The Hungarian Fight for Freedom and its Consequences

On October 23rd, the heroic youth of Hungary, inspired by righteous indignation, took up the unequal fight against the subjugators of their native country. Fighting practically with their bare hands, the Hungarian champions of freedom destroyed Soviet tanks; they seized power throughout the country, opened up the frontiers to the free world, and confidently looked to the West to help them with military support.

It was already assumed after the riots in Berlin and in Poznan that the West would draw the obvious conclusions from these events, and would not refuse the insurgents its help. During the huge upheaval in Hungary all the peoples behind the Iron Curtain could most certainly have been won over to join in the fight for freedom, and the Soviet colossus would have been hopelessly cornered.

Despite all this, however, the Hungarians did not give up the fight. Hungarian men and women, boys and girls, hurled themselves at the approaching tanks and the raging Soviet soldiers, put up a steadfast resistance, defied the Communist rulers by starting a general strike, and finally, despite starvation and cold, resorted to guerrilla warfare.

And now the mass deportation of Hungarians to Russia began. The dreadful conditions which prevailed forced people, flee from the huge influx of refugees to the land of persons who have been rounded up, a number of refugees totaling 100,000.

But even this was disregarded by the Soviet rulers. The Budapest daily of our fight was broadcast: "It will be your turn, the light in your hands to us, the Hungarian flag played, accompa- chine-guns.

Although the once more of the young Hungarian fighters for freedom have received the call to arms, they have not been in vain. Their heroic efforts for the sake of their countrymen have revealed itself in its true colours to the world. Events in Hungary have evoked moral indignation throughout the entire world. In all the countries of the free world admiration and esteem have been expressed for the Hungarian champions of freedom. The entire world has been roused and stirred out of its long sleep as a result of two factors. In the first place, the West European nations feel that the brutal and undisguised genocide which is being carried out by the Muscovite barbarians in Hungary before the eyes of the whole world is, in fact, nothing new at all in the Bolshevist and Muscovite practice of conquering peoples and destroying those who resist subjugation. The Bolshevists have used these same methods systematically in the case of Ukraine and other subjugated nations and to an even greater extent and even more cruelly, from the beginning of their rule. Extermination of the freedom-loving population, deportation of thousands of persons, mass destruction of a nation by means of artificially organized famines, by slave labour and by depriving it of the bare necessities of life. Mass destruction of persons where death comes terribly and slowly, these are old-established forms of Muscovite Bolshevik atrocities.

The world maintained an attitude of indifference when Bolshevik Moscow continued to destroy and murder the peoples of Ukraine, Byelorussia, Caucasia and Turkestan for forty years. And there can be no doubt about the fact that this indifference was due neither to ignorance nor to a failure to understand what was going on in this terrible Soviet Union. It is only now, when the Bolshevists have repeated their atrocities in Hungary, that the Western world has expressed moral and political indignation and has, in fact, reacted as if it had learned of such Muscovite methods and crimes for the first time or had just woken up after having been asleep for a hundred years.

The Western world has awakened from its long sleep as a result of two factors. In the first place, the West European nations feel the nearness of the terrible clench of the Muscovite bear and they now clearly realize that they will be the next victims of the Bolshevist menace. Secondly, the Bolshevist pogrom in Hungary has destroyed all the illusions which the Bolshevists sought to create after Stalin's death, namely that their methods were becoming less severe and more human and that the aggressive nature of Muscovite imperialism was gradually vanishing, at least as regards the military oppressive form of action.

Such illusions, designed to lull the political opinion of the world, were suggested not only by treacherous Bolshevist tactics and cunning propaganda, but also by the completely servile and destructive international media, which has always been in league with Bolshevism. And the opportunistic policy of the Western countries, ready to reach a compromise with those nations where death comes terribly and slowly, - these are old-established forms of Muscovite Bolshevik atrocities.

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cially the nearness and suddenness of this blow which was such a shock to the Western world. As yet, the dividing line against the propaganda tactics of the Communist régime has not in the least changed, that Moscow refuses to release any of its victims from its clutches, and that it proclaims as its savages whenever some people or other rises up in revolt against the Communist yoke and against Muscovite exploitation.

By crushing the fight for freedom of the Hungarian people, the so-called collective leadership has shown itself to the entire world in its true colours, namely as the genuine successor and advocate of Leninist and Stalinist methods. The talk about the end and the beginning of Stalinism, as far as the Soviet Union itself and the Western world are concerned, has obviously been nothing but a pack of lies.

There can be no doubt that the dictators of the Kremlin certainly want more than a temporary triumph. The other tactics which were applied simultaneously in Poland clearly corroborate this. The fact that the Bolshevists by their brutal atrocities in the case of the Hungarians crossed their tactical plans, shows that here other reasons, which were more important to them, were decisive. A comparative study of these two events, that is to say of the Bolshevist reaction in Poland and in events in Hungary, reveals the dividing-line, so carefully concealed by the Bolshevists, where tactical arguments cease to be of influence and the obvious aims of Muscovite aggressive imperialism begin to be decisive. And this must be dealt with more closely since the answer to it gives an insight into the strategic aspects of the Bolshevist reaction which helps one to foresee what the Bolshevist reaction will be in a critical situation.

What is the fundamental difference between the recent events in Poland and the events in Hungary? It is that in Hungary the fight for freedom of the other enslaved peoples remains in its initial stage? We should like to stress that there was already a difference in the initial stage of events in these two countries and that the difference became even more apparent with the further development of the situation. At the same time, it must also be emphasized that the Bolshevist reaction was different from the very beginning, although these resemble certain initial stages and balance between the earliest risings in both countries. In Hungary the Bolshevists dealt with the demonstrators by using armed force against them from the very beginning, whereas in Poland they desisted from military action and armed force after the conference had taken place between the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R. and the Central Committee of the Polish Communist Party, which had started the revolt.

In Poland the Communist Party was able by means of perfidious propaganda to get the rebel people to achieve for them, by peaceful means, the independence under control, to guide them into certain channels and to confine them within limits acceptable to Moscow. Gomulka and his supporters took advantage of the fact that they could concentrate their military forces and deal with them from the very beginning, whereas in Poland they desisted from military action and armed force after the conference had taken place between the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R. and the Central Committee of the Polish Communist Party, which had started the revolt.

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Citizens of the Free World!

Appeal of the Hungarian Insurgents at the Europe Union Rally in Munich, in December 1956

You see before you the sons of a small, oppressed and sorely tried nation! — Fighters for freedom, who, bearing their weapons in their hands and their hearts and in their souls, pursued and fought for their freedom. Many persons are perhaps already of the opinion that the cause of the Hungarian fight for freedom has failed. To them we say: the Hungarian cause has not failed and cannot fail!

In the course of its history the Hungarian nation, when struggling for freedom, has been able to say that the Hungarian Revolution is unparalleled in the history of the world.

Hungary has so far sacrificed 80,000 sons and daughters on the altar of freedom. 45,000 young persons have been deported by the Soviets into the gulags, of whom 1,200 have been executed. The Soviets have been forced to flee to the West and have preferred the bitter lot of exile rather than further slavery.

Citizens of Munich, we wish to tell you that those of us who have come here have not given up the fight. We have been, and are, prepared, if need be, to continue the fight for our native country and freedom with arms. And we intend to continue this fight for freedom here, too, even though the circumstances have changed. We fight with the same weapons as the Hungarians fought in 1848 — namely, with the power of the living word. And we believe that our fight here will not be in vain, but will be a fitting continuation and development of the work of our predecessors. We have done even more than was humanly possible. But we can only continue the fight if the entire free world helps us. We, the citizens of Munich, are unable to back up their general strike! Refuse to unload Soviet transport vehicles; refuse to look for food for the Soviets; and refuse to receive their delegations! Do not soil your clean hands by touching their blood-stained ones.

We have done at most what our Hungarian fellow-workers are irreparably and staunchly holding out in a desperate situation and what the Czechs, in an atmosphere of terror, are unable to do.

In reality, however, it is not Gomulka who appears here with a mask, as it were, on our faces, but the mask has already fallen; coexistence, armchair Communism is dead, and the Soviets have revealed their true commissions of crime which are completely undisguised.

God grant that we may soon be able to appear without a mask and be able to look the world in the face.

Hungary calls to Europe: Freedom for Hungary! Freedom for Europe! Freedom for all subjugated peoples!

Association of Friends of Hungary

We appeal to our readers to give their active help to the liberation of Hungary and of all the peoples subjugated by Russia and by Communism. We ask you henceforth to support the "Association of Friends of Hungary". All enquiries in this connection should be addressed direct to Mr. Alexander Katona, Munich 54, Rubinstrasse 12/0, Germany.

The Editor
any desire to do so; and even if it had, — between the Polish newly acquired Western territories and the German Federal Republic there is the German Democratic Republic, and a German national war of retaliation would fail with the so-called “German Democratic Republic”, in which Russian troops are also stationed. One can hardly imagine a less likely event than this in the near future.

Gomulka is faced by a dilemma: either he must cease to support the stand-up Communist and go over to the side of the Polish people, or he must, in the end, as we have already pointed out, rely on Russian military support to suppress all opposition, and attempt to retain control over the satellite countries to preserve their own power, as that is to say, Moscow’s power. The youth and the workers of these countries, however, are not interested in concentrating upon merely signiﬁcant causes; though they have no large-scale political organization and no carefully organized underground movement, they are fighting with their sheer strength against Russian tyranny, and, in doing so, are applying forms of organization and training which were forced on them by the Soviets for “Security” purposes.

It is the “Workers’ Communist” movement of Hungary, for instance, one of the groups of the Hungarian nation, in Budapest, and who demand that the Kadar government, which has been installed by the Russians, should negotiate with them on an equal footing. They are the Communist movement, the “Communist” organized army groups who have conducted themselves most heroically in the national struggle of Hungary for freedom. The people of Hungary are devising new methods in their fight for national and social freedom and justice.

The Hungarian workers are demanding the return of the Nagy government, not because they want a “National Communist” government back again, but because Nagy, during the last few days that his government was in power, accepted the most important demands of the Hungarian fight for freedom. It is immaterial whether he was a Communist or a “National Communist”; it is likewise immaterial whether it is the strength of his own convictions, or under pressure of the national fighters for freedom. The main thing is that he officially declared, for the whole world, that he was fighting with the Russians. And it was precisely such words as these which the Hungarians and, in fact, all the peoples subjugated by Moscow wanted to hear.

We are not interested in Nagy’s or Gomulka’s fate, but solely in whether these transition stages lead us to the status-quo ante to the situation and upheaval in the East in the near future. In that case entirely new elements will assume governmental power, — the national forces which are now fighting the existing imperialist Communist system and will destroy the Russian imperialism with all its political colours, and will disintegrate it into democratic independent states. The future belongs not to Gomulka or to Nagy, but to those national and revolutionary forces. J. S.

Sirs,

We, the representatives of the nations subjugated by Russia, appeal to you, and with the warning that the last opportunity for saving the world from complete disaster is now at hand.

The situation in Hungary is still not clear. The Soviets continue to murder the Hungarian workers, the youth and the workers in the worker’s strike in Hungary within 24 hours.

Even if one only conditionally accepts the erroneous designation “National Communist,” the Yugoslav dictator, Tito, is a classic example of a National Communist; that is to say, he allegedly balances between the West and the East, in order to obtain ﬁnancial aid from the West and “ideological” support from the East, and he will accordingly, in the end, go over to the side of “world Communism,” that is, Moscow.

Thus, what the Western daily press describes as “National Communism,” is merely a misleading designation, the sole purpose of which is to camouflage, somehow or other, the efforts of the Western powers to support the satellite countries in the satellite countries to preserve their own power, that is to say, Moscow’s power. The youth and the workers of these countries, however, are not interested in concentrating upon merely signiﬁcant causes; though they have no large-scale political organization and no carefully organized underground movement, they are fighting with their sheer strength against Russian tyranny, and, in doing so, are applying forms of organization and training which were forced on them by the Soviets for “Security” purposes. Otherwise it would be only a repetition of the wasted postwar aid by UNRRA, which for Communist East Europe amounted to 3 milliard dollars.

It is a paradox that the Soviet Union, which the nations of all world today is systematically supported by the democratic world, both materially and morally. During the last war it was only the Soviet Union, amounting to 17 milliard dollars, which saved the Soviets from complete collapse. And after the war, the conferences of Yalta and Potsdam, the Soviets were given a gift ten times larger; they were given the whole number of additional countries with about one hundred million people. This tremendous increase increased the Soviet economic resources and the military potential which threatens the whole world.

Fortunately, the military operation in Hungary has revealed to the outside world the inherent weakness of the Communist system. We wish to say that what happened in Hungary can happen also in other European and Asian countries subjugated by Moscow. To make Communism palatable to the subjugated peoples Moscow will drop the preﬁx “national” and replace it by the preﬁx “international,” hut the aim remains the promotion of Russian imperialism, as proved by the events in Hungary. The international Communist is one and the same thing, the same brutal and cruel system.

This is also proved by the events in Hungary where the “national” Communist Kadar is fully co-responsible for the murder of organs of the Russian soldiers. And Kadar hailed both by Tito himself and by all the Stalinists.

Still, Russian imperialism will not rest, Hungary, and the undeniable Soviet warmongering in the Middle East, were direct results of Western negligence, indecision and of the “could not care less” attitude. This can become disastrous for the whole world in the very near future.

To save the world, and yourselves, as long as there is still time, we urge you to demand from your Government to give Russia the following ULTIMATUM:

1. Complete withdrawal of all Soviet troops from Hungary within 24 hours.

2. Free and unfettered elections to take place in Hungary under UNO supervision and protection of UNO police force shortly after the withdrawal of all Soviet troops.

3. Withdrawal of all occupying Russian troops from all other subjugated countries, and free unfettered elections to take place in all these countries under UNO supervision and under the protection of UNO police force.

We attach great importance to the UNO supervision of the election and a new government is the only way to avoid the danger of any re-occupation of these countries by foreign troops if the former occupants should try to interfere with the free expression of the will of the people.

If the Soviet Union rejects this ultimatum, demand from your Governments:

a) to sever diplomatic, economic, cultural and every other relations with the Soviet Union,

b) to expel the Soviet Union from UNO,

c) to impose the most severe economic boycott on all countries of the Soviet Block,

d) to liquidate in all countries the communist organizations,

e) to support the fight of the subjugated Moscow for their liberation by all necessary measures, including military help, in order to advance an international declaration of independence of these countries to secure action of millions of freedom fighters in the Soviet hinterland. In this manner the Russian empire might be disintegrated without a world war.

Remember that without the liquidation of the Moscow communist centre, the world will never find peace!

30th November 1956

For ABN Committee in Great Britain:

R. Ostrowsky (Byelorussia), Chairman,
I. Bazovsky (Slovakia), Vice-chairman,
W. Oleksiv (Ukraine), Secretary.

**Down with the Russians in Hungary**

Topec, Nov. 5 (CNA): Foreign Minister George K. Yeh pledged Free China’s efforts to invoke the moral force of the United Nations to compel Russia to withdraw its troops from Hungary.

The Foreign Minister, after being informed of the Russian violation of a U.S. resolution calling for Soviet withdrawal from Hungary, declared that the Chinese delegation in the world organization would endeavor to get the signatories of the resolution to propandize “Communist five principles for peace” in order to exert pressure on the Soviet Union.

Minister Yeh stated that Free China is in conjunction with free U.N. member nations would do all it could to put a stop to the ruthless Soviet suppression of the populations of the countries of the commonality movement. He said Free China, which is in full sympathy with the Hungarian people, would not want to be satisfied with a mere U.N. sanctions against Russia, but would seek to invoke the U.N. moral force to force Soviet troops out of strife-ridden Hungary.

In this connection, the veteran Chinese diplomat attacked the hypocrisy of the Chinese Reds, since they called the Hungarians who sought neutrality and withdrawal from the Warsaw Pact “traitors”. He cited Peiping’s pro-Soviet stand as evidence of its servitude and collusion with Russia in the latter’s atrocities.

He said that the Peiping Red regime had always posed as a “champion of neutrality” on the international scene as witnessed in the Bandung conference and in similar situations that the pro-Communist “five principles for peace” also urged “neutralism”. But when it came to a matter like Hungary, there was never any room for “neutralism”, his added.

Minister Yeh said this showed how false the “neutrality” propaganda by the Reds was, which hardly meant anything more than submission to Communism.

The Foreign Minister said that the Warsaw Pact had become a tool in the hands of the Kremlin to control the peoples in Eastern Europe. In this sense it was not simply a device to encounter NATO.
The Pact with the Devil

Our age of progress is not superstitious. It does not believe in devils. But a sage once said that the Devil's cleverest trick is that he manages to convince himself that he is not real. Some of the high-ranking initiates, however, who would like to obtain the help of the evil power for themselves and their cause finally make a pact with the Devil.

The Devil appeared to Doctor Faustus in the guise of a mediæval cavalier. In the democratic age or rather in the age of the "people's democracy" he appears in the guise of a Mussolini, in the capitalist age as arnauts, smiling, well-fed parvenu, part "good fellow" (one of the people) and part gangster (one of the people), whose appearance in an age when every distinction was destroyed was particularly tempting to the masses.

After the grim events of the years 1914-1918, the Russian Mephistopheles made his first pact with the Polish Faustus who in that country was called Pan Twardowski. He gave him the possession of Galicia and Volhynia, and收费标准 of Pan Twardowski sold his soul to the Devil and made a promise that he would never rise up against the masters of the Devil in this realm behind the Iron Curtain, either by means of military action or by words, and that he would forget all the noble ideals in which he was brought up. In return for his submission to the Muscovite Devil, Pan Twardowski deserted his allies in the fight against the Red Mephistopheles and recognized Ukraine as the inviolable booty of the Devil. This pact with the Devil was signed in 1921 by Pan Twardowski, who thus sold his soul to the former.

Later, in Rapallo, and finally, in 1939, the Devil tempted the great-grandson of Goethe's Faustus himself. He promised the latter the inviolable possession of all the kingdom of the German Faustus and the Great East, on condition that he, and his soul, was to be allowed to appear not as such, but as peace emissaries of the Devil, to collect the promised reward for his eighteen-year old friendship, according to the pact of Riga. In the autumn of 1939, after the Battle of the Vistula, Poland became a mere skeleton of a state. When Pan Twardowski was hard beset by the West and begged the Eastern Mephistopheles to allow him to collect the promised reward for his eighteen-year old friendship, according to the pact of Riga, and his other demands, the German Faustus was initiated in the methods of physical and moral crimes against individuals which had been invented by the Devil and were applied in the U.S.S.R.

When Pan Twardowski was hard beset by the West and begged the Eastern Mephistopheles to allow him to collect the promised reward for his eighteen-year old friendship, according to the pact of Riga, and his other demands, the German Faustus was initiated in the methods of physical and moral crimes against individuals which had been invented by the Devil and were applied in the U.S.S.R.

But time passed quickly. Eighteen years after the signing of the pact in Riga, the Red Mephistopheles appeared and demanded Twardowski's soul. A small reward was exacted in his hands in 1941. When the Battle of the Vistula, the Devil demanded, above all, that the Western Faustus was to disregard all protests and all protests on the part of the peoples against the regime of the Devil, irrespective of whether these protests occurred in Poland, Yugoslavia, Kyiv, or Western Germany. It was, in fact, to be a conspiracy of silence!

Above all, the Western Faustus was to forget his Christian traditions and was to make no attempt to prevent the de-Christianization of the peoples subjigated by the Devil in Poland, Hungary, Romania and, in particular, in the U.S.S.R. It was to work hand in hand with the Mephistopheles of Moscow, the Western Faustus to reduce the name and influence of the German Faustus, to fight in accordance with the name of (devilish) progress. When these demands were accepted and the Western Faustus in a gesture of friendship shook the hand of the Muscovite Devil, a and a general conspiracy of silence was concluded for the truth of Christ, with the blood of martyrs and millions of innocent persons, Mephistopheles rejoiced and the a new Faustus has been signed with blood! The new Faustus is now one of us! I shall therefore now appoint many persons in his name. They will be labeled as peace emissaries of the Devil, and they will be allowed to appear not as such, but as peace emissaries of the Devil.

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The Glasgow Meetings

Scottish League for European Freedom

Mr. Yarasosl Stetsko, ABN.

I had a very great amount of extra work caused by the tragedy in Hungary. I brought the people to Glasgow to prevent the International Communist Congress from sitting. Many important meetings were held in Glasgow for which I was able to provide both Scottish and Hungarian speakers. The Glasgow meetings by the University students were the most important of these. As a result of it there has been nothing like it in England. The Hungarian speaker I sent to them told me he had never seen anything like the spirit of these fine young men. And, unlike people elsewhere, they are not slacking off, but have now gone on to hold great meetings and debates and pass Resolutions that, "If Russia does not at once restore freedom to all the countries subjugated at any time in history, Britain should declare war on Russia at once." The Scottish Trade Unions have sent a deputation to the Congress of Internationale, the Firemen's Unions in several counties have passed Resolutions to expel all Communists and former Communists from the Union, and that there shall be no more fraternal visits until Russia has restored freedom to every subjugated country.

I sent to each Delegate of UNO our Memorial and our accompanying letter, as enclosed... Yours very sincerely,

John F. Stewart.
The Activity of the A.B.N. in Connection with the Revolution in Hungary

The Central Committee of the ABN has taken all the steps it could to persuade the Western world to support the Hungarian fight for freedom. Telegrams demanding immediate help for the Hungarian people have been sent to various governments and prominent persons in political circles of the free Western states and of the United Nations.

In the first place, the Central Committee of the ABN held a press conference, at which the possible development of the Hungarian revolution was discussed and the ABN demanded military help from the West for Hungary.

The next step on the part of the ABN was to send hundreds of ABN negotiations and representatives in various countries of the Western world, asking them to hold mass demonstrations on behalf of Hungary. As a result of this step, rallies were held in various countries, in which all the peoples united in the ABN took an active part. In connection with events in Hungary, the ABN Delegation in Winnipeg (Canada), for instance, issued a statement proclaiming its solidarity with the Hungarian people. The text of this statement was, incidentally, published in the Canadian press. In honour of the Hungarian fighters for freedom who have sacrificed their lives, the ABN Delegation placed a wreath on the Unknown Soldier’s grave in Winnipeg. A telegram was sent by the Foreign Minister to the Hon. M. Pearson, requesting relief for Hungary.

At a mass demonstration held in Munich, in which about 50,000 persons took part, the ABN was actively represented, and its supporters, bearing ABN banners, participated in the march of silentlosers.

The fighters for freedom in Hungary have been supplied by the ABN with thousands of leaflets in Russian and Ukrainian, which have been distributed amongst the Soviet soldiers in Hungary by the insurgents.

In response to the ABN’s request for military aid for Hungary, many persons in various Western European countries signified their willingness to fight as volunteers in support of the revolution in Hungary. The Central Committee of the ABN has received many letters in which the writers express their indignation at Russia’s aggression and their readiness to fight for the freedom of Hungary.

Unfortunately, however, there is no denying the fact that the leading politicians of the Western nations have not placed any military aid at the disposal of Hungary; and it is only as a result of the brave and unchivalrous attitude of these politicians that the Russians have succeeded in ruthlessly and brutally crushing the fight for freedom of our fellow-countrymen in Hungary by the Insurgents.

TO THE HUNGARIAN PEOPLE

The Hungarian Liberation Movement, which was founded ten years ago, has set itself the aim of fighting for the liberation of the Hungarian people and, furthermore, of fighting against the unjust peace treaties which these people have been forced to accept.

In the course of the past ten years, we have endeavoured to achieve this aim by means of numerous publications and lectures and, moreover, sought to enlighten official circles and the public in the West on this question.

The ABN, on behalf of twelve nations, has sent a message to the Hungarian people, and we, too, should like to express our sympathy to the Hungarian people in their desperate fight against Russian brutality and atrocities.

Hungarian Brothers! Your fight is of historical importance and is a dramatic and glorious one! We Hungarians who have been forced to become exiles, living as we do in foreign countries, can only draw the attention of the Western peoples and their governments, by means of words and publications, to the fact that they must support your fight with all the means at their disposal.

And we shall continue to make this our demand until Hungary is liberated.

Your sacrifices are not in vain! They call to the conscience of the whole world! We, too, are fighting for your ideals, and we shall continue to fight until victory for the Hungarian People.

We have appealed to the UNO to take steps immediately against Russian subjugation. Your fight is an example to the whole world. For you are fighting for the freedom of the whole world.

The following appeal was distributed among the Hungarians in Hungary. — The Editor.

FREEDOM FOR NATIONS!
FREEDOM FOR INDIVIDUALS!

The hypocritical disguise of "de-Stalinization" was destroyed for ever in the conflagration of Budapest.

The massacre of men, women and children in Hungary is the receptacle for a rash coexistence policy. Peaceful coexistence as it is being demonstrated by the Polish and the Hungarian people! — Be assured by the thunder of cannon and bombs and by the tragic cries for help of the Hungarians! Do not continue to delay until the time comes when the Moscovite tyrants place the chains of slavery round your throats, too!

The countless men and women who gave their lives as martyrs for the cause of the great fight for freedom in Hungary accept the free world! — They died as victims of the fall of the free world.

The brutal blow of destruction directed against a whole nation has revealed Russian Bolshevism in its true colours, even to those who are blind. This unheard-of outrage to civilization must not be accepted passively!

Statesmen of the West! Break off all diplomatic relations with the headquarters of genocides in Moscow, immediately! Refuse to negotiate with the Kremlin monsters in human guise!

Refuse accommodation with the Russian Bolshevik criminals and iconoclasts! — Exclude them from the United Nations and from all international organizations.

Down with the Russian prison of nations! — The subjugated peoples must be freed from the colonial tyranny of Moscow and must regain their own independent states once more. Only in this can the constant menace to the world by the insatiable and ravenous Russian desire for conquest be eliminated for good.

The sacrifices offered by the Hungarian nation will not be in vain, even in the course of a nuclear conflict. If this unique national insurrection had received the proper support from the West, the entire Soviet Russian sphere of influence would have been burnt out within a short period, national liberation revolutions, and would have collapsed. A historical opportunity to prevent an atomic war has been missed.

As long as the free world is not prepared and determined to support actively all national insurgencies behind the Iron Curtain, it has no right to invoke our peoples by its propaganda over the radio and thus cause them to shed their blood in vain and to commit suicide.

The heroic fight for freedom of the Hungarians in an isolated past is a lasting warning to the conscience of the free world. May it not pass unheeded and may the free peoples be spared the fate of Hungary.

May the illustrious memory of the Hungarian champions of freedom, who sacrificed their lives, live on for ever! — They died for Christianity, for civilization and culture, and for the future freedom of the whole world.

THE ANTI-BOLSHEVISIT BLOC OF NATIONS
(A.B.N.):

Down with Bolshevist Tyranny!
Russian Imperialism and Colonialism in Hungary

Dr. Tingfu F. Tsai on the Hungarian Situation, before the Second Emergency Special Session on 8 November, 1956

The sentiments of the Chinese people with regard to the crisis of Hungary have found expression in the resolutions of the Assembly of 6 November, 1956. That resolution contained three points. In the first place, the Legislative Assembly of the Soviet Union condemned the aggression of the Soviet Union against Hungary. In the second place, the resolution demanded the immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary and the保证 that the frontiers of the Hungarian Republic would be 'maintained in their present condition'. In the third place, the resolution asked for international guarantees of Hungary's independence and freedom.

My delegation voted in favour of the resolution (A/RES/993) proposed by the United States. In voting for that resolution we regretted that we could not do more. I was sorry and disappointed to see so many abstentions. If I am not mistaken, there was not a single Arab vote in favour of the resolution, and several Asian delegations — delegations which, ordinarily, are in the forefront as regards all matters concerning human rights and self-determination — found it necessary to abstain from voting on that important occasion. I suspect that these delegations of Asia and Africa mean to tell us that the principles of the Charter hold good only for Asia and Africa, and not for Europe. Is our support of these great principles to be limited to particular regions and particular conflicts? Is the Charter to be applied only in our abstentions? I suspect that the Arab delegations were labouring under the diplomatic necessity of keeping the Soviet Union's support in the First Emergency Special Session of the General Assembly. We do not, however, think that such a consideration justified the abstentions, and I would say that even as a piece of diplomacy, the move was not shrewd.

I should like to be frank on this point. I am convinced that the crisis in Hungary is more serious than the crisis in the Middle East. I should also like to say that the solution in Hungary is infinitely more difficult than the solution in the Middle East. Let us have no illusions. It is important that we in the General Assembly, and the world in general, should understand the deep meaning of this Hungarian struggle.

In the first place, the events in Hungary have revealed the reality and the nature of Soviet imperialism and its colonialism. During the last decades, Soviet propagandists have continuously told the peoples of Asia and Africa that capitalism is infinitely more difficult than the solution in the Middle East. Let us have no illusions. It is important that we in the General Assembly, and the world in general, should understand the deep meaning of this Hungarian struggle.

The intervention of the Soviet military forces in Hungary constitutes a flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter, which clearly forbids the use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State. My Government joins with other Governments of the free world in expressing its stern indignation at the latest Soviet acts of brutal aggression. The ruthless slaughter of Hungarian people by the Soviet military forces and their Communist stooges in Budapest is but another example of the well-practised pattern of Communist aggression the world over. The Chinese people are watching the heroic struggle of the Hungarians with profound sympathy and admiration, but it is not enough to watch with admiration the mighty efforts and sacrifices new being made by the Hungarian people. We are therefore in full agreement with what the representative of the United Kingdom has advised us this afternoon. He said: "The Council cannot stand idle in the face of this situation." (S/PV. 766, 39.)

The present struggle in Hungary is a fight not only for national independence, but also for human rights and fundamental freedom. The Hungarian people must have the inalienable right to choose freely its form of government without any interference whatsoever. In his United Nations Day message the President of my country declared: "We are witnessing today a struggle between despotism and freedom, the like of which has never happened in human history. On the outcome of this struggle hinges the fate of mankind. Unless the loyal Members of the United Nations take up the challenge in time by collective measures to counteract Communist despotism, the success of the United Nations in carrying out its primary function will be jeopardized and the very foundation of this Organization will be threatened."

On 15 December of last year, in our statement before the 556th plenary meeting of the General Assembly, on the admission of new members, we pointed out: "The hard facts of life will yet teach the world that an enduring peace cannot be based on the Situation of Hungary, on Sunday, 28 October, 1956

To the Hungarian Anti-Communist Revolutionary Government

Sirs,

It is such a heartening thing to learn from news reports that young people are uprisings with inspiring courage in waging a gallant and holy war against the ruthless force of the Soviet imperialists for the consecration of our anti-Communist cause. On behalf of the 534 cultural, academic, social, occupational, religious,uous, ovivous civic organizations of the Chinese people, I would like to offer you our sincerest congratulations. We have followed your struggle in Hungary with deepest admiration, and wish to assure you that we will do everything in our power to back up your sacred cause.

Wishing you every success, I have the honour to be sincerely yours,

Chung-kung, President
Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League, Republic of China

Statement by Chinese Representative before the Security Council on the Situation of Hungary, on Sunday, 28 October, 1956

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Moscow's Offensive in the Near East

The British and French governments chose a most unsuitable time for their joint action in the Suez Canal Zone. The result was a war of liberation conducted by a whole nation against Soviet Russian tyranny.

There have already been two October Revolutions in the history of the world, — the Russian one and the Hungarian one. The Russian October Revolution brought in the world a new freedom for the working classes, the Hungarian one, the freedom for the oppressed nationalities of the Hungarian nation. The great Hungarian October War will mark a new chapter in the future annals of the history of the world, for it was a war of liberation conducted by a whole nation against Soviet Russian tyranny.

Sir Anthony Eden was not in a position to help Hungary actively and effectively, but at least he showed more courage than President Eisenhower, for, in the middle of Europe in the present-day world, there was a battle between Britain and France against Egypt in the Suez Canal Zone. Its action was by no means timely, and we cannot agree with his political motives in the narrower sense of the word. The British and French governments, in taking action in Suez, were not attacking Egypt or the national aims of the Arab nations, but were, in fact, driving back the Muscovite Soviet Communists. The British and the French, at the same time, were helping the heroic Hungarian fighters for freedom, that is to say with arms.

It is even more erroneous to assume that Moscow would not have undertaken its brutal liquidation of the world’s last and only big national liberation movement, that would have happened, since there was and is no major power in the West which could risk intervening by armed force in the case of Hungary, — and, of course, had it really been helping the heroic Hungarian fighters for freedom, that is to say with arms.

The question at issue in this case is not Arab nationalism, which would arouse our wholehearted sympathy and win over the entire world, but the insincerity of its leaders. The fact that in some Arab countries the masses are starving and that some oil states, which have been sold to the West by the Muscovite Soviet Communists, are actually sold as slaves, whilst the rulers of these countries revel in a luxury worthy of the Muscovite Soviet Communists, exists there, for everything, is nothing short of "colonial imperialism", which in any case no longer exists there, for everything, is nothing short of the Muscovite Soviet Communists.

In attacking Anglo-French imperialism, President Nasser is forgetting his own imperialistic claims on some state to the state of Sudan, which flatter he refused to accept the idea of a "federation" with Egypt. The Indian Premier Nehru, too, who is unfortunately pro-Soviet in his attitude, refused to recognize Pakistan's independence at the time and is still averse to a plebiscite in Kashmir; states which declared independence. They themselves are, unfortunately, already endangering subjugate foreign nations, who are just as unwilling to live under Indian or Egyptian rule as precisely Pakistan and Sudan formerly were to live under British rule. Nasser aims to set up a Pan-Arab or Arab union, to put the previous opinion that Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia or Sudan have the same right to national independence and do not need collaboration, on the ground that this means with all the peace-loving peoples, complete independence, but without Moscow's guardianship.

It was undoubtedly a mistake on the part of the British and French to attach primary importance to the question of possession, when dealing with the Suez problem. The declaration of no-war on Suez, which was ever so one; they are free and must, of course, in the first place he protected against the imperialistic aims of Soviet Russia by international troops. But it is precisely on this point that London keeps silent, and Paris content itself with vague statements that affairs now stand, that the entire Suez action has only produced one single, positive result, but it is precisely this result which should not be overlooked in the flood of passions and "anticommunism" which are shouting: Moscow's prestige in the Near East has suffered considerably; it promised to help the Egyptians to build the Aswan dam; it promised to help the Egyptian government with its "voluntary divisions" in the event of a military conflict. None of these promises, however, have been fulfilled. Since the Suez adventure, Moscow has stated most definitely that the presence of Soviet "volunteers" in the Suez Canal Zone would mean the outbreak of another world war, Moscow has kept quiet and has left its "allies", whom it has deceived, in the lurch. And this is the most important lesson that we must bear in mind as regards the future question: anyone who attacks Muscovite imperialism by armed force is accordingly — whether he wishes or not — an ally of the nations subjugated by Moscow. It is true that we do not approve of the untimely nature and lack of political insight of the Anglo-French offensive in the Suez Canal Zone, but it is only a less an act of defence against Bolshevik aggression in the Near East which has compelled Moscow, at the same time, to play a double-dealing game with the Western governments, whilst it is clear that the Western governments have, of course, only put a temporary stop to the Soviet offensive in the Near East; both these Western major powers are at present undergoing too much hardship in order to protect their military strength is much too weak for them to be able to stop the Soviet "urge" in this part of the world. But perhaps the Americans will take on this task. The main thing that is the Soviets must be prevented from having a free hand in the Near East.

In Support of the Liberation Movements

November 16, 1956

Mr. Jaroslav Stetszko, President,

The Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations

Dear Sir,

On October 31, 1956, we asked your favour to relay a letter of sympathy and to launch a fund-raising movement for that purpose. At the meeting, they also prayed for those martyrs, sent messages of appeal to the United Nations and U. S. President Eisenhower, and passed a resolution to set up a Committee of All Civic Organizations of the Republic of China in Support of the Liberation Movement of the Peoples Behind the Iron Curtain, with the purpose of stirring the Chinese people to again their freedom. Finally, they also decided to send a message of sympathy to the anti-Communist Chinese people.

Enclosed please find two copies of the message to the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations expressing their heroic struggle against Soviet Russia. It is hoped that you would kindly relay it through the channel of radio broadcasting or other effective means to the Republic of China. With best wishes, Sincerely yours,

Ku Cheng-kang, President Board of Directors

Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League,

Republic of China.
The revolution which broke out in Budapest in October and spread throughout Hungary, the subsequent Soviet military intervention, and the passive resistance of the greater part of the Hungarian people which still continues, all these events should be thoroughly pondered on. They point to the kind of a moral, which should be taken into account when considering the question of the liberation of the enslaved peoples. And the position of these peoples, should the political results in equal interest, for their freedom, integrity and peace are likewise threatened by Moscow.

1) It has clearly been shown that Communism finds no support among the non-Russian peoples behind the Iron Curtain. It has become evident that the Communist regime has been installed not only in the interests of the populations of the various countries concerned, but in the interests of Moscow. And it is true that Russia has no moral or political justification. There are no grounds whatsoever for regarding this kind of regime as a government in the meaning of modern political science.

2) It has become perfectly obvious that the enslaved peoples behind the Iron Curtain reject every form of Communism, that is to say, not only Muscovite, but also Titoist Communism. The assertions systematically circulated in the West, to the effect that a large proportion of the populations in the countries approves of the Communist system and that for this reason one should become reconciled to the idea of the preservation of this system, have thus proved to be entirely false. There can now be no doubt about the fact that these assertions were made in the interests of Moscow and that they were for the most part systematically circulated by persons in Moscow’s service. And this has further been proved by the fact that not only many diplomats and statesmen of the free world, but also Moscow themselves have been influenced by such theories.

3) It has been shown that both Muscovite and Titoist Communism cannot assert themselves against the resistance of the population only by resorting to ruthless violence. It is obvious that the Communist system, which was imported into the countries behind the Iron Curtain by the intervention of the Soviet Russian Army, can only assert its power as long as it can rely on this army for support. Not even Tito has any illusions in this respect, and for this reason he agreed to the intervention of the Russian Army in Hungary. Tito has also acknowledged that the so-called National Communism to be introduced in Hungary merely represents a local form of Titoism, and that therefore not surprising that this form of Communism is obliged to rely on Moscow’s help if it is to maintain its position. Once again it has become evident that Moscow has succeeded in crushing the revolution in Hungary and the riots in East Berlin, for the Western free world cannot do without Moscow’s help if they are to maintain their position.

4) It has become evident that the enslaved peoples are capable of liberating themselves. It is true that Moscow has succeeded in crushing the revolution in Hungary and the riots in East Berlin, Poznan, Ukraine, Georgia, Turkestan, and Outer Mongolia, etc. But the Kremlin was only able to achieve this result because all these insurrections were carried out separately.

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On December 18, 1956, the President of the Peoples’ Council of the ABN and of the Executive Council of the Slovak Liberation Committee, Dr. Ferdinand Durcansky, celebrated his fiftieth birthday. For as long as thirty years he has served his fellow-countrymen and his native country. Since the end of World War II and, in particular, since the death of the President, Dr. Josef Tiso, (on April 18, 1947), as a political martyr, Dr. Durcansky has represented the national fight for freedom and justice in Slovakia.

The people of Slovakia and the national resistance movement in the country have always regarded Dr. Durcansky as their authorized representative and spokesman. During the trial of President Tiso, Dr. Durcansky was sentenced to one year and eight months in prison. He could not be carried out as he was not in the country at the time.

We should like to take this opportunity of wishing our highly esteemed friend and the champion of the cause of freedom for Slovakia, Dr. Durcansky, for his constant and unswerving devotion to the restoration of the independent state of Slovakia.
Dear anti-Communist people of all Hungary:

You, freedom-loving people of Hungary, for the sake of freedom and existence, for the cause of Hungarian independence and self-reliance, have engaged in a life-and-death struggle against a monstrous aggressor — Soviet Imperialism. Your heroic resistance against the brutal force of the aggressor has not only inspired the support of all freedom-loving and democratic peoples throughout the world, but has also inspired and encouraged our fighters and peoples behind the Iron Curtain to follow suit.

Soviet imperialism has been trying to carry out its insidious designs on world conquest through the instrumentality of its military and political weapon. Under the disguise of a smiling face and peace proposals, it has made every attempt to hoodwink the world. But all its trickery cannot stand the test of actual facts. Facts have uncovered the mask of its sinister face and exposed the true face of the butcher. Now these inhuman Soviet monsters have wantonly slaughtered the innocent Hungarians who have every reason to strive for the righteous cause of freedom.

Valiant Hungarian fighters for freedom! You have fought courageously with empty hands and human blood against the guns and tanks of Soviet Imperialism. You have staged strikes unswervingly against the Communist puppet regime for free elections, at the point of the Soviet bayonets. Your gallant and unremitting efforts have undoubtedly written an illustrious chapter in the history of anti-Communism for the cause of freedom.

To back up the heroic anti-Communist resistance of the Hungarian people, the entire nation of the Republic of China, has called a conference here in Taipei today with delegates from every walk of life. We appeal to the free world to extend to you, the greatest possible assistance and pledge ourselves to give you effective support. We firmly believe that freedom will eventually triumph in the world.

We wish to offer our highest tribute to you all, the fighters for freedom of Hungary.


ABN Rally in Metz

On November 18th, the representatives of the nations which are members of the ABN held a rally in Metz. This rally was proof of the complete solidarity of the subjugated peoples of the world with the fight for freedom of the Hungarian people against imperialistic Russia, and at the same time was an act of protest against Muscovite Commune atrocities in Hungary.

As the local prefecture had not given permission for a public meeting to be held, the rally confined itself to placing wreaths on the cenotaph.

At nine-thirty in the morning, several hundred persons of various nationalities, carrying their national flags, assembled on the 'Square of the Republic'. They were joined by the Poles and the representatives of the French Red Cross.

From the 'Square of the Republic', the procession then moved down the avenue of the cenotaph. A wreath bearing the national emblems of various nations was carried in front of the procession; immediately behind followed the flags of the peoples subjugated by Moscow.

Representatives of the city council of Metz and of the press also took part in the procession and were present when the wreath was placed on the cenotaph.

A memorial service, which was attended by all those who had taken part in the rally, was then held in the Church of St. Egal. The Church was crowded; in front of the altar more than a dozen national representatives were present with lowered national flags, which symbolized the complete solidarity of all these peoples in the fight against their common enemy, imperialistic Moscow.

We Hungarian emigrants know how great is the spirit of solidarity among the free world in order to heal their dreadful wounds. Thousands of wounded, widows and homeless are miserably suffering, who are threatened by disease and death, the exhausted and the weary, are urgently in need of help, — in the form of food, clothes, medical aid, and money.

We, the anti-Communist people of all Hungary, express our sympathy and understanding in the torch rally of November 18th, which the Ukrainians held in Metz, in support of their anti-Communist movement.

A memorial to our dead comrades and friends has already been placed on the cenotaph, which was decorated with wreaths of flowers and the national flags of the countries represented at the conference. We send our heartfelt sympathy and respect to our brave comrades.

In accordance with a decision reached by the Congress of the Conference of Ukrainian Free Professional Organizations and the Union of Ukrainian Workers in France, Ukrainian workers who are members of the Christian Trade Unions in France are to send their gifts for the Hungarian Relief action to the following addresses:

1) La Croix Rouge Française (aide à la Hongrie), 37, rue du Champs-Elysées, Paris 8th, comptes courants postaux No. 26-58 à Paris; 2) C.C.P. 12505, or by Postal check: N. 9000-63 pour la Hongrie; 3) Secours catholique, 120, rue de Cherche-Midi, Paris 6th, C.C.P. 56200.

Gifts of food are accepted in Paris at the Gare d’Orsay and in the provinces by the local committees.

Thanks of the Ukrainian Committee in France for the Defense of the Victims of National, Political and Religious Persecution in the U.S.S.R.

Ukrainians in France!

For three weeks the Hungarian people, with their weapons in their hands, fought for their freedom against the brutal force of the enemy of the freedom of nations, imperialistic Moscow crushed this national revolt with the aid of thousands of tanks and numerous divisions.

Justified in its indignation, the entire freedom-loving world protests against the Bolshevik genocide in Hungary and against the Ukrainian emigrants, who were among the earliest victims of Russian aggression, join in this protest wholeheartedly.

The fight in Hungary has not yet come to an end! Suppressed by the overwhelming brutal power of the Bolsheviks, yet invincible, the heroic Hungarian people continue their fight until they achieve their complete liberation. They need help from the free world in order to heal their dreadful wounds. Thousands of wounded, widows and homeless are miserably suffering, who are threatened by disease and death, the exhausted and the weary, are urgently in need of help, — in the form of food, clothes, medical aid, and money.

We wish to offer our highest tribute to you all, the fighters for freedom of Hungary.


S/Y. Farkas de Kishonirak, President.
I Meet Hungarian Fighters for Freedom

On a hill, at the edge of the wood, there are some sheds, — the Wagenried Camp. And it is here that the Hungarian insurgents who have succeeded in reaching the West are accommodated. Although it was a bitter cold and windy day when we visited the camp, most of the persons living in the camp were standing out in the open in groups, talking to each other. The porridge which was being served was the only food. Men, girls, some children, and one very old woman.

I have seen many camps, and the most characteristic thing about all of them has always been the noise and the merry laughter of the children. Here, however, a serious atmosphere prevailed. The sad expression on the faces of the Hungarian refugees reflected their recent experiences. We entered a long shed. What struck us most at the first glance was the spotless cleanliness. Clean floors, poorly but cleanly dressed persons, and tidy rooms.

There were six young men seated in the room which we entered. From the calm expression on their faces one would hardly have thought that a few days previously they had ventured to attack the Muscovite colossus, before whom the West, despite all its material and military strength, can only tremble. One of the young men had only one arm. His rapid gestures and speech and his extremely alert eyes revealed an unusual store of energy. He told us that his name was Nagy Bela. Upon my asking him any more questions about his family, he replied that he had nothing to fear, since none of his relatives in Hungary were still alive. I knew that he had fled across the frontier alone, and there was thus no point in asking him any more questions about his family. He told us that he was a lumberman by trade and that in Hungary he and the other five young men had worked together in the forest. The place where they had been employed had been 12 kilometres away from Budapest, and they had given up their jobs in order to take part in the protest demonstration in the Hungarian capital which had then become the massacre of the Hungarian people.

They had remained in Budapest in order to help defend the town against the Muscovite aggressors.

Information about the Ukrainians

Mr. Bela and his friends knew that I was Ukrainian. They told me that there had been two Ukrainian families with small children — living in their native village. They had arrived in Hungary towards the end of the war, after having fled before the advance of the Bolsheviks into Ukraine. Their husbands had remained in Ukraine in order to fight against the Muscovite occupants. In 1945 the Bolsheviks had got hold of these two unfortunate women and had taken them to Siberia, along with a lot more persons, in great numbers. Women in Ukraine had been led Krushchynkuzas, and her eight-weeks old baby had died of exposure during the journey in the goods train.

Mr. Bela then mentioned World War II and said that in this case he had not been able to understand why the Bolsheviks had always sent units composed only of Ukrainians and Byelorussians to fight against the German and Hungarian tank troops. Now, however, he added, he realized the reason for this, namely that Moscow had wanted to decimate the youth of Ukraine and Byelorussia in this way, just as it was now trying to do in Hungary. It is particularly gratifying to me to ascertain that the Hungarian insurgents discriminate most clearly between the Ukrainians, Byelorussians and other nationalities, and the Russians. They are well aware that there is a deep rift which separates the Russians from the other subjugated peoples of the U.S.S.R. They do not confuse these conceptions, like even educated persons in the West frequently do. But I wanted to make quite sure and so I asked them, "Do you regard the Soviet Union as a uniform whole, or do you know that only the Russians there are the superior nation and that there are many other non-Russian peoples living under their rule?" The answer I received was, "We were perfectly aware of that. In fact, we have already been told all about the various Soviet Republics, and 'hopes' have even been held out to us that in time Hungary, too, might become one of the Soviet Republics like Estonia, Lithuania and various other countries already are. And that decided us!"

Not a Word of Russian

"Not doubt you were taught Russian. Did you really learn the language?", we then asked. Mr. Bela and his friends smiled and then replied, "We learnt Russian every day, but we hardly understand a word. We hated everything that was Russian." In answer to my question as to whether they had not been afraid of being punished at school for this reason, they said, "Fortunately, flogging was forbidden during lesson-time. This form of punishment was reserved for other cases and for future occasions. At school the teachers tried to instil some of the Communist ideology into the childrens minds. But as soon as the children got home and asked their parents whether there really was no such thing as God, their parents told them all about the Lord's Commandments. And it was the same with history and geography and other subjects. The parents always made time and found some opportunity or other to enlighten their children as to the truth, either whilst working in the fields, or in the evenings, at home, or somewhere else, anywhere as long as they were not watched by the others. Communist doctrines were rejected, and the Communists did not succeed in demonizing the youth of Hungary."

The Girl with Singed Hair

And no one who sees and talks to these young fighters can have any doubts as to the fact that the Communists have failed to undermine their morale. Even the children have resorted to the fighting tactics of the partisans and have actually proved that they have mastered these methods, a fact which the Bolsheviks in Hungary have been made to realize only too plainly. I noticed that the hair of one of the girls in the camp was cut all unevenly. She must have noticed my look of surprise, for she promptly gave me an explanation of her own accord. Illushka (in English, Helen), as she was called, told me, without the least embarrassment and in a candid way, how she had set fire to Russian tanks, just as if it were some harmless child's game. "Oh, my friends and I set fire to the Russian tanks with bottles of petrol. We managed to set fire to the first tank and the second tank so nicely, but we were a bit too quick in setting fire to the third one and the flames caught my hair."

Insurgents in the streets of Budapest
under the present conditions or settle up with Moscow, every one of us would have answered, settle up with Moscow, and preferably today rather than tomorrow.

"You ask whether the revolution was prepared and planned beforehand? No, it was not. The slightest plot would have been noticed and would have led to persons being arrested. The revolution broke out spontaneously. Subjugation has united the entire Hungarian nation, and its one and only wish was to drive the Russians out of Hungary for good. We always used to listen in to the broadcast programmes from the West. It is true that no one ever proposed us any military help, but in our hearts we always hoped that such help would be forthcoming when the time came. We were firmly convinced that President Eisenhower would be re-elected and that America would then direct her policy towards the liberation of the peoples subjugated by Moscow. But our hopes in this respect have, however, been sadly disappointed."

"Did you hope for any support from any of the neighbouring subjugated peoples?"

"Many of us were convinced that if our fight for freedom were successful, Hungary's example would also be followed by Ukraine, Roumania, Poland, and other countries."

Imre Nagy—a Transition-Stage Regime

"What was the nature of relations between Hungary and Yugoslavia? Was Tito popular in Hungary?"

"Tito was only popular in Hungary in so far as he broke with Moscow. The only thing we liked about Tito was when he was his break with Moscow, but nothing else."

"What is the attitude of the Hungarian people to National Communism?"

