The Croatian people were, are now, and always will be against Communism and any other slavery and will carry on fighting for freedom, human rights and dignity of the Croatian people till final victory.*

*Secretary:*

*Marijan Hustic*

*Yours sincerely,*

*President:*

*Svica Xegovic*

**United Croats Of Canada  
Branch "Dr. Ante Pavelic"  
Branch "Katarina Zrinski"**

916-Moodie Rd. N.E., Calgary 62, Alb. Canada

October, 1968

*We greet all delegates to this great Conference and send you the expressions of our solidarity in your deliberations and conclusions concerning freedom and independence of all the oppressed peoples and human rights denied to us by ruthless Communist oppressors.*

*The Croatian people fought for centuries for freedom, human rights and human dignity, and for the same ideals they are fighting today. Therefore, we send you our greetings and expressions of our solidarity.*

*Za Dom Spremni!*

Secretary:  
Milan Perlic

President:  
Marko Jurkovic

**Slovak European Movement**

6231 Sulzbach b. Frankfurt/M. Altkönigstraße 34

Ukrainian Information Service

October 15, 1968

Dear Sirs,

*We have the pleasure to acknowledge receipt of a Programme of the Conferences arranged by the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations and the European Freedom Council which take place in London on October 17th-22nd, 1968.*

*As to our participation, Hon. Ferdinand Durcansky, member of the Slovak European Movement, will take active part in both conferences.*

*Considering a far-reaching significance of this special event, I wish to take the opportunity to express my best wishes to all participants and at the same time ask them to contribute to the unification of all Europeans and to raise their voice against any open or secret hegemonies of the world powers which intend to govern Europe.*

*As Europeans, united we'll win, divided we'll fall!*

Yours faithfully,  
For Slovak European Movement  
Jan Geci

**Brotherhood Of The UPA Veterans in Germany**

Munich 12. 10. 1968

*On the occasion of the Conference of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations the Brotherhood of the UPA Veterans is sending warm and friendly greetings to all the participants of the conference.*

*Veterans of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army wholly support the political activity of ABN and are firmly convinced that ABN's struggle for the liberation of nations subjugated by Moscow, as well as the liberation of humanity as a whole from the spectre of Communism, will soon be completely successful.*

*The Brotherhood of UPA Veterans wishes you all success in your deliberations hoping for a complete victory and the realization of the slogan "Freedom for Nations — Freedom for Individuals."*

V. Zbrozhyk-Zenko  
Secretary

For the Brotherhood:  
M.-Fil-Puhach  
President



## **Byelorussian Association Of Australia**

*Federal Council, Box 94, P.O. Fairfield, NSW 2165, Australia*

*Hon. Ole Bjorn Kraft*

*President European Freedom Council*

*September 27th, 1968*

*Dear Sir,*

*On behalf of the Federal Council of the Byelorussian Association of Australia, I take this opportunity to extend to you personally as well as to all other participants of the Conference, our warm greetings and sincere best wishes of the best of success in your deliberations and work for the benefit of liberation of the enslaved nations and re-establishment of their individual freedom and national independence and thus enable them to live once again in peace, freedom and justice which is denied to them at present.*

*In particular, Hon. Mr. Kraft, I wish to sincerely thank you for your kind and thorough understanding of and support for the continuous struggle of the Byelorussian nation for its liberation from slavery of Russian imperialism and please also extend our sincere thanks to all other representative of Free Europe for their equally steadfast support for the elimination of slavery and the liberation of the many unfortunate countries who fell victims of the Russian imperialistic aggressor.*

*The understanding and support of the Free European countries for the enslaved nations in their fight for freedom is imperative in order to eliminate the great danger emanating from Russian imperialism which has constantly demonstrated its insatiable desire for conquest and enlargement of its slave empire and it is only through the united effort and action of Free European countries and the liberation movements of the enslaved nations that this slavery will be abolished and the danger of its recurrence will be permanently removed by dismemberment of the Russian Empire through the reestablishment of independence to all the countries held captive inside and outside of the said Russian Empire.*

*The task is and will be hard and difficult, but we are firmly convinced that, despite all the obstacles, Justice and Freedom will prevail and that the enslaved nations will once again enjoy their rightful freedom and independence and join the rest of the community of nations to make and keep a more peaceful and better world to live in.*

*With kind regards once again,*

*Yours faithfully,  
M. Zui*

## **The Association Of Ukrainian Youth (SUM) In Germany**

*October 12, 1968*

*To the ABN Conference*

*On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABN) I am sending you my warmest greetings.*