"Communism failed to take root in Hungary. This fact can be seen from the 16 points of the programme of the Workers' Councils. According to these points, the kohlohozes for instance were to be dissolved, and private farming was to be introduced again, etc."

"If the revolution was also directed against a National Communist regime, how do you explain the fact that the Imre Nagy government was on the whole supported by the insurgent population?"

"Nagy accepted all the demands of the Revolution Councils, including the annulment of the Warsaw Pact, the withdrawal of the Soviet troops, and the introduction of free elections. And it was solely for this reason that his regime was acknowledged, but only as a transition stage until general and really free elections should be carried out."

"I was amazed at the political maturity of these Hungarian workers. Despite eleven years of Soviet rule, there was nothing Soviet whatsoever in the way they behaved or talked. And one of the things that struck me as I talked to them, was that one of them, seeing that there was no ashtray on the table, walked the whole length of the room twice, to the coal-scuttle, so as not to let any cigarette ash fall on the floor."

Goodbye, Hungary—We shall return!

I said that I would like to talk to one of the women-refugees, and thereupon a fair-haired, young Hungarian woman was brought into the room. She told me in a voice that was quite hoarse, as she was suffering from a severe cold. "There were eleven of us, including seven children, the eldest of which was a little girl of 6½. We drove along out-of-the-way lanes towards the frontier, in order to dodge the tanks which were following us. Thirteen kilometres before we reached the frontier we left our horses, which were completely exhausted, behind, and proceeded on foot, carrying the children in our arms."

"Did you take part in the fighting?"

"No, because I have a baby which is only a few weeks old. But my husband was one of the fighters for freedom. We left all our possessions behind, as it was impossible for us to take anything with us. We were very sad to leave our country, but I am firmly convinced that we shall be able to return there some day."

"And what are your plans for the immediate future?"

"I asked Mr. Bela and the other refugees."

"Our one and only wish is—to return home! But if we cannot do so very soon, we shall take on some kind of work here."

By this time it was seven o'clock and we were obliged to leave, though we were very sorry to have to say goodbye to these splendid, courageous Hungarian men and women.

Whom Can One Believe?

The "Repatriation Committee" which has its headquarters in the Byelorussian capital Minsk, was set up by former MVD general, Michailowitch, publishes a periodical which appears in the languages of the various foreign peoples of the U.S.S.R. and makes propaganda for repatriation among the emigrants in the West.

This year's September edition of the periodical in Byelorussian contains the writings of emigrants who have been repatriated, in which they describe conditions in their native country most favourably, and also appeals for persons in Byelorussia asking their relatives and friends who are living in the West as emigrants to return home. A certain Fjodor Maza, for instance, who returned to his native country a short time ago, describes the Byelorussia of today as a "free and prosperous" country. At the same time, Maza, who was undoubtedly already a Soviet agent when he was living in the West, attacks the Byelorussian emigrant organizations and, in particular, those of the foreign representatives with whom he himself cooperated.

The fact that this "repatriate's" article is, as far as its contents are concerned, in conflict with what was dictated by the MVD, is not particularly surprising. What strikes us as more interesting are the contradictory statements made by the Communists and their masters. Whereas all the propaganda publications on the subject of repatriation extol the "joyful, prosperous and happy life" in Russian-ruled Byelorussia, the official organ of the Communist Party of the Byelorussian Soviet Republic, "Zwiesda", again and again gives the lie to all these phrases. "One of the things which struck me as I talked to one of the emigrants published in the "Zwiesda", the standard of living in Byelorussia is dropped to such an extent during the four decades of Russian Bolshevist rule there that the population can count themselves lucky if they only get enough bread and potatoes to keep them from starving."

...
Turkey for Independence of the Subjugated Nations

Extract from an Interview with Dr. Arin Eugin, Member of the Turkish Historical Society (Turkish Academy)

Question: What is your opinion of the foreign policy at present pursued by Moscow?
Answer: Certainly the heavy pressure of the national liberation movements of the Ukrainians, Hungarians, Turks, and many other nations has forced the Inhuman and criminals of the Kremlin to yield a little in their determination to gain time and to renew their ultimate aim which they will never abandon, namely the conquest of the world by that "supremacy" (!), Russia.

Question: What is your opinion of de-Stalinization?
Answer: There is a proverb in Turkish which says, "A man going to Dimyat (Egypt) for rice, lost his wheat at the port, can only sell it at pasture and to the de-Stalinization policy, for the Russians, by resorting to this plan in order to win the good will of the national liberation movements within the Soviet Union and of the world in general and in order to gain a breathing-space for their criminal ventures, are not far from the truth. It is a great deal, since the many political contradictions and divergences revealed in this policy have given the oppressed nations a chance to overthrow Soviet territorial ambitions and have also made the world of the discredited the sincerity of the Russian Communist ideology. This policy has shown that the sole aim of the Kremlin is to keep the world in the dark so that the whole of the world may believe that the only way if we wish to avoid atomic warfare, to bring about the peace and in war. They have deceived our peoples time and again in order to achieve the downfall of the Russian Empire.

Question: Do you consider that Moscow's chief aim at this stage is to bring about a discussion in its favour of the Dardanelles question by stressing that there is no occupation of the Straits?
Answer: The unscrupulous aim of Russian imperialism to obtain the Turkish Straits has been revealed already, but by saying that the time has men a matter of determining the fate of the world, the future of the Russian Empire is at stake.

Question: Do you think that universal support of the national struggle for freedom of the peoples living subject to Russian imperialism by means of the resolutions of public opinion would be able to bring about the downfall of the Russian Empire?
Answer: I believe that the only way we wish to bring about atomic warfare, to bring about the downfall of the Russian Empire, the happy realization of which is incontestable very soon, is to unite the whole of the world in the struggle for a common cause, which is the downfall of the Russian Empire.

Question: Is it in the interests of Turkey that independent national states of Turkestan, Ukraine, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Armenia, North Caucasus, Russia, Roumania, Byelorussia, and of the other nations that are at present subjugated by Moscow, should be set up on the ruins of the Russian Empire?
Answer: We are in the interests of Turkey, as well as in the interests of the world of justice and of the whole of the world.

The Ukrainians and the Hungarian Revolution

During the Hungarian Revolution the cooperation which exists between the peoples of Hungary with the resistance movement will be of the utmost importance for further wars of liberation and, under certain circumstances, will prove to be a death-blow for Moscow.

A most vital fact in the first prosecution stage of the Hungarian Revolution is the fact that the Hungarian fighters for freedom, and a considerable number of Ukrainians—Soviet soldiers and officers—went over to the side of the Hungarians and joined forces with them.

Thus, after the first combats between the Hungarian fighters for freedom and the units of the Soviet army, Moscow was no longer in a position to crush the insurrection and saw itself forced to transfer its elite guard divisions, composed mainly of Russians, to Hungary.

This fact did entirely escape the notice of the Western world, and part of the American press, in particular, published special commentaries on this subject.

The "New York Post" of November 9th published an article by S. Allen, which was based on documents received in Washington and which states in its reasoned form, that it had no reason to doubt it that the Hungarian fighters for freedom, for from the very start the Kremlin was determined to crush the Hungarian Revolution. It was pointed out that the majority of the units stationed in Hungary, however, consisted of Ukrainians and that the main target of the Bolsheviks was the Russian soldiers, who were in the majority. The Himmler government, which had come into power in May, had arrested and disposed of by torture and execution, and the chief object of the Russian security service, headed by General Ivan Serov, is making a thorough search in Hungary for the members of the Ukrainians and Hungarians.

The American journal, "Newsweek", of November 26th, also published a short report on the same subject, which although does not actually mention the same facts, is quite similar to it. In fact, when it quotes a news item received from Vienna, in a commentary entitled "The Red Gauntlets", it states: "The news from Hungary, which was attributed to the Russian security service, headed by General Ivan Serov, is making a thorough search in Hungary for the members of the Ukrainian leadership in order to arrest them and to deport them to the Hungarian fighters for freedom. Most of them, so the report adds, have joined the Hungarian underground movement.

A.B.N. Demonstration in Canada

On November 4, 1956, an anti-Communist demonstration was organized by the A.B.N. in Winnipeg (Canada), under the chairmanship of Father Semen Yizhik, the chairman of the A.B.N. in Winnipeg, Ukrainians, Hungarians, Slovaks, Byelorussians, Croats, Lithuanians, Estonians, and Latvians took part in the demonstration, the purpose of which was to express the solidarity of these peoples with the Hungarian fight for national liberation. The meeting was passed requesting Foreign Minister Pearson in Ottawa to intervene immediately and to help the Hungarian fighters for freedom.

The members of the various nationalities present at the meeting carried their national flags. A prayer, Father Pius, of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, delivered a speech. A wreath, bearing the inscription, "To the fighters for freedom of the nations subjugated by Moscow", was placed on the Unknown Soldier's grave in Winnipeg. Detailed reports on the demonstration were given by the English press, radio and television.
**Big Protest Meeting in Munich**


Recent events in Hungary and in other countries subjugated by Moscow, and the appeal of the Ukrainian political prisoners in Soviet concentration camps to the United Nations were the reasons for the rally.

The rally was outstanding proof of the close cooperation which exists between the emigrant representatives of the peoples enslaved by Moscow, a fact which is likely to be of considerable significance in the future.

Speakers at the rally were E. Strebe (Hungarian Liberation Movement), B. von Bokor (Hungarian Refugees’ Committee), Prof. Dr. Durczansky (former Foreign Minister of Slovakia), Prince N. Nakashide (member of the President of the Georgian National Organization and Secretary-General of the A.B.N.), Prof. Wierer (Czech Organization), and Major-General V. Jadranski (Croatian National Liberation Movement). The resolution of the rally was read by the Polish representative, Mr. Dziekanowski.

The German representatives who spoke at the rally were Dr. Becher, member of the Bavarian parliament and chairman of the BHE/GB party, and Mr. Franz Gaksdi, CSU member of the Bavarian parliament. In his address Dr. Becher stressed the fact that there could be no free Germany without a free Ukraine and, vice versa, no free Ukraine without a free Germany. Mr. Gaksdi said that coexistence with the Russians was impossible, since they resorted to brutal power. He added that Russian imperialism could only be checked by other means than those of power.

Mr. W. P. Stachiw, one of the Ukrainian representatives, described events in the East European countries likewise resorting to such power.

A. Bilynskyj, who was released a year ago after ten years’ internment in Soviet concentration camps, also spoke at the rally.

At the end of the meeting two resolutions were passed; the first resolution requested the United Nations to set up a commission for the investigation of conditions in the concentration camps and slave labour camps in the Soviet Union, and to deal with the appeal of the Ukrainian internees on the agenda of the United Nations. The second resolution referred to events in the East European countries and requested the Western world to take appropriate measures against the Soviet Union, for the crimes committed by Moscow.

Immediately after the rally, a press conference was held, during which the photostats and translations of the appeal of the Ukrainian internees were handed over to the press.

**Distress and Suffering in Carpatho-Ukraine**

The “Exile Newspaper Service” of November 16th publishes a report by a teacher, who succeeded in escaping from Carpatho-Ukraine a short time ago and who gives the following account of conditions there:

“Conditions in Carpatho-Ukraine are present day extremely terrible. The people are so dreadfully poor that most of them are obliged to walk about barefooted; if they do possess any footwear, then there is usually not more than one pair of shoes or boots for the whole family. In most cases handwoven materials made at home are used for clothing. Foodstuffs are dear and poor in quality. A mark in one of the restaurants in Chust, which, incidentally, are few in number, costs 4 to 5 roubles, which is a lot of money, if one takes into account that the rate of exchange for 100 roubles is 100 DM (German Marks). Very often it is impossible to obtain bread for days on end. Owing to the serious food situation large numbers of the population, above all the farmers and workers, of Carpatho-Ukraine are forced to emigrate to Russia in order to get work there. They do so only under the pressure of circumstances, for they are well aware of the fact that they are paid much less in the Soviet Union than the Russians.

The roads in Carpatho-Ukraine are in a shocking condition, and where repairs are carried out, these are usually done by women. All the churches in Chust have been closed down, with the exception of two Orthodox churches. In Uzhorod, the second largest town in Carpatho-Ukraine, all the churches have been closed down."

But not everybody living in Carpatho-Ukraine at present is obliged to suffer like the native population. In the former spas, Volove and Volowec, there are luxurious villages which are frequented by “guests” from Moscow, who behave in a most unrestrained manner. They hold drinking orgies and go hunting. The militiamen round up the hunters, who, however, are never very keen to report for duty, since it happens quite frequently that the “prominent guests” are drunk and fire at the drivers. The “prominent guests” also have to be kept provided with young girls for entertainment as they are not content merely with hunting and drinking.

Not far away from Volowe and Volowec, the Soviet Union reveals its true character. Southeast of Volowec there is the provincial town of Rohowo with the concentration camps, “Dumen I” and “Dumen II”. In addition to these, three further camps are being built. Concentration camps are at present also being built in Jasenia —, namely so-called transit concentration camps, through which those prisoners pass who are being taken further into the interior of the Soviet Union. Since November 6th, so-called “travelling concentration camps” have been arriving in Uzhorod from Hungary, that is to say, goods trains, consisting of sealed trucks with air-holes, protected by barbed wire. People can be heard inside the trucks, screaming for water, in Hungarian. Guards stand on duty round these trains and refuse to allow anyone to approach the trucks and relieve the distress of the prisoners by handing them vessels containing water. After a short stop on a siding, the trains proceed in the direction of Rohowo, and it is assumed that the prisoners are taken to the transit concentration camps there, only to be abducted to the Soviet Union later on.

Internees in the transit concentration camps in Rohowo are interrogated in a building which is equipped with so-called “cages”, in which the prisoners are tortured. Such is the true character of the Soviet Union which has once more been revealed to the world, in Hungary.
According to the latest reports, an oppressive clampdown at present prevails in Czecho-Slovakia. Broadcast appeals are compiled with and statements (in) by the government and the Communist Party authorities are accepted without comment. Even the Hungarian minority in the Slovak Communist Union of Hungarian Workers (Czecho-Slovakia) has been forced to express its satisfaction at the suppression of the Hungarian revolt, in a proclamation. Manifestations of loyalty to Moscow are constantly being given by the radio and the press; appeals are issued stressing the duty of the workers to form voluntary brigades in the factories, and the "huge increase" of new members in the Communist Party is mentioned. Shortly before the collapse of the revolution in Hungary the Prague government sent the Nage government a telegram, in which it was clearly stated that Czecho-Slovakia could not look away if the events of the past few days had "run their course", since the latter was "a threat to all socialists achievements". Soon afterwards, Czecho-Slovakia, according to the Prague front and entrenched themselves there. So far, however, no reports have been received regarding any serious attempts on the part of the population to assert its liberation aims.

A wave of arrests has recently occurred in Bulgaria, its purpose being to forestall and prevent riots from breaking out as was the case in Hungary and Poland. The extent to which these arrests have been carried out can be seen from the fact that all the prisons and concentration camps in Bulgaria have been overfull, and that new concentration camps have been set up, that is to say, former concentration camps which had been "closed down" for a long time. Many of the prisoners, including the high dignitaries of the Orthodox Church, Archimandrite Stefan, are interned on the island of Oflhans, opposite the Bulgarian harbour of Burgas. More divisions of the Soviet Army have meanwhile arrived along the Bulgarian front, and that new attempts on the part of the population to assert its liberation aims.

After countless persons have been arrested, including the former Prime Minister Maravellev and various other well-known personalities, Soviet troops have now marched into Bulgaria, in order to prevent a recurrence of what happened in Hungary.

The statistics published by the Soviets, which hitherto have always been a state secret, indicate a very considerable decrease in population in Czecho-Slovakia. These statistics state that one, or five, can be arrested, the population in Czecho-Slovakia now numbers 1.2 million less than in the year 1940. If one takes into account the normal increase in population, then the population of Czecho-Slovakia numbers 1.5 million persons less than one would have expected. These statistics indicate a considerable increase in population in the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Regions of the Baltic States.

The statistics are one-sided, inasmuch as they do not include the countless thousands of young persons who have been arrested while cultivating new districts in Kazakhstan and other regions of the Soviet Union, in the figures for the Soviet Republics, for which these young persons have been abducted.

The paper, "Snmaj Junosi", which appears in Minsk, was formerly called "Stalin Youth" and is still the organ of the "Komsomol", publishes a report about further "volunteers", who are transferred from Alma-Ata to beyond the Chinese frontier, and on the opening up of new regions in Kazakhstan. The "Komsomol" newspaper, which has received and, in fact, quoted numerous letters, describing the dreadful conditions in all these regions, from young persons who have been abducted and could not stand the life there and filed back home again, it still tries to recruit other "volunteers" who would be willing to go to these regions and actually translates the writers of such letters of being "chullahs".

**ESTONIA**

The former President of Estonia, Konstantin Piits, the Commander-in-Chief of the Estonian Army, General Johan Laidoner, and his wife, and many other prominent persons were among those who were abducted from the Baltic States and put into prisons in the Soviet Union. Konstantin Piits and Johan Laidoner both died in Soviet prisons after seven years of suffering, torture, and solitary confinement. Thousands of their fellow-countrymen have suffered the same fate, and to this day are languishing in Soviet concentration camps or are being forced to slave labour in the uncultivated regions of the Asiatic part of the Soviet Union.

**HUNGARY**

As was reported by someone who arrived in Munich this week, a few days ago, the Insurgents there have been greatly dispointed and embittered at the fact that no help whatsoever has been forthcoming from America. In view of the assurances given by Eisenhower on numerous occasions, to the effect that the United States must support the cause of freedom of the satellite nations, the Hungarians assumed for certain that America would at least support them with arms, even if military intervention should be impractical. The Hungarians, so the report adds, have, however, meanwhile come to the conclusion that the United States is contemplating the possibility of recognizing the present regime and for this reason has left the insurgents in the lurch.

It is pointed out that this more than fateful idea of coexistence, which would only serve to support the national Communist regime in Hungary as in Poland, would cost the West the sympathy it has hitherto enjoyed in Southern and Eastern Europe. The speaker voiced the opinion that the Americans would have the same experience as the Germans had when they occupied Ukraine. When the Ukrainians realized that the Germans would liberate them, were in vain, the sympathy they had manifested at the start towards the Germans turned to violent hatred. This state of affairs, so the speaker stressed, was already evident in Hungary at the present time where the sentiments of the population were anti-American.

On the other hand, the Hungarians, so he added, felt that close ties existed between them and the Austrians, and moving scenes were enacted along the frontiers, wherever the Austrians and Hungarians had a chance to come into contact once more. The spontaneous help which the population of Austria had offered the Hungarian insurgents — and it had been the first to do so, so the speaker stressed, had revived this long-standing feeling, and it is foreseen that the two peoples would ensure more than merely friendly cooperation between them in the future.

**POLAND**

Following the reorganization of the leadership of the Communist Party, purges have now been carried out in the subordinate Party organizations of the individual provinces. Numerous Communist committees have been forced to resign.

**ESTONIA**

The "democratization measures" have now met with a reaction in the rural areas of Poland, too. The collective farms which were forcibly established some time ago are now beginning to disintegrate to an ever-growing extent. So far more than 2,000 farmers in the provinces of Breslau and Bromberg have handed in their resignation from the kolchos and have filed applications for the restitution of their property. In addition, the Polish Government has decided for Collective Planning stated that most of the forcibly established collective farms were in any case only to exist thanks to various kinds of state financial grants.

**BULGARIA**

Mass-Deportation of Jews

Government circles in Warsaw are extremely alarmed, in so far as they have received a report about the mass-deportation of the Polish population of Western Ukraine and Lithuania to Siberia. The victims are mainly Poles and Lithuanians, most of them are Jews. Relatives and friends of Jewish families living in Lemberg and Wilno have received despairing letters from their fellow-countrymen, who were abducted from the Baltic States and imprisoned in the prisons in Moscow, was sentenced to twenty-five years because of "anti-national activity". In 1954 he was tried for crimes committed on the grounds of an amnesty. He is at present living in a prison camp settlement in Vladimir, east of Moscow. Paragraph 404 has been inserted for the present have been refused. The same fate was also shared by the former Lithuanian Foreign Minister, Jonas Uzelry, who is likewise said to be in Vladimir at present.

**LITHUANIA**

The former Prime Minister of Lithuania, Antanas Merkys, who, together with his wife and small son, was arrested after the Soviet occupation of the Baltic States and imprisoned in the Bytutsk prison in Moscow, was died during his imprisonment. The Latvian Foreign Minister, Helms Mardi, who has been arrested, and his wife were arrested, were separated from their children and abducted in the Soviet Union, died whilst being taken to Siberia.

**BYELORUSSIA**

**LATVIA**

During the Hungarian Revolution students and workers in Rumania, too, also rioted. Assisted by the Soviet Army, the Moscow-ruled Communist government in Budapest has taken steps to prevent any further demonstrations. The negotiations of the Rumanian delegation in Moscow were intentionally prolonged, in order, on the one hand, to deceive the Rumanian people into believing that the regime is to be relaxed, and, on the other hand, to prevent the movement of Rumanian Volunteers — and it had been the first to do so, so the speaker stressed, had revived this long-standing feeling, and it is foreseen that the two peoples would ensure more than merely friendly cooperation between them in the future.

It has now been learnt from reliable sources that the former Prime Minister of Latvia, Karlis Ulmanis, who was arrested in 1940 after Russia seized the Baltic States and was kept in strict solitary con-
SLOVAKIA

According to reliable information, skirmishes are reported to have taken place in Slovakia between Slovak insurgents and PVS units. Members of the Slovak resistance movement have on several occasions recently been able to pass through the “Friendship Railroad” at various points. For this reason, the number of troops entrusted with the task of guarding the border, which leads to Raszia, have now been increased fourfold.

The workers of Slovakia are wholeheartedly in sympathy with the Hungarian insurgents for which it is evident from the large number of leaflets which are circulated secretly and the slogans which are written on the walls of the mines and factories during the night. It is reported by someone who has just returned from Cseudio-Slovakia that the population there is buying up all the goods in stock in the shops, since riots are expected to break out there any day. The same person also mentioned the fact that there are PVS sentries on guard in front of all the big factories, that the soldiers of the army have had all leave stopped, and that speakers at propagandist meetings are escorted by a strong civilian guard. It is said that the situation in general had reached boiling-point.

All attempts on the part of the Party functionaries in Slovakia to pacify the masses meet with opposition, and to the Slovak Republic. No doubt they were commissaries to the Slovak Liberation Committee in its daily editions. A few days after the rioting, the Prague government has advised the Slovak government circles to take necessary measures, which appear to indicate preparation for war.

The chief organ of the Communist Party in Slovakia, the Pravda, once again attacked the Slovak government in its editorial. In its editorial on October 7th and October 13th this year. Communist propaganda in Slovakia is trying its utmost to disturb national feelings in the eyes of the Slovak population, but so far has not met with the least success in this respect.

After the overthrow of the Hungarian Communist national insurrection, riots broke out in numerous towns in Slovakia, but were suppressed by the army. The Hungarian masses are[Slovakia for] are, however, expressing their sympathy with the Hungarian fighters for freedom in various ways. The Communist press publishes violent and insulting attacks against the Hungarian insurgents. It is known that the frontier between Slovakia and Hungary was to be occupied and guarded by military units. The situation in Slovakia continues to be one of tension. The Prague government has advised the Slovak diplomatic representatives in Prague to return to Slovaks living in Hungary and to guarantee their personal safety there.

TURKESTAN

In Turkestan the Soviets have adopted certain special measures, which appear to indicate preparations for a war. The journal “Wojenne Zoologia”, of October 19, (the organ of the Main Political Department of the Soviet Army, Air Force, and Navy — DOSAAF), reports that “soldiers, under the guidance of officers, have carried out a mountain climbing tour as a sports training, near to the frontier between Turkestan and Iran.” Actually, this tour was a mountain manoeuvre held by the reinforcements of the Soviet Army which arrived in Turkestan in September, as can be seen from an article published in the Soviet newspaper “Krasnaja Svjedna”, No. 271. This article states: “The international military tension, created by warmongers in the Near East, makes it imperative that the Soviet Army should be at all times stand by in fighting readiness . . .”

Above all, great responsibility now rests with the Soviet Army which arrived in Turkestan. The military units which had been stationed in the territory of the Soviet Union which is now directly threatened by the aggressors of the Near East. The Soviet troops in the Suez Canal Zone, the fighting readiness of the troops of the military district command in Turkestan, the Prague government has advised the Slovak government circles to take necessary measures, which appear to indicate preparation for war. In its editorial, the “Pravda”, of November 27, turns its attention to this political situation in Turkestan and to the passive resistance put up by the population, and writes: “The population of Amu-Dar’j and of the mountain districts of Kopet-Dahli is intentionally delaying deliveries of cotton. Many of the kolchozes have simply abandoned their work and have gone off to look for a chance of earning more wage in the factories . . .”

UKRAINE

Riots and Sabotage in Ukraine

In its edition of November 20th, the English newspaper “Daily Telegraph” published a detailed report by its correspondent in Vienna, Gordon Shepherd, in which he mentions the demoralization of the population, and the fact that riots have occurred in Ukraine. During the past few days, so he reports, some of the Soviet soldiers had left their posts and asked for refuge, whilst others gave their weapons to the Hungarian insurgents.

According to his report, acts of sabotage have occurred in the coal mines of the Ukraine and in some parts of Hungary, in order to prevent reinforcements of Soviet troops from reaching Hungary. One of such acts of sabotage was carried out on the coast of the beaten-out south of Persenlyn, not far from the Polish frontier.

Riots are said to have taken place in Ukraine, above all in Carpatho-Ukraine. The Soviets concentrated four infantry divisions in the district of Uzhhorod, as they feared that acts of sabotage might be carried out on the important strategic route which connects Lemberg with Budapest.

A report in “Znamia” of November 20th, likewise mentions riots in Ukraine.

New Deportations from Western Ukraine

Further concentration of Soviet forces on the eastern frontiers of Poland and mass deportation of the population of Western Ukraine have caused considerable anxiety in Poland. At the beginning of November, the Russians transported about 10 divisions from Latvia to Poland, in order to have them standing by in readiness and with the intention of sending them to East Germany. Persons living in Western Ukraine are being deported to Central Russia and to Siberia en masse.

Riots in Ukraine

The Dutch correspondent of the newspaper “Telegraf”, writing from Ukraine, reports that during the past week in the western Ukraine riots also took place in Ukraine, which were crushed by the same brutal measures as were applied in Hungary. He adds that the situation in Ukraine is greatly different from Ukrainian refugees who arrived in Austria.

Unrest in Other Countries

The Western press has recently published various reports about cases of unrest and demonstrations in different countries behind the Iron Curtain.

In East Germany, students in Dresden tried to start a party in imitation of a party in Berlin, but a demonstration to the memory of soldiers of the Red Army was attacked and destroyed. It is also reported that the government has refused to appoint positions to farmers in agricultural organizations.

In Roumania, especially in the frontier zone bordering on Hungary which is the most part inhabited by Hungarians, demonstrations continue.

Demonstrations and riots are also reported from Bulgaria, where the Communist Party is at present in the throes of a conflict between the “Stalinists” and the “Liberals”. According to recent press reports, the Bolsheviks have an army of eight divisions in Bulgaria in order to suppress the fierce riots which have broken out among the population.

BOOK-REVIEWS


An acknowledged expert on things Slavonic, Clarence A. Manning of Columbia University’s Slavic Department, has written a timely and important book on life in Ukraine.

In writing this book, Professor Manning has had the help of a distinguished group of Ukrainian DP professors now resident in Western Europe. These specialists were made available to him the results of a series of detailed studies on every aspect of life in Ukraine under Communist rule.

The volume, therefore, presents much valuable information that has not been available before. The outlook and general trend is a distinct shift between of social and economic conditions, agriculture, religion, population shifts (forced and natural), the present day language, history of the past 50 years, the cultural development of the future. It is among the best books on the subject that have appeared since the end of World War II. It has cost the author 500 Ukrainian Martred Women, Edited by Stepan V. Lanyi, published by the United Ukrainian Women’s Organizations of America, Inc. New York 1956.

This book has grown out of the demand to make known to the world the story of the Ukrainian women’s struggle behind the “Iron Curtain” and the conditions prevailing in the Soviet concentration camps in which millions of Ukrainians are being held in the hope that the world will know what is happening to the women, that they have perished by the millions in this process.

What happened in Ukraine is now going on in [name redacted].

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Hungary's revolutionary fight for freedom has shown that the liberation of the nations subjugated by Moscow can only be achieved by means of the integral liberation and simultaneous national revolutionary insurrection of all the nations within and outside the U.S.S.R. which are subjugated by the Kremlin. The separate liberation of any one nation is impossible, all the more so if the free world maintains a passive attitude,—as the Hungarian revolution has likewise proved.

The facts organized by the prisoners in Vorkuta, Kingtri and Norilsk at the initiative of the Ukrainian fighters for freedom, the workers' insurrections in Berlin and Poznan, like the revolt in Hungary, have shown that a national revolution is possible even under the conditions of Russian Bolshevist terrorism. The most important achievement of all these insurrections is the fact that the people have overcome their fear of the totalitarian Russian and Communist system. This change of attitude on the part of the masses is a factor of the utmost importance which will prove decisive for the future fate of the Soviet regime. The fact that the younger generation and the workers have now become the vanguard of the revolution is evidence of the complete failure of materialistic training, of the Marxist Leninist doctrine of class conflict and of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The weapon of Marx and Lenin in the fight against capital and the guarantee of a capitalistic defeat, namely a general strike, has, in the hands of the workers, become the most dangerous weapon against Marxo-Leninism as the expression of modern Russian imperialism. The younger generation, whose Communism had set all its hopes, has now become the champion of the national anti-Communist and anti-Russian fight for freedom. The mask worn by Comgarian revolution has likewise proved.

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The revolution is the setting up of a political planning centre, which would be acquainted with the treacherous and sly methods of Russian imperialism. It was precisely the fact that there was a state of mind which itself felt during the Hungarian revolution. Both regular divisions and divisions of the insurgents stood by inactively in Hungary, whilst the Russians swiftly carried on negotiations regarding the transfer of their troops to Hungary. The insurgent groups were forced only to arrest the Hungarian commanders who had been invited to take part in these negotiations. The insurgents were snarled up in the revolution from the military point of view. There can be no doubt about the fact that Nagy, who saw himself as a Communist, was the dominant figure in this state of affairs. The national revolutionary representatives of the anti-Communist underground, which was not even involved in the revolution, must set its hopes only on the national liberation forces and not on the national Communist underground. The relaxing of the regime of the so-called satellite states to the limits of Titoism means the relaxing of revolutionary policy. The masses will spontaneously exceed these limits and in the end will have to face Russian tanks. For this reason, the only method which progressing democratic forces have of an extensive plan for the final, but not evolutionary, settling up with Bolshevism, that is to say for the preparation of the national liberation revolution, organized by national forces who have never collaborated with Communist or Russian imperialism.

Bonapartism Replaces A Myth? (Continued from Page 1)

state of affairs. And the strife and contestation among the men of the Kremlin, so it is pointed out, is affecting the world.

Whatever happens, Marshal Zhukov, so it is said, holds the key position. The army put an end to Stalin's absolute rule, and it is likewise an established fact that the army liquidated Beria and left to the people a choice between the two sides on which it had been divided against itself. Even if Molotov in his new capacity as Minister of State Control were to join forces with the General of the political police, Serov, he would have no chance of being able to swim against the current successfully. The Soviet marshals are alarmed at the fact that in Poland and Hungary the workers, soldiers and the youth of the country were the persons who rose up in revolt against the Soviet regime, leading it, with the support of the party, for it may have caused a similar state of affairs to exist in other satellite countries and possibly even in the Soviet Union itself.

It is affirmed again and again that at present there are only two leading personalities in Moscow who enjoy a certain amount of confidence among the population, only a supporter of but not an active fighter against Russian imperialism, in the internal changes in the Soviet Union.

A huge rally on behalf of Hungary was recently held in the Albert Hall in London. The leading Hungarian woman-Social Democrat, Anna Kethly, who was released from prison and was a member of the rally in which she wrote as follows: "It was the entire Hungarian nation who resorted to desperate measures in order to protest against moral hypocrisy, political terrorism and economic exploitation. Communist dictatorship in Hungary, which has existed there for ten years, has ended in complete moral bankruptcy." The myth is dead.

And this bankruptcy is final. The clock cannot be turned back. The mask has dropped. A new epoch in European history has begun with the heroic fighting in Budapest. It is our duty and our urgent task to determine the role which we are to play in this new epoch. R. Storh

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Bulgaria Affected by Events in Hungary

The national revolt in Hungary in the first place caused a serious crisis in Bulgaria, too. On the one hand, this crisis was characterized by mass arrests, reinforcements of police patrols in all the large towns and industrial centres, a general boycott of the sale of alcohol, temporary suspension of the postal service with other countries, and a large-scale propaganda campaign, the purpose of which was to intimidate the population and to cut off a revolt against the regime. At the same time, a long series of measures introduced by the government, as for instance a rise in wages and salaries, the revision of the delivery quo system, and the partial suspension of the same and increase in cost prices the introduction of old age pensions for the kolchozi farmers, an increase in the allowances granted for children, and measures to remedy unemployment, were obvious proof of the grave and dangerous discontent on the part of the population, a state of affairs which has been caused mainly by the material distress of the masses, whom the government now seeks to placate.

This time, the victims of the wave of arrests and deportations to concentration camps were not only well-known and leading personalitites belonging to the opposition, but also to a very large extent numerous Communist functionaries who were known to be "revisionists" and who, when the new course, the so-called "de-Stalinization", was recently introduced openly, sought to justify the idea of a change in the regime.

All these repressive measures and economic reforms were, of course, only palliative measures, in the way some countries are doing away with the far-reaching motives of the "revisionism" in the Party and the opposition against the Communist system. Despite this fact, however, the above-mentioned economic measures have alleviated the distress of the masses somewhat and things are to a certain extent quieter than they were, which no doubt explains why revolutionary tendencies on the part of the population have completely died down. The tragic issue of the national revolt in Hungary in particular discouraged the inclination of the Bulgarian people to revolt, and a possible insurrection on the part of the population against the regime has thus, at least for the time being, lost the support it had.

Interesting information about the response with which the events in Hungary have been met in Bulgaria and about the attitude of the people and the government in Bulgaria is provided by various leading articles of the Party organ, "Rabotnitschesko Delo". We should like to quote some of the passages which seem to us to be particularly significant. In connection with the expectations voiced, that it would be the turn of Sofia after Budapest, one of these articles for instance writes as follows:

"These ominous prognostications show that the enemies of our socialist country have not given up the idea of restoring the rule of the bankers, industrialists and wealthy landlords. This is why they have to intensify their efforts to suppress the working classes anew are presented in the guise of a "democratization" of public and economic life. The moral to be drawn from events in Hungary is that the original idea of the "de-Stalinization", viz. of correcting and liberalizing the regime, must be actively roused in order to suppress all attempts at counter-revolutionary activity in our country.

In another article the following statement is made as regards the ideological aspect: "The attempts of the newly fledged Revisionists to distort Marxism and Leninism, are meeting with fierce resistance on the part of the international workers' movement. It is the sacred duty of our Party and our working class to keep the banner of proletarian internationalism alive, to fight all those who would shake the edifice of the socialist countries. The Bulgarian Communists regard the relation of our country to the Soviet Union and to the Soviet Communist Party as a cornerstone of loyalty to socialism, and as a fortress which defended Bulgaria and the Soviet Union is to light and sun and for this reason we intend to protect and cherish this friendship.

At the same time, we must be actively roused in order to suppress the idea of a change in the regime.

Number 3/4
The Situation in General

Considerable nervousness on the part of the Communists and the government is at present evident in Czecho-Slovakia, too, though the situation there to some extent differs from the situation in the other satellite states. Czecho-Slovakia is a state of two peoples, the Czechs and the Slovaks. The Slovaks stress the fact that they are a Slavonic people and that they do not want to be Russianized. They are the majority of the population in the eastern part of that state, whereas the Czechs are mostly in the western part. The Slovaks do not want to lose their national traditions and language, which are distinct from the Czechs. They strongly resist any attempt at partition and want to keep their state intact.

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ABs. Congratulations for Mr. Macmillan

His Excellency
The Right Honourable Harold Macmillan, M. P.
Prime Minister.

Your Excellency,

Welcoming your appointment as Prime Minister of Her Majesty's Government we wish you every success in your important task.

We, the representatives of the peoples subjugated by Soviet Russia, hope that your Excellency and your Government will give priority consideration to the cause of liberating our nations from the yoke of Communism and the foreign Russian domination both in the satellite countries and in the Soviet Union itself.

At the same time we beg your Excellency to extend your active support to all the peoples, who are still fighting for their freedom and for Christian civilization, because on Hungary's fate largely depends the fate of our subjugated peoples in Central and East Europe and for the liberation of Western Europe. Your very sincerely,

R. Ostrowsky (Byelorussian) Chairman

I. Bazovsky (Slovakia) Vice-Chairman

W. Oleksiw (Ukraine) Secretary

On the Threshold of a New Era

"With the victory of National Communism in Poland and the triumph of workers' and students' opposition in Eastern Europe, to which he gives the title, "The Storm in Eastern Europe", and he could not have chosen a more fitting title. The storm of the people's anger touched Poland and, gathering force, then swept Hungary.

There are moments in history which are important because of their far-reaching consequences. And Djilas is right when he says that we are at present experiencing a historical moment of this kind. It is immaterial how the Hungarian revolution will end, — with a victory on the part of the people or on the part of the Soviet reactionaries. It is possible that Moscow may be able to consolidate its power to such an extent that it can crush the revolution and restore the old order of things. This has happened on more than one occasion in the course of the various revolutionary eras which history has witnessed. The importance of the events in Hungary lies in the fact that it is a test of the new ideas and the new system and the complete severance from the masses. The only power which Bolshevism itself has provided the opportunity to start the fight against it, a fight which, in spite of any momentary successes on the part of Bolshevism, is bound to end in the latter's defeat.

Moreover, the significance of recent events in Hungary also lies in the fact that they have clearly shown that the time is ripe for the liquidating Bolshevism in the Soviet Union. Not by chance, then, when the Hungarian revolution would have flamed up and soon died down again without any far-reaching consequences. Furthermore, we have every reason to believe that the Hungarian revolution exist to the same or even to a greater degree in the Soviet Union, too. The breach between the masses and the ruling Soviet class is as serious in the Soviet Union as it is in Hungary. And the most important thing to remember, is that the political ferment has started as a result of the serious inner crisis of Bolshevism since Stalin's death and as a result of the crisis in the satellite countries.

The Soviet press has been paying a great deal of attention to these matters, and both the "Komsomolska Pravda" and "Trud" have sharply denounced the uprisings and workers' meetings, criticize Soviet life. According to reports in the Soviet press, at the students' and workers' meetings, criticize Soviet life. According to reports in the Soviet press, at the students' and workers' meetings, criticize Soviet life. According to reports in the Soviet press, at the students' and workers' meetings, criticize Soviet life. According to reports in the Soviet press, at the students' and workers' meetings, criticize Soviet life. According to reports in the Soviet press, at the students' and workers' meetings, criticize Soviet life. According to reports in the Soviet press, at the students' and workers' meetings, criticize Soviet life.

Workers' and Students' Opposition

Just recently, the Soviet press has been paying a great deal of attention to these matters, and both the "Komsomolska Pravda" and the "Trud" have sharply denounced the uprisings and workers' meetings, criticize Soviet life. According to reports in the Soviet press, at the students' and workers' meetings, "demagogical and censura expressions by means of which they try to deny the undeniable achievements of our socialist culture" are to be heard. In his article at the workers' meetings "criterion elements sometimes even proceed in disorganizing the whole meeting". The paper "Trud" remarks that the principle of criticism and self-criticism has been abolished in recent times. Certain "orators", so this paper writes, "attack everything and everybody in the world" and "regard Soviet reality through dark-coloured glasses".

bridges in Carpatho-Ukraine, thus disrupting the transport and communication line with Hungary. In connection with the intensified activity of the Ukrainian underground movement in Carpatho-Ukraine, numerous arrests have been carried out amongst the intelligentsia. According to information supplied by Lithuanian emigrants in Stockholm, the underground resistance movement in Lithuania continues to be active.

The Activity of the Ukrainian Underground

The world press has recently published various reports about the renewed activity of the Ukrainian underground movement in the Soviet Union. To these reports, insurgents have on several occasions blown up a large number of railway tracks and
Turkestan Against Russian Imperialism

By Veli Kajum Khan, President of the National Turkestanian Unity Committee in Turkey

At the invitation of his Turkestanian fellow-countrymen, Veli Kajum Khan, the President of the National Turkestanian Unity Committee, spent four months last year in Turkey. For 13 months of his stay he was the permanent Turkish government. Since Turkestan lost her independence sixty years ago, this was the first time that a Turkestanian politician was the guest of the Turkish government, a fact which caused considerable gratification among the Turkestanians in Turkey and the Orient.

The arrival of Kajum Khan was announced by the Turkish press and radio and he was welcomed as the President of the National Turkestanian Unity Committee. During the whole of his stay in Turkey the Turkish press published current reports on his receptions, extracts of his speeches, as well as interviews and pictures. Official banquets were held in his honour. On these occasions he spoke before audiences consisting of members of Turkish official circles and Turkestanians living in Turkey, on the national problems of Turkestan and the fundamental principles of the National Turkestanian Unity Committee.

Kajum Khan visited Western, Central and South Anatolia, and was welcomed most cordially everywhere by representatives of the government, govern­ors, and Turkestanians. In all the towns which he visited the Turkestanian cultural and social organizations held special committees to wel­come him, and a group of Turkestanians accom­panied him throughout his tour. During his stay representatives of the National Turkestanian Unity Committee came to Turkey from Pakistan, Iraq, Arabia, Syria and Jordan, in order to dis­cuss Turkestanian problems with him and report on their work. Veli Kajum Khan was also invited to visit Pakistan, Iran, Arabia and Egypt.

Veli Kajum Khan had an opportunity to talk to many prominent persons in public life in Turkey, and in Ankara he was received by the State Secre­tary of the President, by the President of the Big National Assembly, by the acting Prime Minister, by the foreign Minister and the director of the press and the broadcasting corporation. In addition, he was able on various occasions to exchange ideas with the representatives of parliament, delegates and party chairman in the various towns and districts he visited, as well as with prominent personalities of public and cultural life, with representatives of youth organizations and of the central Turkish women's organization, and with leading economists.

Kajum Khan was welcomed particularly cordially by his fellow-countrymen, and held no less than sixty lectures on the burning problems of Turkestan at the present time.

As a result of his visit, all the Turkestanians living in Turkey — and they are very numerous — once again gave proof, by resolutions and rallies, of the fact that they unanimously support the National Turkestanian Unity Committee and are determined to continue their steadfast fight for the independence of Turkestan.

The Turkestanians in Turkey maintain a close contact with the millions of Turkestanian emi­grants in the Orient, who by means of resolutions, letters and delegations once again assured Veli Kajum Khan that they unanimously and whole­heartedly support the National Turkestanian Unity Committee. They regard this Committee as their lawful, authorized national representative.

In his speeches dealing with foreign policy, Kajum Khan clearly defined his attitude to­wards the relations between the National Turkestanian Unity Committee and the most important Russian peoples (A.B.N.). The programme of the A.B.N., which advocates absolute independence, must be granted.

The Turks and public opinion in Turkey are definitely anti-imperialistic and anti-Communist. Communism cannot exist in Turkey, and to refer to someone as a Communist is, in fact, regarded as the highest insult and a person who does so can even be sued in court.

The Turkish people are greatly interested in the cause of Turkestan and feel that they have a natural affinity with the people of Turkestan, who speak the same language as they do and belong to the Turkish nation. The Turks receive the Turkestanian expellees with open arms; they have helped all the Turkestanian refugees in a friendly manner, by giving them a chance to obtain land, property and houses on favourable and preferential terms. The Turkestanians have been given an opportunity to play an active part in the economic sector and many of them hold responsible positions. They wholeheartedly and unconditionally do their share for the common good of the Turkish and the Turkestanian people. And they are prepared at all times to sacrifice their lives and their property and possessions in order to defend Turkey, should that country ever be attacked. The Turkestanians are thus very well-liked in Turkey.

Turkey of today is a modern democratic and powerful state, which is well aware of its role as the defender of Europe. The government refuses to allow either the East or the West to dictate its policy. The Turkish nation has kept the idea of freedom and independence for all peoples, construction work and industrialization have progressed enormously.

The Congress of the Bulgarian National Front

Vice-President of ABN, former Bulgarian Minister Christo Stateff visits Canada

The Congress of the Bulgarian National Front was held in Toronto (Canada) from December 22nd to 24th, 1956. The delegates of this organi­zation from Canada and the U.S.A. attended the Congress. The chief speaker was the former Bul­garian Minister, Christo Stateff, who is the Vice­President of the Central Committee of the A.B.N. and President of the Liberal Party and, as Chair­man of the Bulgarian National Front, represents the Nationalists and the other political parties that support Bulgarian independence.

At the opening rally on December 23, messages of greeting from the Bulgarian King, King Simeon II, the President of the Central Committee of the A.B.N., Jaroslaw Stetzko, the Canadian Prime Minister, St. Lorain, President Eisenhauder, the head of the government in Ontario, Mr. Frost, and from various other foreign notabilities and prominent personalities of Bulgaria and other subjigated nations were read.

The following prominent men were present in person at the opening ceremony: Mr. J. Cornish of the municipal council of Toronto, Mr. R. Machen­ey as representative of the Progressive Conser­vative Party of Canada, and Mr. W. Bezshiblyk, the Secretary of the A.B.N. in Canada and repre­sentative of the Bulgarian National association for the Liberation of Ukraine (L.W.U.).

In a short opening speech Mr. Bezshiblyk stressed the close ties which exist between the A.B.N. peoples and, in particular, between the Bulgarian and the Ukrainian peoples. He said that the Bulgarian-Ukrainian friendship was far more solidly established than the "friendship of the Muscovite liberator" of the Bulgarian people, and added that the help which Moscow had given the Bulgarian people in the war against Turkey had been dictated by the same motives which were now prompting Moscow's actions as regards Egypt.

After a welcome had been expressed to all those present at the Congress, Minister Stateff made a speech in the name of the Bulgarian National Front. He described the aim and purposes of the Bulgarian nation and defined its political attitude and activity:

"After World War II the Bulgarian nation was reduced to the position of a satellite. The formal status of the Bulgarian state does not alter the actual reality of Russian occupation which is confirmed by the fact of the whole-hearted support of the 'fight against capitalism and fascism'. Bulgarian patriots of all the national groups and parties of Bulgaria are attacked and the Muscovite quis­lings and Communist hirelings of Moscow are extolled as "true democrats", "King Simeon II of Bulgaria stands for Bulgaria independence, and one does not need to be a monarchist to realize this fact."

Minister Stateff described the Hungarian Revolution as a classical example of the corroboration of his political standpoint and that of the leading men of the A.B.N. He said, "The Hungarian Revolution is a national rising. The Hungarian counter-revolutionaries are not the Hungarian patriots, but agents of fascism and of acting as agents. The collective centre of the counter-revolutionary forces, which are the local agents of Muscovite imperialism, is the Muscovite police system in the subjigated countries."

In conclusion he said, "I have experienced more than one war in the three countries and I know what war means. But all those who, because of their dread of war, advocate coexistence, do not know that this form of coexistence is much worse than a war it involves far more bloodshed than any war. And all those who have chosen freedom as their aim must realize this fact."
A Hungarian Freedom Fighter speaks up:

“We want our Country to be Free!”

By Tibor Simon

On that misty day in late autumn, when we — young persons and workers — held a demonstration in front of the town hall, which at that time was still in the hands of the Communists, in the Hungarian Plain, and shouted, “We want our country to be free!”, we little thought that a few weeks later we should be homeless in foreign countries and should ourselves experience the sad fate of emigrants, after these inspiring days of fighting and self-sacrifice.

The masses marching behind the noble banners of the revolution shouted, “Europe awaken! Remember, if you have perhaps forgotten so, that our country is part of your soil!”

We are well aware of the fact that there is a big difference between a dictatorial and a democratic form of state. But it is our sacred duty to justify our freedom aims here in the West, to consolidate them, and to stress the fact again and again that we want our country to be free. This aim can only be achieved when there is a general opinion that there is a time that is short in this respect, especially since we must prove to our fellow-countrymen at home that we have actively done our best to carry out this task here in the West. But it must not be a case of we young ones having to fight this battle, aided only by a small number of the older emigrants, and having to manage without the experience they have gained in the course of time.

We pray to God to give us the wisdom and the chance to justify the trust which our fellow-countrymen have placed in us.

We pray to God to give us strength to keep our revolution as clear and as pure as we have begun it.

“Under present conditions only one free and sovereign Poland is possible—Socialist Poland”. That is the motto Gomulka went to the elections with. These elections were sensational, above all because they were the first elections which have been carried out behind the Iron Curtain under approximately free conditions. They were sensational also because, as Gomulka said himself, there was at least the actual possibility to vote for “Socialist” Poland.

The victory of Gomulka and his party must have been easy. Although the casting of ballot papers proceeded without perceptible terror, the voters went to the polls with full consciousness that the elections were being carried out in the shadow of the Muscovite forces and the compulsory setting up of a puppet government, similar to the Kadar government in Hungary. The Polish population was reluctant to expose Warsaw to the lot of Budapest. And when it had to vote for “Socialist” Poland it voted for the “Socialist” Poland with Gomulka and not with a new Byerut at the head.

The victory of Gomulka in the elections is the legalisation of the movement which had already assumed the name “Polish Socialism” in 1848. From that movement there were the founders of Polish Socialism, in the same way as Lajos Kossuth from his Kossuth with the courage to justify the trust in which our fellow-countrymen have placed in us.

We pray to God to give us strength to keep our revolution as clear and as pure as we have begun it.

May the brotherly understanding and affection which has already sprung up between us and the emigrants of neighbouring peoples serve as an example in this respect.

In the report of the meetings at home we eagerly listened to Hungarian programmes from abroad and were convinced that the broadcasting station which transmitted them was on our side. In the meantime, however, our illusions have been shattered and we now know that this is not so.

Why are we, who risked our lives for the freedom of speech, not allowed to speak our mind here in the free world? It seems as though everything is subordinated to the interests of money. Who can tell us why the broadcasting station no longer transmits its Hungarian programmes and why we are not allowed to speak over it? Why are we not allowed to make use of this weapon against Bolshevism? If there is a government of puppets somewhere, which constantly produces new governments, which subjugates other countries just as it has subjugated our country, why are we not allowed to say what we think about these decadent phenomena?

Free world, we appeal to you not to give us only clothes, food, work and accommodation, for which we are, of course, extremely grateful, but to take up the broadcasting station which is on our side, too, since it was built for us. Give us this weapon! Do not forget that we have waited a long time for the moment when we can call out to one another: “We want our country to be free!”

After the Elections in Poland

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"The Polish Socialism” received the majority of the votes polled and formally its position is thus fortified and legalised. But in fact it is, probably, far weaker now than it was in October last year. Then it was the expression of a limited and restrained revolution, whereas a revolution which transmits them was on our side. In the meantime, however, our illusions have been shattered and we now know that this is not so.

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General J. D. Vito:

The Policy of Missed Opportunities

Historical Mistakes and Errors made by the West

Owing to their inadequate knowledge of Communist methods and of the modern history of dictatorships, the Western Allies both during and after World War II committed a number of serious errors.

The fact that the West hastened to help Communist Russia against Stalin's Russian Bolshevism is a chance to develop to such an extent that it is now in a position to threaten the entire free world incessantly. Even if it is true that the Western countries and their Allies had no intention of the destruction of Hitler's regime through Moscow, nevertheless after Germany's collapse an entirely new situation ensued, and had the Western Allies used this situation to advantage, they could have brought some far-reaching changes. Had the U.S.A., England and France, in keeping with Adenauer's suggestion, joined forces with the German army against Russia, the Bolshevist menace would have been eliminated for all time. Instead of doing so, however, the Western forces remained inactive along the Elbe and in Bohemia and patiently waited until the Soviet troops of General Frager moved in. This serious strategic error was the beginning of the Russian Bolshevist violation of half Europe.

The West Sacrifices its Own Allies

An equally serious error was the fact that, though the Western Allies, especially the French, was asked to join forces with the West in bringing the war against Japan to an end, and Russia then would fulfill her ambitions of the Far East practically thrust upon her. As if the destruction of the strongest anti-Communist countries and the most reliable bulwarks against Communism, German and Italian, had not been a fate­ful enough step on the part of the West!

Though the fact that the Western statesmen surrendered to the dictatorial ambitions of the Muscovite genocidal policy, there is nevertheless no denying that the power of Communism was in this way consolidated and that the West thus lost these patriotic forces as loyal and natural allies. The same thing happened in the case of the Roumanian and Bulgarian nationalists who appealed to the Western statesmen to help them against Stalin's Russian Bolshevism. Unfortunately, instead of joining forces with the German army against Russia, the Bolshevist menace would have been eliminated for all time. Instead of doing so, however, the Western forces remained inactive along the Elbe and in Bohemia and patiently waited until the Soviet troops of General Frager moved in. This serious strategic error was the beginning of the Russian Bolshevist violation of half Europe.

Franco and Churchill

Immediately after the conference in Casablanca, on February 21, 1943, Franco wrote to Churchill as follows:

"Communism is a terrible threat to the world, and now that it is being supported by the victorious Russia, you and I, as leaders of a major power, all clear-minded persons are bound to be alarmed at this menace. Once Russia has seized Germany, nothing and no one will be able to stop Russia's advance. If Germany were to cease to exist, the Europeans would have to create a new Germany, for it is ridiculous to believe that Germany's place could be taken by a federation of the Lithuanians, Poles, Czechs and Roumanians, since such a federation would rapidly become a union of Soviet states.

We urge the U.S. and British governments, as has already been done in the case of France, to cut down aid to Russia, to stop all goods, even cigarettes, which are sent to Russia. We will follow our programme, and will pursue an anti-Russian policy after the war."

(Notes by General S. D. Vito)

actively supporting the Hungarian fight for freedom.

Further proof of the weakness of the West is the fact that England and France promptly desisted from military operations in Egypt when they were threatened by the Soviet Union. The Soviets, however, have no intention of withdrawing from Hungary in spite of the indignation and protests voiced by the Soviet Union. The Soviets, however, have no intention of withdrawing from Hungary in spite of the indignation and protests voiced by the Soviet Union.

The above facts clearly prove the confusion which at present exists in the West's way of political thinking, but the Western Allies both during and after World War II committed a number of serious errors.

Mistakes in the Atomic Field

When America was the only country which possessed the atomic bomb, a further opportunity was missed, namely to force Russia under pressure of this fact to withdraw and confine herself to her ethno-national tasks. This unselfishness of the West calmly looked on whilst the atomic secret was being revealed to the Kremlin, and since then has attempted itself to add the atomic bomb to the armament of the Russian nuclear forces, for in that case the whole of Europe would be involved, too.

Such, then, is the situation in which we now find ourselves as the result of a policy which appears to be completely blind to opportunities and necessities! Instead of making all kinds of concessions and paying deference to a system, which, in any case, does not show the least understanding in this respect, it is imperative that a firm and unwavering attitude should be adopted, and it is essential that European defence should be suitably prepared for. It is entirely wrong to believe Einstein's statement, to the effect that no defensive weapon can protect a country against the atomic bomb. It is beyond everyone's imagination that all one can do is to remain unarmed and wait for a murderer to attack one. On the contrary, Russia is already armed to the teeth for the purpose of carrying out an offensive, and we of the West, therefore, must be armed even more in order to ward off Russia's attack. All other arguments on the part of certain opposition groups can only be regarded as an indirect invitation to commit suicide!

The West is the Victim of its Own Weakness

Recent events have revealed the fruits of the constant hesitancy of the West and its failure to adopt a firm and unwavering attitude towards treacherous Bolshevism.

In 1939, when Hitler marched into Poland, the West, thinking that the Russian monster would not dare to make a war of conquest, promptly went to war as a protest against the violations of Poland. Nowadays, it is the Soviets who appear to be the weaker of the two, and the Western powers who are weak. Otherwise the Russians would not have been able to invade Hungary in 1956 as brutally as they did and to subjugate that country anew, without someone

Freedom for all!

Mr. Ku Cheng-hang, President of the Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League, Republic of China, has forwarded to His Excellency President Eisenhower the following appeal:

Soviet atrocities in Hungary have caused world indignation. We admire your firm stand in rallying the Free World to give timely assistance to the Hungarian people in their fight against Communism. At present Soviet crimes and terror not only show no sign of coming to an end, but they are increasing by the minute. In view of this, we, representatives of Free Chinese Civic Organizations, passed a unanimous resolution, in addition to pledge our full support to the uprising of the Hungarian freedom loving fighters, respectfully requesting your immediate action on the following:

(1) The United States will lead the Free World to safeguard the freedom and independence of Hungary and, in accordance with the example set in solving the Suez Canal crisis, to ask the United Nations to send an international police force to Hungary to supervise the immediate withdrawal of the Russian troops.

(2) American aid to Anti-Communist Hungarians should not be limited to medical assistance etc. But the United States should take positive steps to urge the United Nations to pass a resolution branding Soviet Russia as an aggressor and expel her from the United Nations.

(3) We appeal to you to carry out your policy of liberating the nations that have fallen under Communist influence by taking effective measures to give crushing blows to the aggressor.

Your leadership for justice, Mr. President, not only has won the confidence of your people but also gives great hope to the world. At present when the people behind the Iron Curtain have risen against Communism, we believe you will grasp this opportunity to lead the Free World in their fight for the liberation of countries under Soviet domination so as to make good your promise to set all enslaved people free.

Yours very faithfully,
Ku Cheng-hang, Chairman
The Anti-Communist and Anti-Soviet Russia Mass Meeting of All Civic Organizations who are People of China in Support of the Anti-Communist Movement of the Hungarians

Ukrainian Help for Hungarians

On behalf of the Ukrainian Red Cross in Munich, Prof. Dr. J. Hynynenycz gave a donation of 30,000 Deutsche Marks, to be used to help the Hungarian fighters for freedom in Hungary, to the President of the Hungarian Liberation Movement, General Ferenc Farkas de Kisbarnak. A further donation of 186 Deutsche Marks for the same purpose was made by the Ukrainian Women's Union of the Republic of China, in New York, represented by Mrs. Mudryh, General Farkas de Kisbarnak expressed his sincere thanks for these donations.

In a letter to the Ukrainian Red Cross, the Hungarian General Julius Konec, who is at present in Cleveland, also expressed his gratitude for the gifts which have been donated in order to help the Hungarians.
December 26th was the anniversary of the day on which Cardinal Mindszenty was arrested by the Communists. To mark this occasion the author of the following article, a well-known Cardinal Mindszenty, too, when the heavily armed Soviet army entered his native country, for more than 15 years. The Russian army already invaded Hungary on a previous occasion, namely in the year 1849. And in those days the Hungarian bishops likewise defended Christianity as generals. The entire Hungarian episcopate, together with its king, fell in the battle of Mohacs, in which the Turkish forces were ten times superior in number to the Hungarian troops.

And this same heroic quality was manifested by Cardinal Mindszenty, too, when the heavily armed Soviet army entered his native country and tried to convert the people forcibly by means of atheistic commissariat and to drag their souls into the depths of godless atheism. Cardinal Mindszenty recognized this danger and, following the example of his ecclesiastical forefathers, had some of his fellow-workers take up the struggle against moral and physical tyranny.

It was a very cold winter and there was no heating in our prison-cell. We lay on the floor and pared to the Society of the Holy Name in America.

Afriend of mine in the town had meanwhile heard of this procedure. Pretending to be a patient, he sat down in the waiting-room at the hospital, to which we were also taken. When the guard who was looking after us noticed this, he thrust a piece of chocolate into my pocket and I gave him some letters from me and my fellow-prisoners, and underneath these letters there was a long message in which I had written to Cardinal Mindszenty and in which I appealed to him for help on account of the dreadful treatment we had to endure in prison and the entirely inadequate food rations. I also mentioned the fact that the governor of the prison, a grave-digger who had been promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the police, was in the habit of torturing the prisoners by beating them, and that he had driven many of them to commit suicide.

When we reached the courtyard the police-sergeant suddenly shouted: "You are smuggling letters out of here, and I am now going to search you!"

I tried to explain to him what I thought was done for. What would happen if my message to the Cardinal about the cruelty of the prison governor were to fall into the hands of the persecutors?

They now started searching us. There were twelve of us. Four prisoners were searched, their pockets, hats and clothes, — before it was done for.

I have never prayed so fervently and desperately in all my life. — The sergeant stepped up to me. He started feeling the inside of my hat, my clothes, my pockets and sleeves. I was for. — A sudden a, another Communist came up to him, saluted and gave him a message. The sergeant continued to search me, my trousers and my socks. My socks were bulging with the letters that I had hidden in them.

But the sergeant failed to notice the bulge! — I am sure the Lord must have heard my prayer. I was safe! — My poor heart was still heating painfully that same evening as a result of this alarming incident.

The "Credo" Societies were the largest Catholic men's organization in Hungary. They could he compared to the Society of the Holy Name in America. The last congress of the "Credo" Societies was held in Budapest, and Cardinal Mindszenty was present on this occasion. At that time an agitation campaign against him was already in progress. The Communist and Marxist newspapers ridiculed him, and the hired rabble shouted, "Down with Mindszenty!". On one occasion the Reds held a procession which included a hearse containing a coffin. When no one ventured to voice any criticism, they were promptly beaten black and blue and thrown into jail.

Cardinal Mindszenty issued some magnificent pastoral messages to the people of Hungary. The first of these pastoral letters, dated October 18, 1945, contained an important programme, namely a protest against Communist inhumanity and persecution of religion. His pastoral message of May 20, 1946, on the subject of religious instruction and the communication of the Catholic schools has become famous. He objected to the dissolution of the "Credo" Societies, which he spoke in any of the towns and villages, and on such occasions no newspaper propaganda or placards were needed to rally crowds. With uniting energy Cardinal Mindszenty moved when, at the end of the meeting, the Hungarian fighters for freedom, together with their fellow-countrymen in the audience, sang the Kossuth song, an incident which made the rally an unforgettable experience.

On December 4, 1956, the Europe Union held a very impressive rally, with the above motto, in the town of Munich, and I was there, too. The main feature of the rally were the reports given by a number of Hungarian refugees who had taken an active part in the heroic fight for freedom and who recently arrived in Munich.

Six Hungarian fighters for freedom — three students, a former employee of the Budapest broadcasting company, a housewife, and a worker —, some of them persons who led the fierce fighting in the 7th district of Budapest, gave short accounts of the events that took place on that memorable day. The audience listened with rapt attention for an hour and a half, while in their seriousness and objectivity reflected the tragedy of events in Hungary. All those present at the rally were deeply moved by the words, which were spoken in Hungarian, the Estonian and the Hungarian fighters for freedom, together with their fellow-countrymen in the audience, sang the Kossuth song, an incident which made the rally an unforgettable experience.

The morale and discipline of the Soviet occupation troops when fighting the working classes, including women and children, frequently broke down. On various occasions Ukrainian and Byelorussian troops and tank units refused to carry out orders to fire and in many cases went over to the side of the insurgents. The new divisions, which were sent to Hungary from the Soviet Union as reinforcements and which consisted for the most part of Russian and Mongolian troops, were given as a rule not allowed to use heavy arms, which were stored in the barracks, or in the Szue Canal Zone, since their morale and discipline would most probably have been undermined had they been told the truth.

The fighting spirit of the soldiers of the Red Army breaks down as soon as they encounter determined resistance and counter-attacks. The Hungarian housewife who spoke at the rally and who had taken part herself in the fight against the Soviet tanks, stressed the fact that there was no need to be afraid of the Soviet soldiers.

Before the rally closed Mr. Katona, a retired army general, addressed the assembly, speaking of his experiences in which the course of events was once more recalled as something tangible and real. The audience was deeply moved when, at the end of the meeting, the Hungarian fighters for freedom, together with their fellow-countrymen in the audience, sang the Kossuth song, an incident which made the rally an unforgettable experience.

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The Russian writer, Maxim Gorky, described Bolshievism as a "purely national Russian phenomenon". He justified the Bolshevik policy of exterminating other nationalities by saying, "When the enemy has once attacked your country and its inhabitants, the whole country and its inhabitants must be given by the Bolsheviks themselves, as can be seen from the following passage from "The History of the Communist- Bolshevik Party" (K.P.B.), 1915: "Tsarist Russia was a prison of nations. Numerous non-Russian nations were deprived of all their rights and had to suffer terrible slave labour to which they were sentenced."

At the present time, Russia (Muscovy) has under her despotic and ruthless control more than 700 million persons, of whom only about 80 million are Russians. The U.S.A., too, are now faced by the prospect of being converted — after a radical extirpation of all "non-proletarian elements" — into a "Pennsylvania of Russia".

The non-Russian peoples of Russia have now reached their culmination in a deadly menace for the entire Western world. At the present time, Russia (Muscovy) has under her despotic and ruthless control more than 700 million persons, of whom only about 80 million are Russians. The U.S.A., too, are now faced by the prospect of being converted — after a radical extirpation of all "non-proletarian elements" — into a "Pennsylvania of Russia".

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New Standards for Freedom, Democracy and Sovereignty

An Example of Communist Cautiousness

In a recently published treatise the President of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Todor Pavloff, demands in the first place the thorough "re-education of teachers" as a precondition for the up-to-date education of the younger generation. He points out that certain traditional conceptions of the basic forms of state and political life in the socialist system. In the capitalistic world these forms of state and political life are bourgeois in character and are thus merely a reflection of national independence and sovereignty. And in view of the present political situation in the world, the bourgeois tradition is being accentuated. Pavloff takes the recent events in Hungary and Egypt as the starting-point for his arguments and proceeds to reproach the West, or rather its political leaders, with ideological discrepancies and political inconsistency. He maintains that whereas in the capitalistic world the national idea is, on the one hand, national in character and the peoples are asked to renounce their sovereignty in favour of the cosmopolitan idea and in the interests of American and Imperialist hegemony, in the socialist world the national idea is the basis of political life. The other, on the other hand, tried to kindle lawless nationalism and aggressive chauvinism in Hungary. This, so Pavloff maintains, is from the ideological point of view, "double bookkeeping", which tries to take advantage of the short memory of the masses in Hungary and elsewhere who have been confused and terrorized by reactionary propaganda.

He goes on to say that, in view of the new ideological crusade against the Soviet Union and Communism which is now being conducted by the West "with hysterical boldness and desperate effort" for the purpose of completely destroying Communism, it is not surprising that it is in terms of this policy that the socialist camp should discard all fixed and out-of-date ideas and allow itself to be guided by the modern meaning and application of certain fundamental state and social conceptions and systems. According to Pavloff, the most important precondition for the right education and training of youth today is that the teachers themselves should be re-educated in the new spirit, and not only the teachers as the actual representatives of ideological training in the narrower sense, but all adult persons in the socialist state as a whole.

Pavloff is of the opinion that the fundamental error of the educational and re-educational policies above all, be the realization that the abolition of the personal cult has nothing whatever to do with the investigation of the historical and political causes of the failure of the Soviet and the Bulgarian revolution and to discard the entire socialist system.

After this introduction, Todor Pavloff proceeds to the actual ideological concepts of state and political life as follows:

In the general and abstract sense there are no such things as freedom, democracy and dictatorship. One can only use these conceptions in connection with concrete events to which they refer. In the capitalistic world these forms of state and politics have been arrived at in the course of history by the achievements of democracy and the fight for freedom, equality and democracy of the people, of the workers, of the farmers, of the intelligentsia, and a dictatorship which belongs to the people is directed against the enemies — at home and abroad — of the people's democracy, of socialist life and of the independence and sovereignty of the state.

Pavloff then emphasizes the fact that the fight for freedom, democracy and dictatorship as regards its fundamental and guiding principles, and aims, be determined by the same class standards. He goes on to say that a fight for independence and self-determination of the people will lose its meaning if it is directed against a people's democratic state and against the vital friendship with the Soviet Union, and other socialist countries. The struggle is no longer a fight for independence and sovereignty. Such a fight, as events in Hungary have shown all too plainly, might very well be used to advantage by the "Freient reactionary and counter-revolutionary elements".

In conclusion, Pavloff stresses that the socialist retraining and re-education of the teachers, in the first place, and then of the "wonderful, heroic Bulgarian youth" will be ensured if the above facts are realized. He points out that this task of retraining and re-educating the teachers and the younger generation in Bulgaria is now in firm, safe and experienced hands, and adds that the illusions cherished by the people's enemies of repetition in Bulgaria of events in Hungary will vanish and have, in fact, to some extent already vanished.

Twenty-five Years' Jubilee as a Priest

As a teacher of religion at a big girls' school in Zagreb, Stefan Kukoljas, gained an insight into the problems of adolescent youth and, at the same time, realized that he still had a lot to learn if he was to help others morally and spiritually. He went to Rome, to the Gregoriana, for a year, where he studied moral theology under the German Jesuit Father Hiirth. In 1942 Kukoljas came to Munich in the capacity of priest to the Croatian workers there. In spite of his clerical work he managed to make time to study medicine. With the permission of his diocesan superior, he attended the university as a student, and as he was always attired in ordinary clothes on these occasions, only a few of his fellow-students realized that he was a "priest of the workers". After taking his degree as a doctor of theology, he qualified as a doctor of medicine in 1952. In his capacity as a priest he held mass in the mornings, and during the rest of the day he worked as a doctor in various hospitals, including the one in Würziboschen. But his thirst for knowledge was not yet satisfied. He had previously attended a course of psychology lectures held by Professor Lersch, and he now studied psychotherapy for three years, in addition to his work as a priest at the refugees camp in Allach. Last summer he was awarded his diploma for psychotherapy by the Munich Institute. At present he is studying eye diagnosis under Professor Angerer ("One looks right into human beings as if through a window") and chirpoptrophia. On Sundays he holds divine service in a refugees' community in Untermerzing, Munich. Incidentally, Stefan Kukoljas recently celebrated his twenty-five years' jubilee as a priest.

The Latvian Welfare Fund "Daugavas Vanagis"

"Money was short. What was to be done with not a copper left and about half a million dollars owing to the state, it was decided to sell 3,000 goats for not far enough for market." ("Sovetskaja Latvija", 28. 10. 56.)

This is just one of the countless examples illustrating the state of collective agriculture in Soviet occupied Latvia. And it is just one of the samples published in the Communist newspaper "Sovetskaja Latvija", describing a collective farm in the Vilani district.

In the first years of 1940 Latvia was a flourishing agricultural country, producing a surplus of bacon, butter, timber and flax. Considerable quantities of these commodities had been sent to Great Britain in return for industrial goods. On the other hand, however, the Communist regime has done its best to smash the prosperity of the Latvian peasantry. In the last 15 years of Soviet Russian occupation all land has been expropriated from the farmers and pooled in collective farms (kolhozes). In 1948 alone in order to break the resistance of the farming population some 60,000 farmers and their families were deported to Siberia.

The small strip of land permitted for cultivation by individual families affords the only hope of warding off starvation. But not always. Communist Bulgaria, in its article, sarcastically called "The Development of the Kolchoze Democ­racy in China", stresses that whereas in the capitalistic world there is a struggle between those who do not fulfill the minimum work target will lose their private plots.

All what the present Latvian collective farms are able to deliver to the armed forces and the government are met at all costs, the workers told us. To what extent can a democratic world tolerate exploitation and denial of human rights, as practised in the worker's paradise?

There can be no doubt about the fact that the Latvians will not submit to the intervention of foreign domination and its evils much longer. At the first opportunity the Latvian nation will rise to restore freedom and independence. God bless Latvia.

Limits of Atomic Warfare

The aim of the Western world should be to set its hopes on the national liberation revolutions and to prepare them by means of a co-ordination centre of the national, revo­lutionary, liberation, and national and independent forces. The side of the Iron Curtain, too, — which represent the fundamental principles of national state independence, freedom, democracy, and social justice, as well as by definitely excluding an agrarian social order in favour of big landowners or an industrial social order in favour of capitalists and by opposing every form of Communism. Experience has already proved that big landowners and capitalists, like all forms of "classical" capitalism, are definitely a thing of the past.

The recipes resorted to by the statesmen of the West, which above all prescribe practical indifference to the processes going on behind the Iron Curtain and definitely stress non-intervention and the fact that one should wait and see how events develop and turn out, are certainly favourable to Bolshevikism. The example of Hungarian liberation shows that "waiting and soecing" have led to the genocide of the Hungarian people.

Not only do the statesmen of the West want us to act as a cat's-paw for them, but they also want to achieve temporary successes at our expense by bargaining with the U.S.S.R.

The Ukrainian Insurgent Army, the riots in Berlin and Poznan, and the insurrections of the Ukrainian prisoners in the concentration camps in Stalag, Yorkshire, and Stalag, have shown that it is possible, with the help of the national liberation revolutions, to destroy the Bolshevik regime and thus prevent an atomic war, that is, a world war. The policy of liberation is the means to preventing such a war; the policy of coexistence is the only way to start an atomic war, which would logically break out as a result of coexistence.

In conclusion that national liberation and revolutions cannot be suppressed by atomic bombs.

Z. K.
Press Reports:

Ukrainians Support the Hungarian Fight for Freedom

The "NEW YORK POST" of November 9, 1956, published a press report which was based on official information and was worded as follows:

"The reason why the Kronstadt transferred 8 new divisions from Russia to Hungary in order to put down the revolution was that it had doubts as to the trustworthiness of the Soviet occupation forces stationed in Hungary. This also explains the indecision... by the friendly relations between the Ukrainian soldiers and the Hungarian population. And after the removal of the Budapest puppet government, Moscow became seriously alarmed at the movement of the Ukrainian soldiers to Hungary."

Several cases, Ukrainians, taking their arms and tanks with them, went over to the side of the fighters for freedom.

The "NEWSEUM" of November 26, 1956, also published a very interesting news item and wrote as follows:

"The dense network of the Russian security service, headed by General Ivan Serov, is busyly searching Hungary for 3,000 Soviet soldiers, including 60 tank crews, who have deserted and gone over to the side of the Hungarian fighters for freedom. The majority of these have joined forces with the Hungarian National Front... and the deepest regret is that thousands of the soldiers concerned belonged to Ukrainian units of the Soviet Army.

Ukrainian Insurgents in Hungary's Fight for Freedom

In its edition of December 17, 1956, the London newspaper, "DAILY EXPRESS", published the following report:

"Ukrainian freedom fighters have blown up the railway line from Stanislaviv to Szydlovia by the Red Army to supply its troops in Hungary. The line was sabotaged at several points near Loye, a railway centre in Western Ukraine, and 100 miles east of the Hungarian border, says report. Red Army reinforcements, including security men, have moved into West Ukraine."

The Russian press again began to publish attacks directed against the renewed activity of the Ukrainian nationalist forces, who are, of course, said to have received instructions from the American intelligence service headquarters in Frankfurt."

15,000 Ukrainians Go Over to the Fighters for Freedom

A front-page article with the above title was published by the London "OBSERVER" in its edition of December 16, 1956. The article — a report by a Hungarian fighter for freedom, Lejlo Ledere, — was worded as follows:

"A large-scale revolt of Soviet troops, chiefly Ukrainian, has broken out in Hungary and has linked up with armed Ukrainian units still preserving control in several maquis areas... My sources trace the revolt back to the effect on Soviet Army morale of the initial assault on Hungarian young people and soldiers..."

The "NEUER KURIER" also reports that the official newspapers of the Soviet republics of Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania have admitted that there are considerable numbers of young people in the Soviet Union who are engaged in overt acts of sabotage against the Soviet occupation forces. The leader of the Estonian pioneers — a Russian of the name of Vigorova — objected to the fact that a similar idea in other youth organizations had even found support in the Latvian official newspaper, "Le Monde d'Estonie".

Kyiv Students Hold Demonstrations

The Vienna newspaper, "Neuer Kurier", of December 15, 1956, stated that Hungarian refugees, who had reached Austria from Hungary via Kyiv, reported that a large number of demonstra...
Propaganda Leaflets for Hungary

Several thousand leaflets, published in the name of the Hungarian Liberation Movement and signed by the President of the Movement, General Ferencak, were distributed to the Soviet soldiers of the Red Army, who have fought in the war of liberation in Hungary by the insurgents themselves. The English text of these leaflets, which were worked in Hungarian, was published in the "ABN" (Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations) number 3/4, October 1956.

In addition, over 12,000 appeals and leaflets in Russian and Ukrainian, which were published in the name of the Soviet soldiers of the Red Army and in the name of the Central Committee of the ABN and were distributed in Hungary, were also distributed. These leaflets exhorted the Soviet soldiers to desist from firing on innocent Hungarian men, women and children, whose sole desire is to be free, and, above all, asked the soldiers of the Red Army who are of Ukrainian or other non-Russian nationality to refuse to carry out the orders they received, to go over to the side of the Hungarian insurgents and to join forces with the latter in fighting their mutual common enemy.

According to authentic reports received from Hungarian freedom fighters, the Ukrainian soldiers of the Red Army, who were distributed in the original leaflets and appealed to the Ukrainian military occupation troops clearly showed their un-willingness to carry out orders to fire and several thousands of them went over to the side of the insurgents and helped the latter in their fight.

A Message to the Soldiers of the Soviet Army

"Soldiers and officers of non-Russian origin! For what and for whom are you fighting? You yourselves are making the yoke imposed on you and your peoples firmer! What wrong have the Hungarian peasants, workers and students done when they rose against their exploitation and domination? What revolution do you represent? Are you fighting for freedom or merely for a change of masters? Do you know against whom you are fighting? Against workers, peasants and students like yourselves, who long for freedom just as much as you do. Do you allow yourselves to be used by the Kishinev gang in the Kremlin as henchmen against the Hungarian people, who are your neighbours? Do you help this gang to crush the liberation movements of the subjugated peoples? Are you aware of the fact that you are fighting and senselessly killing not "capitalists and land-owners", but poverty-stricken workers and "collectivized" peasants who have been exploited by the Communist system, — workers and peasants who lead the same wretched existence in Ukraine, in Caucasia, in Turkestan, in Byelorussia and in every other part of the Soviet Union, chained and burdened with the ruthless power of the Kremlin and the subjugators installed there by the Kremlin?

Refuse to fight against the Hungarian insurgent revolution! Join the Hungarian liberation movement! The mighty national, revolutionary liberation movement of all the peoples subjugated by Bolshevism, and fight for the freedom of nations and individuals, for freedom for the workers and peasants, for freedom for individuals, and for the independent, national, democratic states of our peoples! Let us fight together against the system of subjugation and slavery! Join forces with the insurgents! Be sure in mind that Stalinist-Khrushchev tyranny will increase still more in your native countries, too, if the Muscovite criminals, with your aid and the help of Nagy's clique, succeed in suppressing the revolt in Hungary!

Russian soldiers of the Soviet Army! Why do you kindle the hatred of all the peoples of the world against you? Why do you allow yourselves to be used by the Kishinev gang in the Kremlin as henchmen against the Hungarian people, who are your neighbours? Do you refuse to join the movement for freedom, truth and justice and in the interests of the welfare of your native country and our peoples, to cease fighting against the insurgents and to join forces with them in fighting against Bolshevism for the freedom of nations and individuals?

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

From the Declaration of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (O.U.N.)

"Hungary is not alone in her heroic fight. The increasing activity of the revolutionary fight of other peoples, in response to the Hungarian national revolution, will prevent the Bolsheviks from crushing this revolution.

The Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists addresses the following appeal to the soldiers of the Soviet troops who have been sent to Hungary to put down the revolt there: refuse to carry out the vile orders issued by the Bolsheviks; refuse to fight against the Hungarian fighters for freedom, and, on the contrary, help them in every possible way; go over to the side of the insurgents and join forces with them in fighting against Bolshevism for the freedom of nations and individuals.

The groups of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists abroad declare their solidarity and willingness to support all campaigns which aim to give life and assist the Hungarian national liberation movement, and to support the Bolsheviks from crushing this revolution.

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Long live Hungary, freed from Soviet occupation and Communist tyranny! Long live the heroic Hungarian insurgents! Long live the anti-Bolshevik liberation front of the nations!

The Leaders of the Groups of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists Abroad."
Protest Rally for Freedom

"Freedom Fighters' Day" in Buffalo

The Hon. Steven Paskow, Mayor of Buffalo, New York, issued a special proclamation on November 25, 1956, designating it as "Freedom Fighters' Day" in honor of the Hungarian freedom fighters. On the same day a huge anti-Russian demonstration was held in Buffalo.

The parade and rally was sponsored by the American Friends of the Anti-Bolshevist Bloc of Nations - Buffalo Chapter - Ukrainian Die.

"Free World — Forward March!" From the address delivered by RT, MSGR, ROJAN J. NUWER, during the Freedom Fighters' Day Rally.

Mgr. Nuwer is a retired Brigadier General in the United States National Guard.

We protest — vigorously and justifiably against the tyranny that exists in some parts of the world. Specifically we accuse the communist government of Russia of having robbed many nations of their FREEDOM and holding them in slavery by force of military might.

We protest against this slavery — because every human being has the inalienable right to LIFE — LIBERTY — and the PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS in this world.

WE OF THE FREE WORLD ARE TO BLAME THAT THE COMMUNIST DICTIONARIES WERE NOT IN A POSITION TO TAKE EFFECTIVE MEASURES TO FREE THE FASCIST SUBJUGATED PEOPLES IMMEDIATELY AFTER WORLD WAR II.

For 10 long years — the enslaved slavens in all the subjugated countries have been pleading the free world to do something about their slavery; have been telling us that the persecution of the red devils in Moscow is getting beyond human reason.

What did the free world do about it? We gave them our moral support and some food and clothing. We kept sending out propaganda leaflets — they do not need any messages.

And — finally when they could no longer stand the persecution of those red devils in Moscow — they rebelled — they revolted — they took their right to LIFE, and their FREEDOM.

And what did the free world do? As usual — we sent them encouragement, propaganda, food, clothing, money, medicines.

The efforts of these enslaved people must be supported with more than moral support and material comforts. Their blood cries to us for the kind of help that will make them free — return to them the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

It is the duty of the free world to demand that the United Nations Assembly order the communists and other tyrants to let out of the free world and should drive them out by force.

No sane person wants war. But there are some things worse than war. There are some things worse than death. Slavery is worse. They prefer death to slavery. We of the free world must help them to get out of the clutches of the semi-Fascist and Fascist government that is threatening the Pursuit of Happiness. Anything less than that is hypocrisy, frustration and ignominious cowardice.

FREED WORLD FORWARD MARCH!

Enslaved Peoples' Trustworthy Partner

From the speech by Dr. Nestor Proecyk

We have come to this gathering today — this Freedom Fighters' Day — to pay tribute and express thanks to the gallant fighters for freedom in Hungary and in Ukraine; Byelorussia, the Baltic States and Poland; Croatia, Albania, in North Korea; in each and every Soviet-Russian or Communist ruled country; to pay tribute and express thanks to all soldiers of freedom and justice who are fighting for the sake of the free world.

Since their immense sacrifices undoubtedly served as a bulwark in thwarting the further Soviet expansion, we wish to pay tribute directly for the preservation of freedom of this very country of ours.

In the failure of the free world and the Western democracies to render effective support to Hungary's exasperated struggle for independence I see the tragedy of both — Soviet Russian captive nations and the world freedom and peace.

For the example of Hungary's fate is only the latest link in a long chain of national uprisings and revolts in many other countries under Mussolini's domination.

Ukraine, the first to rise against Muscovite domination, has been in continuous struggle marked by many revolts and uprisings against her Northern oppressor. During all that time and especially during the last decade, when the heroic Ukrainian Insurgent Army (U.P.A.) was engaged in battles in every corner of Ukraine or neighbour countries tried valiantly to hold to the West, but were left to bear the brunt of the burden of resistance as to Hungary today: silent expectancy and political inertia.

A fate similar to that of Hungary and Ukraine was also suffered by Byelorussia, Caucasus, Ida-Ural, the Caucasian people, Georgia and Turkestan and all the so-called member Republics of the Soviet Union, practically barefisted — they dared challenge the tanks, the armored cars, the forces of military might.

And — finally, when they could no longer stand the persecution of those red devils in Moscow — they rebelled — they revolted — they took back their FREEDOM and their LIBERTY.

And what did the free world do? As usual — we sent them encouragement, propaganda, food, clothing, money, medicines.

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We protest against this slavery — because every human being has the inalienable right to LIFE — LIBERTY — and the PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS in this world.

THE BEST WAY TO LASTING PEACE IS TO SUPPORT THE RESISTANCE MOVEMENTS.

Mass Rally in New York

On December 30, 1956, a mass rally was held by the Ukrainian Congress Committee in New York, in the Manhattan Center Hall. More than three thousand people participated in the rally in order to give moral support to the Ukrainian and other subjugated nations in their fight for freedom and independence. Representatives of Byelorussia, Bulgaria, Byelorussia, Armenia, and other subjugated countries were also present at the rally.

The rally opened with speeches by the chairmen of the Organizing Committee, D. Halytchyn, who spoke in English, and the chairman of the Ukrainian Congress Committee, Prov. Lev Dobriansky, who gave his speech in English. D. Halytchyn emphasized the role of Ukrainian nationalism in the fight for independence, whilst Prov. Dobriansky expressed regret at the fact that the USA had not supported the national revolution in Hungary and had thus missed the opportunity which had presented itself.

The secretary of the Labour Executive Council, James G. Michael, drew attention to the letters written by the Ukrainian prisoners in Mordovia.

The "New York Times" and numerous other newspapers published reports of the rally, and a brief survey of the Hungarian liberation war. He emphasized the fact that the Ukrainian units of the Red Army had refused to fire on the Hungarians and had actually joined forces with the latter on several occasions.

An extremely moving speech was delivered by Prof. Stanislawsky. He was arrested in Vienna, deported to a concentration camp in Siberia for ten years, and finally released, as an Austrian subject last year. He told the audience about his meeting with Metropolitn Joseph Slipy, who was a fellow-prisoner with him for a considerable time in the death camps.

Before the rally closed, those present passed a resolution, demanding action on the part of the USA in support of the fight for freedom of the Ukrainian and other subjugated nations.

The "New York Times" and numerous other newspapers published reports of the rally.
From Behind the Iron Curtain

BULGARIA

In accordance with the recent Russo-Bulgarian agreement, about 15,000 Bulgarians are to be deported from Bulgaria to the "eastern provinces of the U.S.S.R." Officially, only persons who are unemployed are to be deported, for the purpose of obtaining work in the U.S.S.R., but actually, the Bulgarians already are deporting young men who might possibly rise up in resistance against the Muscovite occupant. The deportations are supposed to be carried out in Spring.

ESTONIA

A new phase in the resettlement of young persons has begun in Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. The reason for this new resettlement campaign is the attitude of general opposition which prevails in these countries. As you will recall, the resolution of the National Union of Estonia, Rej, in Sweden, more than 2,000 young Estonians and Latvians have been deported to various regions of the Soviet Union. As the chairman himself has made an official statement to the effect that by the end of 1957 about 20,000 young Estonians and about 100,000 young Latvians will be deported, it is clear that the resistance movement in these countries means nothing to the Soviet government. The deportations of these young people mean the end of the resistance movement in the Baltic countries. Thus, the collective leadership has resorted to Stalin's old methods, namely the extermination of all the peoples under Soviet rule and the forming of a Soviet, or rather, a Russian nation. As Mr. Rej rightly assumes, in these countries the situation under the disguise of the word "nationalism" works today. Unless it is stopped, if necessary by force, America as well as the rest of the world will fall a victim. We should also point out that United Nations has a legal right to intervene, while, as for all the non-Russian States in the Soviet Union, by Article 17 of the Soviet Constitution, each of these States has the right at any time to secede without any legal restriction.

GEORGIA

Moscow's Commissars

A Russian, P. W. Kovar, has been transferred from Moscow to Tiflis to take up his appointment as a secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia. He has no doubt received instructions to keep an eye on the Georgian Party organizations, in which nationalist tendencies still prevail. This is the first time in the history of the Communist Party of Georgia that a Russian from Moscow has been appointed to a leadership post.

Before it is too late

To THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
UNITED NATIONS

Sir,

At a PUBLIC MEETING held in Edinburgh on Saturday, December 4, the following Resolution was unanimously passed, and we were requested to forward it to United Nations:

On our part, we trust that United Nations will take instant action and will not spend time in debating while countless lives are being sacrificed for the cause for which United Nations ostensibly exists, and we hope that this letter will be delivered in time to save the lives of the General Assembly.

We would emphasize that the massacres and tortures now proceeding in Hungary have been inflicted on every country brought under the dijugation of the Iron Curtain. We demand that the United Nations make this assurance to the Hungarian people. We demand that the United Nations recognize the right of Hungary to exist as a separate state and to be free. The resolution of the Italian government to conquer the world for Russian Imperialism must be repudiated by the United Nations. We demand that the United Nations adopt a resolution immediately to protect Hungarian life and property.

Yours faithfully,
John F. Stewart, Chairman.

RESOLUTION

"We here assembled, realizing that the heroic Hungarian fight, not only for their own freedom, but ours, and the freedom of the world, and that the Communists are trying to drown in blood the desire of the Hungarians to live their own national life, hereby call upon United Nations to take all steps open to them to stop the deportations in Hungary and elsewhere, to stop all illegal free elections, and that Soviet armed forces are withdrawn from Hungary and other enslaved countries. The genuine spirit of the Atlantic Charter may be observed."

This Resolution expresses the opinion of the refugees of all European nations residing in Scotland and behind the Iron Curtain and of their Scottish friends.

From Scotland, the Land of the Free, we call upon the whole world to secure that Hungary is left to the Hungarians and oppression and tyranny ended in all countries enslaved by Soviet Russia."

D. MACNAUGHTON, W.S.,
Chairman.

Nationalist Ideology

The Georgian intelligentsia and the students are sharply censured by the Georgian Party press. The students, so a leading trielle of the Party organ, are lacking in morale and do not display a Communist attitude to work or consciousness of Soviet patriotism, proletarian internationalism and the feeling of friendship between the peoples. The Party organizations, so the article adds, do not worry at all about this attitude. "Kommunisti", No. 5, of January 6, 1956.

The same article reports that as many as 46 students were expelled from the College of Technology, "as a reaction against the 1956 disturbances." In an opinion expressed by the Central Committee of the Youth Organization of the Party (the Komsomol) on this subject, it is stated that nationalist ideas, which have yet been exterminated amongst the youth of the country and "that they imagine that the Georgians are a special people" to be treated separately.

As is constantly stressed by the Georgian press, Georgian historians, whenever possible, avoid mentioning the period of Georgian history from the 19th century onwards, that is, the period during which Russia occupied Georgia. Not a single historical work of the Academy of Sciences deals with the history of Georgia in the pre-Communist period. In the geographical museum in Tbilisi has published the "Fairy-tale" by the 19th century author, M. Gogol, which has angered the Romanians. In Christian libraries in Georgia there still have copies of D. Tishchinidzev's works (he died in Germany some years ago). "TГТГ and Russia", which appeared in 1910 and in tendency is anti-revolutionary, chauvinistic and anti-Russian, is still to be had. Press critics affirm that a definitely nationalist trend is observable in the publication of the last prevail in Georgian literature.

It has been stressed on various occasions that as a direct result of the victory of the Communists, all the phenomena and deviations, but so far all efforts in this respect appear to have been futile. Hundreds of students have been sent to Turkistan and Siberia in order to work there. As many as 2,000 Georgians are working in Kazakhstan as specialists, and several hundred are employed in the Red police. Even as many as 500 Vietnamese. Young persons are now refusing to go to these countries and are trying to put up a resistance. Students who have just passed their final examinations at universities and colleges are refusing to go to the destinations to which they are assigned. Of 589 newly qualified doctors, 124 failed to put in an appearance at the places to which they had been assigned ("Kommunisti", No. 5, of January 6, 1956).

The Bolshheviks have been ruling in Georgia for over thirty years, but they have not succeeded in breaking the national spirit. Our people have the longing for freedom of spirit and of national life in their hearts, and this longing cannot be destroyed as long as the nation lives.

RUMANIA

Disurbances in Rumania

Numerous disturbances have recently occurred in Rumania, in the district of Tchernavoda. The first of these disturbances occurred in the district of Dobrudzhe. Numerous persons were arrested.

NEWS FROM SLOVAKIA

The Slovak "Pravda" has dismissed the fact that, prior to the "partisan" proclamation, only five wireless sets were sold in a month in the largest department store in Bratislava. According to the same newspaper, the sale of wireless sets there averaged only one per week. This is, indeed, an eloquent example of the high standard of living under the Communist regime.
It is likewise interesting to note that Orlow did not disclose his information about Stalin's system of agents in the "Mishin memo" to the Commission for the investigation of the so-called "de-stalinization". And it looks as though he is trying to blame a tsarist "ochrana" agent for the murder of his Russian friend, as though it were the Russian terrorist regime, so as not to attack the tradition of the Russian state. The account while Orlow gives of the extermination of millions of people is completely based on the freedom by most inhuman methods, in particular torture, which is, in order to see the Bolshevik system, which we have been discussing, before the whole world for years, through the eyes of a foreigner. In his book Orlow states as Stalin's public prosecutor and head of the U. S. Republic's State security service, the Russian imperialist Bolshevism, which he, incidentally, had not been able to build up and establish. The phenomenon of Stalin was only passively understood by its author as a result of his imperialist Bolshevism, a fact which, by the way, it is not necessary for the U. S. Republic to conceal, N. E. Redjarev, in his book on the essence of Bolshevism.

The book gives the people of the free world an accurate picture of the life which men and women, who have been kept in the conditions of slave labour camps, in order to "open up" the country, but with the persons "living a free life" and working as "free workers". It is not so much a political book as a documentary story of the struggle of the U. S. Republic against the imperialist State of the U. S. Republic. The book has been written entirely on Soviet sources, — local Soviet newspapers which never reach the free world. The authors of all contributions to this book are out-and-out loyal Bolsheviks, who, in the Soviet Union, the only colonial empire in the world, a peoples' prison, which represents a menace to the free world since it is aiming to subjugate the latter under Russian rule and force the Communist system on it, have been fighting and accusing before the whole world for years, through the eyes of a member of the Cheka.

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On the occasion of the APACL’s (Asian Peoples Anti-Communist League) 3rd Conference held in Saigon, the following resolution:—

On March 27th and 28th, the conferees succeeded in making a principle of the contempt ideologies.

The final declaration of the conference was adopted unanimously. The resolution of congratulations to the host country was submitted and adopted by the conference.

Already during committee work on ideologies and propaganda, the ABN delegation submitted the following resolution:—

Facing the work of destruction of the communist imperialism, he wound up in expressing his faith in the victorious outcome of the struggle which we are all carrying on for a just and noble cause.
A brilliant reception was given on April 2 at 18:30 at Đinh Độc Trinh House by the Chi-nese Executive in honour of the APACL delegates. Outstanding Vietnamese and foreign dignitaries attended this party, an SGW. Tran, the Governor; the deputies; Mr. Tran Chanh Thanh, Chairman of the Steering Committee of the Communist Subver­sive Activities. Dao, and from campaign; Flr. Father De Jaegher, Chairman of the Freo Pacific Association; H. E. Professor Rugi. Under­Secretary of State for Commerce and Indus­try of the Philippines then visiting Vietnam; and local and foreign newsmen.

The reception which took place in a cordial atmosphere continued until late in the eve­ning.

On March 26th, the Delegates took part in the reception given by the Envoy Extra­ordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Korea and Madame Choi Duc Shin to the R.O.K. President Syng­man Rhee's 82nd birthday.

On March 28th, 1957, a dinner was given by Mr. Tran Tam, the deputy chief of the Central Board of Directors of the People's Committee for the Campaign of Denunciation of Communist Subver­sive Activities in Vietnam. Two days later a dinner was given by His Excellency Hu Chong-kang, who talked to all the delegates prior to his leaving for a visit to the Conference in South America.

The delegates to the APACL's 3rd Conference were welcomed by a parliamentary address on April 1st, 1957, by the President of the National Assembly.

On April 4, 1957, the delegates were entertained at a reception given in their honour by Dr. Rei­oung-Chieu, the President of the Conference in Saigon.

Assistance to all enslaved peoples

Mr. Chinh Hanh, Chief Delegate of the Repub­lic of Korea, praised Vietnam for the tremen­dous progress it has made in eradicating the Com­munist fifth column that was left there by the unfortunate Armistice of Geneva.

Speaking of the detention of political prisoners, he said:

"Our record is not entirely bad. But this is not a service club, nor a social or cultural organization. The people of Asia have already shown us the way to the anti-Communist struggle for their own survival, and against the Communists, second best is never good enough. We must win totally or we shall lose totally. There is no middle way, no possible compromise — as all those who have fought the Communists know so well.

This is the conference that must turn the tide, if it is not too late. It is the conference against Communism, colonialism, and aggression in general. The people of Hungary have already shown us that there is every reason to believe that Hungary's freedom fight failed, that it was suppressed, and that there will be no repetition. That is not so. What happened in Hungary redkindled the fires of liberty every­where, and the Iron Curtain has been drawn from Asia to the Baltic and into the Soviet itself, from Man­dchuria and north Korea, through Mainland China, and on to the South Vietnamese.

"We must see to it that all free peoples and governments rise up to assist those who fight in the name and cause of Hungarian freedom."

Let us do this program: First, that all the peoples of Asia must be free and equal.

Second, that we must band together our collective strength to defeat Communism now.

Third, that we shall quickly go to the assistance of all enslaved peoples who are willing to risk their lives for liberation.

"Only those who fight for freedom are enti­tled to be free. We who call ourselves as a League, but as a people who say that liberty means more than life itself. Let us prove ourselves now, and in the months just ahead — we are a mighty crusade of revolution that will sweep Com­munist, colonialism, and aggression from Asia and from the earth."

Work at all Levels

Imamullah Khan (of the Pakistan Delegation) emphatically suggested that

"The people must make us understand the hollowness of just being lost in the material side of life. After all there is a soul in our body and the soul is the only part of us that die, and the soul-less cult of communism cannot, by its very nature, satisfy this important human life", he continued.

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The Malaysia Delegate, Ong Chin Seong, described the hope that

"The Conference can do something to race against the so-called Afro-Asian group."

"In the March of the Asian peoples' revolution", he said, "we should not only consolidate all anti­Communist unity of the whole world to eliminate the common enemy of the entire human race, but first, that all the peoples of Asia must be free and equal."

"We must see to it that all free peoples and governments rise up to assist those who fight in the name and cause of Hungarian freedom."

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Work at all Levels

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Rather die on knees than live on bows

Mrs. Nga Dinli Diem when he points out in his message that the Elected Government determined to comb riots by students caused the unrest of Singapore; so the wise President of the host Republic, H. E. Tsai Huislieng, determined to form a stronghold for the free world and to fight the communists. Their grievances turn out a tremendous force ready to change all peoples on this earth. They will succeed, if there is not a new anti-communist movement.

Dr. Rudolf Hilf, Secretary-General of the Sudeten-German Czech Federal Committee, rightly said: "It is not sufficient to be Anti-Communist. Anti-communism is消极 alone. We should be active and positive in our struggle."

Jose M. Hernandez, Chief Delegate of the Philippines, informed the audience that in the Philippine Congress today there is a Bill under consideration which aims to outlaw the Communist Party and any other association which has the same subversive objectives as the Communist Party. "The supporter of this Bill says that the communists are not a violation of the right of association because as long as any association does not have the subversive purposes of the Communist Party, it will be allowed to exist in our democratic system."

The Singapore Delegate, Tan Huisheng, stated that Singapore has a population of over a million and among them are many races, Malay, Chinese, Indians, Pakistanis and other Eurasian, Ceylonese, European Americans and Australians, with people there for a long period living happily and in friendship with one another. "The Singaporean people are truly happy, truly loving, but also law-abiding and communism is hated by them."

Elected Government was affected by the strikes of labourers which were secretly directed by the communist devils. Riots by bus-men and rice workers represents the interest of the capitalist and so the Elected Government determined to comb these subversive activities and maintain peace and order.

"Nevertheless, I am obliged to give reason to the wise President of the host Republic, H. E. Ngo Dinh Diem when he points out in his message on the occasion of the Proclamation of the Constitution, that the rise of the standard of living of a country, as necessary it might be, does not constitute a total answer to basic human aspirations. Individual dignity and national independence are inherent features of all societies, and if these needs are not satisfied, then the communist foreign policy is based on article 2 of your Charter, International Communism will be able to exploit the national consciousness of the peoples to their own advantage and the movements to impose on them a new colonialism."

Individual Dignity and National Independence are the most important needs of all Societies, said Mr. D. Paulakos, the observer from Greece, in his speech: "After a revolution which lasted practically from 1944 up to 1949 and which caused the complete or partial destruction of 150,000 houses, reducing to the real population of our country, we undertook and we achieved the moral and material recuperation of our country within a very short time, obtaining a rate of increase of our industrial production which constitutes a record in the European Economic statistics of that period."

In his speech the Chief delegate of Macao, Tommy Sudeten-German Czech Federal Committee, rightly said: "The Macao people, regardless of their nationality, are steadfast anti-communists, to form a stronghold for the free world and to fight side by side against Soviet Imperialism in the hope that we might reconstruct a free and democratic Asia."
Representatives from Many Parts of the World attend the Conference

1. AUSTRALIA:
   - J. G. Gordon, Senator
   - C. A. Osborne, Major-General, the Reverend

   **AMERICAN DELEGATION**
   - Thaibin Be Sein, President, Burma Democratic League
   - Nghiung Jao, Executive Director, All-Burma Anti-Communist League
   - Khla Soe Lin, Director, All-Burma Anti-Communist League

   3. CHINA:
   - Anh Huy, Delegate, National Assembly, President, APACL, China
   - Kwang Hua Kuo, Member, Legislative Yuan Secretary-general, APACL, China
   - Liang Shih Pui, President, National Taiwan University, President Chinese Chemical Society, President, Chinese Association for the Advancement of Natural Science
   - Yeo Yng, General Manager, Broadcasting Corporation of China, Publisher, China News and Publication Service Ltd.