*We are bowing our heads before the glorious and eternal memory of all heroes who have laid down their life on the altar of Ukraine and all the nations subjugated by Bolshevik Moscow, before the fallen fighters of national revolution. We bow our heads before the heroic struggle of all the subjugated peoples, before its numerous victims and before those who are suffering in prisons, concentration camps, exile and labour camps.*

*We remind workers and peasants, intellectuals and office workers of all the countries of the world that the horrible fate of our brothers who are today subjugated by Bolshevik Russia awaits them too, if these peoples of the world fail to rise against the system of unheard of terror, fear, and exploitation, which today has conquered the East and which hangs over the whole world as a sceptre. We call upon all honest people of the world to demand IMMEDIATE RELEASE from terrible sufferings under conditions of slave labor of millions of workers, peasants and intellectuals who are incarcerated in the thousands of concentration camps of the USSR.*

*Workers, peasants, intellectuals and all honest people of the world! You cannot keep still because the blood of millions and tens of millions is falling upon you.*

*We extend our greetings to the liberation movements and the fighters of all the peoples subjugated by Moscow for their national state independence and to the ABN, an organizer of a common revolutionary front.*

**Long live NATIONAL REVOLUTION OF ALL THE SUBJUGATED PEOPLES!  
FREEDOM FOR NATIONS! FREEDOM FOR INDIVIDUALS!**

*From the Regional Presidium of the  
Ukrainian Youth Association in Germany:  
V. Mossa*

### **Representation Of Ukrainian Emigration In Germany**

*562 Velbert, October 13, 1968*

*To the Presidium of the ABN Conference in London  
on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of ABN,  
and to the Conference of the European Freedom Council  
Dear Sirs,*

*On behalf of the Representation of the Ukrainian Emigration in Germany for the Nord-rhein-Westfalen region, with its headquarters in Velbert, we wish the conferences of ABN and the European Freedom Council the best of success.*

*We are in full solidarity with the concepts of ABN and will continue to support it in the future both morally and financially.*

*For the Representation of the Ukrainian Emigration in  
Germany for the Nordrhein-Westfalen Region:*

*Soroka Volodymyr  
President*

*Khomiak Mykhailo  
Secretary*

*October 18, 1968*

*With sincere greetings and wishes of real success.*

*Tasia Melnyk Kaluzhynska*

*Madrid, October 1, 1968*

*Dear Friends,*

*I would like to extend my good wishes to the ABN Conference in London. The subjugated Georgian people express their solidarity with the ABN movement. We have given proof that we are fighting against the Russian occupation.*

*In wishing you a great success I hope that at the next reunion my personal presence will be of no inconvenience to you.*

*Very truly yours,  
H. H. Prince Irakly Bagration of Georgia*

### **Alliance For Liberty And Progress Of Mankind**

*Buenos Aires, October 15, 1968*

*Mr. Yaroslav Stetsko  
President of ABN  
Dear Sir,*

*The feeling which is transmitted by the ideal of freedom is deeply rooted in the people of Argentina, to the degree that we consider liberty of other peoples as our own cause. These very ideals have inspired the liberation and independence of Argentina and mobilized victorious armies of Argentinians to fight for liberty of the neighbouring peoples who*

were united by these ideals into one spiritual brotherhood which struggled against all kinds of subjugation and exploitation.

We have always fought for self-determination of nations, for hands-off policy in internal affairs of other countries, for settlement of disputes by arbitration, for respect of international law, etc. These sentiments are shared by all Latin American nations.

Therefore it is quite natural that we are looking at the present state of affairs in Cuba as if our own freedom were at stake. With the feeling of great remorse we have to admit that Western and friendly nations are forgetting the most elementary principles of international morality and are supporting the reinforcement and consolidation of Communism in Cuba, in that they are unilaterally fencing off the island from Cuban patriots who are trying to liberate it.

Unjustified activity in the Caribbean of England and North America whose naval forces are hindering the people who are willing to sacrifice their life for the cause of freedom should be condemned.

At a time when law and morality have reached a crisis, they should not be forgotten by more civilized nations and therefore can still prevent chaos. The pressure from people of good will should have an influence in this. Should they fail to find an answer to all this or at least try to stop those who stubbornly act contrary to the general good, it would be very sad indeed.