   4. HONKONG:
   - Mr. Yip Tin Sing, Chief Editor Outlook Press
   - Mrs. Lillian C. Lee, Professor, Chu Hai College, HK
   - Mr. Pung Hui Kiu, Chairman, Free Labor Union

   5. KOREA:
   - Chin Hung Kung, Chairman, Korean Chapter of APACL
   - Bup Rin Kim, Member of Council, Korean Chapter of APACL
   - Clarence Ryee, Member, Korean Chapter of APACL
   - Chang Kee Young, Member, Korean Chapter of APACL
   - Chai Ho Kim, Chief, Foreign Dept. APACL of Korea

   6. MACAO:
   - Tommy Yung, Chairman, APACL, Macao

On April 4, the Vietnam Press writing about the APACL Conference, mentions that telegrams and motions of support have been addressed to the APACL 3rd Conference. It writes that telegrams came from "anti-red organizations such as the League of Liberation of Ukraine" (Canada); "Anti-Bolshevik Nations Bloc" (Canada), "Committee of Liberation of Hungary" (England), "National Committee of Euthonia" (Canada), "Anti-Communist Association of Singapore", "Free China's Embassy in Bangkok", etc. According to our own information, telegrams were also sent by: "AFABN, Byelorussian Committee of America", "Bulgarian National Agency and Press", "Clarence Ryee, Member, Korean Chapter of APACL", "Dr. Jimmy Wei, General Manager, Broadcasting Corporation of China, Publisher, China News and Publication Service Ltd.", "The Observatory Review", "Mr. Yip Tin Sing, Chief Editor Outlook Press", "Mrs. Lillian C. Lee, Professor, Chu Hai College, HK", "Mr. Pung Hui Kiu, Chairman, Free Labor Union", etc. The ANV (All-Pakistan Nationalist Movement) branches in the world, and by Creation, Baltic and several other organizations of the nations subjugated by Russian Imperialism and Communism.

Joseph Cheung, Adviser and Secretary

P. H. Yang

7. MALAYSIA: (Federation of)

Ong Chin Song, Yeo Yen

8. PAKISTAN:

Inamullah Khan, Secretary-Gen., World Muslim Conference, Secretary-Gen., Pakistan

U. N. Association Sr. Vice-Chairman, World Federation of UNAS President, All-Pakistan Youth Movement Chairman, Council of World Muslim Affairs

9. PHILIPPINES:

Dr. Jose Ma. Hernandez, President, Philippine Anti-Communist Movement (PACOM)

Miss Micaela Montemayor, Board of Directors, PACOM

Mr. Simeon G. Del Rosario, Secretary-Gen., PACOM

10. RUSSIA:

Mr. Tsa Chin Chang, Director, Ryukyu Chapter of APACL

11. SINGAPORE:

Tsiu Huisheng

12. THAILAND:

Pong Phlyaphrom, Publisher and Editor

The Bangkok Tribune

Drs. Vitho Sathan, Dean of Thamasit University

Mrs. Vudh Phlyaphrom

13. TURKEY:

Mrs. Nasli Tobar, Member, Turkish Parliament, Chairman, Turkish Women Ass.

Dr. Ahmed Enin Yakan, Publisher and Editor-in-Chief, VATAN daily

14. VIETNAM:

Han Tuuan, Lawyer, Member National Assembly

Dr. Ly Trang Dong, Member, National Assembly

Dr. Nghiem My

Ebrahim Ahmed Dammy, Director Bawany Group of Industries Vice-President, Jetpur Memou Association Trusace, Begum Ayesha Waqf

M. A. Mauri, Journalist, Publicity Secretary, Council of World Muslim Affairs

Nguyen Thai, Editor, The Times of Vietnam

Nguyễn Hữu Thống, Lawyer

Tu Quoc Bao, President, General Confederation of Christian Trade-Unions

Tran Vinh Le, Member, National Assembly

Tran Tom, Deputy-chief, Central Board of Directors of Anti-Communist Campaign in Vietnam

Nguyễn Văn Vương, Engineer

Mrs. An Tê Ky, Professor

Mrs. Nguyễn Ngọc Lịn, Journalist

1. ANTI-BOLSHEVIK BLOC OF NATIONS (ABN)

Jaroslav Sieracki, Former Prime Minister of Ukraine, President, ABN, Central Committee

Gen. F. Faran de Kishon, Chairman, ABN Commission for Military Affairs and President of the Hungarian Liberation Movement

Mrs. Danikova Anna, Editor, ABN-Correspondence

2. CZECH-SUDENGERMAN FEDERAL COMMITTEE:

Dr. Rudolf Hilf, Secretary General, German-Czech Federative Committee

3. GREECE:

Mr. Dimitrios Poulos

4. INDONESIA:

H. Firdaus A. A., Secretary-General, Indonesian Anti-Communist Front

Amiruddin Djumal, Vice-Secretary
The Will to Freedom of the Subjugated Peoples

Speech held by Jaroslav Stetzko, President of the Central Committee of ABN, at the Conference in Saigon

Your Excellencies, Delegates and Guests!

It is a great honour to us to be able to take part in this Conference to express our sincerest greetings to you and our best wishes for the complete success of this historic Congress. We do so as the spokesmen for the many national revolutionary organisations and centres of the peoples of East Europe and Soviet Asia who have lived through the experience of Bolshevism and Russian imperialism:


At the same time, we should like to express our pleasure at being able to get to know Vietnam and other nations, students for the first time in this uncompromising anti-Communist fight for freedom-loving Asia. We are grateful to the bamboo curtain spirit of this very people's culture to be a reminder to all of us of our imperative duty to overthrow the Communist world enemy together by a united front.

We are also extremely grateful to the China Chapter of the APACL and, in particular, to President Ku Cheng-kang for having enabled us to visit Free China in October 1935, at his invitation and gain an insight into the unique achievements of this admirable country in all spheres of life from the point of view of the anti-Bolshevist fight, and also for the fact that the cooperation between the ABN and the APACL/HOC has been realized. And it is thus our privilege to take part as guests in this Conference which is of far-reaching significance.

Ladies and Gentlemen! — The Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABN) is a co-ordination centre of the national revolutionary liberation organizations of the peoples subjugated by Moscow's imperialism and Communism. Its aim is to destroy the Bolshevist empire from within by means of national liberation revolutions, in order to disintegrate it into national independent states of the nations within which it is subjugated in. In this respect, I am thinking in particular of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Byelorussia, Poland, Slovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Ukraine, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Mongolia, and other freedom-loving countries.

From the very origin of the ABN, however, it is not merely confined to the direct Soviet sphere of influence of East Europe, but also supports the will of the non-Russian peoples held in captivity in the Soviet sphere of influence, on principle rejects the Russian imperium in every form. In accordance with its principle of "Freedom for Nations! Freedom for Individuals!" — however, it recognizes the right of the Russian people, too, to their own national state within their ethnographical frontiers. In this respect, the ABN is fighting not only to be any division into ruling nations and slave nations, nor must there be any special privileges or tutelage for nations secluded for others. All peoples, regardless of their race, religion, size and wealth, are equal in God's sight and the same right to freedom, for these national independence and to lead their own life in union with the ABN peoples and their liberation movements, which for decades have lived through the experience of Bolshevism and Russian imperialism.

The Will to Freedom of the Subjugated Peoples...
Collectivism must be opposed by the principle of individualism. Small agricultural holdings and property acquired by the work of the individual, whereby the out-of-date feudal order of society, with its associated totalitarian enslavement must be opposed by the freedom of the individual; godless fascism and the disease ofcentralization must be opposed by a society based on the common values of life; and internationalism which excludes patriotism by the national ethos.

In accordance with the resolutions passed at the Second Congress of the Communist Party of China in 1945, the so-called "bourgeois democratic revolution in Asia" as a national revolutionary process was to be supported by the Communists as a deceptive manoeuvre. The purpose of this manoeuvre was to put the Comintern in front of Asia in order to then set up a hitherto unheard of system of totalitarian slavery and national subjugation.

In this respect it suffices to remind our readers of the millions of victims who were murdered, as the victims of Communist tyranny for decades, to warn the credulous masses of the world of the trap to which the whole world was not "coexistence policy or atomic war", but only "atomic war or liberation policy". This policy must inevitably lead to an atomic war. This policy provides the Kremlin rulers with a chance to carry out a surprise attack on the free world, to consolidate their own position, to increase their military potential and then to carry out a surprise attack on the free world.

Ladies and gentlemen! — Summing up, I should like to say that the economic successes of our national fight for freedom at the present time is to be seen in the fact that our people have lost their fear of the Moscow tyrants.

Everywhere in our countries the fight against the alien Comintern terrorists who have flared up to increase the military potential of their concentrated power, the enemy of all human values, the sworn enemy of religious significance have sounded the death-knell of the suicidal policy of coexistence. Undisguised Russian imperialism, which has entered upon an ideological and political offensive; the Communist ideology imported from Moscow must face the full rejection in our countries. Undisguised Russian imperialism with its insistent Russification policy is incapable of realizing anything, which is not to help preserve the Russian colonial imperium. But the days are past when there were still convinced Communists in our countries. All that remains are merely the paid agents, instigators and slaves of the alien Muscovite occupants.

When the Russian imperialism is dissolved, the source and leadership of world Communism will likewise collapse, for Mao Tse-tung and the Communist tyrants of North Korea, North Vietnam, etc. are, after all, merely agents of Moscow. They are not defending the interests of their own peoples, but the interests of the imperialist governments organized by Moscow, a fact which, incidentally, was also admitted by that Communist evil-doer, Chou En-lai, when during his visit to the countries of East Europe he proclaimed Moscow everywhere as the leading power of the Communist world remaining.

The peoples of Asia are not alone in their efforts to get rid of this oppressive Communist yoke. They are supported by the whole free world, all nations of Europe and Soviet Asia. A united encirclement operation could now be systematically carried out, which would enable us to destroy the Muscovite imperium via Siberia, Turkestan and Caucasus, all the more since there are millions of fighters for freedom. In addition, in the countless concentration camps located in Siberia. How right such a project had been seen from the demonstrations raised by the prisoners during the large-scale strikes in Norylsk in June, 1953, and in Vor-kuta in July of the same year. These demands were:

1. National Independence for the separate nations of the Soviet Union.
2. Land for the peasants.
3. Land for the soldiers.
4. Free democratic elections and the formation of new governments.

These same demands were raised during an insurrection on the part of the concentration camp prisoners in Kirgiri (Turkestan), in July 1954. A project which realizes the realizable character of a joint action in these territories. Your Excellencies! Ladies and gentlemen! — The people of these territories and the East European and Asian peoples not only have common political aims, but as you know, the struggle for freedom is capable of presenting an initial base for direct political and other operations directed against the Soviet international world conspiracy with its headquarters in Moscow must be opposed by a united world front of freedom with a co-ordination centre for the systematic and co-ordinated action of the free and the subjugated world. On the strength of their concentrated power, the imperialists can never play a decisive role in the world. The free world will be in a position to deal the sworn enemy of all human values, the sworn enemy of every form of totalitarianism, the enemy of all human values, an international horror, a mortal blow.

The ABN is confident that the Communist puppet governments in North Vietnam, on the one hand, and the Chinese government on the other, are together with the entire Communist system of slavery and the Russian colonial empire, will be crushed by a joint effort and that the said territories will then be reunited in freedom with their national Repub­lics of Vietnam, China and Korea.

In conclusion I should like in the name of my people and as the head of the last free state in the world to express our patriotic sentiments and, in particular, in the name of the present revolutionary liberation movement, the Or­ganization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN), the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA), part of the Supreme Ukrainian Liberation Coun­cil (UHW) — the present underground government of Ukraine, to assure the honourable representatives of the anti-Communist countries of Asia of our unity and solidarity with your fight.


An Excursion to Dalat

On April 2nd, the delegates to the Third Asian Conference of the APACL took part in an excurs­ion to Dalat, which is situated 300 kilometres south of Saigon. The Dalat train is a second class motor coach, which were accompanied by an escort of six military cars. On the way the dele­gates visited some refugee villages, where they had tea in some of the more modern buildings. They also inspected some tea plantations and visited some waterfalls nearby, and were greatly im­pressed by the variety of tropical flowers, cacti, and bamboos, etc.

On their arrival in Dalat, the visitors were wel­comed by the women of the city with a shower of flowers. An official reception was then given by the Asian Peoples’ Anti-Communist League, at which one of the delegates, Mrs. Slawa Stetsko, who is the wife of the General Secretary of the League, officially received. After visiting the magnificent spa buildings and gardens, the delegates then inspected the Military Academy, where trainees gave a military display in honour of the guests.

Before the delegates left Dalat, the Governor of the province gave a banquet in their honour on his villa, to which all the prominent personalities in Dalat were invited.
The Eclipse of Communist Forces

The following declaration was issued by the Asian People's Anti-Communist League at the end of its Third Conference in Saigon, April 1, 1957.

Delegates of free Asian nations and areas again have gathered in Saigon, capital of the Republic of Vietnam, to hold the Third Conference of the Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League. We have on our agenda discussions and made concrete decisions concerning the common problems faced by Asian peoples in the present critical period for freedom and the fight against the anti-communist cause. Furthermore, we have admitted new members and observers, strengthened the organization of the League, established the League's Secretariat, and reached definite understandings regarding the League's important policies and united actions. Some of these decisions can be revealed only as their impact is felt by the enemy in the great struggle to assure liberty for all the world.

We take special pride and pleasure in admitting as new members the peoples of Australia, Burma, Malaya, Pakistan, Singapore, and Turkey; and in admitting as observers the peoples of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, the French-Sudeten German Federal Committee, Greece, Republic of Indonesia, and Union of Russian Solidarists. This expansion gives promise of a much stronger organization and a worldwide crusade against communism.

All member and observer nations and groups join in paying their deep respects to President Ngo Dinh Diem of the Republic of Vietnam for his outstanding leadership and to the Vietnamese people for their strong determination to resist Communist aggression and their contributions to the anti-Communist cause. At the same time we wish to reiterate unanimously our unshakeable faith in the ultimate success of the anti- Communist struggle and our firm resolve to make all possible efforts to exterminate the Communist imperialists' aggressive forces. Our final objective is to save all enslaved peoples in Asia and all over the world so that they may regain their freedom and help to build a lasting peace.

II.

It was exactly one year ago that the Second Conference of the Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League was held in Manila. The past year has seen with the Communist bloc launched its fiercest peace offensive against the Free World, and also a year during which the serious internal conflicts within the Communist bloc and the repeated anti-Communist revolts staged by the peoples held the world in consternation. It is a crisis of collapse confronting the Communists. In this connection, it must be pointed out that as the collapse of the Communist bloc approaches, the Reds can be expected to expand their peace offensive still further, and at the same time to carry out aggressive against the non-Communist countries with greater violence and desperation. During this past year, the Communists have intensified not only the physical but also the ideological by perfecting nuclear weapons, building up their armaments industries, and laying the groundwork for aggression in the Middle East, but also have directed their agents to infiltrate and subvert the Asian countries. The gigantic communist military build-up has progressed to a point where the Communists have been doing their utmost to hasten the completion of two railways in Red China to link the Chinese mainland with the Mongolian-Siberian railroad and the Turkistan-Siberia railroad. At the same time, the Yingtang-Anuy railway, one of the most important roads now has been completed as part of the Communists' preparations for a desperate attack on the main bastion of the Republic of China. In Korea and Vietnam, the Communists have violated armistice regulations to build large illegal military forces that threaten the two countries and their allies. All of this evidence demonstrates the urgency of the free world that the Communists are planning a last desperate bid for total conquest, and that in this effort they will use both the weapons of conspiracy and deception, and the weapons of war.

III.

Six Committees of the Third Conference met and reported resolutions which were unanimously adopted by the plenary session. In summary, the recommendations are as follows:

1. Policy Toward Ex-Communists. — The Free World must remain vigilant to the danger of Communist infiltration, but also should make all efforts to help those who renounce Communism and join with the forces of freedom.

2. The League should establish an anti-communist press federation, organize an international radio communications system, exchange information on Communist tactics and methods, encourage production and distribution of anti-Communist materials, and determine a coordinated policy on League information activities.

3. Labor and Agriculture. — Free countries of Asia should encourage the formation of free labor unions, protect rights of workers, support land reform programs, and promote better education in order to secure a higher standard of living for workers and the farm population.

4. Education. — The League should endeavor to abolish illiteracy; encourage expansion of technical and vocational training; base education on the respect for religious beliefs, national traditions, cultures, and free inquiry; and to promote the exchange of professors, students, and goodwill missions.

5. Economic Affairs. — Free Asian countries should cooperate to prevent Communist economic subversion, take common measures to promote economic well-being of the people, and to encourage exchange of economic information and mutual economic assistance programs.

6. Ideologies. — The League should reaffirm the primacy of the spiritual in order to destroy Communist materialism, in order to disapprove extremes of chauvinism in favor of a system of cooperation which will promote the well-being of nations and the free, harmonious, and complete development of the human person.

IV.

The peoples of Asia seek to unite more closely all the supporters of democracy and freedom in the world so that we may jointly undertake the task of combating oppression, launch concerted attacks on the aggressive Communists, and destroy the common enemy of mankind. In view of the growing strength of Korea and the Republic of Vietnam to the United Nations, and our determined opposition to the granting of United Nations seats to the Chinese Communist puppet regime in Peking, which has been branded as an aggressor by the United Nations, and of Outer Mongolia, which is a puppet of the Soviet imperialism.

2. We firmly believe that there is absolutely no possibility of coexistence between freedom and slavery. For this reason, we not only urge the Free World to heighten its alertness against division and schism, but also urge those nations which have cooperated with the Communists — or are on the verge of doing so to realign themselves with the forces of freedom.

3. We firmly believe that the strengthening and expansion of the Asian peoples' anti-Communist movement marks the beginning of the eclipse of Communist forces in Asia. For this reason, we seek the further expansion of this movement. We not only welcome the people of anti-Communist countries to our ranks, but urge the people of neutralist nations and the people caught up behind the Iron Curtain to make common cause with us, in so far as they possibly can. We wish not only to consolidate all the anti-Communist forces of the Asian peoples, but also to cooperate with all the freedom-loving peoples of the world.

4. We firmly believe that material as well as moral help should be given to freedom fighters behind the Communist lines, as well as to those of the Free World. This can be one of the most effective ways of destroying Communism quickly.

5. We firmly believe in the absolute necessity of an Asian anti-Communist alliance and of a Free World crusade to destroy Communism and lay the foundations for peace, prosperity, and democracy for all peoples and nations.
The ABN-Delegation visits Free China

Through the kindness of His Excellency Ku Cheng-kung, the President of the Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League, Republic of China, a personal invitation to visit Formosa was issued to a number of delegates of the Third Asian Convention in Saigon, namely to the Turkish, Indonesian, Pakistani and Sudeten-German delegations and to the ABN delegates, General Ferenc Farkas de Kisbar-nak, and Mrs. Slawa Stetako. The visitors were given a most cordial welcome on their arrival at Taipai airport, and during their stay in Formosa took part in a number of tours of inspection, lectures, press conferences and excursions which had been specially arranged for their benefit. Two functions in particular, which should be mentioned in this connection were an audience given by President Marshal Chiang Kai-shek and an audience given by Madame Chiang Kai-shek. On this occasion General Farkas presented the head of the government of Formosa with a copy of his book on his campaigns on the Tatar Pass. Marshal Chiang Kai-shek was particularly interested in the human and military aspects of the situation in Hungary and in the Hungarian fight against Communism, and expressed the hope that he would be able to invite General Farkas to visit the liberated Chinese mainland in the not too distant future. In addition to the above functions, the visitors also received invitations from various high authorities and prominent political persons, and on these occasions they had a chance to discuss vital matters pertaining to the liberation of the world from the Bolshevist menace. Additional invitations were received from the following: General Wang Po-nen, Professor Lin Tseu-chen, who by his literary works has done his native country an excellent service. Dr. Pan Hua-hou, Secretary-General of the APACL, Prof. Pu, Prof. Pan Tsou-peng, Director of the National Museum. Chang Ching-tang, Sections of the Kuomintang VI, the mayors of Tainan, Taichung, and Wusae, and from Major-General Chiang Wei-go, second son of Marshal Chiang Kai-shek and Acting Minister of Defence, who very kindly invited the visitors to inspect various military training centres and institutions.

The various functions arranged for the benefit of the visitors can be seen from the following:

**Program for the Delegates to APACL Third Conference during their Welcome Visit to Free China**

April 6 (Saturday)

11.15 Arrive at Shun-shan airport; take rest at Grand Hotel

12.00 Lunch at hotel

16.00 Call on Dr. Chu Chin-Hea, Chairman of the Chinese Association for the United Nations

18.00 Call on General Pai, Chairman of the Islamic Federation of China

19.00 Dinner given by Asiatic Peoples' Anti-Communist League, Republic of China

April 7 (Sunday)

10.00 Excursion to Grass Mountain

12.30 Lunch at Director Chen, Grass Mountain District Administration

16.00 Visit the National Museum of History and Arts (For Pakistani visitors, a tea party will be given in their honour by the Islamic Federation of China)

19.30 Dinner at hotel

April 8 (Monday)

9.00 Call on His Excellency Mr. Chang Tso-lian, President of the Legislative Yuan

10.00 Call on His Excellency Mr. Yu Yu-jen, President of the Control Yuan

12.00 Lunch at Mr. Shen, Director of Government Information Office

11.00 Call on Minister Yeh, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

12.30 Lunch at hotel

15.00 Leave for Taoyuan to inspect the land reform and rural reconstruction programs and to visit farmers' homes

April 9 (Tuesday)

9.00 Visit Chinese Women's Anti-Aggression League

10.00 Reception given by APACL, China Chapter

12.30 Lunch at hotel

15.00 Visit National Taiwan University

16.00 Call on His Excellency Mr. O. K. Yui, President of the Republic of China

17.00 Call on His Excellency Mr. Chen Cheng, Vice-President of the Republic of China

19.30 Dinner given by His Excellency Mr. O. K. Yui, President of the Republic of China

April 10 (Wednesday)

7.30 Leave Taipai for Tainan (by plane)

9.30 Visit Taiwan Air Base

10.30 Proceed to Kaohsiung

11.30 Visit the Oil Refinery

12.30 Dinner given by the Oil Refinery

14.00 Visit Naval Base

16.30 Visit Aluminium Factory and Alkali Factory

18.00 Dinner-guests of Mr. Hsiieh, Mayor of Kaohsiung

19.00 Dinner at Evergreen Hotel

April 11 (Thursday)

9.00 Proceed to Taidung (by diesel coach)

12.00 Lunch-guests of Mr. Liao, Mayor of Taidung

13.00 Leave Taidung for Sun-Moon Lake

17.00 Excursion

19.00 Dinner at Evergreen Hotel

April 12 (Friday)

8.00 Leave Sun-Moon Lake for Wusae to visit the Wusae Electric Plants and Reservoirs

12.00 Lunch at Wusae

13.00 Leave Wusae for Taidung

16.30 Arrive for Taipei (by diesel express)

19.30 Dinner at hotel

April 13 (Saturday)

Forenoon Open

12.00 Lunch at hotel

15.00 Forum and Lecture Meetings

19.30 Dinner given by Chinese National Foreign Relations Association

Program for Indonesian visitors:

9.00 Call on Mr. Cheng

10.00 Attend forum

13.00 Dinner given by Mr. Cheng

Naval Forces, conducted the visitors on a tour of inspection of the Naval Academy and made it possible for them to attend military exercises carried out by fine young officers and Academy trainees. The influence of an excellent leadership was apparent in the discipline, order, uniting work and broadmindedness manifested everywhere. Everyone devotes themself wholeheartedly to the sacred duty of liberating the Chinese mainland.

Major-General Chiang Wei-go accompanied the members of the ABN delegation on a visit to South Vietnam, where they had an opportunity to watch artillery exercises and bombing exercises carried out by jet fighter planes. These exercises were carried out with considerably more skill than is usually displayed by foreign or even by American troops. On the return flight to Taipei, the visitors unexpectedly had an opportunity to watch paratroop exercises which happened to be in progress as Chiang Wei-go's plane passed over.

The delegates also visited the island of Quemoy (Kimen) by plane. Quемoy, which lies to the west of Formosa, is ten kilometres away from the Chinese mainland and only two kilometres away from one of the islands which is in the hands of the Red Chinese. The island of Quemoy, which is a strongly guarded fortress, is in the fighting zone and is frequently shelled by Red Chinese artillery. Firing could be heard in the distance when the delegates visited Quemoy, and next day the Reds shelled the island for four hours, from 1 a.m. to 5 a.m. They ceased fire, however, when the artillery on Quemoy went into action.

In 1949 the Red attacked Quemoy, but were repulsed and forced to retreat after fierce fighting had ensued. 18,000 soldiers of the Red army were forced to surrender, and the number of Red Chinese soldiers who were killed in action on this occasion is estimated at approximately 20,000. The films shown to the visitors of the big parade in 1956 and of landing exercises and exercises carried out by a paratroop division were excellent, and were definitely very reassuring from the military and also from the political point of view. All this
Hungarian Fight for Freedom

Speech held by General F. Farkas de Kisbarnak, President of the Hungarian Liberation Movement, at the Conference in Saigon

Delegates and Guests,

Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen!

The President's warm words of welcome as well as all the sympathy shown for my Hungary deeply touched me. I should like to express my very special thanks for the honour of being invited to take part in this Congress. This journey has been a great event for me and I shall be proud and pleased for me to be able to speak to you here about my sorely tried country. Above all, however, I feel it my duty to express in the name of the Hungarian Liberation Movement (MSZM), my heartfelt gratitude for all that the various nations of Europe have so unselfishly done for Hungary.

Hungary was once a prosperous country and, owing to its natural frontiers, its love of freedom and the loyalty of its people in the State. The First World War led to a key position on the European continent. As early as 1919, when our country and people rose up against the inhumanity of the Treaty of Trianon, laid ruin, world Communism directed by Moscow made its first attack on Hungary, but even at that time our people of their own strength and with unparalleled courage after a short time shook off Béla Kun's red dictatorship.

In the two decades following our country became a battleground of the great powers. But the spirit of our people brought an ever-narrowing gap against a hundredfold superior force were in vain and proved a forlorn hope. Thus, the fate of the thousand-year-old Hungarian Kingdom was decided after the latter was incorporated in the Russian Bolshevist sphere of influence and turned into a prison, in which everything is done under the shadow of the bayonets of the Russian army of occupation.

The first attack on Hungary, but even at that time have proved to the whole world that it is not possible to humiliate the Hungarian fighters, who are known for their tenacity. All that has happened in Hungary under Russian Communist rule during the last twelve years and, above all, the events in our time are an appeal to the whole world that it is possible for Hungary to be a free, independent and sovereign nation. The Russian flag has not been lowered down the Russian steam-roller, that it is possible for the best patriots to be butchered or deported, that is not to be possible to turn the Hungarian nation from its course and to change it morally and spiritually. This steadfastness on the part of our people, who in the course of their thousand-year-old history have never tolerated any form of dictatorship, arises in the first place out of their profound belief in God and their great love of freedom.

And when the unequal fight for freedom broke out, the brave and, grateful for our country, our people's sole desire was freedom. They wanted "to live in freedom or die", and it was this word which inspired them to attack the Russian tanks with their bare hands and put hundreds of them out of action.

I am sure that you will agree that the Hungarian fight for freedom is of universal significance at the present time. It has revealed the only possible way out of the present world political situation. Never have the nimbuses of alleged superior power and "invincibility" which surrounded Soviet Russia so often been subjected to such a gliding victory as the youth of Hungary, above all the young workers and the young farmers, whose Communism has for a decade been trying to transform into a Communist elite by means of atheistic ideologies and has been endeavouring to misuse as a vanguard for its sinister plans. We are proud of these young people who fought as champions of the immortal cause of freedom and as a result of their bravery and courageous faith have once again made history.

In addition, the Hungarian fight for freedom has also revealed the weak spots and the internal tension in the Soviet Union and its sphere of influence, as well as the bankruptcy of the Russian Bolshevist regime.

The question at issue in the Hungarian national revolt is a historical development which is not yet complete. Not only because guerrilla combats are still flaring up here and there, because the workers are still striking and because the economic loss, which is making itself felt in the entire economy, is already resulting in serious crises, but, above all, because the bloodshed and the floods of Buda-pest have kindled a conflagration of the urge for freedom which cannot be extinguished.

* * *

Throughout the entire Soviet Russian sphere of influence anti-Moscow feeling is asserting itself in various regions to an ever-increasing degree. Cases of unrest in Ukrainian university towns such as Kyiv and Charkiv or amongst the academic youth of the Baltic peoples, as for instance in Riga, Kaunas and Tallinn, clearly show a revolutionary tendency and have forced the regime to deport students and, in some cases, to close the universities. In Poland the kholodso system is falling apart and the effects of the opposition on the part of the kholodso farmers are making themselves felt as far as Albania. In Romania and Bulgaria mass deportations and arrests, together with a long series of appeasement measures of an economic, social and political nature which still continue, have proved necessary in order to keep the simmering rebellion in check. In several places in the Soviet occupied zone of Germany demonstrations openly in sympathy with the Hungarian revolt for freedom which cannot be extinguished.

The weakness of the Soviet sphere is particularly apparent in the military sector. The armies of the subjugated peoples are no longer trustworthy, a fact which has led to the disarming of Roumanian and Bulgarian troops and to the reinforcement of the Russian occupation contingents. As many as 80 tank and infantry divisions of the Red Army can now be regarded as written off.

The numerous cases of desertion from the Soviet Army which occurred during the fighting in Hungary are an interesting sign, the true significance of which can be seen from the fact that the deserting soldiers are mostly the most part Ukrainian and White Ruthenian units who went over to the side of the Hungarian fighters for freedom and joined forces with them in the fight against their common Russian subjugator.

And this is precisely the vulnerable spot of Soviet Russian power and also the obvious reason why the Kremlin at present does not fear the Western world, which is prepared to make compromises, as much as it does the enslaved peoples, who under certain preconditions might well rise up in revolt one after another and shake off their fetters. And this fear on the part of the Kremlin can be regarded as the reason which prompted a command issued recently by the Soviet Minister of War, in which all the political organs of the Red Army were
Australian Solidarity with ABN

(Continued from Page 6)

proves that Formosa is a base, a fortress and an island of hope not only for Asia, but also for the entire free world.

At present, Taiwan possesses the second strongest and best equipped army with the most modern air force, and is considerably stronger than India. It is by now evident that this army is behind the times. It is commanded by young generals, and the entire officers' corps consists of young men. In the midst of the constitutional and legislative changes, it also deserves especial praise. The Boy Scout and other youth organizations are admirably doing what should hold good all over the world. It was Jaroslaw Stetzko, in any case, strengthened the position of the ABN.

The United Nations have recently admitted the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations as an organization which has this way acknowledged the puppet governments of these states as legitimate. The free democratic world is thus now in a position to firmly combat every Communist pest itself, instead of getting rid of it completely. The international order of the world has changed. It is not possible to say whether the promises, nor can it be set up on half-truths.

When he recently visited Austria, US Vice-President Nixon referred to the Hungarian revolution as "so well the greatest act in the history of mankind" and as the "death-knell of international Communism". It is thus all the more disheartening that the United Nations remained inactive and were not in a position to assert their principles, even though the life of an entire nation was at stake!

Countless peoples in Europe and Asia are at present forced to endure a form of life which they have not chosen themselves and which they definitely reject. Indeed, the present political state of affairs is untenable as so far as the whole world is concerned. International tension prevents mankind from fulfilling its tasks for the future and the warding off of the acute Bolshevist menace.

Today, the question at issue is no longer the threat to an individual nation or continent, but the fate of mankind as a whole. Measure for measure, the character of power which is striving to conquer the whole world, for this power can only be fought successfully and defeated by a global alliance — in the moral, political and military field — of all peoples of the free world, with our subjugated peoples as the vanguard.

After the termination of the Third Conference of the Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist Bloc, Mr. Jaroslaw Stetzko spent Easter with the Ukrainian emigrants living in Australia. On April 21, he went to Victoria and on April 28th he arrived in Sydney, where he was welcomed by all the leaders of the ABN, the other youth organizations. The Boy Scout and the National Ukrainian costume, presented him with "Flowers." Photographs and reports of this occasion were published in the Australian press. On the evening of April 28, Mr. Jaroslaw Stetzko held a lecture before an audience of Ukrainians at the Estonian Club in Sydney. In an article entitled "A Special Guest", the Ukrainian paper in Australia, "Czymsky" ("Free Thought"), No. 18, wrote as follows:

"On the 25th at 5 p.m. the hall was packed with Ukrainian emigrants and tourists who had come to listen to an interesting and informative lecture given by Mr. Jaroslaw Stetzko, the President of the Central Committee of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations. The subject was "Our Policy of Liberation and the International Situation." After the lecture several important questions were asked by the audience to the speaker, to which he then replied. At the end of the rally Mr. M. Shegeydy, a representative of the Ukrainian community, read out a resolution which was unanimously accepted. This resolution was a declaration of the solidarity of the national emigrant groups in Australia with the aims and fighting activity of the ABN."

During his stay in Sydney Mr. Stetzko, on May 1, had a long talk with the presidium of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations. Mr. Stetzko, who was greeted by a small group of inhabitants who, with the children dressed in national costume, will tour all capital cities during his week's stay in Australia.

Mr. Stetzko said that the processes in progress behind the Curtain were proof of the systematic downfall of the Communist regime.

In his attempt to rescue what can no longer be rescued, the Kremlin rulers have thought up a story about de-Stalinization, so as to cast all the blame on the people. But the measure has proved futile. As early as July, 1953, a large-scale strike started again in the Ukrainian province of Galicia, and was only broken by the brutal force of the Muscovite army.

It is an eloquent sign of the political openness of the anti-Communist Asian peoples that the wave of indignation expressed in the Far East as a result of the tragic events in Hungary, has not still shown itself. It was extremely gratifying to Mr. Jaroslaw Stetzko that this fact has not been missed. The people of the Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist Bloc will, by their joint organization and that they finally destroy the Bolshevist empire and Communism.

The Asian peoples are with us wholeheartedly and cooperate with us in our striving for freedom and independence.

ABN Delegation visits Free China

(Continued from Page 8)

Another group headed by Dr. Ivettó. The attitude of the anti-Communist factions towards the anti-Bolshevik bloc is also their attitude towards cooperation with the new emigrant groups.

Mr. Jaroslaw Stetzko visited the Lord Mayor of Sydney, Mr. Jackson, who welcomed him most cordially and presented him with a souvenir album of the city of Sydney, containing a presentation inscription. The Lord Mayor of Sydney is also a member of the Labour Party. On the same day, Mr. Stetzko, accompanied by the Lord Mayor and the Liberal Opposition leader, called on Cardinal Gilroy. The Cardinal received him most cordially as the representation of the subjugated people, who have his special blessings and wishes were with these peoples.

Mr. Stetzko also had a long talk with the leader of the Liberal Party, Mr. Morton, and two other members of the Liberal Party. The Liberal Opposition is likewise very well-disposed towards our cause. On February 27, Mr. Stetzko was accompanied by Mr. Myskiv. Mr. Kravchuck, engineer, and Mr. Pavutsehok.

The press, which also published a number of photos of Mr. Jaroslaw Stetzko, wrote as follows:

"DOWNFALL"

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Slovakia Interested In A United Europe

The short-sighted and egoistic policy of the European Major Powers is reflected in the fate of the peoples in the zone behind the Iron Curtain. These Powers were not interested in the assertion of the right and the self-determination of the European peoples living behind the Iron Curtain, but only in their own aims to attain political power. Up to a short time ago, the powers of the world, the Major Powers, attempted to establish some form of cooperation, but sought to expand and strengthen the existing opposing blocs and to create a balance of power. And in this way they wanted to present their aims, which were solely concerned with increasing their own power, as if they were theaims of the other peoples and, in fact, even forced on the latter, to the public in a more acceptable form.

Thus the vital interests of the nations on whose fate decisions were reached, were of less importance to the Major Powers than question of prestige and their own egotism, economic and political power. And the less decisions were reached on the fate of many peoples. And behind the facade of right, freedom, and democracy, so-called cooperation was taking place.

As a result of this competition two world wars ensued. And as a result of these two wars the powers of Europe were weakened to such an extent that in 1945 the only remaining individuality was the Soviet Tyrants in Moscow. In this way they presented their aims, which were solely concerned with increasing their own power, as if they were the aims of the other peoples and, in fact, even forced on the latter, to the public in a more acceptable form.

Thus the fate of the peoples depended on the agreements reached at Yalta. And as a result of the short-sightedness and egoism of the European Major Powers, Europe crashed headlong from its former heights.

In the framework of this suicidal policy there was no room for the independence of the Slovak people. Those who accepted responsibility for the fate of the peoples of Central Europe, were those whose aims were not the interests of the peoples of the zone behind the Iron Curtain. Any other powers wanted to establish some form of cooperation, but sought to expand and strengthen the existing opposing blocs and to create a balance of power. And in this way they wanted to present their aims, which were solely concerned with increasing their own power, as if they were the aims of the other peoples and, in fact, even forced on the latter, to the public in a more acceptable form.

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Lithuania in Moscow's Game of Intrigue

February 16th was the thirty-ninth anniversary of the day on which the Republic of Lithuania proclaimed its independence. The Lithuanians living abroad, too, held celebrations all over the world to mark the day. In Lithuania, however, no celebrations of any kind were held to mark this occasion.

The anniversary of silence has descended on Lithuania. Indeed, for some time now, all the Baltic countries have been a region of silence of the first order in the Soviet sphere of influence. For, as Anatolii V. Egorov pointed out in his recent book, Lithuania was engaged in an open war against Russia's military power. A fierce guerrilla war was waged — as is the case in Hungary at present. Not only had the Soviets to suppress the real existence of the Lithuanian national movement, but also to crush organized revolts, but they also had hard work to deal with the personal resistance which the individual Lithuanian put up.

Perhaps Khrushchev was obliged to admit that cases of unrest occurred in Lithuania during the Hungarian crisis. But a burnt child fears fire, and Lithuania from 1914 to 1919 was in sympathy with the Hungarians and even in the export of arms during the so-called "patriotism". During the Hungarian crisis. But a burnt child fears fire, and Lithuania from 1914 to 1919 was in sympathy with the Hungarians and even in the export of arms during the so-called "patriotism". During the Hungarian crisis, Prague constantly urged Moscow to resort to the most drastic military measures in order to put down the revolt. Prague already introduced additional military measures, not only to ensure that no riots broke out there, but also to enable the Soviet troops to pass through the country unhindered. Prague even sent some of its own troops to certain districts of Hungary to fight the insurgents there. Since the Kadar government was forced on Hungary by Moscow, by means of military measures, Prague has been doing its utmost to consolidate the position of this government, both internally and externally. The Communists behind the Iron Curtain and those in the free world, Prague uses every opportunity to strengthen the position of the Kremlin despots and to increase Moscow's prestige in the world.

One would accordingly expect the free world to try and undermine this pillar and support of Mos­cow, namely Prague's prestige. But, unfortunately, the opposite is the case.

Moscow continues to undermine the freedom of the peoples of the free world, and does its utmost to support the prisons and terror. Prague, for instance, has resolved to support the Kadar government, and to increase Moscow's prestige in the world. There is only one grave danger for the free world: what is that again? Perhaps it is the danger of the whole of mankind that Moscow's power and position should be undermined. The free peoples, the new free nations, have a duty; either they give up all their spheres of influence in Asia and Africa and then lose their independence, or they abandon their present game and wholeheartedly support the enslaved peoples in their fight for freedom and independence. If there is any possibility at all of preventing a third world war and laying the foundations for a permanent peace, then the essential precondition in this respect is the internal disintegration of the vast Soviet colonial empire. It is vitally important for the European peoples, above all, to activate the fight for freedom of the enslaved peoples and to support this fight at least at all cost. As the Germans in the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. The revolution in Hungary has pointed out the way, the possible by supporting Slovakia's independence.

Moscow's Political Scenes

Russian "Ministers" disappeared from public life one after another. Propaganda now adopted a patriotic tone. Somewhere in Russia a huge number of paramilitary organizations were formed, the "iron curtain" movement, and the weapons and regimental flags of the insurgents who fought against the Tsar in former times were suddenly discovered in Lithu­ania. The result was a wave of patriotism there. But what Moscow's aim was in doing this, was another question.

The line of Moscow's policy now became more evident; a systematic attempt was made to detach Lithuania from her alliance with the other Baltic republics. Her "affinity" with Byelorussia and Pesa­land was stressed, and Lithuanian minorities were suddenly discovered there, schools were founded and their numbers swelled, and with which some numbered thousands of members. It gradually became obvious that Moscow had been obliged to kill Stalin once more, for Com­munism was beginning to prejudice the interests of the imperium. An attempt was made to find a new ideology, but since none could be found, Mos­cow was forced to resort to conventional methods.

At the same time, Lithuania's geographical posi­tion as the northern hinge of the door to the East and the West tries to make out that these peoples like the Ukrainians are entitled to this right, but also that we shall have the symp­athy and support of all sincere and honest-thinking peoples of the free world on our side in our just fight. And we are firmly convinced that this fight will end with our victory.

Slovakia Interested In A United Europe

(Continued from Page 11)
Formosa, the Bulwark of Southeast Asia

By Ernst Majonien, MDB

The delegate of the German Bundestag, Ernst MAJONIEKA, recently gave an account of his visit to Formosa which was relayed by the Southwest German Broadcasting Corporation. By kind permission of the author we are hereewith publishing the following extract of this account. — The Editor.

During my four weeks' visit to Formosa — also known as Taiwan — I was obliged to rectify some of my former opinions. Formosa has a very varied history. Originally a Netherlands possession, the island was ceded to China in 1895, but was returned to China in 1945 after the victory of Chiang Kai-shek. When the Communists captured the mainland, Formosa became the seat of the National Chinese government. Together with the Pescadores Islands, five islands off the coast of the mainland, it now represents Marshal Chiang Kai-shek's sphere of dominion. The island has profited enormously by this fact, for the government has transformed Formosa into a progressive economic region.

**Economic Preconditions**

The fact that Taiwan has the cheapest power in the world, according to Chiang, may prove to be important for the economic progress of the island. In order to improve this power supply still more, the National government has worked out a large-scale programme. The highest weir dam in the world is at present being constructed in the mountains of Formosa, and over half this project has already been finished. This dam is to be constructed not only for the purpose of generating power, but also to regulate the water supply and thus open up new land for agriculture; indeed, this project is similar to the one carried out by the Americans in the Tennessee Valley.

Some years ago it has undoubtedly helped to stabilize conditions in the country. The agrarian problem is, in my opinion, in any case the key problem of the Far East. And this is why I was so only surprised by the positive reaction in the island to land reform. As far as I could see, the land reform was not introduced in China so doubt led to the conquest of the mainland by Communism. And it is true that the soil is quite suitable for agriculture and for defence; indeed, this project is similar to the one carried out by the Americans in the Tennessee Valley.

**Obituary**

Dr. med. Gregor Alshibaja

On April 17, the well-known German politician and doctor, Gregor Alshibaja, died at the age of 77, in Quincy (Illinois, USA). He was one of the founders of the National Democratic Party in his native country.

When he was still a student in Kyiv (Ukraine), he was arrested in 1901 on account of revolutionary activity and was then forced to serve in the army in the lowest rank, as punishment, for one and a half years.

After leaving the service he went to Germany and in 1907 completed his studies in Berlin. He then became a well-known and highly esteemed doctor in Germany.

He took an active part in the political and public life of his country. During the First World War Germany set its hopes on the Japanese and in 1914 sent an ultimatum to Georgia illegally on a Balkanoma, a secret conference of Georgia's national politicians was held in the home of the deceased. Gregor Alshibaja thus risked his life, for at that time he had already been called up for military service and he would have been executed on the spot, had his participation in the secret conference been discovered.

During the period of Georgia's independence he was in the diplomatic service as an ambassador. He tried his utmost to bring the policy of the founding of a confederation of the Caucasian peoples and in achieving the first step in this direction; Georgia and Azerbaijan formed the Transcaucasian Federation. The people were the first victims of Soviet Russia's imperialistic aggression, and in 1921 Dr. Alshibaja left his native country.

Dr. Alshibaja, who was a member of the French Legion of Honour and of various British and Polish Societies, was a Nationalist Organization represented in the ABN, and his son, Michael Alshibaja, is one of our co-fighters.

By the death of Gregor Alshibaja the German Bundestag has lost a friend and a faithful countryman. May his memory be honoured and respected!

As our plane took off again at dusk, I realized that a barrier has been set up here which aggres- sung Communism will not find easy to surmount. But Chiang Kai-shek is no longer the same as he was when I inspected a number of military institutions on Formosa itself. Chiang Wekson, the youngest son of Marshall Chiang Kai-shek, acted as my guide on this tour of inspec- tion. He is a major-general and the deputy head of the operations section of the general staff. Formosa is divided into four islands, Quemoy, the Chiu-kou, Miuku, and Amoy, the largest of which has a population of about 12 million people. Chiang Kai-shek's power is based on the support of these four islands, and the island of Quemoy ist situated opposite to the big Chinese island of Amoy. Whether this step will result in success in the long run or not? It is true that at present the system rules there in all its ruthless brutality. Whilst visiting Formosa I talked to German missionaries there who gave me a very critical account of the atrocities committed by the Communists and who had themselves been tortured and martyred. Mao Tse-tung, the ruler of Bed everwhere in the world. About 80,000 soldiers are station- ned here and on the neighbouring island of Matsu. In the course of a tour of inspection round the island's positions, radar stations and billets, I was able to convince myself of the excellence of the equipment and exemplary standard of training of these troops.

The land reform introduced three years ago has undoubtedly helped to stabilize conditions in the country. The agrarian problem is, in my opinion, in any case the key problem of the Far East. And this is why I was so surprised by the positive reaction in the island to land reform. As far as I could see, the land reform was not introduced in China so doubt led to the conquest of the mainland by Communism. And it is true that the soil is quite suitable for agriculture and for defence; indeed, this project is similar to the one carried out by the Americans in the Tennessee Valley.

The success of all these efforts can be seen from the steady upward trend in the rate of pro- duction. The production of rice, for instance, the most important crop, is now about 400,000 tons per year. And the same applies to other agricultural products. All this is by no means in keeping with the distorted con- ceptions of the West, that China, is by no means in keeping with the distorted con- ceptions of the West, that China, is by no means in keeping with the distorted con- ceptions of the West.

It is extremely gratifying to us that the above remarks by an objective and unbiased observer will, I hope, contribute to a better understanding of the situation in Asia.

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ABN-CORRESPONDENCE

Number 5/6
Conference Against Soviet Intervention in Latin America

Under the above designation the Third Congress of the Inter-American Confederation for the Defense of the Rights of the American People was held in Lima, the capital of Peru, from April 10th to 14th, 1957. Admiral K-Penna Botto of Brazil, the President of the Brazil Anti-Communist Crusaders’ Movement, presided over the Congress. More than twenty states of America, Europe and Asia, including Brazil, the United States, Colombia, Argentina, Uruguay, Bolivia, Peru, Free China and many others, took part in the Congress.

The Conference set itself the task of working out practical measures for the immediate anti-Communistic mobilization in Latin America, and in this connection a resolution was passed in which the governments of the participating states were called upon to dissolve the Communist parties in their countries – following Argentina’s example – and to put into practice the resolutions of the previous conference as regards cooperation in fighting Communism, the exchange of experiences gained with relation to Communist activity in various states and the measures already set up.

The Secretary-General of the Congress, Chordu P. Laurenti, described Communist activity in the states of Latin America as follows: The Communists are rigidly, disciplined, bold and unwavering in pursing their aims, even though they are not recognized as political parties, but they have considerable mass support and are unpropagated among the masses. But as we are not united, we cannot curt them. The Communists do not officially belong to the Communist parties, but they are attached to the Communist regime in the administration, in particular in cultural institutions, and pass on information to the Communist world, and is carried on outside the Congress. The Communists have revealed that the Communists have no official recognition among the great powers, but there are more than 500,000 Communists registered and 40 Communist papers are published, is threatened most by Communism. Communism becomes more dangerous in Latin America, where both of which countries have approximately 100,000 Communists each.

In our opinion the Conference should pass a resolution to eject all Soviet consulates and diplomatic missions from the states of Latin America, since these consulates and missions alone are responsible for the treasonous activity of the native Communists in these countries and afford a means by which considerable sums of money are brought into the hands of the Communist agents. It is, therefore, not surprising that Communism in Latin America has gained a hold on the mentality-minded intelligentsia.

URGENT ACTION DEMANDED

Resolutions

taken at the Assembly of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABN) at the Conference held in Lima on February 15, 1957, in Montréal (Canada).

I. We will evermore endure in our profound gratitude to the magnificent sacrifice made for the Communist agents. It is, therefore, not surprising that Communism in Latin America has gained a hold on the mentality-minded intelligentsia.

II. We will follow with horror and indignation the brutal repression exercised by the Soviet rulers against the Hungarian people; their struggle for their freedom, independence and for true democracy.

III. We express the hope that all governments of the free world will not be content with mere protests, but will take all necessary measures for a) the immediate withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Hungarian territory and b) the holding of free elections.

IV. We ask for assurance of the same conditions as in the United States of America and the other nations suffering behind the Iron Curtain.

V. We have the conviction that the good offices of the UN and the diplomacy of Western Powers must and can bring a solution not only in the Soviet affair, but also in the Eastern-European problem.

VI. We cannot believe that the civilized world should forget so much heroism. We cannot be moved by the demands of a small enemy and should expose the free world to the growth of the barbarian Soviet menace. We request urgent and efficient actions.

FREEDOM FOR HUNGARY!
FREEDOM FOR ALL SUBJUGATED NATIONS!

Lithuania in Moscow’s Game of Intrigue

After Ribbentrop and Molotov in 1939 speeded up the Sovietization of Lithuania with the aid of the Red Army, he imagined that he was the executor of the will of Peter the “Great”. Although there was not the least reason for occupying and converting Lithuania, the risk of a breach of contract and the danger of forfeiting the confidence of the Western world, which had won at great pain, was boldly ignored, merely in order to carry out his plans, to correct and to improve the long worked-out model plans for the Sovietization of Lithuania.

It is the task of the ABN mission to help to foster the cooperation between the subjugated peoples of Europe and Asia, and, by joint efforts, to bring about the downfall of Bolshevism and the restoration of the sovereign states of the European peoples subjugated by Moscow, of the Chinese people and of other Asian peoples.

The main task of the ABN mission is to set up a broadcasting station (from which programmes in the languages of the peoples represented in the ABN are to be relayed to the population of Siberia and to the prisoners in the Soviet concentration camps, to the soldiers of the Red Army in the Far East and to numerous Soviet missions on the Chinese mainland.

The Central Committee of the ABN would like to stress the fact that it is mainly thanks to the self-sacrificing efforts of the ABN and the APACLRO, that Brasilia, where more than 500,000 Communists arc registered and 40 Communist papers are published, is threatened most by Communism. Communism becomes more dangerous in Latin America, where both of which countries have approximately 100,000 Communists each.

In our opinion the Conference should pass a resolution to eject all Soviet consulates and diplomatic missions from the states of Latin America, since these consulates and missions alone are responsible for the treasonous activity of the native Communists in these countries and afford a means by which considerable sums of money are brought into the hands of the Communist agents. It is, therefore, not surprising that Communism in Latin America has gained a hold on the mentality-minded intelligentsia.

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Lithuania in Moscow’s Game of Intrigue

As in his political life, the sudden death of Senator McCarthy Dies, Friday, May 3, of Joseph McCarthy, Junior Senator from the State of Wisconsin, created controversial opinion throughout the entire world.

In England the newspapers referred to him as the “witch-hunter”, Austria reported the death of a “true American patriot”, and France mourned the loss of a great friend and an American patriot. Seldom has there been a man who provoked such a variety of feelings not only among nations but even among the average man in the street. To many his passing was a welcome relief, to others it meant the death of a hero and to a few, the death of a barbarian Soviet menace. To many it meant the end of a hero and their hope of coming to stand up against Communism.

In the United States of America, the capital of Peru, from April 10th to 14th, 1957.

A “Citizens’ Committee For Foreign Policy” has recently been founded by a group of prominent Americans in Washington. The Committee has set itself the task of severing all linkages between the Communist countries and supporting a “democratic upheaval” behind the Iron Curtain.
**PROGRAMME of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABN) on the possibilities of Western policy and the tasks of the political emigrant organizations in conjunction with recent events in Hungary**

**I. The Situation in General**

Since freedom was suppressed in Hungary and in other parts of Central and Eastern Europe over the world seems to have become reconciled to the idea of the permanent martyrdom of the Hungarian people. Under the obvious pressure of Soviet Russian threats a so-called "National Communist" government was installed in Poland, and the West hastened to give this regime all its support. In Single countries under Russian Bolshevist rule measures of repression or appeasement are frenziedly being taken to suppress all signs of insurrection and revolt.

Moscow is obviously trying to remedy the critical economic and political situation in its sphere of influence by fostering trade relations with the West, and the West, in the interests of the "easing of political tension" which it hopes to see, is preparing to embark on such relations. Communist propaganda is meanwhile increasing its aggressiveness and is even going so far as to make it appear that the free world is in the party to be accused.

The West, on the other hand, remains inactive and, in the face of brutal Bolshevist genocide of every kind, actually professes its complete powerlessness.

Recently, the argument which has been upheld for years against the anti-Bolshevik world has been the "evolutionary process" which has begun in the East and the further development of which must not be "disturbed". Moscow, however, demands an end to this development under no circumstances be "provoked"!

In the meantime, however, the so-called "antagonism of interests" has disappeared, but a deceptive manoeuvre which promises every chance of bringing Moscow the success it is so long for. The hesitating and passive attitude of the Western world in this decisive stage is making it possible for the Bolshevist world conquerors to have a free hand in central Europe. It is true that the West is waiting for, with an iron fist and in stifling this evolution by ruthless bloodshed, which is after true freedom threatens to assert itself.

The undisturbed continuation of this practice for an indefinite period of time may cause the subjugated peoples to adopt an attitude of resignation, a fact which would lead to the free world being deprived of its most powerful weapon. The West is thus waiting for, with an iron fist and in stifling this evolution by ruthless bloodshed, which is after true freedom threatens to assert itself.

The attitude of the Western powers as regards the Hungarian liberation revolution is equivalent to recognizing anew the Bolshevist sphere of influence and the inviolability of Moscow's "supreme rights" over all the peoples behind the Iron Curtain.

At the same time, the official policy of the West aims to keep the urge for freedom, manifested by the enslaved peoples, within reasonable limits. It is the natural step which thus in principle gives credit to the Communist system.

The reason which is given as an excuse for this course is that an atomic war would otherwise be inevitable. This attitude on the part of the Free world, which has been repeated again and again, creates a psychological situation which is most advantageous to Moscow as far as perpetuating its domination is concerned. As long as the West, because of the danger of an atomic war, respects the regime of despotism in the Soviet Russian sphere of influence as inviolable, the Soviet Union need have no fear regarding the rate of its advance. In view of the powerlessness of the West, can apply all its methods of genocide wherever they may prove to be necessary in the course of the "evolutionary process".

The West is thus about to miss a most important opportunity to check the further development of the free blocs in the East and opened up by the Hungarian revolution, and this omission on the part of the West may well prove fatal for the

**II. The Moral to be drawn from Hungary**

The Hungarian liberation revolution has, above all, revealed the following facts:

1) The statements and prognostications made by the West regarding the alleged finality and unalterableness of the social and political system introduced in the East bloc countries (statements and prognostications of rulers which were even made by George KENNAN) were cast aside.

2) The erroneous belief that a mass insurrection and the assertion of the people's will to freedom are not possible under Bolshevist rule was completely refuted.

3) The so-called "National Communists" would prove a tolerable alternative and satisfy the masses was likewise convincingly refuted.

4) The potent force of the national idea, which inspired the Hungarian people in the moment of their supreme sacrifice, has been completely refuted.

And it is precisely from this latter fact that unlimited conclusions can be drawn. For the national idea as a dynamic factor of insurrection against the Bolshevist system is to be found not only in the Soviet satellite states. The history of the so-called "Soviet Union" itself likewise provides the West with an immeasurable opportunity at the present time, for the Soviet state is a product of the oligarchies, the superimposed superior Russian people over countless foreign peoples. The proportion is 47 per cent Russians to 53 per cent non-Russians, and, in addition, the 88 million persons in the Soviet satellite states who have been deprived of their national identity must also be taken into account in this respect.

Whereas Moscow itself always talks about the "people of the Soviet Union" and conceives them independent "Soviet Socialist Republics", though of course only on paper, the statements of the West continue to talk about only one "Russian people" and actually expect an insurrection on the part of this people, too, in the course of the "evolutionary process" to be developed. If it is precisely this national component which is the deciding factor in the latent and acute revolutionary processes and also for spheres of influence — as we saw in the case of Hungary — then the question presents itself as to where foreign yoke the Russians would revolt against, an eventuality which is foreseen again and again by false prophets who have failed to realize even the most elementary fact that the Russian has never experienced an international, revolutionary mass insurrections in the Soviet Union are to be expected and, in fact, the present generation of Russian young people, amongst the Ukrainians, Turkестanians, White Ruthenians, Georgians and all the other peoples who have lost their nationhood, are the direct descendant of these peoples in the Soviet Army.

Proof of the significance of the nationalities question in the Soviet Union is to say proof of the extent to which Moscow is unceasingly endeavouring to preserve the entirety of the so-called "Union of Soviet Socialist Republics" and is trying to suppress and appease the non-Russian peoples' urge for freedom and independence, an urge which is asserting itself again and again, can be seen from two significant events which have occurred recently: a short time ago, the Supreme Soviet saw itself obliged to concede more legislative power to various non-Russian republics and has also allowed the so-called "national minorities" to recognize anew the Bolshevist rule.

In connection with future developments a further conclusion must meanwhile be drawn from events in Hungary. Since the West, even after the complete victory of the liberating revolution, passively looked on whilst a new Bolshevist war of aggression was started, it has become obvious that the repetition of a similar national revolt in some other Bolshevist ruled countries would be a futile sacrifice. The prolongation of Bolshevist despotism from within is the simultaneous outbreak of national revolutions in the entire Soviet Russian sphere of influence. Only if this national revolt is avoided and there would then be no need for open military intervention on the part of the West.

The German question, too, can only be considered and dealt with from this aspect. To the democrats and liberals and to the Social Democratic Party of Germany, Zone of Germany by the Soviet Union "through the medium of negotiations", is nothing but an irresponsile illusion. Such an attitude on the part of Germany's politicians and the carrying on of discussions disregarding the so-called "renunciation" of Germany as a partial problem, detached from the complex whole of the present crisis in world politics, only serves to aid Moscow's game. The aim of which is to split up the forces in the West, to create confusion in the political situation in the Federal Republic of Germany and to use this course of the latter from the NATO. The German question can only be solved in the framework of a global and effective liberation policy on the part of the Western world.

The attitude of the free world and, in particular, of official circles there towards the so-called "minorities" will be as reprehensible and, at times, disastrous. Sometimes, the West even goes so far as to adopt the phrases used by Communist propaganda and thereby to show the complicity of the so-called "minority rights" or "liberal Fascists". Even martyrs for the cause of freedom and religious faith like Cardinal MINDSENZY are sometimes
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De-Stalinisation as a Means to Stalinisation

(A Commentary on Recent Events in Moscow)

Amongst the various reasons for the liquidation of the Stalin cult there were two main reasons: in the first place, it was necessary to make some sort of concessions to the national, revolutionary liberation movements and to the anti-Communist opposition of the masses, and thus deceive the free world, namely by a fictitious new era of peaceful coexistence and peaceful competition between two systems, etc. Stalin alone—not his co-workers—was to bear all the blame for the crimes which had been committed. The second reason lay in the fact that Stalin, in order to pave his own way to power, was obliged to build up some sort of a legend regarding his own person; namely, that it was precisely he and none other who had unmasked Stalin. And in this connection one should always bear in mind the fact—a fact which is constantly overlooked by the free world—that it is the aim of the Russian people to have one idol, a "Father of the people," an absolute ruler, a tyrant, but not a legend and not ten. The Russians have never known the meaning of freedom. What they need is one ruler and master, and he must be stern, Khrushchev is laying the way to despotism and absolute rule by getting rid of his rivals as fast as he can. In the eyes of the Russians, despotic autocracy is justified by the fact that the Russian people's prison could so far only be preserved intact by means of ruthless terrorism. Every form of collective leadership leads to the weakening of terrorism, to a split in the centralized authority, to the impotence of the regime. The Russians are endeavouring to introduce their new despotic autocracy, such as has existed again and again in the history of Russia. Khrushchev talks about collective leadership, but in reality he is consolidating his own absolute rule; in unmasking the cult of the absolute ruler, Stalin, he is building up the cult of his own person.

The fact that five leading men have been expelled from the Pravda, men who had their own opinions and knew how to rule, quite apart from the question of whether they might have supported the former terrorist regime of Yezov or Betia, or not—is already becoming the starting-point for a new Stalinist epic.

It is most erroneous to imagine that the expulsion of these five men might strengthen the peace trend externally and further a peace frontier. In Russia this is hardly likely, since the question at issue is the centralization of the Communist Party, the absolute rule and authority of the absolute tyrants—Khrushchev or, possibly, Zhukov. Why should the Communist Party of the Soviet Union become weaker if its internal party disputes ceased? Why does one thing look brighter for the West if Khrushchev no longer has any rivals in the Pravda? It is a sheer lie to affirm that the "embers of the war have been thrown out and that Khrushchev is a peacemaker. Actually, they are all stirred with the same brush. Strange to say, the fact is overlooked that Malenkov was "relieved of his duties" for the very reason that he wanted to expand the consumption goods industry at the expense of the heavy industry, Khrushchev, who had set his hopes on the heavy industry, who then won the game.

It is not a question of whether certain persons might be "handmen of the war" and others not, or of what their attitude in public might be today. But the whole situation is quite unreservedly a case of who is to become the absolute ruler, in keeping with the laws of Russian history, which is characterized by the need one single idol instead of ten.

The question at issue is how to preserve the Russian imperium and how to crush the national resistance movement—whether by a frontal attack (according to Molotov and Kaganovich) or by the roundabout method of Khrushchev and Mikoyan). Khrushchev affirms that the structure of the imperium has not been loosed by the Russian retreat. The whole situation is quite different. A considerable number of the Russian troops in Hungary consisted of Ukrainian regiments as being politically unreliable and replaced them with Mongolian troops, who eventually drowned the rebellion in blood.

For A Strong Stand

Extract from the speech delivered by Senator McManus in the Australian Senate on May 9, 1957

I regret that it has been said if Britain had not acted in the Middle East, the Russians might have stayed out of Hungary. I have spoken to many Hungarians who have come to this country, and honorable senators will not find one of them who will accept that point of view. When the rebellion first broke out in Hungary, two young Hungarians who sought assistance to obtain passports and other facilities because they wanted to get back to their own country because by so doing they would pay their own air fares to get there. I said to them, "Are you wise? You have set yourselves up in Australia. It is not our business to try and return to Hungary. There is a report in the press that the Russians are marching out." They assured me with the utmost sincerity that, having known the Russians before they escaped from Hungary, they knew definitely that the Russians were not leaving their enemy alone.

I have spoken to Hungarians and they have informed me that the reason for the apparent Russian retreat was this: When the rebellion broke out in the Kádár area of Hungary, it was not in a number of arcs and it was necessary for them to be drawn back in order to be reorganized. In the model of the result which emerged was this: A considerable number of the Russian troops in Hungary consisted of Ukrainian regiments as being politically unreliable and replaced them with Mongolian troops, who eventually drowned the rebellion in blood.

Turning now to Southern Asia and South-East Asia, I mention that the Minister for External Affairs, in his statement, made a brave attempt to suggest that there had been an improvement in the position of the democracies in that area. I regret that I am entirely unable to accept his statement. I believe that the position of the democracies in that area is still one of grave weakness and that in certain areas, notably Indonesia, it has deteriorated considerably. A number of small nations such as Thailand and South Vietnam are looking to the future, and in many instances their peoples will determine their future conduct according to what they believe will be the attitude of the democracies. If they believe that we will be strong, they will resist, and if they believe that we will be weak—and they think that we were weak in the Middle East—the tendencies will be for them to accept a Communist thrust southwards as being inevitable and to give way to it. Therefore, if we want to hold any sort of line at all in South-East Asia, it is necessary for us to stand firm, to resist appeasement, and to hold the line.
I believe that one of the first things that are necessary in order to hold the line is to refuse recognition to red China.

If we recognize red China, we would concede the leadership of Asia to that country and give a hint that will be interpreted by the nations which have not yet joined the ranks of Communism that the day of Chinese or Communist domination is coming and that the best thing they can do is to make the best terms they can. Therefore, let us hold the line. Let us refuse to recognize red China.

The question of trade has been raised. There is now a great drive which suggests that we should, if we are going to deal with Chinese or Russian trade, convert to conferences and give a hint to the world that the United States is prepared to deal with red China. This is an entirely wrong idea.

As for the suggestion that we should establish all sorts of cultural relations with and have visits to red China, I can only say that it is not only wrong from the point of view of diplomacy, it is contrary to the tradition of the United States on the question of recognizing red China. It is not only an insult to the United States, it is an insult to all the other nations and to the world. It is an insult to the United States, because we are not prepared to deal with red China.

I have no confidence at all in the suggestion that we should have cultural relations with red China. I say, that the United States should have nothing to do with red China.

I believe that foreign affairs is the most important issue that we have to debate in our Parliaments at the present time. Unfortunately, that fact is too little recognized. In foreign relations—I do not refer to Australia particularly but to the democracies generally—in recent years there has been a slight tendency towards too much appeasement. It would be in accordance with the principles of true freedom, and it would be better for the democracies to make their policies be adopted which the Soviet Union is now adopting. We should not believe that appeasement will be any more successful today than it was in earlier years. I hope that our foreign policy will be a strong stand on this matter. We should say, that the United States is not going to make terms with their future rulers. I say, that we should strengthen our defences and have visits to red China, and that the best thing they can do is to make the best terms they can.
Conference of the Eichendorff Guild and ABN in Hannover

In conjunction with the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABN), the Eichendorff Guild, Hannover, recently held a Congress, which had as its main theme: "Political Order in Central and East Europe". The high cultural level of the Congress, which was excellently attended, is evident in the particular interest it received in the press reports published on this occasion. After the President of the International Exchange Centre in Paris, Georges Grosset, delivered his address, among the leading personalities of the ABN gave lectures on an extremely interested German audience. We publish excerpts of the lectures in the following columns.

We also give an account of the activity of the Eichendorff Guild (The Editor).

The Eichendorff Guild (The Editor).

The National Question in Communist Theory and Practice

The national question and the right of self-determination belong to those problems with which a dishonest and false game has frequently been played. The wide gulf which exists in this respect between Communist theory and practice cannot be entirely as a matter of course. And this fact is most in evidence in the countries behind the Iron Curtain.

The motives which prompted the Communists to deal with the right of self-determination most thorough of all problems in their ideologies and held that everything else must be subordinated to the achievement of this aim. It is thus comprehensible that, from the point of view of the Communists, the realization of the right of self-determination depends on the extent to which this realization is likely to further the interests and preservation of Communist world despotism.

The Right of Self-determination

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When the Communists usurped power in Russia, Stalin was extremely exasperated at the fact that the right of self-determination of the nations was interpreted as the "right of the national bourgeoisie of the border territories" to take matters in their own hands and to use the February Revolution for the purpose of "forming a national state of their own". These national governments, of course, had nothing to do with the Communist revolution.

And it was this fact which provided Moscow with a reason for the independent declarations of these peoples as a counter-revolution, for occupying their territories with troops and for forcibly incorporating them in the framework of the Soviet Union. The right of self-determination was reduced to "autonomy". And Stalin does not leave us in any doubt as to how this term is to be understood, when he says: "Autonomy is a form. The entire problem depends on the kind of context within which this autonomy is used. And autonomy of this kind will be autonomy based on Soviet principles."

Nowadays in the U.S.S.R., according to "Soviet" self-determination principles, the decisions arrived at by the presidium of the Central Committee can be put into practice. And since this holy consists, with but a few exceptions, exclusively of persons who, however much they may try to serve imperialist interests, it is perfectly obvious that Russia's interests exclusively will be of decisive importance to it.

The Czechoslovakian and Sudeten-German Question

An outstanding example in this respect is the Czechoslovakian question. At the 5th Congress of the Communist Party the following points were stressed in particular:

The Congress establishes that there is no uniform Czechoslovakian nation in Czechoslovakia and that the Czechoslovakian state, in addition to the Czech nationality, consists of the following nationalities: Slovaks, Germans, Hungarians, Ukrainians and Poles. The Congress deems it necessary to the best interest of the national minorities, that they be allowed to stay in the country, that the Sudeat-Germans, for example, who are a people of this kind, be allowed to stay in the country, and that they not be allowed to stay in the country. The Congress also deems it necessary to the best interest of the national minorities, that they be allowed to stay in the country, that the Sudeat-Germans, for example, who are a people of this kind, be allowed to stay in the country, and that they not be allowed to stay in the country.

The соlices of autonomy which have been proclaimed by the bourgois and nationalist parties is directed towards the estabilishment of the working population of all nationalities in Czechoslovakia by their own bourgeoisie. But the policy of the Congress is that the(Canvas)".

When, in 1935, E. Benes signed a treaty with the Czechoslovak Republic, the government was not allowed to negotiate with the government. The signers of the treaty were not in the least concerned with respecting the right of self-determination, but were merely interested in the favourable possibilities which might be gained by adopting a certain point of view. As long as Prague pursued a policy of non-alignment, Moscow supported the ideas of the independence of Slovakia. When Prague, however, signed its willingness to become a tool in the hands of the Soviets, Moscow, completely disregarding the rights of Slovakia, supported the aims of the Czechoslovakian and Sudeten-German question.

The Conference of the Eichendorff Guild thus deserves considerable credit for its uniting efforts in paving the way for the future cooperation of all the peoples of Europe.
The Avoidance of an Atomic War by National Liberation Revolutions

An extremely grave phenomenon of the present times is the fact that the most important problem of our historical era is ignored by the majority of Western statesmen as completely non-existent, namely, the national principle, for the validity and recognition of which a huge number of peoples are fighting, grimly and heroically, for the survival of their race and for the preservation of freedom which, in all parts of the world is at the mercy of the imperialists. The key to the solution of the present world crisis thus lies not in an armaments race, but solely in the idea of equal rights and freedoms for all.

The Communist Conception of Equality of Rights

The peoples who, after World War II, were incorporated in Moscow's sphere of power knew the true meaning of the Communist conception of equality of rights. Although, theoretically, these countries are not dependent on Moscow, they have in fact been degraded to the status of Russian colonies. And for this reason alone, they are forced to comply with all Moscow's wishes. The fate of the former satellite countries of the Hungarian government, Nagy, who was installed by the Communists, is typical of the fate of every Party member who would like to be a partner of the Kremlin tyrants within equal rights. The Warsaw Pact, too, was created by the Kremlin in the first place as an instrument by which to secure its own supremacy over the rest of Central and Southeast Europe, and in order to preserve the Communist dictatorship there.

In the protectorate of Russian imperialism, the imperialism of other peoples, as for instance the Czecho-Slovak, Hungarian, and Rumanian, etc., flourished and prospers. By Moscow's own admission, for the very reason that they serve its purposes and interests. And in this respect the right of self-determination of the imperialized peoples is violated to such an extent that even the Chinese Communists have felt it necessary to censure these subsidiary forms of imperialism.

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The Nationalities Problems of East Europe and Various Camouflaged Forms of Bolshevist Imperialism

The problem of the non-Russian peoples of the satellite countries is closely connected with that of the satellite countries and of Germany and can only be solved as a complex whole. In the West the free world and the Communist world—an attempt is being made to win over the Russians as allies. But this is an erroneous spec- culation, there are five times as many Com- munist organizations as there are as- sociations which recognize the rights of other peoples. The solution of the problem of the satellite countries and of the satellite peoples would immediately turn out for the best, a fact which would increase the chances of victory of the West to an im- possible extent, it is extremely doubtful whether Russia would be able to use atomic weapons in those unexpected forces, a fact which would make it possible to destroy the Soviet imperial from within and would bring about the realization of integral peace and security for which the whole of mankind at present so earnestly longs. For this reason we wholeheartedly approve of that trend in American policy which advocates the liberation and the national independence of the peoples enslaved by Moscow and opposes the pernicious principle of coexistence. It is true that in American policy were to retain the upper hand, then relations between the Western world, at present represented by the world political system of the leading world power, America, and the national revolutionary forces of the satellite countries of Eastern Europe would immediately turn for the better. This is a fact which would increase the chances of victory of the West to an immeasurable degree. Moreover, if the West were to support the national liberation movements of the satellite peoples, it is doubtful whether Russia would be able to use atomic weapons in those of its territories which it occupies, since it would then be forced to destroy itself.

The present worldwide historical conflict shall lead to a lasting and untroubled peace, not to a peace of violence, tears and misery, but to a just peace. And in this way mankind shall be liberated from fear, suffering, injustice, national subjugation and social exploitation.

The Hungarian Fight for Freedom in the Light of World Politics

The Hungarian fight for freedom aroused the interest of the whole world. Not only the press and the radio, but also the peoples of the world expressed their sympathy with the Hungarian people in countless demonstrations and rallies.

The problem of the non-Russian peoples of the satellite countries and of Moscow's colonies in Europe. In former times Poland, Ukraine, Lithuania, Georgia and Turkestan were also satellites of the satellite peoples, which were later incor- porated in Russia, and, like our peoples, they will also become "minorities" of the Muscovite imperial.ackets and cannon can ever be. So far the soulless machine has always been forced to capitulate before the power of cunning and phraseology, to the brutal Caesarian mania of the parvenu slave-drivers who hail from low dens.

The Hungarian Fight for Freedom

The Hungarian fight for freedom aroused the interest of the whole world. Not only the press and the radio, but also the peoples of the world expressed their sympathy with the Hungarian people in countless demonstrations and rallies.

Behind the Iron Curtain, however, scores of enslaved nations watched the further development of events with keen interest, for the Hungarian watchword, "Better to die in freedom than to live in slavery", had called forth a thousandfold response in their hearts. These nations, who, with unheard-of self-sacrifice and contempt of death, have been fighting desperately for decades for their state independence and have conducted this fight without any aid and with only the aid of their moral strength, were prepared to join forces with their fellow-sufferers in Hungary in destroying the Russian Bolshevik despotism and driving the hirelings of the Muscovite slave-holders with fire-brands out of their countries.

The usurpers in the Kremlin would hardly have been able to hold their own against this onslaught of fanatical patriotism and self-sacrifice. The strength of those who thirst after freedom, the sacrifices of those who are the highest human rights by breach of faith, treachery and violation, are more powerful than tanks and cannon can ever be. So far the foul-minded machine has been able to suppress the power of the spirit, — a spirit which has long since infiltrated into the offices of the state authorities and of the Party and even into the units of the Red Army, as a transcendent Fifth Column. It is the spirit of opposition to Communist monopoly and propaganda, to the brutal Caesarean monista of the parvenu slave-drivers who hail from low desns.

What strengthens this phenomenon, which is more and more in evidence, and lends it persistence and initiative, is the awareness of the subjugated peoples that there are men here in the free world — emigrants — who are on guard and who, as the champions of the will to freedom of these peoples, will stand in the stead of the world until one day, the hour of liberation from slavery and subjugation tolls, until the Western statesmen join this union of steadfast loyalty.

And this was what the nations incarcerated in the Russian peoples' prison expected in connection with the Hungarian revolution. Why, they asked themselves, did certain Western radio stations for years exhort the Hungarians to tear down the Iron Curtain and to oppose Communist terrorism, why did they openly stress that the Hungarian question was a world problem, if they were not prepared to let deeds follow their words and thus preserve their own prestige?

The Big Disappointment

The Western governments, however, did nothing of the kind, despite the fact that such a step on the part of the satellites would have met with a response un- paralleled since the end of the last World War. Cuba, Pakistan and Free China indicated the political course by means of which the desperate fight of the Hungarian people could not be supported. 583 organizations in Asia held mass rallies, sent appeals to the UNO and the USA, and founded a committee to support the liberation movement of the peoples behind the Iron Curtain. The former Governor of Sao Paulo sent a personal tele- gram to the heads of the governments of all the South American states, appealing to them to oppose Soviet terrorism and in this way
The desire for a united and organically joined Europe was already evident during the years between the two world wars, when Count Coudenlov-Kalergi (1894-1938) brought up the Pan-Europe idea for discussion. National peculiarities and diverging centers of gravity, in the course of time, have almost insurmountable obstacles to this aim. But now that Europe is confronted by the question of its frontiers, the danger of being crushed between two millstones, it is absolutely imperative that a serious attempt should be made to find a positive solution to this question.

The preconditions for such a solution are to be sought in the knowledge that Europe is not exclusively a geographical, but, in the first place, a cultural and ethical conception, based on the Roman, Greek and Germanic chain of culture and civilization, which time immemorial has included the peoples of both East and West Europe. Indeed, it was precisely the peoples of East Europe, by defying countless dangers, helped to preserve Christian thought and culture with its essential values and principles of human worth, freedom of individuals, and social solidarity, it's strongly developed sense of honour and its heroic attitude to life under the rule of their national Will. For this reason it is wrong to limit the frontiers of Europe to the Vistula or to the Oder-Neisse Line.

Europe is wherever European cultural and spiritual values hold good, and therefore also includes Tills, Kyiv, and Minsk, etc.

A Motivated Remnant of Europe

If we base our arguments on the above-mentioned cultural factor, we are bound to reach the logical conclusion that Russia, from the cultural and ethical point of view, has not means be part of Europe. She has never in the course of her history revealed those characteristic values which would make her a member of a family of European peoples. A resigned fatalism, stoic indifference, an almost slavish servility, subservience to every form of domination, treatment as an inferior and a traitor of the Russian character. Whether they were subdued by "Father" Tsar or by "Father" Lenin, they showed not only the incapacity, but in fact, because of their innate apathy, was all the same to them, in spite of all the atrocities committed by the conquerors.

Those who are prepared to include Russia in Europe are misled by the decepions which prove the sincerity of their freedom-loving attitude.

The world held its breath and waited for the final solution of the smoldering world crisis, for — and there can be no doubt about this — had Hungary's attempt to attain freedom and independence succeeded with the help of the West, this fact would have filled the 200 million persons of the subjugated states with the greatest enthusiasm, since they had no means to free themselves from the yoke of foreign oppressors and would have destroyed the temples of genocide, mass murder and godlessness. The Hungarians — and it would indeed be true that Vice-President Nixon said — have become the death-knell, in the trunest sense, of International Communism.

By its dilatoriness and anxiety to win Moscow's favours, the West has once again not only betrayed its European peoples, but has imperially violated its own principles and international historical significance, but has also shaken the confidence of the enslaved nations in itself, when these nations could be its most valuable allies in the fight against the world menace, Bolshevikism.

Videant Consules!

Contrary to expectation, certain UNO states resorted to armed force in the Suez Canal Zone, namely against mercantile interests, without, however, realizing that a firm attitude of this kind on their part would have been of far greater service to Hungarian idealism.

And the fact cannot be overestimated enough that the subjugated peoples are now undergoing a vital process of awakening. Like the Hungarians, they are demanding their natural right of existence. They are insisting that the principles laid down in the Atlantic Charter should be fulfilled.

Fear of Moscow's boastful rattling of swords, which, incidentally, could only be countered by counter-prevarication and a stand by the enslaved nations, must not lead to the betrayal of one's own convictions nor to the tacit toleration of all Bolshevik crimes. Such an attitude would be contrary to every nation's self-interest and every nation's conscience, and would only add to the betrayal of the United Nations, which is what the Soviets so cunningly plan, to the disintegration of the West and to the first step on the road which was already prophesied by Oswald Spengler at the beginning of this century.

The most serious aspect of the whole question, however, is the fact that the unfortunate attitude of the Western world in the Hungarian liberation war has helped to strengthen already to some extent the position of the Soviets in the satellite states very considerably and, as recent events show, has increased their arrogance and insolence.

The free world has, therefore, too far nourishing a snake in its bosom. Let it be on its guard lest it perish by its venom!
For Disintegration of the Russian Imperium

Declaration of Solidarity with the ABN, resolved at a mass rally of the Ukrainians in Sydney, Australia, on April 28, 1957

The Mass Rally of the Ukrainians in Sydney

hereby expresses its admiration for the fight of the Ukrainian prisoners and prisoners of other nationalities in the Bolshevist concentration camps of Yorkuta, Norylsk, Kingigr, and Mordovia, and bows down in reverence before the heroic martyrdom, unparalleled in history, of the five hundred women in the concentration camp in Kingigr, who sacrificed their lives andallowed themselves to be mown down by Russian tanks in order to protect their fellow-prisoners;

it hereby expresses its admiration for the heroic revolutionary fight of the Hungarian people and bows down in reverence before their martyrdom;

it hereby expresses its complete solidarity with the uncompromising fight of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABN) against Communism and Russian imperialism, which aims to subjugate the whole world and "unite" it as a Russian colonial empire;

it hereby supports wholeheartedly the fight of the ABN for the disintegration of the Russian empire into independent, democratic states within the ethnographic territories of the subjugated peoples, and corroborates the fact that the activity of the ABN and of the Ukrainian delegation in the ABN is carried on in the interests of a universal national liberation;

it regards the principle of the ABN — to overthrow the Russian Bolshevist imperialism from within by peaceful means and to establish a free, independent Ukraine, which is a natural step in the direction of the liberation of the subjugated nations.

For this reason (the White Russian imperialists try to lessen their guilt in the eyes of the free world by posing as the representatives of the non-Russian liberation movements. The fact that the NTS has adopted as its party symbol the national trident, which for centuries has been the symbol of the fight against Russia, is ample proof of the moral value of these supporters of Bolshevism),

THE MASS RALLY of the Ukrainians, which wholeheartedly supports and approves of the fight for the political and material liberation of the ABN in Asia, hereby declares that it is prepared to afford to the mission of the ABN in Free China every possible material and moral assistance and will do its utmost to help to strengthen and extend the campaign and the missions of the ABN in the Asiatic countries.

We appeal to the Ukrainian and to the national emigrant groups of other countries in Australia, the USA and Canada, to take an active share in the universal and, in particular, in the material support of the campaign of the ABN in Asia, in order to help expand the ABN missions in Asia.

We address the following appeal to the free world:

(a) To discontinue all negotiations with the Communist tyrants, whose hands are stained with the blood of millions of victims, and to abandon the idea of reaching an agreement with them at the expense of the subjugated nations.

(b) To give active support, by political and technical means, to the fight against Bolshevism; to make all possible efforts to bring about the withdrawal of the Soviet troops from the countries behind the Iron Curtain, and to help to destroy the tsarist and Bolshevist regimes in these countries.

(c) To proclaim the Great Charter of Freedom for the nations behind the Iron Curtain, which would express the ideas and principles for which the nations behind the Iron Curtain are fighting, namely: those of national independence, personal freedom and social justice in keeping with the noble doctrines of religion and national solidarity.

(d) To promote the armament of the free world in every way and to abandon all false hopes of peace, which does not exist and never will exist as long as the Communist regime of tyranny and the Russian empire continue to exist in some form or other.

(e) To make the Allied forces fight not only about the realization of the Western European Defensive Alliance, the Atlantic Pact, SEATO and other military alliances of the free nations, but also for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from the countries behind the Iron Curtain and for the restoration of the national sovereignty of the free nations, as soon as possible.

(f) To disband the Communist parties and their affiliated organizations in the entire free world, to fight all Fifth Columns as

their lives and allowed themselves to be mown down by Russian tanks in order to protect their fellow-prisoners;

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(b) To give active support, by political and technical means, to the fight against Bolshevism; to make all possible efforts to bring about the withdrawal of the Soviet troops from the countries behind the Iron Curtain, and to help to destroy the tsarist and Bolshevist regimes in these countries.

(c) To proclaim the Great Charter of Freedom for the nations behind the Iron Curtain, which would express the ideas and principles for which the nations behind the Iron Curtain are fighting, namely: those of national independence, personal freedom and social justice in keeping with the noble doctrines of religion and national solidarity.

(d) To promote the armament of the free world in every way and to abandon all false hopes of peace, which does not exist and never will exist as long as the Communist regime of tyranny and the Russian empire continue to exist in some form or other.

(e) To make the Allied forces fight not only about the realization of the Western European Defensive Alliance, the Atlantic Pact, SEATO and other military alliances of the free nations, but also for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from the countries behind the Iron Curtain and for the restoration of the national sovereignty of the free nations, as soon as possible.

(f) To disband the Communist parties and their affiliated organizations in the entire free world, to fight all Fifth Columns as
On the Threshold of a New Historical Era

Recent developments in the Russian sphere of influence, especially in Europe, indicate that anti-Russian movements are not only still existent and have not been exterminated, but, on the contrary, are acquiring new form, strength and urgency, and more of a danger than ever to the Kremlin despot. We are at present witnessing the development of renewed national liberation struggles and the idea of the liberation of all the enslaved peoples is slowly but inevitably becoming the most powerful idea and aim in the world.

In the following survey we shall discuss the reality and truth of the principles advocated by the A.B.N., the lesson to be learnt from certain events in history, and the present situation in world politics.

In order to fully understand present events, it is necessary to have a clear and accurate conception of Russia. In this respect, Ukraine, Byelorussia, Turkestan and Georgia have probably had most experience from the historical point of view. But none of the enslaved nations, changing centuries of struggle, other nations unfortunately will not accept on faith. It seems they must learn the hard way.

In the first place, we must bear in mind the fact that it is not only Communism, but Russia in particular which is subjugating nations. Secondly, an anti-regime struggle is not enough; until recently many people held this to be the only different way to counteract the enslavement of nations; but this can only be done by means of a total war on the Russian people. Russian free nations against Russian imperialism and Communism. Thirdly, the countries conquered are not partially occupied and made Communist, but undergo complete subjugation, Russification, and extermination as separate nationalities. Fourthly, the most consequent truth about Russia as far as any liberation policy is concerned, is that the Russian Empire, already shrunken to the barest remnants of its former self and with Russia under the growing power of the West, must be destroyed. Those who refuse to recognize this fact will never win the fight against Russia.

Russian imperialism is one of the root of all evil as regards Russia's policy towards the rest of the world. Finally, we shall like to stress the fact that it is vital to her existence that she should continue to expand her empire, otherwise it promptly begins to crumble and disintegrate. And thus all the nations are realizing or will realize in the near future that they are threatened by Russia.

The first World War. Immediately after the disintegration of the Russian and Austrian empires all the peoples in these territories set about the task of re-establishing their national states. But with the signing of the Treaty of Versailles serious mistakes were committed, and it almost appeared as if the statesmen of the U.S.A., Great Britain and France at that time regarded the territories east of Germany as being non-existent. Of course, President Wilson's "Fourteen Points" whilst being excellent as principles in themselves, were nevertheless of little use in the actualities of east Germany. The Communist Russians were allowed to conquer the newly established Ukrainian, Byelorussian and Caucasian states. The West added the renunciation of the German-Russian frontier, but did not consider it worth while supporting agencies of the enemy in the free world and as traitors to their own countries, and to try to subvert the newly established secret organizations on a charge of high treason.

(b) To take the offensive, in every respect, against Russia since Russia, as an ally, has never relinquished its positions voluntarily, but has only yielded to threats and power.

The A.B.N. maintains that the closest possible union of all the enslaved nations is the essential precondition for their liberation. And recent events within the Russian empire corroborate this statement. The enslaved nations should be united in the interpretation they put on all Russian activities in the field of ideology, art, history, science, language, and religion, etc.

Unitedly, the enslaved nations should organize their respective underground movements. Thus they should throw demonstrations against forced labour, and demonstrations for religious freedom; there should be unity in the manner and method of their ideological anti-Communist propaganda and agitation, their insurrections, military preparations and propaganda warfare. And they should, above all, be united in formulating and following a uniform and co-ordinated policy. The issue of the Ukrainian revolt, for instance, would probably have been very different if the VPNU had cooperated, simultaneously in Turkestan, Caucasian, Siberia, and in the Baltic States, etc. And it is on facts such as these that the vital struggle of the subjugated nations for freedom against enslavement must be based.

These same principles must be recognized and supported in Europe as well as in Asia. And all the enslaved nations should be united not only in word, but also in deed and action.

The same attitude towards the Russian people should be adopted by all the enslaved nations; those who support imperialism must be regarded as enemies, those who support the cause of all the enslaved nations and joint forces with them must be regarded as allies.

Some explanation is needed as regards the question of methods and strategy. A.B.N. maintains that the first step in the creation of united anti-Russian forces must be to be composed of the extremely fanatical, patriotic, organized masses of the entire enslaved nations. War of Resistance, however, must be simultaneous with the enslaved nations. War is the correct term for the relation which exists between the imperialists and the enslaved. But it is war in terms of divisions, regional wars or individual nationalist revolutions. And every square mile of the whole empire is the front line, whether it is Russian, Ukrainian, Bulgarian, Baltic, Turkestanian or Siberian soil. The fight between Communism and traditionism, between atheism and religion, between traitors and patriots, between idealists and materialists, between the principles of imperial domination of one nation by another and the principles of equality for all nations, on the basis of national sovereignty, must be fought in the mountains and steppes, in forests and fields, in towns and villages, in factories and mining camps, and on the prairies, and even in communities and families.

Furthermore, A.B.N. affirms that Russia is not invincible, and the anti-Russian movement can consider her, can, in fact, be more easily destroyed from within than from without. Historical events substantiate the idea that the Soviet army can be defeated by lies and division on nationalities lines. The prisoners of the concentration camps constitute a formidable force against Russia, as events of 1933-34 proved. The irregular guerrilla forces of all the enslaved peoples could easily unite in joint action, as events of 1943-44 proved, when soldiers of the various nationalities of the Soviet Union were organized in military units by the Ukrainian Insurgent Army and were later sent to the native countries. Operations by raising guerrillas are also possible, as incidents during the years 1943-45 proved, when guerrilla detachments stationed in the Priepet carried out operations against the Byelorussians, and, on more than one occasion, units consisting of several hundred men raiding the region extending from the Ukraine to Byelorussia. Casualties have been marked about 2,000 kilometres. That effective communication can exist despite the rigid application of the "Iron Curtain" principle to the Soviet territories is proved by the fact that anti-Russian communication still exists even today between the Ukrainian underground and the groups in exile. Napoleon could never have penetrated Russia by the Russians, but rather, by their own wrong policy, wrong strategy and blindness to the reality of nationality questions. Williamson's dream partly realized which was the vulnerable spot of the Russian empire.

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World Front Against Communism Advances

After attending the Conference of the Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League in Saigon (Vietnam), the President of the Central Committee of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (A.B.N.), Jaroslav Stetzko, arrived in Australia on April 28. On his arrival at the airport in Sydney he was welcomed by a large group of Ukrainian emigrants. Children attired in national costume presented him with bouquets of flowers, whilst reporters from the Australian press got busy with their cameras and took one picture after another of this noteworthy occasion.

As to consider the most important points beforehand: during his extensive two-months' tour of Australia, President Stetzko had an opportunity to make the acquaintance of many important politicians, to whom he explained the various new possibilities of effectively combating Communism and Russian imperialism. How successful these presented him with bouquets of flowers. Many of those present were wearing the uniform of the Ukrainian Youth Movement in Western Australia, and some of the grown-ups and children were attired in the Ukrainian national costume. In addition, representatives of the Ukrainian political groups which actively support the campaign of the A.B.N. in Perth, the chairman of the local A.B.N. delegation, Mr. Zhebelchovskyj, the secretary, Mr. Schotyj, the head of the foreign relations section, Mr. Kanius, as well as Mr. Hratej, Mr. Petrovskyj and many other persons were also present on this occasion.

On the following day, Mr. Stetzko was cordially welcomed at a Ukrainian rally by numerous representatives of the various Ukrainian organizations, including the President of the Ukrainian community, Dr. Menzinska, and the president of the Ukrainian Women's Union, Mrs. Menzinska.

This impressive mass rally was followed by discussions lasting two hours. On Sunday, May 12, Mrs. Menzinska celebrated Mother's Day with Ukrainian children; to mark this occasion, children, attired in national Ukrainian costume, performed dances, sang and recited and also gave a play, all of which they did with a truly nationally conscious attitude and spirit.

The Series of Lectures Continues

On May 11, President Stetzko was the guest of the Australian War Veterans Organization. Those present included Mr. H. E. Baylon, Danish Consul, countless officers of the army, veterans, representatives of the press and other prominent personalities, and numbered more than 150 persons. After the stirring speech given by Mr. Stetzko, one Member (Liberal) of the Federal Parliament expressed his thanks and the appreciation of all those present for Mr. Stetzko's speech, which he said was outstanding for its train of thought.

Whilst in Perth, President Stetzko also spoke at a rally held by the Australians and other nationalities. On this occasion speeches were also made by representatives of the Liberal Party and of the Anti-Communist Labour Party and by representatives of the peoples subjected by Moscow. The paper, "The West Australian", reporting on this event, published a picture of Mr. Stetzko with a group of the Australian girls and some little girls in the foreground, and wrote as follows: "... the aim of his visit is to strengthen the anti-Communist feelings of the Australian people and to give moral support to the members of the nations behind the Iron Curtain... Mr. Stetzko said that Australia was facing a Communist aggression from the North. 'Australia at present holds a key position in the Pacific', he stated, and will be able to ward off the Communist danger if it becomes a member of the Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League. We intend to give the anti-Communist peoples of Asia our most active political support'."

On May 13, an international rally was held in Adelaide, at which Mr. Stetzko and Mr. Baylon Ryan, the Secretary of State of the Democratic Labour Party were the speakers. Mr. J. D. O'Sullivan presided.

Reporting on a further international rally held in Melbourne, the paper, "The Sun", used the following headline: "Five Hundred Refugees From Behind The Iron Curtain Meet In Order To Speak In Freedom". After President Stetzko's speech, Senator J. G. Gorton, the head of the Committee for Foreign Affairs of the Commonwealth Government, in corroboration of the remarks made by the President of the Central Committee of the A.B.N, said that Communism was a political threat to Australia both at home and abroad.

There was loud applause when the Hungarian freedom fighter, Dr. Christoph Boly, said, "The Western powers must never again let my fellow-countrymen face the Russian tanks alone. The Hungarians must have help in future revolts." Other speakers on this occasion were Senator Gorton, Senator McManus in his capacity as Secretary-General of the Anti-Communist Labour Party and leader of the rally, and representatives of the Slovaks, Croats, Poles, Cossacks and other peoples. Mr. Jankovoy read an appeal addressed to the free world, which was accepted by acclamation. We publish the text of this appeal in this issue.

Successful Contact Established with Prominent Political and Ecclesiastical Personalities

The Australian press was interested in the views expressed by the leading representative of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (A.B.N). The "Adelaide Advertiser", for instance, had a headline "The Champion of Ukraine Is Here", whilst a heading of "The Struggle Against Communism Advances in Asia" appeared in the "Sailors Times The Soviets, The Nazis and Escapes From The Assassins". These and similar captions accompanied President Stetzko during his two-months' stay in Australia, where he visited most of the larger towns and was received with great cordiality everywhere. He had long talks with the mayors of the towns he visited and with senators, representatives of the governments of the various states of Australia, and high ecclesiastical dignitaries. To mention only a few:

On May 1, Mr. Stetzko had a long talk with the president of the Australian Democratic Labour Party. The members of the presidium, headed by the President, H. Alan Manning, and the Secretary-General, J. F. Kane, took part in this discussion.

On the same day, Mr. Stetzko called on the Lord Mayor of Sydney, Mr. F. Jackson, who welcomed him most cordially and presented him with a souvenir book about Ukrainian history, containing a special dedication to the former head of the government of Ukraine. Later in the day, Mr. Stetzko, accompanied by the Very Reverend Dr. Datsyshynskyj, also called on Cardinal Gilroy, who received him most cordially.

Next day, the President of the Central Committee of the A.B.N, accompanied by two members of the A.B.N. delegacy, had a talk with the acting head of the government of the State of New South Wales.

On the evening of May 3, a banquet was held at the Sheridan Hotel, which was attended by the deputy-president of the Liberal Party in Sydney, the president of the coordination centre of the Hungarian organizations in Australia, the presidents of the Slovak, Croat and Roumanian central

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Paving the Way to a New Europe

The 6th International Congress of the European Documentation and Information Centre

The impressive halls of the Excelsior near Madrid, about which we published a report in this paper last year, were once again the scene of a genuine striving to found a united Europe. From June 15 to June 20, the participants in the Congress, the European Documentation and Information Centre again held its annual Congress there, which was attended by delegations from the following countries: Germany, England, Austria, Belgium, Spain, U.S.A., France, Greece, Holland, Switzerland, Sweden and Portugal. The subjugated peoples were represented by Mrs. Sienka Stetzko and Mr. Wolodymyr Pavutschok (Ukraine), and by the Ambassador of Free Hungary to Spain, Mr. Francisco de Marochi. Archduke Otto of Habsburg opened the Congress, the main theme of which was the crisis in the Atlantic World. This problem was discussed under the following headings:

1) "Misunderstandings between the U.S.A. and Europe."
2) "The International European Organizations."
3) "The Mission of United Europe in the Atlantic World."

The entire procedure of the Congress was in keeping with the aims of the European Documentation and Information Centre which exists in restoring a United Europe on a Christian basis; and in stressing and reverting to the highest ideal values in our atomic age. It is a further aim of the European Documentation and Information Centre that the cultural and political organizations of the individual peoples shall be subordinated to a supra-national organization and that contacts between the nations of Europe shall be strengthened by conferences and congresses, to be held at regular intervals.

Thus, the 6th Congress of the European Documentation and Information Centre has contributed a valuable share towards bringing about an understanding amongst the peoples of Europe.

We should like to express our sincere congratulations to the head of the Croat State, Dr. Ante Pavelic, on being restored to health, after an attempt was made to assassinate him by a Communist criminal and he managed to escape being killed thanks to his presence of mind and his courage. The A.B.N. has always supported the independence aims of Croatia and will continue to do so.

On the Threshold of a New Historical Era

(Continued from page 9)

Turning from history and ideological principles to recent events, we should like to stress the following points.

If any one of the subjugated countries pursue the policy of breaking free from the Soviet yoke alone, without the other nations being liberated and without the Russian imperialism itself being destroyed, it will find that a policy is false and, in fact, cannot be realized.

From the point of view of long-term interests of our times, the situation can be measured by the divisions of relative freedom of a temporary nature or even of independence with no guarantee that it would be permanent, would, in our opinion, be politically wrong and, in fact, cannot be realized.

This brings us to two other points. In the first place, Asia and Europe as far as the enslaved nations are concerned must be regarded as a whole, for what is going on in Afghanistan, Iraq and Burma will vitally affect our peoples, too. Thus, as we see it, both continents are gradually drawing closer, to become one front. And for this reason, the agreement reached between the A.B.N. and the Asian Front of Anti-Communist Organizations, particularly with nationalist Free China, is of the utmost importance to all subjugated European nations. Secondly, we should all realize that the moral and declaratory support given by the Western Powers to some nations, particularly those of Central Europe, is no substantial achievement over nations like Ukraine, Byelorussia and Turkestan, which do not as yet enjoy such a privilege.

Certain important conclusions must be drawn with regard to recent events in Hungary. The Hungarian revolution has once again corroborated the following facts: ten years are not enough in order to achieve the successful and effective Sovietization of a subjugated nation. And the same also applies in the case of those countries which have been held in enslavement for twenty or thirty years. National solidarity, not class solidarity or class discrimination, is the outstanding feature of the social order in these countries. Many Western theoreticians have not realized that in changing their views on the Soviet Union: the nations of this monolithic state have lost neither their national individuality nor their national aspirations for freedom. Furthermore, it has been proved that armed insurrections are possible even under Communism and might be successful under certain conditions. It has likewise been proved that a people cannot be effectively suppressed to such an extent that effective resistance would be impossible to organize.

But the most important conclusion which must be drawn by all the enslaved peoples is, that if they have all staged similar insurrections at the front of the Hungarian revolution, the ultimate result would most probably have been very different. And it is extremely likely that this would have meant the beginning of the downfall of the Russian empire. The tragedy of Hungary lies in the fact that her efforts were not closely coordinated with those of all the other enslaved nations. This is the same mistake which was made by the Poles in Posen, by the East Germans in 1953, by the North Vietnamese recently, by the Tibetans last summer, and by the Ukrainians in Norylk and Kingiri. etc. It is a well-known fact that after the Hungarians revolted, the Ukrainian underground carried out uprooting operations in the Carpathian region in order to disrupt Russian reinforcements on their way to Hungary. It is regrettable that the Western press concentrates solely on the sensational aspect, instead of concerning itself with the wider field of political reality, but in this respect it mainly reflects the attitude of its governments.

It is therefore our duty to draw the attention of the Western public and governments to the actual conditions which are being happening under the Russian yoke. We now have a better opportunity to present the true, ideal and necessary conditions which should sympathize with the enslaved nations, so that they will in the future correct and change their policy accordingly.