With best wishes for the success of your deliberations and the achievement of appropriate results, we remain

Carlos A. Zwanck  
Secretary

Respectfully yours,  
Nicolas Mihanovich Guerrero  
President

### **United Croats Of Canada**

*Branch of "General Boban"*

*London, Ont., Canada*

We greet all delegates to this great Conference and send you expressions of our solidarity in your deliberations and conclusions concerning freedom and independence of all the oppressed peoples and human rights denied to us by ruthless Communist oppressors.

For centuries the Croatian people have fought for freedom, human dignity and human rights, and they are fighting for the same ideals in our days. Therefore, we are sending you our greetings and expressions of our solidarity.

Secretary:  
Josip Kurobosa

President:  
Ante Cavilina

### **The Croatian Club Limited**

47-49 Buckingham St. Sydney, NSW  
1st October, 1968

On behalf of the Croatian Club in Sydney, I would like to express our solidarity with you in your fight for human rights and national freedom for all subjugated people.

*Freedom for all Captive Nations!*

Yours faithfully,  
M. Maric  
President

*I wish you real success in all your activities in London.*

**Prof. Dr. Bolko Freiherr von Richthofen**  
**Garmisch-Partenkirchen**

*I shall be in London with you in my thoughts. That the Berlin problem will be discussed too, seems to me to be of extraordinary importance for various reasons.*

*I wish you much success.*

**Heinz Gerull**  
*Berlin*

### **Danish Delegation Of ABN**

*Copenhagen, October 18, 1968*

*The Danish Delegation of ABN wholeheartedly greets the participants and delegates of ABN Conference.*

*The events of recent months in East Europe have again demonstrated the importance of our great common task. He who stated that peace could exist in the world, where millions of people are suppressed by Communism and Russian imperialism has now received new proof of his error. Again it must be stressed that our freedom cannot be real freedom as long as it not shared by our enslaved brothers.*

*We regret very much that we are unable to send a delegate to this conference but we are participating in it with our hearts. We want to stress that we, the Danish members of ABN, are taking active part in the struggle for freedom of nations and individuals.*

*With best wishes,*

*Danish Delegation of ABN*  
*Erik Dissing, Chairman*

### **United Croats Of France** **Branch "Dr. Ante Starcevic"**

*Nice, France*

*For centuries the Croatian nation has fought for freedom, human dignity and human rights and for the same ideals it is also fighting at present.*

*Therefore we greet this conference as part of the Croatian liberation movement and express our solidarity.*

*Jure Zic*  
*Secretary*

*Ante Zorica*  
*Chairman*

*To the ABN and EFC Conference in London*

*On behalf of the European Freedom Center of the World Anti-Communist League I greet the Conferences in London. In view of the invasion of CSSR by the Soviet Russian imperialistic government, which is only one more deed in a long line of military and political conquests and suppressions, these Conferences of the representatives of Western and Eastern Europe have special significance.*

*With sincere wishes of success and the necessary echo on these Conferences in the world, I remain*

*Sincerely yours,*  
**Alfred B. Gielen**  
*Bonn*

## Telegram

*To ABN and the European Freedom Council*

*On behalf of the Rumanian Freedom Front we greet you wholeheartedly and wish you much success in your work.*

**Basil Mailat**

## German Foundation For European Freedom Questions, Inc.

*Bonn, October 14, 1968*

*Dear Mrs. Stetsko:*

*Many thanks for your kind invitation to the Conference in London.*

*Now, as I look through the programme, I regret very much that I cannot participate in this most interesting Conference. Unfortunately I have to remain here to attend to important duties.*

*Please accept my best wishes for success of the Conference.*

*Sincerely yours,  
Dr. A Domes, Chairman*

## Slovak European Movement, Inc.

*Sulzbach, October 5, 1968*

*Dear Mrs. Stetsko:*

*Referring to your letter of September 18, 1968, I wish to inform you that unfortunately it is impossible for me to attend the London Conference because of financial reasons. Nevertheless, thank you very much for the invitation.*

*We would be grateful to you if you could convey to all participants our wish for dynamic activity in favour of speedy unification of all Europeans against the threat of the Soviet Fascist imperialists.*

*With best wishes,  
Jan Geci*

## From Letters To ABN:

*Dear Mr. & Mrs. Stetsko,*

*Congratulations on the successful International Conference of ABN and EFC. We published the Japanese translation of the Press Communique in our organ "Free World".*

*Looking forward to seeing you in Saigon, yours sincerely,*

*J. Kitaoka*