Finally, now is the time to expand and consolidate the front of the enslaved nations and of all freedom-loving men.

World Front Against Communism Advances

(Continued from page 9)

A picture of the plenary Session in Escorial From left to right: Mr. Rodgers, M.P. (Great Britain), Mr. L. Einstein (U.S.A.), Mr. R. Hill (Great Britain), Mrs. Slawa Stetzko (Ukraine), Mr. P. C. R. Pinto (Portugal)

World Front Against Communism Advances

A few days earlier, Mr. Stetzko had a talk with the Japanese Ambassador to Canberra, His Excellency Suzuki.

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Conferences Conclude Successful Tour
Intensified Cooperation with Free China

After his successful two-months’ tour of Australia, the President of the Central Committee of the A.B.N., Mr. Juroslav Stetcko, on June 21, 1957, arrived in Taipei, the capital of Free China.

Mr. Stetcko was welcomed at Taipei airport by Excellency Ku, the members of the A.B.N. mission in Free China, by General Chang and leading personalities of the APACLROC. Other prominent personalities present to welcome Mr. Stetcko included Mr. Chen Chien-chung (head of Department VI of the Kuomintang), Dr. Pao Hsiong, Mr. Tsun Yeh-ming, Prof. Pao, Prof. Lin, Mr. Huang Yu, Mr. Fung Soong, Prof. Liu Chin-shaun, Mr. Tsai (of the Women’s Anti-Communist League), and over twenty representatives of various Chinese organizations. A little Chinese girl presented Mr. Stetcko with a bouquet of roses on his arrival.

Before leaving the airport, Mr. Stetcko gave the numerous journalists present a detailed interview, of which the Chinese daily paper, “China News”, June 22, 1957, wrote as follows: “Mr. Stetcko exhausted the free world to give utterance to the anti-Communist movements behind the Iron Curtain, since it is only in this way that a third world war can be avoided.” The same paper also-talked about the warnings the Western nations of the dangers of an imminent atomic war in the near future, if the ideas of Free China as regards the anti-Communist fight were not given support. These ideas were expressed by President Chiang Kai-shek in his book, “Soviet Russia in China”, which was published recently in the U.S.A. President Chiang-Kai-shek is convinced that co-existence is bound to lead to an atomic war and methods that can only be inherited nation revolutions and by the policy of the disintegration of the Soviet empire.

On the day of Mr. Stetcko’s arrival in Taipei, the APACLROC, headed by the President, Major-Yu, also said that Mr. Stetcko warned the Western nations of the dangers of an imminent atomic war in the near future, if the ideas of Free China as regards the anti-Communist fight were not given support. The same paper also-talked about the warnings the Western nations of the dangers of an imminent atomic war in the near future, if the ideas of Free China as regards the anti-Communist fight were not given support.

On the following morning, June 22, Mr. Stetcko, accompanied by the members of the A.B.N. mission, placed a wreath on the cenotaph commemorating the Chinese freedom fighters who have sacrificed their lives for the restoration of China as a nation of free determination and on the blending of the anti-Communist nations of Europe and Free China (“China Post”, June 23, 1957).

On the same day, Mr. Stetcko and the members of the A.B.N. mission visited the director of the Government Information Office, Chao Shen, and discussed the activity of the A.B.N. in Europe, Australia and other countries with him. In the afternoon, Mr. Stetcko and the A.B.N. mission had a luncheon with the Minister, Shen Chang-huah, on the possibility of bringing up the question of the subjugated peoples in the framework of the United Nations.

On Monday, June 24, 1957, Mr. Stetcko had a talk with Prof. Pu, the director of the Institute for Relations with Foreign Countries and an authority on East Europe, on questions pertaining to the cooperation between Chinese and Ukrainian scholars and the leading academic institutions were discussed on this occasion.

In the afternoon, Mr. Stetcko and the members of the A.B.N. mission were invited to a luncheon by the Chief of the Political Department of the Ministry of National Defence, General Ku Cheng-kang, and a huge crowd of spectators, Mr. Stetcko held a short address before the games began. The acting general staff chief of the Political Department of the Ministry of National Defence, General Yi, presented President Stetcko with three flags.— from the Chief of the Political Department of the Ministry of National Defence, from the general staff and from the Chinese Youth Corps. This ceremony, which was carried out to the accompaniment of a march, was watched by numerous photographers and reporters, and next day all the papers published pictures of the occasion along with the results of the championship matches.

On July 2, Mr. Stetcko presented Madame Chiang Kai-shek with a gift from the Ukrainian women in Australia, and was received by her at the house of the Chinese Women’s Association League.

On the same day, Mr. Stetcko and the A.B.N. mission were received by the Vice-President, Chou Cheng, and the head of the Government, O. K. Yui. A tea-party was given in honour of the guests by the Vice-President.

The President of the Chinese National Organization for Foreign Relations, who is also the Vice-President of the Parliament, gave a dinner in honour of Mr. Stetcko.

On Wednesday, June 26, the APACLROC gave a tea-party in Taipei town hall, which, according to reports in the Chinese press, was attended by over 100 Chinese and foreign delegates, who were given a most interesting lecture on “The Prospects of the National Revolutions and the Situation behind the Iron Curtain”, before this distinguished audience. The next day, Mr. Stetcko had a talk with the head of Department VI of the Kuomintang, Mr. Chen Chien-chung. This discussion was followed by an interesting lecture on “The Prospects of the National Revolutions and the Situation behind the Iron Curtain”, before this distinguished audience. The next day, Mr. Stetcko had a talk with the head of Department VI of the Kuomintang, Mr. Chen Chien-chung. This discussion was followed by an interesting lecture on “The Prospects of the National Revolutions and the Situation behind the Iron Curtain”, before this distinguished audience.
The ABN Mission in Free China at Work

As is known, an agreement between the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABN) and the Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League of China (APACLROC) was concluded and signed by the President of the Central Committee of the ABN, Jaroslav Stetcko, and the President of the APACLROC, Ku Cheng-kang, on October 24, 1955, in Taipei (Formosa). According to Paragraph 4, Section 3 of this Agreement, it was agreed that a mission of the ABN would be sent to Formosa. Subsequent to the ratification of the Agreement on November 10 and December 29 and the exchange of the mission of the President of the Vice-President of the ABN, Christo Stafiej, former Minister of Bulgaria, and the authorized representative of the Chinese delegate, the Chinese delegate, Mr. Volodymyr Kosyk, arrived in Taipei on January 30, 1956, in the presence of the President of the APACLROC, Mr. Yu-cheng, and the Secretary-General of the Chinese-German Cultural Society and Professor at the Chengchi University, Professor Lin Tsien, the head of the Institute for International Relations, Prof. Yu-cheng, the Secretary-General of the APACLROC, and member of the Legislative Yuan, Dr. Pao Hua-kuo, the two representatives of the Youth Organization of China and member of the Yuan, Mr. Lin Peng-chin, the parliamentary delegate, Mr. Yu-cheng, the deputy Secretary-General of the APACLROC, Mr. Tan Ye-ning, the acting Director of the State Information Bureau, Mr. Chu Sing-min, the Secretary of the Institute for International Relations, Mr. Lin Chun-chu, the executive head of the Chinese Women's Anti-Communist and Anti-Aggression League, Mrs. Tsai, Mr. Wu Yen-shu, the head of the department for European affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Funeng Soong, the Union of the Kuomintang, A.B.N., Ku Cheng-kang, as the latter's secretary and authorized representative, and many other representatives of parties, organizations, press and radio.

President Ku Cheng-kang with the ABN Mission

On Saturday, July 6, the A.B.N. Radio Station was opened by the President of the Central Committee of the ABN, Jaroslav Stetcko. The founding of the new radio station and the sending of the A.B.N. mission to Free China represent another huge step forward in the interests of not only the subjugated peoples, but also of the free world, which is thus to a very considerable extent supported in its attempt to ward off the Bolshevist menace.

Noteworthy Declaration of Freedom by US Secretary of State

In his speech at the annual congress of the "Associated Press" which was held recently in New York, the US Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, stressed that the United States must give the Soviets to understand that they condemn the latter's imperialism and oppose it. It was the aim of the United States to help to bring about the liberation of the captive peoples, he added. As long as these peoples were not liberated and the nations which had been partitioned were not reunited, peace and freedom were merely empty phrases ... Mr. Dulles said that the Soviet leaders, who call themselves realists, must be asked how long they intend to go on opposing the historical forces which are striving for national liberation and are bound to be victorious in the end!

This new corroboration of the policy of liberation towards Eastern Europe was published as headline news not only by the American press, but also by the press of the rest of the world. The fact was stressed that Mr. Dulles' speech had been previously read and approved by President Eisenhower (EPD),
On Sunday, June 16, a political conference of the American Friends of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABN) was held at the “Herzog” Hotel in York, dominated by the anti-Communist liberation centre. This idea is supported by the leaders of the Asian Peoples’ Anti-Communist League.

As a result of the discussions, the Conference passed a resolution to the effect that it supports and appreciates the initiatives and efforts of the headquarters of the Asian Peoples’ Anti-Communist League in Saigon (Vietnam) to set up an anti-Communist world centre. The resolution also expressed the hope that the cooperation between the Asian Peoples’ Anti-Communist League and the ABN would become even closer in the future.

The Conference was presided over by Mr. B. Blyusky. After the Conference was ended, a social gathering was held, in the course of which all those present had an opportunity to exchange ideas on the problems common to all the peoples subjugated by Moscow.

Representatives of the American news agency, “Associated Press”, and press representatives of various nationalities were present at the Conference.

President Veli Kajum Khan Activating the Near East

At the invitation of the Turkestanian, the President of the National Turkestanian Unity Committee, Veli Kajum Khan, is at present undertaking a tour of Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, and other countries of the Middle East, in order to acquaint the representatives of all the other countries subjugated by the USSR with the realities of life in the Soviet states as experienced by the people of Turkistan under the anti-Communist struggle.

Since millions of Turkistani emigrants from the East are Members of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, the invited guests are able to understand the situation on the spot. The President of the Bavyerischer Hof in Munich, who was welcomed by a burst of applause, depuizing for the Bavyerischer Hof in Munich, was the next to speak. He stressed the fact that Germany had always shown great sympathy with the fight of the Caucasian peoples for their independence, and added that the young Caucasian states thirty-nine years ago had been formed on the principle of their efficient state structure and social justice.

Dr. Dimitir Wallschell, who on behalf of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABN) conveyed a message of greeting to all those present, was as follows:

Address of the European Section of the Hungarian Liberation Committee

On June 18th and 19th, the European Section of the Hungarian Liberation Committee held a meeting in Munich. Member-organizations present were the Hungarian Liberation Movement, the Union of Hungarian War Veterans, the Hungarian Miners’ Movement, supported by the Hungarian-German Cultural Society, the Union of Hungarian Tradesmen, Merchants and Entrepreneurs, and the Aladja Union.

The representatives of the Union of Hungarian Freedom Fighters and of the Union of Politically Persecuted Persons were present at this meeting for the first time.

The audience listened with considerable interest to the report given by General Ferenc Furkán de Kissbarnah, who had recently returned from the Conference of the Asian Peoples’ Anti-Communist League in Saigon (Vietnam), after having been the guest of the Chinese Chapter of the League in Fomossa for a couple of days.

Questions pertaining to the cooperation between old and new emigrants and various new problems were discussed at the meeting.

The meeting passed a resolution to the effect that it would continue its fight for the liberation of Hungary, and that its programme in the immediate future would consist in the setting up of a joint platform of the anti-Bolshevik organizations of various countries and parts of the world.

The Creed of Caucasian Freedom

And other countries into Russian colonies. We should like to stress the need to propagate the idea of a federation in the East, for which purpose we have already talked in the past. If we are not able to destroy the policies of European unity, in the name of this very unity peoples and countries were violently annexed to the Russian Empire, and the same policy is being followed by the USA in the same way, Fichte, however, saw through and exposed this hypocritical pretext. The present conception of European unity is directed toward the benefit of the ideas of the past and must seek to win over the peoples of East Europe for a political European unification by taking into consideration their national, state and political wishes and demands.

The best guarantee of peace and security for all peoples is membership in the United Nations, but we should like to stress this once more — of complete equality of rights, according to which no one powerful state, nation, or race should dominate the others into an alliance and exploit regional factors for the purpose of carrying out aggression.

But before there can be any serious discussion on these problems of the future, the idea of the inevitability of the dissolution of the present world situation, and to this end all Western and Eastern peoples must cooperate in joint effort.

If this is the case, then all the other obstacles to the Pan-Europe idea, which still exists in Coudenhoove-Kalerji’s day, will automatically be surmounted.

It was with a feeling of relief that world history has not lost all meaning and that one day all the nations of the world will regain their natural rights, that those present left the rally when it closed.
BULGARIA

MASS DEPORTATION OF YOUNG PERSONS TO THE U.S.S.R.

In an announcement published recently in all the papers of the country, the Central Committee of the Bulgarian National Youth Union announced the voluntary deportation of young persons to work in the U.S.S.R. for a period of three years.

In addition to all members of the Dimitrov National Youth Organization, of both sexes and between the age of 18 and 30, former members of the organization who are over this age can also volunteer for work in the Soviet Union, provided that they are fit and have done their military service.

The labour brigades are to be employed in Soviet mines, on building sites and state farms.

The first lot of groups which have already left Bulgaria are being sent to the Turkesthan, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan.

This measure on the part of the Bulgarian government has a twofold purpose; on the one hand, the government hopes to remedy the serious unemployment in the country; and, on the other hand, this measure presents an opportunity of rid­ ding the country of a vast army of dissatisfied unemployed, who may constitute a potential vanguard for possible revolutionary outbreaks in the future.

Furthermore, this campaign provides a means of remoulding the younger generation of the country, under the pretext of "voluntary industrial conscription for the U.S.S.R.", in order to save the Bulgarian government the financial and moral burden of setting up concentration camps.

TRADE UNIONS AS TOOLS OF THE PARTY

The part which the trade unions play and their importance in Moscow's satellite countries was very apparent from the Congress of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, which was held recently in Sofia.

The official Party reports published in connection with this Congress and the resolutions passed on this occasion clearly show that in Bulgaria in particular there can no longer be any talk of the professional interests of the working classes being represented by the trade unions or of the latter on any basis being independent of the government.

On the contrary, the Congress has proved that the Bulgarian trade unions are under the direct control of the Party and that the government has been forced to degrade to the status of a mere tool of the Party's policy.

The programme and resolutions of the Congress were, incidentally, determined beforehand by a message of greeting from the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party to the Congress delegates, which contained the following instructions:

It is the duty of the organs of the trade unions to organize the socialist competition of labour so efficiently that the achievement of the following aims is guaranteed: fulfillment and over-fulfillment of the production plans, increase of standard productivity, conservation of the experiences and achievements of record workers, development of the internal production reserves of the industrial enterprises, and improvement of the living standards, with a view to improving the production costs and improvement of quality.

One of achieving these aims — the Party message added — will be possible to raise the standard of living of the working classes. Faults in the operation of the socialist plan will be corrected by the administration of the higher trade unions and the Bulgarian trade unions will assist the Party leaders in their work to remedy the faults already committed by the Party leaders. The trade unions, it added, promised to speed up the socialist labour competition, to increase production over the costs of produc­tion and to improve the quality of products.

In conclusion, the report stressed that the leaders of the trade unions did everything possible to engage all workers in all attempts to disintegrate the international workers' movement and to revive Marxism.

BULGARIA FORCED TO READJUST AGRICUL­TURAL SYSTEM

During the last visit of a Bulgarian government and Party delegation to Moscow it was already agreed that a new long-term planning system should be introduced in Bulgaria's agriculture, according to which Bulgaria was to expand fruit and vegetable growing and viticulture to such an extent by 1970 that she would be able to cover the needs of other East bloc countries.

This plan met with a negative response in Bulgaria, since it was feared that the excessive expansion of the sown area would cause a fall in the yield of the produce used for the cultivation of grain and other profitable agrarian products, a fact which would lead to the general yield of agricultural production decreasing and to the country being obliged to depend on imports from abroad.

In any case, Bulgaria is an agrarian country and against the planned reform, the planning chief and acting Prime Minister at that time, Georgi Tzhankev, was obliged to make a reassuring statement in an interview with the Bulgarian press to the effect that only fallow land was to be used for the increased cultivation of fruit, vegetables and vines and that the productivity of Bulgarian agriculture would be increased.

The fears of the agricultural circles in question in Bulgaria were, however, not completely put at rest, for the Bulgarian government has general agricultural and viticulture plans to be introduced.

The fears of the agricultural circles in question in Bulgaria have been considerably allayed. At a conference held in Sofia at the end of April, which was attended by the leading representatives of the agricultural and trade delegations in Sofia, the U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic, a resolution was passed to the effect that the Moscow plan for the agriculture of Bulgaria, which the Bulgarian government had put forward, was to be introduced. In the near future, definite delivery agreements are to be signed between Bulgaria and the three countries.

According to these agreements, Bulgaria will undertake to deliver definite and exorbitantly large quantities of certain products, which are always in demand, as preserves, too, by 1970. At the same time, however, the skeleton agreement signed in Sofia contains a clause which explicitly stipulates that the Bulgarian exports are to be compensated by reciprocal deliveries of wheat, cotton and other agricultural products from the Soviet Union. Since Bulgaria, especially as regards wheat, was always a country that exported its own produce, however, it is obvious that the structural readjustment of its agriculture, as decreed by Moscow, will be effected at the expense of home crop-growing, a fact which will make Bulgaria dependent on foreign foodstuffs in order to supply its own population.

CHINA

FAMINE AN ATTENDANT PHENOMENON OF COMMUNISM

The Chinese Communist press and Peiping Radio have not only repeatedly emphasized the existence of a serious famine in many parts of China, a fact which has led to considerable unrests.

There is a serious famine in those parts of China which are occupied by the Communists. National Chinese planes have dropped 40,000 kilogrammes of rice, as well as 30,000 packages for the needy population, and millions of propaganda leaflets over the provinces of Kwangtung and Chekiang, which are most badly hit by the famine.

THE DALAI LAMA TAKEN PRISONER BY RED CHINESE

Refugees from Tibet report that the Dalai Lama, the ecclesiastical and spiritual head of the Tibetans, has been abducted and taken to Red China by the Communist government. The Dalai Lama is at present in Peking, where he is under house arrest.

RED CHINESE SELL CHILDREN AS SLAVES

The slave-trade, which has long since been abolished by the civilized peoples of the world, is at present flourishing anew in Red China. It is the government of the Soviet Union recently arrested a hand of smugglers in the English colony there, who were smuggling little girls from Red China. These little girls were, however, set to the highest bidders, in order to work as slaves for 16 to 17 hours a day, of the lowest places of "entertainment", that is to say brothels.

Statistics show that the "People's Republic" of China has an annual income of several billion marks from the central trade in opiates and children. It is a well-known fact in Hongkong that the Peiping government has given private individuals permission to operate the opium trade in order to save the national budget on account of the constant supply of heroin.

In conclusion, it is to be feared that the children of the red Chinese will become victims of red, brutal and unscrupulous traffickers. If they think they are being pursued or likely to be caught, they hit the smugglers by swinging overboard from their junk to the sea, and the poor children drown.

CZECHIA

COMINFORM AGAIN, AFTER ALL?

According to information received from Warsaw, the government of the Soviet Union recently approached all the Communist parties with the suggestion that the activity of the Cominform, which was suspended after the 20th Party Congress, should be resumed again. The Chinese, Italian and Polish Communist parties turned down the offer, but the Russian Communist Party on this question was not ascensioned.

When it became known that a number of satellite leaders of the Communist Party had ceased to support the activity of the Cominform being resumed, the Russian Communist Party suggested that at least a resolution should be passed to the effect that an international Communist journal on the lines of the Cominform paper, "For A Lasting Peace and People's Democracy", should be publish- ed.

It is assumed in Warsaw that the editorial department and the section of the new Cominform, which was yearned by the Prague agreement, since well-informed circles regard this city as trustworthy as far as the satellite aspect is concerned.

In January this year, a Czechoslovakian delegation signed an agreement with the Soviet Union, according to which the economy of both states was to be linked together. As a result of this agreement, Czechoslovakia has virtually been transformed into a republic of the U.S.S.R.

ESTHONIA

Events in Hungary and Poland have called forth a number of repercussions at home and abroad. These have been translated into a serious slackening in our country, which has long since been noticeable, and have fostered revolutionary feelings. This is particularly noticeable in the Baltic countries, where the statement that "Russian terrorism" is the cause of all difficulties is at present trotted round with nervousness, uneasiness and fears. An interesting insight into this situation in Estonia can be gained from the "appeal" made by the Estonian Prime Minister, Mr. Zips, in which he uttered a "warning", to the effect that what had happened in Hungary and Poland could happen in Estonia, if the East Finns were to be exorted the people of Estonia to be "vigilant" and careful. He mentioned "certain elements" who were upheld by the railway workers and the workers of the shipbuilding industry, and who were spreading the view that the fall of the Soviet system, and were being aided by the West and were being sent to Estonia as agents of the agents of the agents of the Westerners. In conclusion the Russian occupation forces in the capital of Estonia, and, in particular, the MVD units stationed there have been reinforced.

The Estonian newspaper, "Estonian Communist", recently published a report about the
present state of unrest in Estonia and sharply criticized the attitude of the ex-prisoners-of-war and deportees who were sent back home again by Moscow after Stalin's death. The organ of the Communist Party reproached them with being ungrateful, although the U.S.S.R. forgave them their misdeeds, and affirmed that they are only waiting for a "bourgeois order". The paper also reproaches Estonia's Jews with having avowed themselves to the "bourgeois frippery and tinsel" in foreign countries, and adds that this fact is now the reason why the political loyalty of the population is being "undermined".

No comments are needed in this case!

In addition to the tense situation in Estonia, especially serious are the issues of disputes between the "Stalinists" and the so-called intelligentsia, are also making themselves felt in the Estonian Communist Party. The members of the intelligentsia are demanding that the de-Stalinization process should be speeded up, whereas the leading men of the Party, most of whom are Russians, are objectively only concerned in the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party, Ivan Kehin, is strongly supported by the leading men of the Party he can, in fact, he compared with the Hungarian, Ger.

HUNGARY

TERRORISM AGAINST CULTURE

According to a report from Paris, the political police in Hungary have arrested a number of prayer singers and private church inspectors in Budapest on account of "conspiring against the regime". The most famous among these persons are the film star, Ivan Meszaros, the producer, Ivan Dornees, and Prof. Laszlo Karus. A patriotic play by the writer, Laszlo Nemeth, who was likewise interrogated by the police, has been struck off the programme of the Madah Theatre in Budapest.

COMMUNIST HATRED

It was ascertained at a secret session of the UNO Commission, which was formed for the special purpose of investigating conditions in Hungary during the occupation of the country, that the Communist occupants have deported 35,000 persons from Hungary to Russia. During the same period of time 2,000 death sentences have been pronounced and 2 concentration camps have been set up.

Another report from London states that at present there are 10,000 persons interned in concentration camps in Hungary and that there are 3,000 to 4,000 persons in prison.

THE RATS DESERT THE DOOMED SHIP

According to an official statement, the Communist Party has expelled from the program of the Madah Theatre in Budapest 900,000 members. In October last year, that is to say prior to the revolution, the Party still numbered 3,000 to 4,000 persons in prison.

RUMANIA

"NOMEN EST OMEN"

On May 20, anti-Soviet demonstrations were again held in Olst in (Poland).

The demonstrators declare that the majority of whom were young persons and students, assembles on the "Square of the Soviet Heroes" and demanded that the so-called "de-Stalinization" process should be speeded up. To remove the signs with the old name on them and put up new ones with the words, "Square of the Hungarian Heroes", was recommended.

Despite the fact that the police promptly removed the new signs, they were replaced with others again and again.

POLAND

"POLITICALLY ACTIVE" MARTYRS

On June 7, 1957, at 6:30 p.m. the Red-controlled Radio Hanoi disclosed that, under the pretext of saving time, the communist Viet-Minh have compelled the students "regrouped" in the North to work in the labor camps during the summer vacation.

Although the Viet-Minh have carefully concealed their schemes of exploiting the students' physical force under deceitful slogans such as "the Students keep themselves Acquainted with Laborers' Life", the students' parents were not duped and strongly opposed their children's departure for the labor camps. However, they could do nothing but watch them go away, since the boys werecourted by armed communist cadres.

VIETNAM

COMMUNIST VIET MINH ARMED STUDENTS WORK IN LABOR CAMPS

Saigon (VP), June 19

On June 10, 1957, at 6:30 p.m. the Red-controlled Radio Hanoi disclosed that, under the pretext of saving time, the communist Viet-Minh have compelled the students "regrouped" in the North to work in the labor camps during the summer vacation.

In a number of engine works more than 500 directors and 50 head engineers were dismissed and a member of the organization called in an engineer at the works in Prakveke, for five whole weeks. And this, despite the fact that it is extremely difficult for students who have completed their course at the technical college to find a job. Constant changes in the production programme is one of the reasons why the quota of the production plan are not fulfilled in Slovakia.

Forty copies of the "Pravda", the central organ of the Communist Party in Slovakia, are filed for sale every day to the 1800 members of a students' hostel in Bratislav, but the woman who delivers them has complained to the paper that no boys there are in the house are obviously not interested in the Communist press.

There are certain Party members who are prepared to allow various bourgeois ideologies to find expression in the newspapers, by means of discussions and similar methods, who are prepared to deny the existence of the class conflict and to weaken the atmosphere in which we are building up socialism, with liberalist, anarchist views on "democracy" and "freedom" in a bourgeois form, etc.

"Pravda", Bratislava, of May 5, 1957.

In order to increase the output of Ukrainian coal for the purpose of expanding Soviet industry, plans have been drawn up for 70 new pits to be opened in the Donbas region, which has been opened up since the beginning of the year. At the same time the Donbas region will have a new "city of free men" consisting of 300,000 to 400,000 inhabitants, which will be surrounded by a 45-kilometre-long wall, so that it will be made difficult to run away. The new city will be inhabited by 30,000 to 40,000 persons, who will be the only persons living in the new city, and the only persons who will be allowed to leave the city. The new city will be surrounded by a 45-kilometre-long wall, so that it will be made difficult to run away. The new city will be inhabited by 30,000 to 40,000 persons, who will be the only persons living in the new city, and the only persons who will be allowed to leave the city.
PROLETARIAN DICTATORSHIP IN NORTH VIET-NAM HAS PRODUCED ONLY COOLIES AND SERFS

The tactics of communism in the Viet-Minh zone is a local adaptation of Stalinism. The result of this policy is the present moral failure of the French army and of the regime of the Viet Minh. The Viet Minh zone is today an area of violent repression. The Viet Minh, which recently was uprooted and camouflaged. Even inside the party, only the high ranking leaders were aware of its synthesis. The lesser Viet-Minh officials and members only acted on a propaganda level. From the top, which, nevertheless, weighed heavily on the people. Since in the Viet-Minh zone all that is important is adored with Stalinism, the French army, having only termed “People’s Movement”. This title is but a mask and as long as it is not taken off from the Viet Minh zone, the French army believes, the World, that this movement is concerned only with the land reform. The truth is quite different. The movement has become such an important party and the people are little known, or poorly understood. That is why we demand it useful to specify them. The people’s movement aims at:

1. Purging party members; ensuring the control, in an energetic way, of the whole central machinery of the party; flouting all the capitalists and wiping them out; isolating big and middle businessmen and exploiters; isolating the agrarian class and bringing them then neutralizing the influence of petty business; denigrating and purging all foreign land owners; isolating and eliminating the influence of rich farmers; neutralizing and limiting the influence of middle-class farmers.

AMERICAN SENATORS IN FAVOUR OF LITHUANIA’S LIBERATION

Twenty-two senators of the United States have unanimously declared themselves in favour of the liberation of Lithuania. Not only in Lithuanian, but also in many other speeches made by the Lithuanian senators, the authors looked over the shoulders of the Lithuanian peasants and farmers. The Lithuanian peasants and farmers would be free and independent, and therefore there will be certain independence, and freedom of speech. The Lithuanian Senate, which has just passed this resolution, pointed out as follows: There are moral principles which, if they are made the subject of compromises, are bound to be serous consequences. The Lithuanian Senate has lately passed this resolution, and we believe, that the Lithuanian Senate will not make such compromises. If the Lithuanian Senate desires peace, then there is an honourable suggestion which could be made to the Soviet government: withdraw all your military forces from Lithuania, Poland, Albania, Latvia, Estonia, and the other countries.

After the withdrawal of the Soviet troops, the United Nations must guarantee the integrity of these countries and the holding of free elections... We as a great and free republic cannot make any compromise to the Soviet principles of the fundamental rights of mankind. We must never offer any justificiation for the subjugation of millions of people behind the Iron Curtain.

And Ks. Cheng-kang, the President of the Asia Prophecies’ Anti-Bolshevist League, Republic of China, likewise wrote to the author in a letter which he received a few days ago, that he had read the pamphlet with great interest and added, “I very much appreciate what you have done for our common cause (the anti-Bolshevist fight — The Editor).”

ABN RADIO PROGRAMMES IN FREE CHINA

On July 6, 1957, the ABN, mission in Free China began to relay its programmes. The programmes are relayed by the radio station, “The Voice of Freedom”, in Free China. The programmes are also relayed on wave-lengths: 1480 kcs., 280 m (3960 kcs.), 100 m (3960 kcs.), 162 m (3960 kcs.), 202 m (3960 kcs.), 237.5 m (2230 kcs.), 240 m (3960 kcs.), 245 m (2230 kcs.), 267.5 m (2500 kcs.), 270 m (267.5 m), and 280 m (267.5 m).

Twelve senators of the United States have been sent to Lithuania, and to publish it in a language which would make this possible. Surely, that should not be a difficult problem!...from The book can, incidentally, be obtained from the author himself, whose address is Munich, Mährische Straße 10.

"Taiwan, the Island of Freedom and Hope".

P. Tracho: “The Cherkessens”, owners; isolating and eliminating the influence of this people under the rule of Tsarist Russia and later under that of Soviet Russia. He then deals with the cultural and historical development of this people, particularly fine physique and of distinguished manners and traditions, as a people who are free and fighting and warlike people.

The Cherkessens are a people with an ancient civilization and culture and a folklore which abound in sagas. They were a proud people, and their history goes back to the earliest days of history. They were a proud people, and their history goes back to the earliest days of history. Their civilization is one of the oldest in the world.

Since the earliest days of history they are mentioned in the chronicles of all the ancient historians and geographers. Up to the 14th century they were Christians, but then adopted Mohammedanism.

The programme on the short wave-length 41.1 m can be picked up in Australia, Europe, U.S.A. and Canada.

ABN, mission in Free China requests listeners to send information about the programmes relayed to the ABN mission at the address given below. This is intended to be the “Voice of Justice” and the “Voice of Service” for the people of Free China.

This book is not only valuable for the Far East, but also for everyone who wishes to inform himself on the subject of the history of the Cherkessens.

ABN CURRNTS

We beg to draw the attention of our readers to the fact that in No. 5/6, 1957, of the “ABN Correspondence” the last sentence in column 2 of page 10 should read: "Both are unite to form a single large complex excluding another group heading by Dr. Eeott."
Sheer Force is the Only Argument

From the speech by Admiral Carlos Penna Botto

What happened in Hungary, Poland, and Egypt, in October and November 1956, and what is developing now in Syria, show, in a most convincing way, that in spite of certain drawbacks, those rascals sitting on the dismal walls of the Kremlin are proceeding with their imperialistic policy, are persevering on their main purpose of spreading communism all over the world, and are even tightening their grip on East Germany and the satellite countries, with the exception, for the time being, of Poland.

No doubt the Hungarian revolution shook Soviet prestige and power to an unprecedented degree, both internally, within the U.S.S.R. and outside, among the subjugated peoples.

The sooner that fight comes, the better, so that the Soviets; let us quit the shameful appeasement mood which has served the Reds so well, right along, and which has brought to us such dire disasters. Let us assume the offensive attitude; let us supplement the so-called ideological offensive with drastic material and even military offensive!

That military offensive, which is to be carried out mostly by the Occidental Powers, the Western Democracies, and by Free China, might lead to a situation “short of war”, or even all-out “war”, but it remains, nonetheless, the most effective course of action available.

Summing up, here is what I think should be done, concerning the strategy in the fight of the free world against communism.

Do not treat communist governments, whichever they are, as normal national governments, because they are, instead, instruments of international conspiracy. They are, I insist, gangs of criminals, the worst criminals the world has ever seen!

The real problem is not, by any means, to avoid the much dreaded “atomic war”, but to avoid the spread of communism all over the world, either by war or by subversion and cold tactics. It is the stupid policy of coexistence, coupled with the cynical and alluring “pax sovietica”, which, if adopted, will surely lead the world to an atomic war, because the war-mongers of the Kremlin will then be able, given sufficient time, to provide for a stock of nuclear explosives.

It would be disastrous if the Western nations were to watch, on a side-line, even though with an approving eye, the creation and development of national liberation movements within the subjugated nations.

Without outside effective support, insurrections, riots, and all displaying of unrest inside the enslaved countries can hardly be expected to gather a winning momentum. On the other hand, all insurgent countries under the Soviet yoke would be of tremendous value, should the Occidentals Democracies be wise enough to launch an offensive, political and military in character, at the slave-drivers sitting on the walls of the Kremlin.

and, likewise, among the free nations as well. It would be reckless, if it would be mere "wishful thinking", to jump to the unwise and insane conclusion that the Iron Curtain is crumbling, that the Soviet Government is on the verge of doom and that all we have to do is to sit back, comfortably, on a "watch and see" attitude, hoping for the best, and looking forward, leisurely, to the final downfall of communism!... No! That would be dead wrong, that would be suicidal for the democracies and the free nations at large!

I am firmly convinced that the Free World must fight sooner or later for its own sake and for the freedom of all the enslaved peoples. As Abraham Lincoln once said: — a house divided against itself cannot stand; it cannot endure half slavery and half freedom. The sooner that fight comes, the better, so that it may be easier to win the struggle.

Why not take advantage of the severe internal crisis of the Soviet Government? We should exploit this crisis to the fullest extent, for if we do so, it may spell the collapse of Communism itself. But let us exploit the weakness of the enemy using something more than an ideological offensive, even though rich in beautiful words and full of wonderful suggestions.

We should keep in mind the fierce and treacherous enemy who always mocks at us and keeps his ears deaf to any friendly advice... Let us put an end to the policy of passivity, weakness and surrender! Let us abandon the defensive attitude towards...
Basic Principles of Soviet Russia’s Islam Policy

It is an established fact that Soviet Russia, ever since it came into being, pursues two fundamentally different Islam policies — one with regard to the 40 million Moslems at present living in the U.S.S.R., the other as far as the free Islamic world is concerned. Theory, practice and applied tactics in both cases are fundamentally different, so that many people who do not know what conditions are really like in the U.S.S.R. might be prepared to approve of the watchwords propagated, since they are very tempting. Moscow guarantees all peoples of the Islamic world freedom, equal rights and the inviolability of their sovereignty and their religion, as well as the suppression of colonialism and imperialism. In practice, however, things appear entirely different if one examines the true position of the Moslem peoples in Turkestan, Caucasus, Tartary and the Crimea. Actually, the 40 million Moslems living in these territories are kept down by coercion, their religion is persecuted, and there can be no talk of any sovereignty. Moscow has isolated these countries from the outside world, but, at the same time, it also uses them as an initial base for its policy in the free Islamic countries.

It has done Turkestan as its main base in this respect, since Turkestan is the most compact and greatest Islamic nation within the U.S.S.R. and has common frontiers with a number of Islamic states, as for instance Afghanistan, Persia and Pakistan. Furthermore, ancient religious and cultural ties have existed between Turkestan and all the other Islamic peoples for hundreds of years, since, prior to the Occupation, Turkestan, above all Bokhara and Samarkand, was the centre of the Islamic religion.

As early as 1919 and 1923, Lenin and Stalin not only recognized the strategic importance of Turkestan, but they also stressed the fact that Turkestan must be the “window of the Orient” and in

Sheer Force is the Only Argument

We must grasp the initiative, assume the offensive, and leave passiveness behind; lest we forget the well-known Frederick the Great’s slogan praise the offensive. Let us fight the communists on all fronts; let us fight them politically, ideologically, psychologically, and, last but not least, militarily. Use of sheer force is the only argument he needs, is the only language he understands.

set up their own independent, national governments. Lenin’s tactics consisted in binding these peoples, who were detaching themselves from Russia, to Russia again and in posing as the friend of the non-Russian peoples. It was for this reason that Lenin and Stalin on November 15, 1917, proclaimed “the end of the colonial era, and the freedom and equality of all peoples”. All they asked in return was that the Russian revolution and their government, which, so they claimed, was the protector of the subjugated peoples, should be supported.

First Flattery, and then the Scourge

But after the stabilization of her power, Russia soon did away with these national governments and introduced the Communist regime. Up to 1923/24, however, religion was not subjected to any large-scale persecution, since the national insurgents in Caucasus and Turkestan were still causing the Russians a lot of trouble and the clergy had a great deal of influence on the people and, moreover, cooperated with the insurgents.

Once Russia had crushed the insurgents, however, she began to change her policy radically, from 1925 onwards. In this second period the Islamic religion was subjected to persecution everywhere; Islamic schools and administrative institutions and also the mosques were closed down. Members of the clergy were arrested, shot or sent into exile, and the Koran was confiscated. Turkestan was transformed into a centre of anti-religious propaganda and the union of atheists was formed. In spite of all these measures, the Moslems put up a determined resistance. From 1927 onwards, in which class all classes of the people took part, and to a very considerable extent sabotaged the Soviet Islam policy. Moscow did not tolerate this state of affairs very long, and in 1927 resorted to drastic measures, inasmuch as it arrested a large number of intellectuals, politicians, teachers, the leaders of the clergy, khan and sultans and Party secretaries and government presidents of the so-called Soviet Republics of Turkestan, Caucasus, Tartary, Bashkir and the Crimea. During the notorious mock trials of 1927/30, at which Vyshinsky acted as prosecutor, these persons were sentenced, executed or sent into exile. And thus, for the second time, the above-mentioned peoples were deprived of their intelligentsia and their leaders.

In the years 1939/40, however, was once more in political difficulties abroad. The resistance of the non-Russian peoples was not yet making itself felt. Soviet Russia was at war with Finland, the German-Russian war was imminent, and the Kremlin was thus anxious to maintain law and order in its imperium. For this reason it suddenly released some of the clergy who had been deported, and allowed them to return home. It also appointed official heads of religion — muftis — for Turkestan, Caucasus and Tartary, and set up religious administrative institutions. The much-dreaded union of atheists was disbanded, and some mosques were reopened. In this way the Kremlin sought, on the one hand, to win over and appease the people, and, on the other hand, to use the Red muftis as a connecting link with the Orient.

But after the war, Soviet Russia once again changed its Islam policy, seeing that it had emerged from the war strengthened and had formerly been; and, in any case, the era of consideration was over. This is the beginning of the fourth period in Soviet Islam policy. The union of atheists which had been disbanded now came into being again, as the “Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge” with a “Department for the Propagation of Scientific Atheism”. These two institutions cooperate closely with and receive their instructions from the propaganda department of the Communist Party in the Soviet Republic in question. In 1946, this organization had 815 offices in Kazakhstan and 10,840 lecturing members, who held 30,500 anti-religious lectures. In the same territory, in 1951, 23,000 anti-religious lectures were held. This persecution of religion has been enforced in all the Soviet Republics of Turkestan. In Uzbekistan and Kirgizstan, for instance, 46,000 lectures extolling Communism and condemning the Islamic religion were held in 1950 and 1951. But the attitude of the population in this respect is hostile, as even the Soviet paper “Kazakhska Pravda”, of March 1, 1952, was forced to admit, and this fact was also confirmed at the end of 1956 by American tourists and by well-known Indonesian writers, who gave accounts of their experiences in the Soviet Republics of Turkestan.

Intrigues and Subversive Activity

What are the characteristic features of the Soviets’ policy as regards the free Islamic peoples? Here, too, they systematically adhere to the principles laid down forty years ago, with the aim of weakening the Islamic peoples by their influence and stirring up these peoples against the Western powers. The initial starting-point for this policy was provided when Lenin and Stalin in December, 1919, exhorted the peoples of the Islamic world: “Drive the predatory colonial powers out of your countries! Predatory Europe has been robbing you of your possessions, your freedom and your home for centuries. We support your fight!”...

In 1921 the Soviets convened an Islamic World Congress in Baku, which was attended by over 500 delegates, most of whom returned home disappointed, since they had found it impossible to believe Soviet Russia’s watchwords about freedom, once
In addition to the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABN), which comprises the national liberation organizations of the peoples behind the Iron Curtain, the Anti-Communist League (APACL), a new international anti-Communist organization, the “Inter-American Confederation for the Defense of the Continent”, is now in operation in Latin America. So far this organization has convened three congresses, — in Mexico in 1954, in Rio de Janeiro in 1955, and in Lima in 1957. The “Inter-American Confederation for the Defense of the Continent” comprises the anti-Communist organizations of the following states: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Some years ago the ABN already suggested the idea of an anti-Communist world congress and the founding of an anti-Communist world league, and two years ago this idea was again put forward.

At the invitation of the President of the Central Committee of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABN), Jaroslav Stetzko, the President of the Inter-American Confederation for the Defense of the Continent, Admiral Carlos Penna Botto (Brazil), and the Secretary-General, Dr. Jorge Prieto Laurens (Mexico), from September 18 to September 23, visited the headquarters of the ABN in order to discuss the problems of the common anti-Communist world front and to come to an agreement in this respect. The members of the ABN who took part in these discussions included President Jaroslav Stetzko, the foreign Minister of Slovakia Prof. Doz. Ferdinand Darusnky, General Ferenc Ferbas de Kiskunshad, Prince Niko Nakashidze, Mr. Kozmacyc, General Alberta, Dr. Poborn, General Zelo, representatives of the Hungarian and Ukrainian insurgents, and various other persons.

At the conclusion of the discussions Secretary-General Dr. Jorge Prieto Laurens made a statement which was worded as follows:

In the name of the “Anti-Communist Front of Mexico” and as Secretary-General of the “Inter-American Confederation for the Defense of the Continent” I hereby declare that I have had the honour and the satisfaction to reach a complete agreement with the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABN) regarding the convening of the Anti-Communist World Congress, which aims to help to do away with Soviet tyranny and to liberate all nations under the yoke of Russian imperialism, since we recognize identical principles of the right of self-determination and of the independence of the peoples, in favour of the human freedoms and genuinely democratic institutions.

In this connection we should like to draw the attention of our readers to the two articles by Admiral Botto and Dr. Laurens in this issue.

Michael Starr, Son of Ukrainian Emigrants, Becomes Minister in Canadian Government

Michael Starr, son of Ukrainian emigrants, has been appointed Minister of Labor in the newly-formed cabinet of Prime Minister John Diefenbaker. He was born in Oshawa, and is now in his third year of dental studies, while his sister, Anna Zaritsky, of Toronto, daughter of Ukrainian immigrants, has become a minister in the Canadian government.

About 500 years ago, Europe was being threatened by the forced extension of the Moscow Tsardom. In the days of Ivan the Terrible Europe was faced with the threat of the despotism of Moscow. In 1456, the Hungarians, on July 22, 1456, under the leadership of John Hunyadi, on Nándor Fejervár, now part of Yugoslavia, struck down these barbaric armies and thereby made a great Hungarian victory, and as an act of gratitude on behalf of the civilized world, Pope Callistus III ordered the ringing of the Noon-day bell. Since that time, in Europe and in many places around the wide world, the Noonday bell is rung in honor of these Hungarian heroes.

Now, 500 years later almost to the day, again a handful of Hungarians alone and almost handpicked met face to face the army of tanks as it moved to trample freedom under foot, and thereby again moved forward to save European civilization and culture and defend the freedom of the people. Just as heroic Americans on both sides died at Gettysburg, so the heroic Hungarian boys died to preserve their historic thousand-year ideal of the Hungarian freedom spirit, in the struggle in which the world recognizes, since the October revolution in Hungary, that the Hungarian people do not have imperialistic ambitions, but carried on their struggle against the forces that were imperilling or endangering their own freedom.

In this spirit of fighters for freedom, the young men of Gettysburg and Budapest were inspired by the kindness of souls, and it is for this reason that we selected this place of pilgrimage to deposit our gift. The painting of the artist, Stephen Juharos, shows the two bells and the two victorious leaders, President Dwight D. Eisenhower and General John Hunyadi. It commemorates the struggle for freedom of the American and Hungarian people, and with its presentation we desire that it attest to our love, co-operation and loyalty to the President of the United States and the leaders of the United States and the United Nations.

We feel, that just as in the American Revolution, in which General Michael Kovács fought with his Hungarian Hussars, and in the war between the states under the leadership of Abraham Lincoln, General Alexander, and the General Grant, the fighters fought and died for the independence and freedom of America, so the Americans will come to the aid of the establishment of the independence and freedom of Hungary.

The glory arising out of the heroes’ graves in both Gettysburg and Budapest lights the entire world, and we pray that it will soon bring freedom to the enslaved and suffering people of Hungary.

God bless America and Hungary.
The Second Congress of the International Institute, "Antonio Rosmini", in Bolzano

An International Academic Congress on Questions relating to European Culture, held from August 24-31, 1957. There can be no doubt about the fact that not material, but spiritual forces are decisive for the fate of mankind. Historical processes are caused by the evidence of history, by experience and facts in the general life of mankind and by the latter's constant striving for less spiritual values. Although the philosophical materialism denies the existence of the spiritual, it nevertheless reaches the sphere of mysticism by defying matter and by endorsing the Marxist heresy of superstitious gulligous and satanist traits. And it is because the spiritual and the material are in conflict in the world of today that the man who is not convinced with the spiritual man that mankind has strayed into a blind alley.

The Second Congress of the International Institute, "Antonio Rosmini", in Bolzano (Italy) douse as the main theme of its Second Congress the subject: "The Problems and Values of European Culture in its Present Condition".

In the course of the eight lectures which were held, every aspect of these problems was discussed. The following lectures were held: Prof. Gabriel Pfeiffer, Paris, a member of the "Institut de France", a "fellow of science" of the World Federation of Scientists, a "member of the Academy of Sciences" of Brazil and the undersigned as the representative of the "Free Europe" ("Liberation" and "The Voice of the Free World"), on "World Tragedy of Our Day," with which we have had with the members of the Anti-Marxist-Political movement and which have been described by the Basic Freedoms and the "New Life in Europe" as a "disquiet of the free world";

Prof. G. Balladore-Pallieri, of the Catholic University of Milan, on "The Political Foundation of European Culture in Accordance with Present Conceptions in Europe and Beyond"; Prof. Felix Pontelli, head of the European Academic Centre of the University of Strasbourg, on "The Europe Idea, the attitude of the free world";

Prof. Dr. J. H. Nonn, of the College of Philosophy and Theology in Regensburg, on "The Platonic Eros versus Dialectic Materialism and Existentialism"; Prof. Vincenzo La Via, of the University of Messina, on "Philosophical and Religious Life in Europe in the Century of Today"; Prof. Gustav A. Wetter, S. J., of the Papal Oriental Institute, Rome, on "The Latest Trends in Soviet Philosophy"; Prof. Jean Wahl, of the Sorbonne, Paris, on "Culture, Existence and Europe".

The various lectures were followed by extremely interesting discussions. During the lectures the President of the Institute, Prof. Adolfo Monzino (Vatican) acted as the president of the Institute in turn as chairman. The Congress was arranged by the Secretary-General of the Institute, Prof. Dr. M. Stelzl, and his co-workers headed by Prof. Carlo B. Zanetti, so admirably that an atmosphere of cordiality and brotherliness prevailed.

In the course of the discussions Prof. Dr. Ferducelli was asked if the so-called "Pakistan" could be the "antidote" to the problems raised more closely in the subsequent discussions. One after another was developed. On this occasion Prof. G. A. Wetter (Vatican) served as chairman, and Prof. Dr. Georg Stadtmuller Munich, the President of the Congress, also attended the Conference.

The A.R.N. was represented at the Congress by the former Prime Minister of Ukraine, Jaroslav Stetshko and the former Foreign Minister of Slovaks, M. M. Stehr. As chairman of the Congress, he drew the attention of the audience to the fact that the Righteous philosophical conception of the individual in society is entirely different from the communist conception, which the Ukrainian Free University in Munich also attended the Conference.

In the course of the discussions Prof. Dr. E. Rambler, who had stressed the difference in the constitutional duties of the nations and the countries, was asked if the rights of the nations and the countries of the world are to be defended by the means of the nations and the countries or by the means of the individual nations and the countries. Prof. Dr. E. Rambler stated that these nations and countries should not be defended by the nations and the countries of the world, but by the individual nations and the countries of the world. The individual nations and the countries of the world should be the agents of the national and the international freedom of the nations and the countries of the world.

It is in the interests of mankind that Europe should once more be able to fulfill its ideals. But this is only possible if the nations and the countries of Europe will not be deprived of the basic freedoms and of all the due of academic institutions and which are dutifully fulfilled in the past centuries, to draw the attention of the governments and the cultural institutions to the fact that there are the common possession of all the nations of the free world.

The resolution was unanimously accepted by the Congress. The resolution was put forth by M. F. M. Stehr. The resolution was adopted at the Congress next year, three to four days are to be devoted to the problems of the East and the West. This year's Congress in Bolzano was also attended by prominent persons of the academic and the cultural life in West Europe.

There is no doubt about the fact that the present disunion of mankind, as far as a policy of increasing power and the geographical position are concerned, is described as the contrast between the East and the West. But it is also apparent that without Russian imperialism, material Communism would not have the strength required to threaten the freedom, too, of all the peoples who are not so far ascribed. On the other hand, however, there can be no doubt about the fact that Russian imperialism is so dangerous because material Communism serves at the instrument for its realisation. The prominent persons in academic and cultural life in West Europe.

The present disunion is not a disunion between the subjugated peoples of East Europe and the West, but an internal disunion of mankind which is caused by the Russian imperialism. It is in the interests of mankind that Europe should not fall further and further into the abyss.

Page 23, Munich, September 22, 1957.
The Fiasco of the West

When Khrushchev at the 20th Party Congress in 1956, declared the end of Stalin's and the beginning of a new state leadership, he unexpectedly brought about a new upheaval of the old Stalinism. The people's urge for freedom breaks through and dictators are expected great upheavals in the U.S.S.R. Western and Russian hordes.

As soon as the reins are slackened, man's innate urge for freedom breaks through and dictators are overthrown.

But the fatal illusion was very soon shattered. Terrible tragedies were enacted in the heart of Europe, the insurrections of the people of Poland and of Hungary and the brutal suppression of the national revolution. Once again, the peoples' urge for freedom was crushed in bloodshed by the Russian hordes.

It was no longer the evil Stalin who was responsible, but Khrushchev and other consuls of his collective leadership.

Thus the world was now able to convince itself that the Soviet regime was capable of no better leadership. Khrushchev and other consuls of his collective leadership.

The methods resorted to by the "anti-Stalinist" Khrushchev are the same as Stalin's methods; he arbitrarily dissolves ministries, of consumption goods instead of the production of heavy industries. Now, however, Khrushchev is popular with the masses, from whom he himself originates. They like his popular, Russian, imperialist views, genuine Stalinists and people who have emerged from the Molotov clique, types like Gromyko, for instance, Russian imperialist policy will continue to be conducted unawares, ruthlessly and powerfully.

Moscow will refuse to yield one jot in the satellite countries, for it has had bitter experiences in this respect, and those who once disappoint the Kremlin rulers, can never hope to win their favour or their confidence again. Under no circumstances will the Russians must retain Czecho-Slovakia in their bloc, for the purpose of a flank attack in the event of war with the West. The West should at last comprehend.

All this proves that these freedom-fighters are exactly what they will be. The people has increased very considerably since the old guard, but will most certainly be genuine Communists, the last of whom were shot in 1937.

The same thing happened in Ukraine, where all the old Communists were shot at the orders of Khrushchev, and Kaganovich on account of "national deviationism". Since then these "purges" have been carried out periodically and systematically in the non-Russian Republics.

The situation in Bulgaria is no better, and this definitely freedom-loving peasant people put up an obstinate, silent resistance. Bitter feeling among the people has increased very considerably since the old guard, but will most certainly be genuine Communists, the last of whom were shot in 1937.

The Turkestanians are gradually being pushed out of Turkestan. The non-Russian peoples put up a desperate fight to separate an integral part of Georgia since the old Communists were shot at the orders of the Black Sea, which has already been made autonomous.

Therefore, we the two great Slav nations, must create the unity of our nation and the truth of its historic place.

Mikoyan, who is an Armenian, was the humblest of Stalin's servants. Old Malenkov, who weighed only on him, and as an Armenian he is not popular with the Russians, he will never have a chance to oust Khrushchev.

Zhouklov, though now a marshal and in charge of the Soviet army, was only Stalin's corporal. His military capability is accordingly and he will never be capable of demonstrating his ability in this respect, since he is accustomed to serve.

Thus, at the moment Khrushchev has no rival; he is popular with the masses, from whom he himself originates. They like his popular, Russian, imperialist views, genuine Stalinists and people who have emerged from the Molotov clique, types like Gromyko, for instance, Russian imperialist policy will continue to be conducted unawares, ruthlessly and powerfully.

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Is Russia Invincible?

Politicians who only regard events superficially look upon Russia — since they are seduced by its size and area — as an invincible giant. As proof of this fact they mention not only the size of Russia, but also other historical facts: the failure of Napoleon's campaign, of the campaign of Charles of Sweden prior to that date and of the later campaigns of Wilhelm II. and Hitler.

It is true that facts are facts, but one must be able to interpret them in the right way.

In the first place, I should like to define my theory, which I shall endeavour to prove or at least show to be provable in the course of this short article. This theory is as follows: the causes of the success with which Muscovy so far managed to get rid of every conqueror were not of a military and strategic but of a political nature.

Let us consider the campaign of Charles XII against Peter I. Contrary to the assertions made by Russian historians and by these Ukrainian historians who are influenced by the former, the campaign of Charles XII might just as well have ended in a victory for Sweden as in her defeat. In his excellent work on the "Great Nordic War" (published prior to 1914 by the Russian "Imperial War History Society") General Yunakov proves that Charles XII, had he only been able to turn the truce in his favour, and to make use of the advantage of liberty, would have had the opportunity to entrap Peter against Sweden. And this proved too much for Sweden to tackle on her own...

Two years after the battle of Poltava, Hetman Pylyp Orlyk, thanks to his diplomatic astuteness, succeeded in enlisting the aid of Turkey in the war against Tsar Peter. In the steps of the Pruth the Tsar's army, together with Peter himself, was encircled by the Turkish forces, and under normal circumstances, the Russians would have had no other alternative but to capitulate and to become the captive of the Sublime Porte. One can well imagine what a role such an ignominious end to Peter's career would have had for the future fate of Russia.

But actually things turned out quite different: Darred by the jewels and charms of the Tsarina Catherine, and by the gold like the sun, which the Tzar and, incidentally, she was as lacking in dastity as Catherine II — the Vilizer accepted the offer of peace. On the 12th of January 1702 Orlyk was free in a situation which would certainly have proved catastrophic, after he had forced Peter to accept a peace treaty which was ignominious for Moscow and, among other things, guaranteed the independence of Ukraine, which, of course, Peter later on never dream of achieving. Neither in 1709 nor in 1711 was Muscovy saved from destruction by strategic impracticability, but only by the unfortunate policy of the statesmen of the West and of St. Petersburg.

Meanwhile Russia had been growing in size — since the so-called "chaotic times" (from the death of Ivan the Terrible until 1613) — likewise thanks to the political indecision of the West: even during the reign of the Holy Roman Emperor, the West had already been certain far-sighted Western politicians — but unfortunately only few in number — who had uttered serious warnings regarding the danger of Muscovy increasing in size and strength. As early as 1571 the famous Duke of Alba's warnings succeeded in establishing the idea in Europe that the danger of a Muscovite invasion was so immediate that the diplomatic action of the exiled Hetman Pylyp Orlyk have any considerable influence on Europe's policy towards Russia.

Napoleon's campaign failed, but certain Western historians, who interpreted napoleon's death as a strategie reason. The Emperor's plan was to advance as far as the Dvina and Dniester, to move into deferee the success of which had been certained by strategic impracticability, but only by the failure of the attacks which have been carried out against Moscow in the course of this large-scale campaign. This theory is as follows: had Napoleon's army occupied the whole of Poland, Byelorussia (White Ruthenia) and parts of the Muscovite territories and had given both to the leaders of the Western allies, the leaders of the Western allies would have been certain far-sighted Western politicians were in charge of Europe's policy. Great Britain formed an anti-Russian coalition together with Turkey, France under Napoleon III, and Sardinia. This coalition drove Muscovy out of Roumania and the Balkans, annihiliated the armies of the Tsar in the Crimea, captured Sevastopol, sank the Russian fleet, resulted in the death of Nicholas I and in the new Tsar being forced to beg for peace at terms which were ignominious for him. Russia was forbidden to have a naval and military bases in the Black Sea territory.

Thus, when European policy was at the height of its tasks, the attempts to overthrow Russia were successful. Of course, it was only a partial success, for Russian war machines against Napoleon were prepared from the time when the Tsarist regime managed to put it down and direct it into the dunnels of a lawful parliamentary opposition. Had Russia at that time been defeated in the East, parliamentary opposition would have been carried out against Moscow in the course of this large-scale campaign.
West on the part of Germany and Austria-Hungary, that in the Baltic countries, it set its hopes not on the
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A Brief Survey of Russian Colonialism in Turkestan

The important geo-political position of Turkestan, the motherland of the Turkic race and a country with a total area of 5.5 million square kilometers, placed it at the center of the political, economic and religious interests of the great powers. The Russians, by taking possession of this region, sought to secure their own economic interests, to assure an outlet for their surplus population, and to prevent the further expansion of British influence in Central Asia. The Turkestanian peoples, on the other hand, were forced to become subjects of a foreign power, which was to exert a profound influence on the political, economic, and cultural development of the region.

The invasion carried out by the Kalmucks (Mongols) from the East, in the 17th century, was one of the most significant events in the history of Turkestan, since these intruders were the allies of the Russians in the latter's plan to conquer the Kazakh and the Kirghiz Turks in their western territories. In order to secure their base area and to ensure that they themselves should profit by this double conspiracy on the part of the Russians, on the one hand, and of the Mongols (Kalmucks) on the other hand.

The Abolition of the Kazakh Khanates

Eventually, the last of the Kazakh Khanates was completely signed a treaty with Perovsky, to the effect that Russia was to have a free band in erecting a fully equipped army and proceeded to set up fortresses all along the inner Turkistan frontiers. The army was sent, but at Akbulak it encountered disaster. The Russian general, reduction in this fact, together with the severity of the winter, led to its being completely put to rout. With the retreat of the Russians, Ali Khan of Khiva Khan, unfortunately signed a treaty with Perovsky, to the effect that Russia was to have a free hand in erecting fortresses along the frontier. Any action to this effect the Kokand Khane attacked the fortress. But Perovsky, using this as a pretext, captured Akmes-jit, one of the most important strategic towns in Turkestan. Ali Khan, who had signed the treaty, was captured and his Chinkent were also captured, and indescribable atrocities were committed.

The invasion carried out by the Kalmucks (Mongols) from the East, in the 17th century, was one of the most significant events in the history of Turkestan, since these intruders

The Turkestan, a region with a total area of 5.5 million square kilometers, possesses considerable natural resources — coal, oil, gold, silver, and copper — and, at the same time, the population is relatively small, numbering only 2 million. Turkestan, incidentally, is not only rich as regards grain and cotton, but also possesses considerable natural resources — coal, oil, gold, silver, and copper — and, at the same time, the population is relatively small, numbering only 2 million. The original inhabitants of the country, the Turks of Turkestan, were the ancestors to fight the Russians to the utmost.

The Invasion of Turkestan

The Turks living in Turkestan have been artificially divided up by the Russians into Uzbek, Kirghiz, Turkman, Kazak, Oguz and Uigure peoples. In reality, however, there is no difference between the Turks, either in language, religion or cultural traditions and the same historical background throughout the ages. The Russians, however, have always divided them according to different alphabets and dialects and are encouraging variations of the tribal ways of living. In fact, Turkestan, the home of the Turan Sprach, is this human justice, and peoples' democratic rights, which they boastfully claim to respect?

The Kalmuck Invasion

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The Far East and Our Fight for Freedom

Asia is capable of fighting for its freedom

Nowadays some of our opponents accuse us of concentrating our attention too much on the Far East and thus depreciating the European or American bloc; our campaign in Asia, so they affirm, is diverting the attention of Asia's or Europe's major powers, the U.S.A. and other major powers of the Western world. We consider such reproaches unjustified.

In the first place there is no alternative — Europe, America or Asia; there is only one line of direction in our campaign, and that is the uncompromising fight against Communism and Russian imperialism. And our foremost task is to mobilize all forces for this fight. Our front is set up in any part of the world where there is any reason to fight Bolshevism. And, incidentally, the anti-Communist campaign in Asia is a campaign of revolutionary significance. The anti-Communist peoples of Asia, as for example those of Korea, Vietnam and Free China, represent a revolutionary bloc in the fight against the Commune and the Moscow imperialism.

Lenin emphasized the theory that the way to Europe leads via Peking and Delhi. Thus the world must oppose the Bolshevist offensive in Far Eastern territories. Therefore, we have reason to affirm that the free peoples of Europe, on the whole, are inclined to regard their own well-being (the American "prosperity", the German "economic wonder", for instance) as more essential than anything else, whereas the free peoples in Asia long, above all, for social justice and a new international order and have a revolutionary attitude to life. In these countries the peoples are prepared to defend or obtain their independence and their integrity with their very blood, which obviously cannot be said of all the free peoples of Europe.

Yes, Free China, Free Korea and Free Vietnam are not to be trusted in order to reunite their territories which have been torn asunder by hostile acts of violence and by the false policy of the West. The President of Free China, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, stresses — that the free front will be fought independently on the national or the social level with supporting the infamous suggestion of the Western world. All those who, like Syria, help to consolidate Moscow's bases in the richest oil region of the world, will encounter the radical resistance of the entire anti-Communist front. American or British failures do not give any state the right to commit suicide. In our opinion, there is no motive whatever which can justify any cooperation with Moscow.

But no Coexistence with Moscow!

But Russophil Nasser and Moscow's leading satellite in the Near East, — Syria, which has placed the leadership of her army in the hands of the Communists, — talk and act according to a different principle. To them, Syria's or Egypt's pro-Soviet policy by maintaining that America's or Britain's false policy has driven them into Moscow's arms, would be to disparage the noble efforts of statesmen like President Ngo Diinh Diem, President Chiang Kai-shek and President Syngman Rhee, and of the Pakistan anti-Communists, who mobilize all their forces for their fight, regardless of whether they are likely to receive any help from America and Britain, or not. To justify Nasser's policy or that of the Syrian Sovietrophiles is almost on a level with supporting the infamous suggestion made by Nehru, namely that the case of Hunan is not to be discussed in the United Nations.

Sincere anti-Bolshevists and revolutionary nationalists will never consider anybody's pro-Soviet policy justifiable, quite apart from the question of whether the Western major powers have acted wrongly in view of all the steps taken by Egypt and Syria. If it were otherwise, one might just as well justify Beneš's cooperation with Moscow against Germany, for instance the freedom fighters in these vast and sparsely populated regions. From the technical point of view, it would nowadays by no means be impossible to supply the partisan troops, formed by insurgent intellectuals and world needling, with Vorkuta); in any case, Soviet tanks and planes would not be much use in these vast and sparsely populated regions. Intensive propaganda broadcast from there to the entire population of the U.S.S.R. might, by way of example, be distributed to the farmers, all factories for the factory-workers! And, by the proclamation of the national state independence of the Soviet Far East, of Turkestan, the Caucasian and Baltic countries, the Soviet Union has already created a situation similar to national revolutions within the entire Soviet Union, and thus guarantee an ultimate victory over the Muscovite imperium and also eliminate the danger of a world atomic war may be prevented. The extension of such a local war of liberation to Vietnam and Korea would obviously lead to success.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek — will have as its aim to safeguard the freedom of mankind, to liberate all subjugated nations and peoples and to introduce world peace and world brotherhood. He will fight by military and also political tactics, and shall by no means be based solely on modern weapons. It is to include and consolidate the military forces of all the anti-Communist countries of Asia; the anti-Communist bloc of the Far East, — Korea, Free China and Vietnam — has all the more significance since it partly even directly concerns the bloc of the Soviet Union. The anti-Communist forces, who are not prepared to play the part of America's satellites or Moscow's duped adherents, are gradually getting active in the Near East. We unreservedly condemn Egypt's and Syria's political orientation towards Moscow. We have always sympathized with the freedom fighters in these countries, but from the moment that these fighters begin to regard Moscow as their guardian, we are to regard them as enemies, since they regard the enemy of all mankind as their friend and bring about a consolidation of his world positions, even if only on the ethical or political level. All those who, like Syria, help to consolidate Moscow's bases in the richest oil region of the world, will encounter the radical resistance of the entire anti-Communist front. American or British failures do not give any state the right to commit suicide. In our opinion, there is no motive whatever which can justify any cooperation with Moscow.

But in the other Far Eastern countries, the Soviet armies in East Siberia are, to a very large, extent, composed of non-Russians, and there are several million non-Russian deportees interned in the Siberian concentration camps who, on numerous occasions have fought against the National Bolsheviks.

No Coexistence with Moscow!
The Diversion of Public Opinion into a Side-Track

The journeys undertaken by Jaroslav Stetzko to the countries of East Africa are to be understood as the setting up of an anti-Bolshevist world front of the two blocs of peoples for the common fight against Moscow. Naturally, such an aim is bound to be welcomed by all who are looking for the connection in those countries of the world which are not yet two blocs of peoples for the common fight against Russia. For this reason, we should be present and active in every corner of the world where this fight flares up, and, in particular, in those countries where this fight assumes the aspect of a national revolution. And we are firmly determined to fulfil our tasks and our duties in this respect.

Z. Karbowydz.

In his other letter Dattner refers to Senator Crawford in his demand for Ukrainian leaders, Bandera and Stetzko, formed the quisling government, whose first activity was to carry out pogroms directed against the Jews in every town in Europe. The path to our liberation is to be regarded as integral and universal, since it is obvious to everybody that only the Bolsheviks can profit by all this! In his second letter Dattner refers to the Nuremberg Trials, in which it protested against Nazist terrorism. This document was filed in the records of the procurator and thus not only incorporated Frank very considerably at the Nuremberg Trials, but also exonerated the Ukrainians from the accusation of having collaborated with the Nazis. The most concrete proof in this respect is the fact that the Ukrainian "quisling", Prof. Dr. Kubijowycz, was the only ecclesiastical dignitary in the territory of the Ukraine which he and other Ukrainian patriots assumed responsibility for its deeds itself.

In 1943 the Ukrainian Central Committee of the Ukrainian "quisling", Prof. Dr. Kubijowycz, formed the quisling administration. Their administration was known for its pogroms known as the "Petlura Campaign". Stetzko, his political leader, Bandera and Stetzko, formed the quisling government, whose first activity was to carry out pogroms directed against the Jews in every town in Europe. The path to our liberation is to be regarded as integral and universal, since it is obvious to everybody that only the Bolsheviks can profit by all this! In his second letter Dattner refers to the Nuremberg Trials, in which it protested against Nazist terrorism. This document was filed in the records of the procurator and thus not only incorporated Frank very considerably at the Nuremberg Trials, but also exonerated the Ukrainians from the accusation of having collaborated with the Nazis. The most concrete proof in this respect is the fact that the Ukrainian "quisling", Prof. Dr. Kubijowycz, was the only ecclesiastical dignitary in the territory of the Ukraine which he and other Ukrainian patriots assumed responsibility for its deeds itself.

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The Aggression of Russian Imperialism Against China

Based on Russian documents and historical sources

The paper "Posey" ("The Seed"), which is published in English and is the official organ of the organization of Russian emigrant solidarists in Germany, under the name of "Narodnaya Vlast" (the N.T.S.), contains an article entitled "The Chinese Rival" in its issue of February 24, 1957 (November 1956, p. 10), which expresses the following opinion:

"There is a big new star in the ascendancy — Communist China and its leaders. This is a powerful movement, which is increasing in strength. All the forces of the Russian imperialist movement are concerned. And it must not be ignored. China has already intervened in the internal affairs of the countries of the 'People's Democracy' (Muscovite satellite state). It is the fact that the Russian imperialist movement will also have to deal with Chinese emigrants in Russia. It may be that the very beginning of the war, including Tsar Ivan IV, called Ivan IV of the Rurik dynasty and his successors, was a factor of Russian imperialism, which, as the history of Russia, was for the time being to remain in the possession of the Romanov dynasty.

The beginning of the expansion of Russian imperialism towards the East, towards Siberia and subjugate the Chinese state, and, in fact, even annex it. Such assertions on the part of the solidarists mean by the Chinese volunteers is the anti-Bolshevist movement and the Chinese volunteers will be inevitable."

It is obvious from the above statements that the Russian emigrant solidarists of the N.T.S. openly declare their contempt for the Chinese revolutionaries and their extreme hostility towards the many millions of the Chinese population.

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Doubling, what the Russian imperialist solidarists of the N.T.S. mean by the Chinese revolutionary movement is the whole of China. It is no secret that the attempts made by the Chinese revolutionaries to destroy the Russian imperialist movement are in vain. The Chinese revolutionaries have no chance of destroying the Russian imperialist movement.

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The Reds and the Republic of Turkestan

sent us the following report.

occupation.

obliged to suffer during the past years of the

Russians, who hanged 35 leaders of the revolt and

Russians was to give the nationalists

Turkey, but this was now no longer to be the case.

publications of another region. The previously used Latin

Russians, however, continued to wage

Turkestan to help the new sister-republic. But the

Commissar of Turkestan in 1917-18, many prominent

and the reactionary Khan of Khiva, Isfandiar, was

amidst enslaved

of all Turks by encouraging

Turkestan to Afghanistan. On September 19, 1921,

were obliged to go and vote for these candidates as

looking up to the present time.

A further sore point is the political economy

during the past years of the Communist regime, or rather, of the Communist occupation.

In Yugoslavia there are more than ten million

literary works of this kind being brought into the
country from Turkey.

Some time later, the Communist revolution broke
out in Russia. Thereupon, on December 16, 1917, a
National Assembly was convened in Kokand,
under Minister Chodovar, and the Republic of Turkestan
was proclaimed. On February 11, 1918, the Reds shelled Kokand and massacred hundreds of
persons. But the battle which broke out in Tashkent, and is now being
spread throughout Turkestan, and the reactionary Khan of Khiva, Ifenduwar, was
killed.

The Red Russians, however, continued to wage
war on the Turks and all the national reform
movements, and eventually succeeded in establish­ing
Soviet Republic of Turkestan.

Dissociation of Language and Alphabet

One of the Russification methods of the Bolsheviks,
in addition to the emigrant settlement sys­tem,
was to russify the Turkish language by intro­ducing
many Russian words and grammatical rules.
They also desired that the Arabic script,
which is common to all Turks by encouraging regional
dialects, so that Turks from different regions
would not be able to understand the language and publica­tions
of another region. The previously used alphabet had the people of Turkestan to read
publications brought into the country from Turkey, but this was now no longer to be the case.

In 1929 a Hacim was convened in Turkestan, and on this occasion all the
Turkish national language advocates were obliged to face Russian opposition. The same resolutions of the congress were afterwards sent to Siberia, where they were tor­tured to death and perished under terrible con­ditions. Such are the Russian methods of coloni­zation.

Liquidation of the Nationalists and Russification of the People

One of the destructive methods applied by the
Russian Communists was to give the nationalists
some authoritative positions in the first place and
then later to accuse them of some alleged offence
and send them to the Siberian death camps.

There were, of course, various Turkish under­ground organizations fighting this Russian terro­rism, but they were faced with tremendous diffi­culties and obstacles. Western statesmen still do not realize the importance of these national liber­ation movements, and prefer to cooperate with Russian imperialists, who mercilessly lie about a "peaceful coexistence". No co­existence is possible unless the nations behind the Iron Curtain are granted their national rights of free self-determination and are allowed contact,

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Khrushchev spoke on the air and asked for the friendship of our American people. I believe that I am speaking for almost all good Americans in saying that we do not want to be friends with bloody butchers and ignorant drones from Russia. Let us analyse the situation for ourselves and learn to accept our own natural allies from the anti-Communist, anti-Russian, Lithuanian, Latvian, Estonian, Ukrainian, Georgian, Armenian, and other peoples not within the Soviet Union but no less slaves of the Soviet yoke. For instance, the Polish, Hungarian, Roumanian, Slovene, Slovak, Serbien, Croat and many other peoples. We Americans would like to be friends with these peoples, our natural allies and friends with Russian revolutionaries. If we are prepared to accept these non-Russian nationalities as potential allies or at least as friendly partisan forces, we should have an extremely powerful force on our side.

Mr. Glatt, who has toured Europe as a special investigator among foreign nationality groups of refugees and in this capacity has interviewed many hundreds of persons, including Soviet Army deserters, former partisans and guerrilla fighters, as well as many former German and Austrian prisoners-of-war who have been released by the Soviet Union and allowed to return home, in his recent speech, broadcast from Washington Radio Station, helped the Americans to see Soviet Russia in its true colours. He said: "We people in this country are victims of a gigantic propaganda hoax, and that is that the Soviet empire is one land and one people of different Russian groups. Nothing could be further from the truth. Lithuanians, Ukrainians, Armenians, Georgians, Turkestanians, White Ruthenians and all other minority peoples in the Soviet Union are not Russians and are not communists, nor could they be depended on to fight for the internal resistance and movements behind the Iron Curtain, anyone is inclined to be sceptical about reports of Russian groups. Nothing could be further from the truth. Lithuanians, Ukrainians, Armenians, Georgians, Turkestanians, White Ruthenians and all other minority peoples in the Soviet Union are not Russians and are not communists, nor could they be depended on to fight for the internal resistance and movements behind the Iron Curtain."

Every man and woman over 18 years of age can become a member of the M.H.B.K. if they declare that they agree with the aims and principles of the M.H.B.K. The monthly bulletin published by the M.H.B.K. is the "Hadak Utjan" ("The Military Highway"). Like the entire activity of the M.H.B.K., it is maintained exclusively by the cooperation and donations of the members of the organization. Thus, the M.H.B.K. is an entirely independent organization as regards the material aspect, too. At present the organization numbers about 18,000 members; since the October Revolution in Hungary last year, about 3,000 emigrants, most of whom are recent refugees and freedom fighters, have joined the M.H.B.K. The M.H.B.K., which has territorial organizations in twenty-seven countries of the free world, has its headquarters in Munich, West Germany.

During the past ten years the M.H.B.K. has achieved notable successes in the anti-Bolshevist fight. For instance, by its publications (such as the White Book and the Black Book) it has drawn the attention of competent Western authorities to the fact that prisoners-of-war and civilian deportees are still interned in the Soviet Union. The resolutions and declarations they are based have been accepted by a special commission of the U.N.O. as authentic. The M.H.B.K. is the champion and protector of the Hungarian national-minded, cultural and collegial organizations. Its representatives have been invited to American and English libraries. It is the duty of the M.H.B.K. to fight for the liberation of the prisoner-of-war who was actively assisted in this task by the M.H.B.K.

As in Russia, the man in the street is not in a position to produce a paper for the people. The people were not soldiers in the world war, and these men are not soldiers in the world war. They are not soldiers in the world war, and these men are not soldiers in the world war. They are not soldiers in the world war, and these men are not soldiers in the world war.
New Conditions in Vietnam

During his recent visit to Australia, the President of the Republic of Vietnam, Ngo Dinh Diem, replying to a question from the Prime Minister's welcome address, said:

"No country of Asia is more eager for peace than Vietnam, none more receptive to democratic principles. It is in this spirit, in order that the people of our country may enjoy the benefits of freedom and democracy, that we have been able to resist more populated and more powerful neighbours only because of our largely decentralized system of Government. For centuries, the Socio-economic life was based on a federation of villages whose business was conducted by the common people; in such a system there was no room for 'personalities' for any length of time.

That system worked smoothly thanks to a strong spiritual unity which was a counterweight to centripetal forces; it also met economic conditions of its time.

These conditions have altered. Moral cohesion which was at the base of that extensive decentralization was strongly shaken by weapons and ideas from the West.

The task confronting our present generation is to re-establish, with permanent values of our traditions and lessons drawn from the experience of our elders in democracy, the moral unity of our people.

It is on the basis of respect for the individual human being and his responsibility to the community that we have erected our constitution, a strong Government, and campaigns to combat corruption, to educate our citizens, to fight against an adverse social situation, to political realities and to conditions of modern technology, and yet containing within itself the principle of liberty and self-government which tends irresistibly towards decentralization.

It is from the consciousness of that task that we draw the strength and the determination demanded by the gigantic struggle which we are waging on all fronts, inside as well as outside our borders, against internal social reaction as well as against international Communist invasion.

I am convinced that our efforts will meet the parallel efforts of peoples devoted to peace and liberty."

President Ngo Dinh Diem also expressed the hope that "the Australian people, whose spirit of sportsmanship and immense sacrifices in favour of all causes of independence and liberty are well known to us, will be called upon to play a still more important role in the concert of nations."

Americans for Independence of the Byelorussian People

Robert B. Meyner, Governor of the State of New Jersey, and Edward J. Patton, Governor of New York, have proclaimed March 25th as Byelorussian Day.

Their proclamation reads as follows:

"On the 25th day of March, 1956, Byelorussia was proclaimed by its democratically elected National Assembly as a free and independent republic.

But its days of democratic freedom were short-lived, for Communist agents soon seized control. But love of liberty still burns bright in the hearts of the White Russian people and gives them the spirit and courage to oppose the godless and tyrannous rule of Communist despots.

Despite the fact that republic fell under the conquest by force of arms of the Russian imperialistic Communists, the resistance of the Byelorussian people to Soviet Russian rule and to the godless communism and oppression is an inspiration to lovers of freedom and democracy everywhere and a constant source of embarrassment to their oppressors, and deserves the sympathy, moral and material support of the entire free world.

As our fellow-Americans of White Ruthenian descent again observe the anniversary of their nation's independence, it is fitting that all of us join with them in honouring the brave people of their homeland who are struggling to enjoy once more their God-given rights to individual liberty and national independence.

An example of how a nation may be subjugated by Communism and Soviet tyranny, Turkestan, they point out, is a warning to all free peoples. Since these personalities have many influential connections, their appeals meet with an enthusiastic response among the Asian peoples.

Raschid was to oppose and denounce these sentiments. After his and Voroshilov had been officially welcomed in Jakarta by Prime Minister Sukarno, they were however received by the Moslem parties and the members of the above-mentioned organizations. From this, however, the police was obliged to intervene. The demonstrators sent Voroshilov a note demanding, "Give Turkestan its freedom!" The solidarity of the Islamic peoples has thus assumed a concrete form. Similar anti-Communist and anti-Soviet organizations also exist in other parts of South East Asia.

Moscow always makes prompt use of every disunity and discord. In December, 1956, a number of Moslem parties, that the Soviet Union was on the side of the Moslem people. The Committee urged the people in the West of the world to maintain their solidarity. Together with the Union of Indian Writers, the Committee on December 28, 1956, held a concert of Asian writers in Delhi, at which representatives of 17 nations were present. On this occasion, too, the friendship of the Soviet Union with the Asian peoples was stressed.

Congress of this type are not only held abroad,
of war and on account of the alleged danger which the Federal Republic of Germany represents.

The West staked on Tito. It supported him with every possible means so that he would not change side. But the West, too, the West was inclined to be of the opinion that a democratization was in progress in Tito's state. Unfortunately, this fell flat. Intimate information revealed that Tito is a dictator and a Communist. He himself, incidentally, has never denied this fact. Tito's quarrel with Moscow was not ideological or political. It was a quarrel on Tito's own terms. Tito, who refused to recognize him as his equal and treated him accordingly. It was merely Tito's luck. If he had been a mere tool of Moscow, nothing else. Tito could not afford to sever his connections with the Communist states, for this would have meant his ruin. It is in his own interests that Yugoslavia should be surrounded by a chain of Communist states, for a Communist Yugoslavia could not exist alone. The Croats are afraid of Tito for a chance to break away from this state of coercion, and the Serbs, the Slovenes and other peoples, like the Montenegrins for instance, are longing to destroy the Communist regime.

It is obvious that the Montenegrin Communist, Djilas, violently accused and attacked Communism and was sent to prison by Tito. This, too, was an outbreak of the famous Montenegrin spirit.

Tito is thus obliged to support Moscow in every sphere and to advocate the preservation of the East bloc states. This fact is obvious from the common policy which has been followed between Khruščev and Tito on August 3rd, in which it is stated: "It was further stressed that special attention has been paid to the achievement of the consolidation of the unity and brotherly cooperation of the Communist parties and workers' parties of the peoples of all socialist countries, of all the non-Russian population: the tsarist, liberal, "democratic", socialist and other anti-Communist "red" Russians, on the one hand, and the Communist "red" Russians, on the other hand, proved to be a struggle for power as such, but the West needs to act with judgment. Disarmament negotiations were conducted for months in London. The Russians adopted their typical tactics of "procrastination", in Russian "volokita". But the West continued to hope for results, and as in order to oblige the Russians, but it was not so. As was to be expected, the Russians hurred their hallowed word "jet" at the weak-willed West.

German-Russian negotiations likewise came to nothing. It is stated in a new book by the Russians that the Germans are to yield by making concessions as regards the question of reunification, but Khruščev and Tito on this question was exclusively the concern of the Germans themselves. He affirmed that one could agree to a union of states, to the fact that foreign troops should be withdrawn. He asked: "What does all this mean?" Ulbricht and his associates will never agree to the "capitalist" economic system being restored in their state, and once the NATO troops were withdrawn, Germany would be entirely dependent on herself and would be surrounded by Communist states (even if the Russian troops were withdrawn), and that would be equal to joining the East bloc states and surrendering herself.

Such are the cunning tactics of the Russians!

Not only have they advanced in Europe and are maintaining their position, but they are also in the act of advancing in the Near East.

Western policy has thus once again suffered a fiasco. It has once again lost its game against Moscow as a result of its carelessness and naivety.

When will the West at last realize that one must not expect results of the kind Moscow seeks? When will it realize that the Russians will never give up their positions of their own will, and that the Kremlin is pursuing a typically Russian imperialist policy? It is, unhappily, the sad fact that the tragedy in Hungary was another Slulingrad for the West. The West contents itself with condemning the situation, far from wanting to change it, in a well-known fact that the Russian rulers attack no value whatever to moral principles. Will the West learn from all these experiences and become wise? Time alone will tell. But one thing must be pointed out to the West, and that is that the conformity of the subjugated peoples in it has been seriously shaken, a fact which may prove fatal for the West.

Agrarian Laws in Poland

Owing to pressure on the part of the farmers and in the hope of being able to win the confidence of the population once more, the Polish Communists have promulgated new agrarian laws which will allegedly give the farmers certain privileges. These laws, which have already been passed by the Sjej, farmers can in future own over 15 to 20 hectares of land. However, only applies to farmers who have a theoretical or practical knowledge of agriculture. It was also decreed that over 760,000 agricultural small holdings with less than 2 hectares of land are to be expropriated from compulsory deliveries to the state. In some parts of Poland the delivery quotas have been reduced.

The agricultural situation in Poland, as in other countries "blessed" with Communism, is hopeless.

Lithuanian University of Vilna 375 years old

The University of Vilna, the capital of Lithuania, can look back on a 375-year-old tradition. The 375th anniversary of the University would have been celebrated, had it not been for the fact that the University could not, of course, be passed over in silence by the present Soviet rulers in Lithuania, the members of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences also concealing that this Lithuanian University is the oldest one in the present territory of the Soviet Union. For after all, it existed for a long time before there was any similar institution of this kind either in Petersburg, Moscow or elsewhere in Russia.

The University of Vilna has in the course of the years experienced an eventful fate. Founded at a time when Lithuania was still an independent state, it had to go through many vicissitudes. It was mainly tsarist, Russian Bolshevik, Polish and German rule. But despite this fact, it continued to remain Lithuanian. With the Lithuanian language and its academic influence was felt not only in Lithuania, but also in the countries east, west and south of the Lithuanian border. Nowadays, unfortunately, like every other university in the Soviet sphere of influence, it is subordinate to Moscow's tendentious aims and has been deprived of that academic influence which it had enjoyed earlier.

Under False Colours

Many Lithuanians on this side of and beyond the Iron Curtain regard it as a constant snub and insult on the part of the Soviet Union, that the Soviet Union, in order to show that it is the real master of Europe, set up records at home and abroad and then make out that they are Soviet champions and conceal their real nationality.

This trick, incidentally, was also repeated at the Olympic Games in Melbourne, and the Soviets concealed the fact that some of the champions who set up records in Melbourne were Lithuanians, and maintained that they were Soviet Russians. The Lithuanian, Romualdas Maraskauskas, for instance, who set a new world record in the middle-distance running, did not tell the Lithuanians their Lithuanian origin, but by the solidarist "Posev" which we quoted at the beginning of this article, become comprehensible. The so-called non-Bolshevist future Russia would continue to pursue the same colonial policy which Russia has pursued under the tsarist and under the Bolshevik regime, in order to subjugate the non-Russian peoples who, in the opinion of the Russian imperialism, also includes the population of China.

The Sovereignty of Bulgaria and Hungary

In his economic report for the year 1957, the acting Bulgarian Prime Minister, Georgi Tsdian-koff, was obliged to admit that the situation as regards employment and unemployment is catastrophic. Budget expenditure on agriculture, incidentally, is to be cut down very considerably. And this, says the report, is due to the fact that the unemployed who will then be used for slave-labour and not to earn a living.

The same problem is also evident in Hungary, where the Soviets have taken advantage of the economic crisis and have dismissed over 400,000 workers, even though the U.S.S.R. in view of the alleged increase last year of 40 million tons in the coal and steel output only required a modestly the coal shortage in Hungary. By withholding their economic "help" in this suspicious way, the Soviets, as it is presumed, are aiming to set up an "industrial reserve army," which is to consist of unemployed who will then be used for slave-labour in Siberia and the Arctic regions.
BOOK REVIEWS


The author, a prominent champion of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., for many years president of the American Anti-Communist League, and first elected president of the International Council of Christian Churches, is a strong critic of the Communist movement and its activities. The book is intended to inform the reader of the actual situation in the world and aiding Communist revolution.

Nations. The confusion created by it is misleading the Christian Churches, April 28-30, 1954, in the First Baptist Church. Here was born the Far Eastern Council of Christian Churches. . . . One hundred and ten came from 12 countries, including Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Indonesia, and the United States. The Council is an instrument of world conquest. The so-called ‘comprehensive plan’ has as its main objective the establishment of a ‘neutralist’ bloc, with Western Europe and America. How rightly, for instance, to assess the situation in the Suez Canal Zone, as early as August 15, 1956: ‘The Western countries, especially Britain and France, must appreciate the mind that their opposition in the present crisis is not Nasser’s government, but the Russian imperialist powers. And in their efforts to augment their own political influence, they are trying to carry out this assignment to them by Moscow to expand eastward toward the Pacific Ocean.’

In addition, there are many individual points in these interviews which are not always strikingly illustrative of the powerful intellectual superiority of the greatest Chinese of our day as compared to most of the statesmen of Western Europe and America. How rightly, for instance, he asses the situation in the Suez Canal Zone, as early as August 15, 1956: ‘The Western countries, especially Britain and France, must appreciate the mind that their opposition in the present crisis is not Nasser’s government, but the Russian imperialist powers. And in their efforts to augment their own political influence, they are trying to carry out this assignment to them by Moscow to expand eastward toward the Pacific Ocean.’

And, naturally, these same ecclesiastical circles still continue to support the false coexistence policy of the United States. Of the American anti-Communist League is not a fanciful conception, but is really based on firm political principles. ‘The so-called neutralists of today are no different from the so-called ‘Romanization of the Chinese language’ is calculated to uproot every vestige of the knowledge of the Chinese revolutionaries. As a result, the so-called ‘thought reform’ is carried out to turn the minds of the Chinese people against their own culture and history. The so-called ‘Romanticization of the Chinese language’, which is used by the Russian imperialists as an instrument of propaganda, the so-called ‘comprehensive plan’ has as its main objective the establishment of a ‘neutralist’ bloc, with Western Europe and America. How rightly, for instance, to assess the situation in the Suez Canal Zone, as early as August 15, 1956: ‘The Western countries, especially Britain and France, must appreciate the mind that their opposition in the present crisis is not Nasser’s government, but the Russian imperialist powers. And in their efforts to augment their own political influence, they are trying to carry out this assignment to them by Moscow to expand eastward toward the Pacific Ocean.’

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The Kremlin is Living on a Volcano

Special Interview for "ABN-Correspondence"

General J. F. C. Fuller, well-known as a military writer and the author of several important books, agreed to our request to answer a few questions dealing with the present situation.

INTERVIEW

Question 1: In what way do you think it would be possible to overthrow the Russian Bolshevik Empire, if the leading statesmen of the free world are not prepared to give active support to the national liberation revolutions, as was the case in Hungary?

Answer: There is no passive way of overcoming a revolution any more than there is of extinguishing a forest fire. All things are accomplished by either mental or physical activity or a combination of the two. No power the world has ever seen has been more vulnerable to internal attack than the Bolshevik Empire. It is not a national State, but a State of nationalities. As Theodore Mommsen has been more vulnerable to internal attack than the Soviets and satellite nations; and adopt and execute measures and provisions aimed at bettering the standard of living of the masses.

It is not sufficient that NATO should carry out a strong ideological offensive for the West. Display of force and even the resolution of use of force, will be necessary. In the meantime, NATO could do as follows, and we should influence to that effect the nations composing it, by means of the "Internationalle de la Liberté":

a) Full exploitation of communism's ordeal, as evidenced lately by the cynical Khrushchev speech downgrading Stalin; by the critical situation inside Russia; by the cruel smashing of Hungary in its struggle for independence; by the recent purges of four outstanding rascals of the Soviet Presidium; and by the false propaganda made inside the Soviet Union to lure the peoples into submission.

b) Exposure of the provocative meddling of the Soviets in Egypt and Syria and the stirring of trouble in Southeast Asia, the Far East and Latin America.

c) Exposure of the new tactics now used by the Soviets, especially in order the outnumbered developed countries, based on a false understanding of nationalism, which aims primarily the isolation of the United States of America, the great anti-communist bulwark in the world, and, secondarily, to the impoverishment of those countries through lack of outside financial, economic and technical help, mostly from the above-mentioned United States of America.

d) Return of émigrés and denunciation and explaining of the false appeal for repatriation, the so-called deflection campaign.

e) A thorough and active fight for the "human rights" and the principles of democratic freedom, to be staged all over the world, stressing, in particular, the abominable use of "forced labour" by the Soviet authorities, and the puppet governments of the subjugated nations, which is a hideous outrage to the twentieth century civilization!!!

f) Stop diplomatic immunity for the Soviet Government, because it is a cover for sabotage, blackmail, subversion, criminal activities, espionage and so forth.

g) Establish very plainly a clear distinction between the peoples under the communist yoke and the governments subjugating them.
There is no doubt that, had Hitler welcomed the waves of deserters as allies, and proclaimed that his policy was to liberate their countries, the Soviet Imperium would have collapsed through lack of fighting man power. Instead he treated them as sub-humans, and thereby lost the war. Though nuclear weapons have their use, more especially in the West was not now coming the man power of Russia is to support the national liberation movements, and attack the Soviets on their own territory. In Marshal Stalin's words, "there is no more dangerous of all fronts'.

**Question 4:** Why does the free world not take part in the fight for freedom of the peoples subjugated by Russia, seeing that Russian Bolshevism colonialism is a grave menace to its existence?

**Answer:** There are several reasons for this, of which two are outstanding. The first is, that the free world is the old world, and like old people it is to be left alone to enjoy its declining years. It has not the energy to strive against oppression, nor the will to live up to its ideals. It is so afraid of being found to be more weak in immunity against the fallacy of which the sword of Damocles suspended over its head will rust away in the fog of wordy conferences and the shrille of repetitive dissonant platitudes. It lacks faith in itself and fears its cause; unless it renews its vigorous youth it will talk itself to death.

The second reason, is that it does not understand that the revolutionary problem which faces it is at heart a spiritual and not a material problem. It attempts to win allies against Communism by winning the assistance of the masses, and completely overlooks the fact that it is fighting, not a hostile thing, but a hostile creed, and that spiritual and not material considerations govern man. Thus, the free world is fighting to win a battle it fears to translate into the concrete, because this might shatter its repose. Its motto is, "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof"; and it is fighting against hope that the sword of Damocles suspended over its head will rust away in the fog of wordy conferences and the shrille of repetitive dissonant platitudes. It lacks faith in itself and fears its cause; unless it renews its vigorous youth it will talk itself to death.

On the Anniversary of the Hungarian National War of Liberation

It is a year since the great Hungarian national revolution broke out, a revolution which destroyed the false myth of the Russian October, and shattered the mirage of the totalitarian Russian Democratic system, and opened the way to the beginning of a new epoch, marked by the blood of the best sons and daughters of a nation dying for its life. When freedom, once more shines on the enslaved part of our world, future generations will recall only one big October revolution — that of the Hungarian people.

At the end of October, 1956, when the Hungarian people spontaneously rose up in revolt against the hated Russian alien rule and the despotic policy of the Soviet Imperium, to the restoration of human and national dignity, to the abolition of the Soviet power and, in the spirit of self-sacrifice, alone undertook a fight which even the greatest powers in this world seek to evade.

The Hungarian fight for freedom was, however, not only directed against the Russian alien rule, but just as much against the totalitarian Communist system. It became obvious that the suppressed and infuriated will of the people was seeking to shake off the yoke of Communism in every form in which it exists — Titoism, National Communism and all other such phenomena and would only be satisfied with the guarantee of a genuine democracy and with the restoration of the values of Western culture.

The fact that the youth of the country, the workers and the peasants fought side by side with the leading intellectual class of the Hungarian people, which was the most exceptional characteristic of the rising, gives the historical significance of this revolution especial weight. It most impressively demonstrated the refusal of the working classes to continue to exist as factory slaves, kolchoz and kolkhoz dummies.

It is true that the Hungarian people, desecrated by the free world in the hour of their historic revolt, shed their life-blood in self-defence, but their spirit of self-sacrifice created a moral potential in the conscience of the peoples, which now hangs over Russian despoliar and ruthless Communist tyranny like the sword of Damocles and will one day prove fatal for this despotism and tyranny.

It is true that in Hungary the ruthless execution of war criminals and exiles of freedom fighters still continues unhindered, but their martyrdom will not have been in vain. Though the world at present still calmly looks on in passivity whilst young Hungarian girl-students are executed in Budapest, the day will come when mankind will be ashamed of its indifference in this respect and then will recall with humility and reverence the sacrifices of these young Hungarian freedom fighters, just as the French today recall the sacrifice of their Maid of Orleans.

As sons of our peoples who are likewise enslaved by Russian Bolshevism, we bear in remembrance the astonishing and great victory of the Hungarian freedom fighters who laid down their lives. They died for the freedom of all peoples, for European culture and civilization and for Christianity.

May the tragic Hungarian October revolution serve as a warning and admission to the conscience of the world. Its barricades were mown down by Soviet tanks, but the final victory will sooner or later belong to the enslaved peoples, who are inspired by the immortal yearning for freedom and independence.

The sacrifice of the Hungarian people was a huge step forwards on the path which leads to the deconstruction of the Russian colonial imperium, to the restoration of human and national freedom to our peoples and to the setting up of their independent states.

Eternal fame to the Hungarian fight for freedom!

Long live the Hungarian people!

Long live freedom!

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

Munich, October 1957.
How the Fifth Column Works in Latin America

The educational programme drawn up for 1957 is more extensive still, and, in accordance with the anti-Communist, will in the agrarian and anti-imperialist fight concentrate its efforts on the rural rather than on the workers' sector, since the main aim is to increase the number of rural Party groups which, in cooperation with the Party's workers' groups, are to bring about a vast subversive movement that will speed up the conquest of the country by Marxism.

Against Soviet Intervention in Latin America

The Third Congress against Soviet Intervention in Latin America, which was convened by the Inter-American Confederation for Defense of the Continent, was held in Peru from April 10th to 14th, 1957.

It was attended by over 115 delegates, representing twenty Latin American countries, and also by the representatives of the A.P.A.C.L. (Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League), Dr. Ku Cheng-kang, Mr. Michael Tung and Mr. C. M. Chang, and others.

The principal resolutions of this Congress were as follows:
1) To urge the Venezuelan and other Latin American governments to refuse asylum to the ex-dictator Peron on account of his collaboration with the Communists.
2) To urge the Latin American governments to refuse to enter into any kind of relations (diplomatic, commercial, cultural, etc.) with the Soviet Union.
3) To investigate Communist infiltration in the present Bolivian government.
4) Having approved the "Lima Declaration", to extend all the anti-Communist of the continent to unite and coordinate their forces and tasks.
5) To constitute the Inter-American Organizations of Anti-Communist Periodicals,
6) To include the United States, Canada, Spain and Portugal in the anti-Communist fight of our Continental States.
7) To create one anti-Communist edition.
8) To set up permanent commissions for agrarian, social and educational reforms.
9) To set up a commission for the investigation of Communist infiltration in Ecuador, Uruguay and Chile.
10) To organize the World Anti-Communist Congress.
11) To set up a special technical section for the struggle against Communism in Latin America.
12) To recommend the creation of the Common Military Force of the American Nations dependent on the O.E.A. (Organization of the American States) in order to resist any invasion of Communist origin.
13) To condemn every form of European imperialism in America.
14) To define the Confederation Statutes, etc.

Seventy resolutions in all were approved.

The new Executive Committee which will in future be in charge of the affairs of the Inter-American Confederation for Defense of the Continent, composed of the following members: Mr. Gerardo Nino, Second Secretary, Mr. Mario Alpizar as Secretary, Mr. Rolando Ibarra as Treasurer, Mr. Carlos Perez Botto as President, Mr. Pedro Rosello as Vice-President, Dr. Jorge Prieto Laur- rins as First Secretary, Mr. Ernesto de la Fe as Second Secretary, Mr. Arturo Amaya as Treasurer, and Mrs. Cristina Guillion in charge of the women's section.

It was also decided at the Congress that the Extraordinary Congress was to be held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in November 1957, and the Fourth Ordinary Congress in Guatemala.
The Future Belongs to National Independence

In my opinion world politics all centre round the problem of the peoples subjugated by Communism and Russia. These peoples have become the deciding factor of world politics today, whether one is prepared to admit it or not. On the one hand, there is the major power, the U.S.A., which sympathizes with the subjugated peoples, deeming the total colonial imperiums imposed by Russia an expression of a foreign system which has been forced on the Chinese way of thinking and living. And in Central Europe, too, the problem of East Germany, which is under the occupation of Russian troops, must obviously be assessed in the same way.

As regards the peoples incarcerated within the framework of the Soviet Union, as for example the peoples of Ukraine, Caucasus, Turkestan, Byelorussia, the Baltic States and of the so-called satellite states such as Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and other countries, who so far did not have the misfortune to be incorporated in the Soviet Union, the position of these countries is in practice identical with that of the peoples in the Soviet Union. I should like to remind readers of the fact that the youth of Hungary was trained to believe that their countrymen have not sufficiently been involved in their development to becoming a socialist nation, as to accord them the happy lot of already making them the bearers of the so-called big family of peoples in the U.S.S.R.

The future order of the world was to be created in accordance with the will of the new Russian colonial lords and in keeping with the principle, as a world union of the Soviet Socialist Republics under the supreme dominion of Russia. In evoking the image of a nation of young persons this means a world prison of peoples.

Cultural Individuality Farthers the Development of Mankind

This idea of a world colonial imperium is, however, opposed by another idea of the future, which is more closely connected with the historical traditions behind the Iron Curtain, that is to say, the idea of the independent democratic national state and the harmonious cooperation of all nations on the basis of equal rights and mutual assistance and support. This multiplicity in the unity of the world corresponds to the idea that both the various branches of mankind are a natural and everlasting phenomenon. This organic partition of the world into independent states has been adopted by the American people, for it does not oppose the economic interests of America's policy, even though there are certain circles in America, in principle anti-American circles, which are of a different opinion.

But the historic development of the world is a development of which mankind is not the executor; it is proceeding precisely in the direction of the differentiation of the nations, the retaining and intensifying of their own cultural and spiritual values. In this way, mankind can be rescued from the condition of subjugation, that is to say spiritual culture, which elevates the life of man the more each nation contributes to its own cultural individuality to the great common treasury of the cultural values of mankind. Man as an individual can only develop his creative abilities when he has no concern about subsistence and production for in the world of today there is no freedom of mankind without national independence and democratic order in one's own state.

Man's potentiality is capable of producing atomic and hydrogen bombs to destroy mankind, solely because it knows how to exploit the economic interests, and how to sustain and live from the sacrifices of both world wars, of the Communist mass murderers and of the Nazi gas-chambers, to have been in vain and were some imperiums, which were to rule the peoples once again at the end of the present worldwide dispute, the question at issue cannot be settled merely by propagating empty watchwords for an anti-Communist fight; we must determine the tenor of the conception of freedom quite precisely and must show the peoples all the aspects of their future order.

It is hardly possible for "realistic" considerations to play a part in a dispute such as this which is global and has never before been experienced in the history of the world. Seen in this light, it is entirely incomprehensible why certain circles in the Western world should concede the Yalta agreement with Russia to be valid. This is the result of the demarcation lines between the empires which is at issue, as was the case in the past, but the question of the ultimate victory of the idea of freedom of all peoples and nations is, and we must draw the logical conclusions from this fact. Nothing positive can be achieved in this respect by constantly convening conferences which always end unsatisfactorily.

The Imperative Need for an Inspiring Idea

The fight to achieve the highest human ideals is not only a political, but at the same time and, no doubt, even more an ideological, that is to say, to a certain extent, a religious war. And for this reason it is conducted with such fanaticism and such grim determination. We are obliged to ask ourselves which ideas can inspire the masses of mankind, which are more effective weapons, but of a better philosophy of life. The

President Ngo Dinh Diem:
For the Revival of Traditional Values

During his visit to Thailand, President Ngo Dinh Diem urged the South Asian countries to reject and foster their traditional values and at the same time to seek to progress in every realm of human experience. "The experience of the Western countries," he said, "shows us what can happen when a society tend to disintegrate under the influence of modern technology. Recent writings of the most brilliant and respected political and economic think­ers attribute the present crisis in democracy to the spiritual and moral loss which has attended their later years. Their citizens have lost the sense of the philosophy of their forefathers who fashioned their democracies. As a result many have succumbed to confusion or to subversion by forces seeking to destroy democracy and the concept of human dignity."

Religious faith, filial piety, the sanctity of the home, reverence for parents, respect for elders, respect for the commandments of our annals and scripturories. Only by conserving these values and rebuilding our moral edifice can we, new nations of South Asia in the pangs of politico-economic revo­lution, preserve our respective societies.

It is to be hoped that these words will be heeded as far as possible, not only in South Asia, but also in the Western free world.

The Dawn of a New Era

We must not overlook the fact that the British, hitherto used to thinking in terms of empires, are now struggling to reduce their former colonial empires to a country of free and independent nations. Is this not a sign that a historical epoch has come to an end and that a new era of free, independent states is dawning?

From the point of view of the corresponding historic development, we Ukrainians and people who suffered under the imperial rule, and who are to be regarded as national revolutions. But those who at the same time to seek to progress in every realm of human experience, "The experience of the Soviet Union," the foregoing statement can be taken to include Asia, too.

Not only Ukraine's but also Europe's misfortune began with the 16th century. After the "seven decisive battles" — to use the expression coined by a British military theoretician, after the defeat of the head of the Ukrainian state, together with the army of Charles XII of Sweden, by the Russian Tsar, Peter I (euphemistically called "the Great"), at Poltava in 1709, Russia in the same century also gained access to the Black Sea and, thus, to the gateway to the South.

The fight for the Dardanelles, a fight which has already extended as far as Suez, began, not only because of the British result of this struggle on the position on the southern seas, but also and, no doubt, above all, in keeping with her inattractive policy of expansion, and because of the fact that England was thus shifted considerably, namely to Russia's ad­vantage, and it is high time to put a stop to this host of aggression, if Russian Bolshevist world-colonialism is to be permitted and supported by compromises and by inducement.

The peoples subjugated by Russian imperialism must be brought on guard for the freedom of Europe and for the common good of the whole world. It only needs the right help on the part of the West to give a sudden turn to the lever of history in the best sense. Why is it taking such a long time for this infallible method to materialize.

B.O.
Europe and Russia

Some Thoughts on the Character of Two Irreconcilable Worlds

"We are as unknown, and yet well known; as dying, and behold, we live; as chastened, and not killed."

II. Corinthians, VI, 9

A discussion of this problem would be incomplete, were we not to designate the fundamental conflict which exists between the Occident and Russia. It is the conception of the individual and, equally, of the community.

We are at present living in an age of great conflict between two forms of civilization, between two worlds. We see two courses of action. There is the "bourgeois" course, which is an embodiment of "bourgeois" revolutions, Hezen and Leonstev, Bakunin and Gorky conjured it up as a vision. It is completely erroneous to imagine that this conflict can be settled, for if we ever thing in the world was a question of blood and iron, then it is this.

In his "Journal of an Author", Dostoievsky wrote as follows: "Why do practically nine-tenths of the Russians when travelling abroad always seek to paint their people in rosy colours, like the Englishmen, however, regard us, rather, as barbarians, as dying, and behold, we live; as chastened, and not killed."

As could be seen from the leading article in the Moscow "Pravda"; these were written by the apologists of tsarist gnosticism; they expressed the predominant opinion of a Muscovite patriot, who was fully conscious of the irreconcilable hostility of his country towards Europe. Naturally, his Pan-Slavism was as little to do with the actual national liberation of the Slav peoples as the Bolsheviks appeal to international proletarian solidarity was to do with the actual liberation of the proletariat. In both cases it is merely a matter of kindling a world conflagration which should destroy European culture.

The above-mentioned Alexander Herzen — an opponent of Russian tsarism! — dreamt of the hopped-for destruction of "bourgeoisie" and the "bourgeois" tsar. Lenin cursed the Western world with the words: "If it is necessary for the further independence of Eastern Russian thought from Romanic-Germanic control and the establishment of new cultural goals and state forms that the dignity of Romanic-Germanic civilization should be lowered in the eyes of the people of the East, if it is necessary that the judgment of values regarding civilizational civilization should become violent prejudices against it as rapidly as possible, then it is to be desired precisely that course which has taken the initiative in the present progress, should compromise its genius as speedily and finally as possible." So much for France! And he wrote even more explicitly the following: "And herein lies the common character of both courses of action. There were ideological representatives of Russian Messianism who stressed the "hearty forms" of the Muscovite state structure which must save Russia and Europe; or, as we might say, the Muscovite "Obshchina" (peasant community), or sought to define Russia's mission as identical with the liberation of the Slav peoples (the white interwoven with the liberation of the world proletariat (the red internationalists), or even as the theoretical ideal of a rebirth of human morals thanks to Russia. There were others who dreamt of Moscow as a third Rome ("the Tatar Rome" — to use the fitting expression coined by the French" — to use the fitting expression coined by the French), and who, in Moscow the seat of the Third International, The Tsars Ivan III and Ivan IV the Terrible had already firmly believed that Moscow should be the capital of the entire Russian Empire; the Tsaritsa was the heir of the first Rome, and the third Rome was to be the heir of the second Rome. This, incidentally, was always something to do with either religious or political convictions. It would be erroneous to try to understand Russia's foreign policy from the point of view of such conceptions as "revolution and reaction", "proletariat and bourgeoise", etc.; the sole question at issue is the conflict between Russia and Europe. When the Bolsheviks play off the national, religious movements of the Orient against the West, they are appealing not to any class conflict, but to the national fight of the Orient against Europe; when they speak in Afghanistan, this, of course, is not an alliance with the "international revolution" against the "inter-national" bourgeoisie, but an alliance between two states, namely a commonplace "bourgeois war" policy, the policy of national interests and of the fight for Russia's national sovereignty.

The aforementioned "pope of the Slavophiles", the loyal tsarist, Konstantin Leonstev, in his above-mentioned work based his political theory on the following points: "in the Orient, where there is no capital, there is a new world, a new culture, a new world, and, if we are to compare the decadent civilization of Romanic-Germanic Europe by this new Slavic-Eastern civilization."
The memorial service, held on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the founding of the Royal Hungarian Police, to commemorate our heroes who have laid down their lives for the protection of our nation since the first World War and their sacrifices inspire us to continue our work. This event is supported by the Hungarian National Security and Self-Defence Service, founded in the West, of the members of the Royal Hungarian Police who were part of it, and which has remained loyal to their oath. This organization with its methods and without any claim to recognition, solely for the purpose of protecting the Hungarian emigrants, and against the recognition of the anti-Bolshevik forces it will be impossible to destroy the Iron Curtain and restore Hungary.

We should like to draw the attention of the anti-Bolshevik Hungarian emigrants to the fact that none of the authorized representatives of the "Hungarian People's Republic" who are active in the West is a Hungarian. Those who have adopted fine-sounding Hungarian ideas, but have not understood that the Red Hungarian accomplices who have adopted German names have not become Germans. They can easily be identified, because during the war supported the Communist underground movement, cooperated with the Soviets and after the war collaborated with the Bolsheviks. The Hungarian organizations continue in their original manner of protecting themselves against such persons, and that is to have nothing whatever to do with them and enter into no conversation with them, even though they may spread the rumour that they are "the only authorized Hungarian organization".

We should like to mention the fact that our anti-Bolshevik organizations in the West are attempting to organize the work of self-protection, and that other nations also have similar organizations. These organizations carry on their activity unlimitingly. One of their main tasks is to prevent lists of names and files of anti-Bolshevik emigrants from falling into the hands of Bolshevik spies and agents. Our organisations in the West are struggling against the distortion of the anti-Bolshevik emigrants by piling as "welfarist organisations", etc.

In order to avoid all misunderstandings, we should like to point out that our organization is not only based on our anti-Bolshevik attitude and our traditional defence of the West, but also has a legal basis. We have always been the soldiers of constitutional right and law. In our opinion the Hungarian "People's Republic" created by the Soviet terrorists has neither a legal basis nor is it a continuity of legal rights. For this reason, the present Hungary as a state cannot be designated as "Hungary", but only as the "Hungarian People's Republic".

Legally, no one has forced us to retire or hasten our departure from our office. We are at present prepared to continue on our duty in Hungary and for this reason we are for the time being fulfilling it in the service of our nation and our native community and in the defence of the West. In view of this legal position, it is logical that neither the Communist functionaries who have "emigrated" to the West nor any organisation, so-called "authori­

We are not going to let ourselves be impressed by the trick known as "coexistence". To collaborate and go along is to renounce and, as against the Hungarian people and the West, would be to commit a crime against the Hungarian people and the West.

To keep Moscow iron Dardanelles

From a letter by the Chairman of the Scottish League for European Freedom, Mr. John Ste­
When the partition of the world was effected and two fronts were formed — of the free world on the one side and Russia and her satellites on the other, - the West erroneously presumed that it would suffice in this conflict to set political ideas against social ideas. The national revolutions of the peoples subjugated by Russia and living within the latter's sphere of influence and as the authorized representative of these peoples in the free world, tried to enlighten the West and to prove to it that there can be no peace for the world unless the subjugated peoples are liberated and the Russian imperial imperium disintegrated, that these peoples are the natural allies of the West and that their national rights should be recognized from the start and that they should be supported in their fight for freedom and independence.

From the very outset the A.B.N. had been regarded with hostility and was attacked, since there are subversive forces at work in the West, - forces which seek to disintegrate the civilized world. But the A.B.N. undoubtedly pursues its course and refuses to make any compromises; it refused to yield in its demands that our peoples have a right to independence and freedom of their own. The A.B.N. claims for our peoples the principle expressed in the Charter of the United Nations — equal rights for large and small peoples alike.

The A.B.N. courageously warded off all attacks and strive to disintegrate the Russian imperium, beginning to realize that truth and right are on the side of the A.B.N. This, indeed, constitutes the strength of the A.B.N.

The A.B.N. has succeeded in winning over the national revolutionary organizations of the Asian peoples as its allies. It has concluded an agreement with the Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League of China (APACLROC), and in this way has established contact with other Asian nations.

The A.B.N. has thus shown the world that the national problems of our peoples, who have been passed over by the West, are current and burning problems of world politics.

Russian emigrant organizations, supported and furthered by the A.B.N. from the outset, have, for example, on the initiative of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, Inc., - of the Byelorussian, Bulgarian, Cossack, Croatian, Hungarian, Latvian, Slovenian, Ukrainian Division, and guests convened for deliberations of our forthcoming, Spring 1958, Congress, would like to convey to you personally and to the honorable delegates of the current U.N. General Assembly our position in regard to Hungary as well as other nations enslaved by Russian Bolshevism.

We regret the fact that the western world has been content for an appropriate step to protect the sacred rights of the heroic Hungarian people in last year's popular uprising against the puppet Hungarian Government and against the Russian invaders. The heroic and admirable struggle of the Hungarian people for liberty and independence last autumn proved that Russian despotism imperialism has been the same in various areas at different times. The report of the special U.N. Mission of the Hungarian situation during the uprising which is now under deliberation at the U.N. General Assembly truly pictures the brutal traditional Russian "moving force" - now to be armed with world communism — for conquest of foreign freedom-loving countries.

We should like to remind you and the honorable delegates of the current U.N. General Assembly that in 1918-1921, the re-established free Ukrainian Republic, Georgian, Byelorussian, Ukrainian, Armenian, and other countries just liberated from the colonial rule of the former Russian empire, were recaptured by the brutal armed forces of the Russian-Communist invaders in the same way as was Hungary last year. We are in possession of evidence that the struggle for freedom and independence of the nations subjugated by the Russians inside and outside the Soviet Union has not ceased. We should like to request Your Excellency and the honorable delegates of the U.N. General Assembly to have the East-European peoples engaged in the desperate fight for their and our liberty placed under your current consideration in the present U.N. General Assembly deliberations.

We believe that by a proper approach to the problems and by taking advantage of the ANTI-BOLSHEVIK BLOC OF NATIONS slogan "Freedom for Individuals — Freedom for Nations" based on ethnic and self-determination principles, the despotic Russian empire could be destroyed even without atomic bomb and missiles. And only after re-establishment of free independent sovereign states in these ethnic territories upon the ruins of the Soviet Union, could real and permanent peace — for which the U.N. was organized — be achieved.

Presidium of the Conference:

Prof. Ostrowsky of Byelorussian Division, Chairman

Dr. Kojcheff of Bulgarian Division, Vice-Chairman

Mr. Bilinsky of Ukrainian Division, Vice-Chairman

Mr. Sontak of Ukrainian Division, Secretary-Secretary.

Submitted by:

Michael Sontak, Secretary of Presidium of the Conference and a delegate of the American Friends of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, Inc.

M.S.
We should, at the outset, try to point out that the representatives of the subjugated peoples of the U.S.S.R. are not interested in the future of the West as regards their aims and above all, their fight for freedom. In our opinion there are two reasons for this. First, there is no distinction made between two conceptions, one of which is national in character, the other, however, state and political in character. The first conception seeks to liberate the subjugated peoples, however, it is liberation from the national and social yoke. They are not concerned merely with the fight against Communism as such, since they affirm that its annihilation would actually not bring about any change in the general status of their peoples, but, if anything, would make things even worse. And these misgivings have been corroborated by the N.T.S. Conference recently held in Frankfurt. And, what is more, this Conference showed the West how fatal for itself its failure to distinguish between the two conceptions is.

This Conference, which was held from September 13th to 15th, was attended by 170 prominent representatives of the free world — politicians, parliamentary delegates, men of learning and journalists, etc., who had come to Frankfurt from the five continents. In the course of numerous detailed lectures, the N.T.S. speakers gave the members of the Conference an idea of how this Russian-Muscovite party visualizes the future of the Russian revolution. The present relation of forces in the world, the international political situation have long since been acquainted with all these plans, but there was a great deal that was new to the representatives of the free world, since they have a very superficial knowledge of conditions as they really are in the East.

At the Conference two fundamental ideas, round which all other ideas and conceptions centre, were stated. One of these ideas is the so-called federalism and the right of self-determination. These ideas were considered as units and thus resembled the Bolshevik conception of the "Soviet people" and the "socialist fatherland". The Bolshevik conception to some extent has a certain logical sound posture, but the ideas described by the N.T.S. speakers lack all meaning. How can one people consider itself as a "nation" and the representatives of entirely different conceptions have been combined, — the national and political. The other explanation is the so-called "socialist state". L. Markov to the organizers of the Conference, in which he talks about "minorities" and means the non-Russian peoples. That is to say, in other words, that the Ukrainian, Byelorussian, Georgian and other peoples in their thousand-year old native countries are regarded as minorities and thus have no right to sovereignty.

Naturally, federalism and the right of self-determination were also mentioned at the Conference, but when we add these words to the rest of the ideas expressed, the result is the same, namely that they have no value and are thus meaningless. A. W. Svetlanin talked about the "free expression of will of the peoples in the meaning that it determines the government and the management of state life in post-revolutionary Russia under the circumstances which make anarchist ideas prevalent. If this movement can conduct precisely the same war as the Bolsheviks of today are doing. Thus, the menace to the world continues as before.

The attitude of the non-Russian emigrants and their peoples in their native countries has for years been obvious: they are all fighting against every form of Muscovite subjugation and for their complete freedom. It is time the West realized that it must think in terms of clearly defined conceptions and also realized what the attitude of its Russian allies is in this respect. It is imperative that the West should revise its opinion, for everything — the entire future — depends on this.

Lenin on Ukraine

The organ of the Georgian Communist Party, "Kommunisti", (No. 149, 1957) has published an article on Lenin's views regarding national problems and foreign policy. In this article Lenin's attitude to Ukraine is quoted: — "In his article 'Ukraine' which Lenin wrote on June 28 (15), 1917, he outlined a definite programme for the solution of the national question, in particular of Ukraine: — 'No democrat, let alone a socialist, can deny the right of Ukraine to severance from Russia; it is precisely the unconditional recognition of this right which creates the possibility to propagate the voluntary union of these two peoples in one state. And this in reality! It is only the complete recognition of this right which affords the only possibility of definitely breaking off relations with the past of accursed tsarism, which by every means available has helped to alienate these two peoples, who so closely connected as regards their language, territory, character and history. If the Russian revolutionary democracy really intends to be revolutionary, then it must turn away from the past and must establish a relation of brotherly trust between the Russian workers and peasants and the Ukrainian workers and peasants."

But this is impossible without recognition of Ukraine's rights, including the right of severance.

It is certainly very significant that the Georgian Party organ quotes Lenin's views in this respect. Could it be that the Georgian Communists wanted to rub this fact in for the benefit of the West, that the Ukrainian problem would be no point in doing so, for it was Lenin who occupied and subjugated Ukraine with his Red Army.

And, in the second place, it is out of the question that the champions of Leninism, Khrushchev and Co., will recognize this right of Ukraine and of the other subjugated peoples, for they are Russian tyrants and the guardians of the Russian imperium!

Communists Remain Communists

"Chicago Daily Tribune" of Sept. 20, 1957, in the article "End of the Line With Tito" writes as follows:

"Washington's pet Communist, Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia, has been playing the Soviet game so thoroughly in the last few years that it will be entirely inexplicable if our government finds itself able to adhere to the official myth that there is a possibility of weaning him away from his Moscow masters..."

It is childish to think that Communists are unable to remain Communists even when they put on a false face. The last hand in glove with Moscow to accomplish the undoing of the United States and the West. Yet this hallucination persists in Washington and millions follow millions into the hands of men who are invertebrate enemies of this country."
The National Question in Communist Theory and Practice

The national question and the right of self-determination belong to those problems with which a dishonest and false game has frequented the human scene. The wide gulf which exists in this respect between Communist theory and practice cannot be bridged. And, incidentally, the same gulf makes manifest the fact that they regard the national question not as an aim in itself, but merely as a means to an end, to the fulfillment of Russian imperialism which is decisive.

Though there are many in the West who think differently, this is so, it is hardly possible to give Moscow the blame for this, but only themselves since they refuse to comprehend the principles which are decisive for the Kremlin's actions.

The Right of Self-Determination

The right of self-determination has been demanded by the Communists throughout the world. The Communists in their ideologies. They have, furthermore, conducted numerous discussions on the international and national problems and treaties in this respect. Although opportunistic considerations have undoubtedly played a role in all this, this concept of one must nevertheless admit that there is probably no other political trend which has devoted as much attention to the national question as the Communist. It is the principle by which the Communists have stimulated the peoples to exploit the latter for their own aims. The Communists have always been concerned about ensuring that their system had a chance to expand. For, this reason it was imperative that they should adopt a definite attitude to the national question and should solve the problems arising out of the relations of peoples side by side and with one another. It is only in this way that the Communists could ensure that the members of the various peoples should do their share towards helping to bring about the realization of the Communist system. It is necessary for the Communists to have a definite attitude to the national problem, in order to create the pre-conditions for the unity of the proletariat. "The right of self-determination of nationality, is necessary to ensure the victory of the proletariat"—so Stalin stresses. But there would only be possible if the psycho- logical and political obstacles which exist between the various ruling and subjugated peoples were eliminated. Stalin recognizes the fact of the kind that he is definitely opposed to national feelings. "In order to destroy nationalism — he affirms — one must approach the national problem . . ." In this way and only in this way can one rob the bourgeoisie of their last remaining means to exploit. The national question in this respect when he says: "Since they desired to check the wave of the socialist revolution of the proletariat within the nations."

Lenin stresses that the 'self-determination of the nations' in the Marxist programme, from the historical and economic point of view, can have no other meaning than political self-determination, state independence and the formation of a state. At its 9th Congress the Communist International drew up the following clauses in its programme:

1) The right of self-determination of the nations also includes the right of complete severance of the state. This principle is binding both as a demand on the bourgeois state, where it serves as a means of combating imperialism, and also for the regime of the proletarian dictatorship, where it serves as a means to a world revolution. Lenin and Stalin on numerous occasions referred to these problems. In its directional programme the Executive Committee of the Cominform constantly stresses the importance of winning over the revolutionary liberation movements of the colonial peoples and of all the peoples of the East as allies of the revolutionary proletariat of the capitalist countries. Lenin's and Stalin's programme to this effect resolved "to do its utmost to support the national revolutionary movements which are directed against the European bourgeoisie and to become the vanguard of this movement and to arouse and promote the social movement within the proletariat, to participate in the dual form of the point of view of the decay of capitalist relations and from the point of view of socialism, expansion, the colonial and national question plays an extremely important part."

The realization of the right of self-determination in the U.S.S.R.

In the days of the tsarist regime in Russia, Lenin on numerous occasions advocated the independent existence of the colonies in accordance with the national feeling of the colonial population. In Lenin's opinion "complete equality of rights and the right of self-determination for all the nations subjugated by Great Russia is essential." Stalin, too, affirms that "the solution of the national question . . . must be radical and final, and must therefore include: (1) the right of severance for nations inhabiting certain territories of Russia, who cannot and do not want to remain a part of the whole that they have acquired through the February Revolution for the purpose of forming their own national state. These 'national' bourgeoisies, who are naturally disappointed that the 'right of self-determination of the nations' was interpreted as the right of the national bourgeoisie of the border territories to take unfettered possession of the land, did not want to have anything to do with a socialist revolution. Since they were by nature bourgeois, they were by no means willing to defend the rights and freedoms which they had come to know—freedoms which they had never desired to found separate bourgeois states in the border territories, in order to preserve the power and the privileges of the national bourgeoisie."

And it was this fact which provided Moscow with a reason for breaking the independence declarations of these peoples as a counter-revolution, for occupying their territories with troops and for forcibly incorporating them in the tsarist and later in the Soviet Union. There can be no doubt as to Stalin's opinion in this respect when he says: "Since they desired to check the wave of the socialist movement which was advancing from Russia, the bourgeois national 'governments', which had been set up in the border territories at that time, declared war on the Soviet power."

"The fight of the 'governments' of the border territories was and continues to be the fight of the bourgeois government against the proletarian dictatorship. Many people make out that the fight of the 'governments' of the border territories is justified because the 'rigid centralism' of Soviet power. But this is by no means the case. No state power in the world has permitted so extensive a de-centralization, no government in the world has conceded so great a national freedom to the peoples as the Soviet power has done in Russia."
Students in Red China against Communist Regime

The China Youth Corps has published an account of a students' revolt against the Communist regime which occurred on June 12th and 13th, this year. This astounding and heroic act of anti-Communist resistance in the heart of a historic city where the 1911 revolution took place and succeeded in overthrowing the Manchu dynasty. Over a thousand young persons took part in the revolt which lasted three days. It was then put down by Communist armed force. Despite this fact, however, its effect has been far-reaching, and it stirred up a response from the youth in every part of the Chinese mainland. The Communists, after some consternation, described the revolt as "A Minor Hungarian Affair". The leaders of the revolt, Wang Chien-kuo, Chung Wu-yen and Yang Hwann-yao, were shot to death on September 6th by the Communists. Other revolutionists, such as Yang Soong-tach, Ho Bung, Yu Sing-ying and Yu Shih-dung, were thrown into jail and sentenced to 3 to 15 years' imprisonment.

The revolutionary fire started in Hanyang, a huge anti-Communist demonstration marshaled through the streets baying anti-Communist slogans, such as "Russians, clear out!" and "Go home, Russian militarists."

The demonstration first of all made for the Communist Party Hanyang District Headquarters and the seat of the Hanyang District People's Assembly.

The revolutionary students also went into action in other ways, such as in the office, and the electric communications administration, They destroyed the main operating machinery, and cut the lines that connected the city system with those of neighbouring districts. They also began to occupy the radio station and destroy the electricity generating plants.

In Hanyang, the students stormed the Military Service Bureau and took the director prisoner. As the revolt grew in proportions, the Communists resorted to their usual tactics. On June 14, the third day of the revolt, when the students were preparing to launch a larger attack, the Communists rounded up soldiers, armed police and other functionaries in the Hanyang neighboring areas and concentrated these units at Hanyang for the purpose of starting a massacre against the students who had no weapon. In the course of the fighting that ensued scores of students were killed, whilst Wang Chien-kuo together with hundreds of students were arrested, after having been threatened by the Communists with razor blades and bayonets. Those who were lucky enough to escape, made for the mountainous regions and joined the guerrilla troops there. This heroic revolution was thus for the time being nipped in the bud.

To all outward appearance this courageous anti-Communist movement on the part of the students has been suppressed by razor blades and bayonets, but, actually, it has had a far-reaching and profound influence on all youth of the Chinese mainland. The students are now setting up a militant force in order to deal the Communists a fatal blow when the opportunity presents itself. This revolution on the mainland proves that the people are not yet fully satisfied and that the Communists lie and theoretical lieglean cannot any longer dissolve the anti-Communist movement of the so-called "rightists". Consequently, the Communist Central Committee is now obliged to turn to despotic massacre in order to save their tottering regime. To the Communists this is their last struggle, and to the Chinese people as a whole, a clarion call summoning all compatriots to join the revolution.

In the process of the National Revolution of 1911, Wuchang was the scene of the revolution, the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty and the founding of the Chinese Republic. Today Wuchang is once again the scene of the revolution against the Communists, and the Chinese people have preserved this same spirit. This revolution on the mainland presents itself. This revolution on the mainland is their last struggle, and to the Chinese people as a whole, a clarion call summoning all compatriots to join the revolution.

Since the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has organized successfully a rigid centralizing system and the strictest dictatorship is possible in this country, all the rights conceded to the constituent republics, to the autonomous republics and autonomous territories in the Constitution and, accordingly, to various peoples, have in practice no guarentee. Now with the S.B.S. only the decisions reached by the Praesidium of the Central Committee can be put into practice. And since this body realizes the dictatorship, it goes without saying that it will not hesitate to oppose its decisions. Since these central Party organs consist, with but a few exceptions, of Russian functionaries, it perfectly obvious that Russia's interests are decisive in the politics of the régime.

Since all means of production, with but a few exceptions, are under state control, the Praesidium of the Central Committee can in every way decide on political as well as on economic, financial, and social questions. In this way the direct control of all persons and peoples by the central power of Moscow is ensured and guaranteed to a far greater extent than is conceivable in the centralized state of the ancien régime.

Thus, fine theories in practice become the grimmest reality that one can imagine. (To be continued)
The Ideological Political Resistance of the Ukrainian Underground

Bolshevism, being a synthesis of Russian imperialism and Communism, aims at conquering the whole world and subjecting it to the orders of the Russian Bolshevist centre in Moscow. For this purpose Bolshevism, in the name of the spirit of international brotherhood and solidarity, accompanies its seizures and expropriations of the whole world, its devastation and terror, of genocide and the extermination of dis obedient groups and entire nationalities, of the ideological, political and economic oppression and disintegration of the subjugated nations.

For this reason any organised revolutionary resistance movement, among them the Ukrainian one, must attach great importance to the ideological, political and economic fight against Bolshevism and its demoralising, disintegrating influence. On the grounds of authentic publications, which were printed in Ukraine after 1950 and distributed over the whole of the U.S.S.R., it is my purpose to describe the system of ideas of national and social problems, prepared as a state system of Bolshevist revolution and the three movements of organized Ukrainian resistance, oppose it, proclaiming the idea of national freedom which is well established historically and morally as a life, nation and the main idea of forming national states within the ethical boundaries of every nation.

We fight for the all-embracing Ukrainian State and for every nation enjoying a free way of life within its boundaries of an independent state. ("What is the UPA fighting for?", a publication printed in our nation in 1950, on the occasion of the founding of the Third Great Extraordinary Assembly of the OUN.)

In order to get rid of Muscovite imperialism for ever, the U.S.S.R., comprising at present numerous nationalities, must be split up in a number of national states, so as to render any remnants of internationalism impossible. The concept of an independent Ukraine is to be a basic factor in the deliberate destruction of the Bolshevist prison of nations, representing in our days a snake pit of the most ignominious forms of reaction and of the most dangerous aggression in the world. This concept, too, is to be a basic factor in the reorganization of Eastern Europe and of a very large part of Asia. The establishment by the Ukrainian people of an independent Ukrainian state will be a great step toward establishing a true large part of Asia. The establishment by the reorganization of Eastern Europe and of a very large part of Asia. The establishment by the reorganization of Eastern Europe and of a very large part of Asia. The establishment by the reorganization of Eastern Europe and of a very large part of Asia.

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"Social changes aim at destroying class antagonism and what are they fighting for?" (loc. cit., p. 36.)

The OUN fights imperialists and the formation of empires, since in an empire all other peoples are exposed to cultural and political suppression and economic exploitation. For this reason the OUN fights against the U.S.S.R. as well as Hitler's German "New Europe" movement. (Resolution of the General Assembly of the OUN, Annexes to the resolutions of the Resolutions.)

The Kremlin aims at setting up a World Union of Socialist Soviet Republics for which the Bolshevists adduce among other reasons the "inseparability of economic life". In a similar way, Stalin, in 1922, described "economic exploitation, a compelling arguments for the "integration of the Soviet Republics" in a "Federal State".

This tendency is answered by the Ukrainian underground movement as follows:

"There are no objective obstacles against the idea of co-operative economic integration in the system of free national states. The Ukrainian experience has hitherto shown, production has always reached its maximum development where a nation enjoys full national independence. Peace and the own national administration. Only full political independence can guarantee a people a maximum of creative power, and the development of the mental vigour in a people is the first and most necessary condition for the development of productive forces in general. Only on the basis of perfect equality among nations, especially the non-Russian peoples, can the political independence can economic co-operation attain really positive results, that is to say, bring about a higher living standard. On the other hand, as it is a well-known fact that the Bolshevists, as "socialists" as well as representatives of a great Russian imperialism have always been for a com mazed, great State and against the separation of the non-Russian peoples from Russia." (P. Poltava, The Conception of an Independent Ukraine, p. 62.)
The Present Situation in Lithuania

Soviet Russia succeeded in incorporating Lithuania in its sphere of influence thanks to the policy of intrigue and espionage which was pursued there by the NKVD, with the help of the aforemen tioned smaller number of military bases in Lithuania and on June 12/16, 1940, occupied the entire country. All non- Russian languages and nationalities, and all Stalin's and Molotov's assurances that they would not interfere in Lithuania's home policy, were simply violated. By force, the same party, in the same spirit and under the same pretexts as prevails in the Soviet Union was now introduced in Lithuania. The propaganda fairytale about Lithuania's "voluntary" incorporation in the Soviet Union, which had tricked the Lithuanian people all throughout the entire period of the Lithuanian Civil War, was now introduced in Lithuania. The propaganda fairytale about the Lithuanian people's "voluntary" incorporation into the Soviet Union is a common method of all repressive and persecutory measures, whatever the nationalities of the victims may be, wherever the concentration camps and the police and military dictatorship as prevails in the Soviet Union are now introduced in Lithuania. The introduction of this system in 1949/50 led to a terrible famine. Though the economic situation has meanwhile improved somewhat, the living conditions and a number of subjugated ones tend to improve not in an ever-increasing degree, for after Russia had won the war, it felt that it was the master of the situation in Lithuania. It is therefore not surprising that sickness and disease prevail in the kolkhozes, and it is almost impossible for a kolkhoz worker to earn more than one rouble per day, which is sheer starvation. A kolkhoz worker receives one kilogram of grain and one rouble per day, which is sheer starvation. 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This can, for instance, he seen from the fact that a kolkhoz worker receives one kilogram of grain and one rouble per day, which is sheer starvation.
White Russian Imperial Dreams and the Policy of the West

The policy which is at present pursued by the Western world as regards the peoples suffering under the yoke of the Russian empire, is dictated by considerations of self-interest. The main reason why so little importance is attached to the idea of a dissolution of the Russian empire, seems to be that the Western major powers, after having lost many of their former colonial empires, with the pressure of Soviet Russia's political manoeuvres, are now endeavouring to secure new colonial prospects in the East in the event of a victory over Soviet Russia, since in that case the situation of coercion, which Moscow has created by using the Asian and African peoples, would no longer exist; and, in any case, once it has achieved a victory over Soviet Russia, the West would no longer need any of these peoples as allies against Moscow. Western capital hopes that it will have no more rivals after its victory over Soviet Russia and that it will be able to do exactly as it pleases.

Otherwise it would be hard to imagine that the actual reason why the West does not support the subjugated peoples in their fight for independence lies in its fear of offending the Russian people. Instead of allowing a murderess to assassinate scores of nations, it would most certainly be easier to disseminate the idea of anti-Bolshevist resistance among the Russians, too, by insisting on absolute justice towards all peoples, that is to say, on sovereignty for all, for the Muscovites (Russians) as well as for the Ukrainians, Byelorussians, Georgians, and Turkestanians, etc. — within their own ethnographical area. In the absence of what higher principle should the Russians renounce Berlin and Budapest, but continue to remain in Kyiv or Tashkent? To renounce both Budapest and Tashkent, however, would be in keeping with the principle of absolute justice, a principle which is, indeed, worth living for and dying for.

Although not only the "American Committee for Liberation from Bolshevism" and the "German Anti-Bolshevik League" ("Germanenbund") but also all Russian anti-Communist emigrant circles are very much in favour of the idea that Ukraine and other countries subjugated by Moscow should continue to remain in European Russia, there is no doubt that they have so far never asked themselves what chances the White Russians have of ever possessing an independent Russian state, even if it is only confined to its own ethnographical boundaries; they overlook the fact that the country of the White Russians will be conquered, too, and that no leniency is shown to the conquered. They would do better to bear in mind the fate of Hitler's Germany! Incidentally, after the victory of the West over Soviet Russia there will be no rival major power with atomic bombs; it is therefore hardly likely that any power will enslave the Russian countries compared to Western Germany of the post-war years — as a possible ally.

And what will happen if the Russians — in complete agreement with the theories of the above-mentioned "American Committee" on the "Soviet empire" — decide by means of a "free plebiscite" to become an American or a British protectorate? Since the Muscovite masses have been used to slavery since time immemorial, it is extremely likely that they will submit to the rule of a Tatar, such as Tser Boris Godunov, of a German, for all the Tsars from Peter III to Alexander III were actually Germans, of a Georgian, such as Stalin of a Russian, such as Khroushchev, or to the rule of a dignitary of the C.I.C.. Russian emigrant circles are faced by the task of persuading the West to recognize an ethnical Russian state; they must not, however, request the West to help them toward victory independently, but only against the Russian imperium, which would very soon become another peoples' prison and a grave danger for the West. The White Russians overlook the fact that there is a vast difference between being subjugated by the Entente or together with the Western Allies, or being conquered by the Western Allies. In the latter case the only choice is the fate of Hitler's Germany.

The insolent White Muscovite "Ivans" are hoping to be able to deceive the West once more. They would do better to ensure that their ethnical territory does not become a colony of the West. And it certainly strikes one as highly amusing that the West should set up a "democratic" imperium again for them, seeing that the Western major powers have themselves been defeated by the Nazis, and that the Free West is nothing but an extremely nasty and unscrupulous trick.

The N.T.S. — its members describe themselves as "Russian Solidarists" — as the English news agency "World Survey" reports, is financed by the "Central Intelligence Agency of the U.S.A. (through the society, "American Friends of Russian Freedom"). Since 1951 the N.T.S. has been operating a survival radio station, placed at its disposal by the American authorities, in the Federal Republic of Germany. This radio station transmits pro-Russian broadcasts.

As the editor of the well-known American illustrated weekly, "Saturday Evening Post", Demarre Bess, reports in the edition of March 16, 1957, the N.T.S. radio station transmitted a "message" in Hungarian during the night from October 30 to 31st, 1956, when the Russians were beginning to withdraw their tanks from Budapest. This message, so the N.T.S. radio station alleged at the time, had been drawn up by a "Union of Former Hungarian Soldiers Against". In the message the "High Command of the last tanks" was requested to send a "liaison staff" to the "Western frontier" in order to establish "contact with armed emigres" there.

This deceptive message, so Mr. Bess comments resolutely, "seems to have given Moscow proof" that an armed intervention was being planned.

Against Admission of Communist China to the United Nations

Dr. Hu Shih, Representative of China, recognized as the greatest living Chinese philosopher, delivered a statement before the United Nations on Sept. 26, 1957, stirred the nations of the world by his eloquent and indignant words. It started in Hungary and led to revolutionary movements in Communist China. The Committee of One Million published and distributed the statement throughout the world on the eve of the first anniversary of the Hungarian revolution to emphasize the universality of the fight against Communism. The excerpts of Dr. Hu Shih's report were published by the Committee of One Million in the international edition of the New York Times on Oct. 20th. The committee of one Million is dedicated to blocking any attempts to strengthen the Communist regime which keeps the Chinese people enslaved, either through their admission to the U.N. or through other international economic measures.

The full name of the Committee is: the Committee of One Million Against the Admission of Communist China to the United Nations, and its address: 8 West 40th. Street, New York, 18.

Thus Spoke Comrade Khroushchev

"The unsurpassed orogenies of knowledge, the fiery creativity and the joy of the revered beloved teacher, our supreme leader, our best friend and Party comrade, Josef Vissarionovich Stalin, who taught us so much, and who with Comrade Stalin, you have inspired our fatherland. Your mighty work represents an immeasurable treasure for mankind. All decent-thinking people on this earth, all future generations will glorify your name. You are the great leader to victory." Khroushchev in a message to the Communist Party of Ukraine in 1949, on the occasion of the 70th birthday of Stalin.

"Comrades, the personality cult assumed such monumental proportions that Comrade Stalin himself supported the glorification of his own personality in every thinkable manner. This is confirmed by countless facts. One of the most striking examples of Stalin's personal-idolatry is the glut of material on the least modesty is the publication of his "Short Biography", which appeared in 1948. This book is the expression of the Stalinist flattery, an example of how one raises a human being to the level of an idol, of how one transforms him into an "infallible" sign, — into the 'greatest leader', into the 'most illustrious moulder of all times and ages'... Eventually, it was impossible to find any other words with which to laud Stalin to the skies." Khroushchev in a speech at the 20th Party Congress, February, 1956.

"I not only do not separate Stalinism and Stalin from Communism, but I am also of the opinion that Stalin's personality was not, after all, an enemy of the interests of the classes, of certain classes, of the working class, is to us the ideal example of a Comrade".

Khroushchev at the Chinese Embassy in Moscow, on January 18, 1957.
The Repercussions of the October Revolution

In one of its editions for 1957, the paper "NEMZETÖR", which is published in Múnak andDevény, gives the following information about the situation in Hungary. Three hundred to four hundred young persons are trained every year at this school, which is situated in Veszprémi near Moscow. The district secretaries and members of the local central committees are chosen from the ranks of these trainees. In my capacity as head of the DISZ (Demokratikus Híjásagi Szovetseg = Union of Democratic Youth) I myself took part in these training courses, together with sixteen other Hungarians, and for this reason I can give an eyewitness report.

Neither between October 23rd and November 4th nor after this date was the Soviet public informed about the truth of events in Hungary. Apart from a lot of empty talk, nothing at all was said about the main aims of the Hungarian revolution, namely the overthrow of the Hungarian people to transform them into a people destined by the Soviet troops should be withdrawn from Hungary.

All the news items published in this respect were very brief. But, in any case, they indicated that the Soviets would never resign themselves to the situation and that the Soviet troops should be withdrawn from Hungary.

Already on November 3rd I learned that some plan or other was to be carried out next day. On November 3rd, I attended a three-year training course at the Party college and some members of the military training school, namely Gyula Usta, Pal Ilku, István Kaszas and László Szén, were taken to Hungary in two planes. It later transpired that the reason for this measure was that these persons were to assume the most important key positions as soon as the Russian attack on Budapest transpired that the reason for this measure was that these persons were to assume the most important key positions as soon as the Russian attack on Budapest.

The Party and the Party leaders warned the students that they would be dealt with most severely if they ventured to assemble in the streets. We later learnt, however, that despite these measures groups of students went into the streets at Novosviž, Kyiv and various other university towns, and that these demonstrations could only be put down by resorting to most brutal measures.

Commenting on this report, the Editor of the "NEMZETÖR" writes: "...Those who experienced recent events in Hungary themselves know only too well what the prospects are which can be read in the situation at this time in the light of the situation by a Hungarian student. The symptoms are obvious... Russia is once again undergoing a crisis and Hungary is in danger of being swallowed up in an indifference which is incomprehensible."

From Behind the Iron Curtain

GEORGIA

COMPELLARY "ENTHUSIASM" ABOUT DEPORTATIONS

The deportation of young persons of both sexes to Siberia and Central Asia continues. The paper, "Sarja Wostoka", No. 150, of June 27, 1957, reported that during the past five years, from the autumn of 1952, thousands of "volunteers" had been engaged in opening up hitherto uncultivated districts in the region of Kustanajskaja (Kazakhstan).

The Party organ, "Communist", on July 10th, 1957, devoted a special report to the "enthusiasm" of the "volunteers" on the point of leaving for far-off countries, and stated that "enthusiastic crowds were continuing to report, unceasingly."

And the "Communist", No. 212, of September 7, 1957, gives a detailed report of how "industriously and systematically" they work there.

UNION and of their "international spirit", the Party organ "Communist", No. 115, of May 17, 1957, affirms that in Georgia, Russians, Ukrainians, Estonians, Armenians, Tatars, Tadzhiks and members of various other nationalities, all work side by side with the Georgians in the factories, in an atmosphere of brotherliness.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES TO MOSCOW'S ADVANTAGE

In accordance with the decree of the Supreme Council of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic, of March 22, 1957, some of the constitutional changes, which had been made in the Soviet Union, have been adopted in Georgia. This means that in Georgia the "free citizens" are described by S. SKUDE. He regards the recent event as an example of how the Party and the Communist authorities can make the people feel that they have a future, how, after years of oppression, if in the past mass arrests were made, now people disappear singly. Deportations at the point of bayonets with sentences of 25 years or more. people are felt. People still get up before 6 o'clock to join a queue for a loaf of black bread. White bread is obtainable only in towns. Sugar is very scarce and is limited to 1 lb per purchase.

Life in Occupied Latvia

The following extracts are taken from the statement given by four Latvian fishermen from Liepaja to the ex-comrade, who is now their captain in the forecastle. In August the Swedish authorities granted them asylum as political refugees, for they feared that they cannot get a job because they do not have a work permit and are no longer registered in their home towns. Many of them have had to return to Liepaja where they are registered.

Change of job in the workers' paradise. The nightmare of change of jobs even for the so-called "free citizen" by the Party's committee stating that there are no principal objections. 2. Certificate from the present place of employment permitting his discharging. 3. Certificate from the local militia unit stating that he has no criminal record or suspected of an offence. 4. Certificate from the caretaker confirming that there are no complaints against the tenant. 5. Certificate from the local police granting permission to the local police to leave the district. 6. Certificate from the new place of employment that it is willing to take him on. 7. Finally, a certificate from the city accommodation bureau stating that citizen Skude has been allocated a bed at a certain address.

Lithuania

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION

According to a report broadcast by Vilnius Radio Station on August 18, this year, there is in Lithuania a dense network of 5,142 "village clubs" and "village clubs" and 1,900 village clubs with 99,000 members (amateur actors, choristers, sportsmen, etc.).

"Village clubs" originated out of the "Raudonieji kampeliai" ("Red Corners"), which were set up all over the country during the first Soviet occupation of Lithuania in 1940-41. When the country was occupied a second time by the
Declaration Against Russian Imperialists

The Union of Ukrainian Journalists considers it to be its duty to state its attitude with regard to the “National Ukrainian” conference in the “Posy”, which was held in the summer of 1957 in Frankfurt on Main, and with regard to the Russian organization “Narodno-Traditsionnyj Sojux” (“NTS”), which arranged the Congress.

The Union of Ukrainian Journalists is a union of the co-workers of all the Ukrainian emigrant newspapers published in Europe, who belong to various political parties, and as such represents the political opinion of the Ukrainians living in the free world.

Since the Hungarian revolution the number of such anti-Bolshevik newspapers has increased very considerably. The average worker's wage per month amounts to 300 kronen, whilst a meal costs about 30 kronen. A shirt costs 60 to 90 kronen, and a pair of shoes at least 56 kronen, for instance, costs 56 kronen, a man's stockings, for instance, costs 56 kronen, a man’s shirt 60 to 90 kronen, and a pair of shoes at least 300 kronen.

The average worker's wage per month amounts to about 1,000 kronen.

A RISE IN PRICES

During the past months and weeks there has been a constant rise in prices for consumption goods of every kind all over Slovakia. Not only the price of foodstuffs, but also the prices of textiles and shoes has risen. A pair of stockings, for instance, costs 56 kronen, a man's shirt 60 to 90 kronen, and a pair of shoes at least 300 kronen. The average worker's wage per month amounts to about 1,000 kronen.

ATTACK ON EMIGRANTS

In its edition of August 2, this year, the main organ of the Communist Party in Slovakia, the Bratislava "Pravda", once again attacked the Slovaks emigrants, above all the President of the Execu-

Slovaks in 1914, this network of propagandist infiltrations was not allowed to do its job properly, however, continued to show little interest in these institutions. In order to counteract the general aversion to them, they were, however, no longer designated by the name of "Red Corners". They were now re-named "Cultural Clubs" in the towns, and "Village Clubs" or "Reading Clubs" in the rural areas. But even so, they succeeded in becoming popular with the population. The Slovaks have now apparently realized how futile these institutions are and have issued orders that all these village clubs be to disbanded. They are to be replaced throughout Lithuania by 276 districts "Cultural Clubs".

The main aim of this measure continues to be the instillation of Communist ideas into the minds of the people. According to the same source (Vína Radion, in its report of August 18, 1957), each of these village clubs in 1956 on an average engaged 18 lecturers, which dealt not only with questions pertaining to "socialist competition" and similar matters, but also with political and atheistic subjects. Thus, altogether 56,556 propagandist lectures were held in the course of the year, which comes to about 155 of such propaganda meetings every day of the year. In connection with these lectures and plays, etc., were given throughout the country in 1956 in the various institutions attended by about 1 million persons.

The fact that the 3,142 village clubs are to be disbanded, as smaller, so-called "Cultural Clubs" shows that the Communist leaders themselves are extremely dissatisfied with the ideological results of the propaganda network so far. For it is evident that the rural population of Lithuania and, indeed, of the Lithuanian people as a whole to Communist influence continues undisturbed.

During the past years there has been a change in Communist atheistic propaganda in Lithuania. Instead of simply ridiculing religion and the Church, the communists now place"scientific proof". In addition to the activity of the Communist youth organization in this respect, the "Society for the Propagation of Scientific Information" also arranges atheistic lectures and courses. Impartial observers, however, are of the opinion that the Lithuanian people as a whole are fairly immune to this type of influence.

SLOVAKIA

FREEDOM FIGHTERS IN ACTION

Large groups of anti-Communist freedom fighters are at present in action in the forest regions of Central and East Slovakia. The Communist functionaries have declared that the villages of Slovakia are in fear of their lives, and the sentries posted for their safety feel that they are powerless to do anything about it. Small "Cultural Clubs" show that the Communist leaders themselves are extremely dissatisfied with the ideological results of the propaganda network so far. For it is evident that the rural population of Lithuania and, indeed, of the Lithuanian people as a whole to Communist influence continues undisturbed.

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appears to be progress, and spiritual affinity is gradually growing. The book forms the basis of the foundation of Europe? We maintain — in the first place, in the Christian idea, there is a commonness in a common sensibility, in a striving towards the moral . . . This Congress is endeavouring to find the spiritual foundation of this unity, on the one hand, Protestant Europe — that is to say, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which exists, and, on the other hand, the Catholic Church by no means limits to Europe, and, indeed, on the contrary, is undergoing a dangerous crisis; the European movement and its dream of solidarity, which is the case, nor does it only fulfil the function of a technically perfect apparatus, but also 'in the provinces' . . . Perhaps it is a case of the conditions of this apparatus and that it is not only exist for its own sake, as sometimes seems to be the case, nor does it only endure. . . . Where must one therefore look for the ultimate collapse of this imperium? We maintain — in the first place, the Party apparatus in the Union Republics were more drastic (than in the R.S.S.F.R. — in Russia proper), but most drastic in Ukraine and, indeed, in its formulas if it is to rule this apparatus and that it is already taking over this apparatus from within and will in the near future be in a position to dispose of it on the Russian soul . . . " (p. 58). — "But this apparatus does not only serve him like slaves, but also 'in the provinces' . . . Beria and various other persons, since Khrushchev did not show himself to be too much of a Russian, and even the Jews, regarded the present status of the "soviet" Ukrainian Society as a synthesis of the Romanic and the Slavonic, which has become more firmly established than ever, and men throughout the "slow, but undoubtedly instinctively sure and guided fusion of the so-called "Western" and the so-called "Protestant" . . . " (p. 30); and the fact that the non-Russian peoples of the old Empire are responding to thousands of improving measures, from decade to decade are realising and feeling their own foreignness in all that is Russian, more and more, must contribute to the ultimate collapse of this imperialism in the near future."

** That is to say the ethnically determined Russian or Moscovite element.

The author's attitude to the "proletarian" question of the non-Russian nations of the Soviet Union is, however, very peculiar and, in fact, very misleading. We cannot but note that his non-publication unless postage is enclosed.

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All other numbers are in French, but the inclusion of the text in the language in which they were held: the majority are in Italian, French and German; a few in Russian or Chinese. This is the theme of the book and the theories propagated by the N.T.S. of Russian imperialism. This Ukrainian Congress is shared by all the responsible forces of all the non-Russian peoples behind the Iron Curtain, who have been driven, already got used to the existence of fourteen non-Russian republics within the U.S.S.R., will not support the N.T.S. against peoples non-Russian republics within the U.S.S.R., because it is undergoing a dangerous crisis; the European movement — the so-called "Enlightenment," also called "Illumism," as based on cultural foundations, which, though they drive the development of history in various directions, nevertheless retain Christianity as the true and decisive factor."

Other nationalities, such as the Ukrainians, Byelorussians, Turks: "This national religious Messianism has long since . . . " (p. 17). — "That is to say Soviet; this is the opinion of a "Russian friend" of the author which is quoted here."

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