

AMERICAN FRIENDS OF ANTI-BOLSHEVIK BLOC
OF NATIONS, Inc. (A. F. A. B. N.)

A.F. A.B.N. STRENGTH

by

Dr. AL. SOKOLYVYCH

ON THE OCCASION OF THE
Congress of American Friends
of
Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, Inc.

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Jaroslaw Stetzko

President of the Central Committee
of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations

OUTLINE OF NEW LIBERATION POLICY

The Necessity for Co-ordinating the Free World's Policy with the struggle of the enslaved Nations

In order to fight Russian imperialism and Communism successfully, it is necessary to unite the efforts of the subjugated and of the free nations in a single co-ordinated and systematic liberation campaign; for Russian imperialism, which world Communism nowadays serves, directs the subversive campaign in the entire free world through its centre, the Kremlin.

However, at present there is no world centre for the co-ordination of the anti-Communist campaign of the free world and of the nations subjugated by Russia and by Communism. Therefore, neither effective support for the revolutionary liberation movements in the countries behind the Iron Curtain, nor co-ordination of the Western anti-Moscow campaign with the national political organizations in exile which are the representatives of the fight for freedom of the subjugated nations, is possible. The free world does not pursue any united policy of liberation at all.

There are two trends in the anti-Communist fight in the world: On the one hand, the uncompromising line which definitely rejects any possibility of a "peaceful coexistence" with Russian imperialism and Communism and, accordingly, fights for the complete annihilation of Bolshevism and for the disintegration of the Russian prison of nation into independent national states within their ethnical frontiers, — and this is the fight conducted by the national revolutionary

organizations of the peoples subjugated by Russia and by Communism; and, on the other hand, the efforts of most official circles in the free world to find a "modus vivendi" with Russia and its satellites. The numerous uncompromising anti-Communist organizations of the free world are endeavoring to change this, in their view, mistaken policy of these governments for it is a policy which is undermining the strength of the anti-Bolshevist fight of the subjugated nations; but it is a decisive fact that the subjugated nations are concerned almost exclusively with the practical policy of the Western governments and with the consequences of this policy, such as failure to support the Hungarian revolution.

The so-called psychological war, too, is determined in fact by the governments of the free nations, and is adjusted to the state of relations existing between the free nations and Russia. Thus, the psychological war instead of destroying Bolshevism by demanding the disintegration of the Soviet Russian bulwark into independent national states, aims only to check Bolshevist and other Communist aggression and to arrive at a compromise with Moscow.

Therefore it is impossible for the Western major powers to find a basis for cooperation with the national revolutionary liberation forces of the peoples subjugated by Russia and by Communism. The aim of the subjugated peoples is not merely to check or curb Bolshevist aggression, still less to establish "Titoism" in Poland or Hungary or to liberate the so-called satellite states alone, but, above all, to liquidate Communism-Bolshevism in the U. S. S. R. itself, and to disintegrate the U.S.S.R. into independent national states with a democratic form of government.

A precondition for the co-ordination of the anti-Communist fight of the free states and of the subjugated nations **must be an agreement on the aims of the fight. The practical plans of the liberation movement and of the war is the mutual assistance of the free and the subjugated nations against their common enemy.** The representatives of the national

revolutionary liberation organizations should therefore be treated by the Western powers as **contracting parties** and not as agents.

In order to win over the subjugated peoples to the side of the West and to gain their confidence, the free states of the West must definitely adopt a positive attitude to aims of the fight of these peoples and must actively support it. The decisive active force of the revolution rests with the individual, who carries on his fight against Russian imperialism and inhuman Communism in the name of the highest national and human ideals. The revolutionary process must liberate both the nation and the individual from the power of the Bolshevik regime and must make them both conscious and active fighters for freedom and human rights. This process must deprive the entire mechanism of Soviet Russian power — including its military strength — of its force. The Soviet military machine will be paralysed if the men who are responsible for it cease to carry out the orders of the Bolshevik regime, and, united in their revolutionary campaign, direct this same military machine, in which they are well-versed, to the destruction of the headquarters of the Soviet-Russian occupants and aggressors.

The most important thing, therefore, is to win over the **mind** of the individual. This can only be achieved by **ideas** for which **men**, as members of their **nations**, live, suffer and fight. Without a definite and clearly crystallized system of ideas there can be no victory for the anti-Communist fight behind the Iron Curtain.

It is necessary, in particular, to take into account the possible practical and effective support of the anti-Communist revolutionary fight by the free world; for this is the precondition for a genuine victory over Bolshevism. Apart from manifestations of sympathy towards the ideas of the revolutionary fight for freedom, the latter must also receive practical assistance and must gain genuine allies for the common fight. If the peoples subjugated by Russia and by Communism

are obliged to bear the whole burden of the anti-Communist fight alone, and if their national revolution has to rely merely on its own forces, the verbal manifestations of sympathy on the part of the passive observers among the Western major powers will not have any significant influence on the development of the situation.

Whereas the forces of the subjugated peoples which are striving for national independence regard the problems of the war and of the national revolution as the two factors which, in the event of their mutual co-ordination, are most likely to bring about the overthrow of Bolshevism, these problems are considered in an entirely different light by political circles in the West. There, interest in a possible anti-Bolshevist revolution in connection with the problem of war is concentrated on the question of whether such a revolution would safeguard the West against a Soviet-Russian offensive. Insofar as certain circles in the West allow themselves to be swayed by their wish to avoid a war, they regard the fight for freedom of the peoples subjugated by Russia merely as a factor which hampers the Bolsheviks and prevents them from starting a large-scale war; these circles affirm that the situation which is acting as a brake on Bolshevism has been caused by the fact that the fight for freedom is already absorbing the attention and the power of the regime, and, further, that the danger of a revolution flaring up in the Soviet world once a war is started, is in itself a brake.

But it is precisely this dread of a war with the U.S.S.R and the wish to avoid it at any price that is the factor which constantly paralyses the policy of the West towards Soviet Russian imperialism and robs it of initiative and determination in all the vital problems of the present international situation. And it is precisely for this reason that various possibilities, mentioned above, are not made use of; the possibilities for co-ordinating the anti-Bolshevist fight for freedom of the enslaved peoples and the policy of the Western states in their efforts to stop further expansion of Russian imperialism.

The joint action of the external anti-Bolshevist forces on the one hand, and of the internal forces which are in action on the territories of the U.S.S.R. and her satellites, on the other hand, would, if sufficient efforts were made, lead to the annihilation of Bolshevism and also of Communism as a whole. Therefore the common fight of the peoples enslaved by Russia and of the states which are still free but are already threatened by Russian aggression is just as much a necessity for the one as for the other. To try to escape it and to rely on the other partner to assume the entire burden of common fate would be disastrous and irresponsible, not only as regards the common cause, but also as regards one's own fate.

As far as the states of the West are concerned, the anti-Bolshevist revolutionary fight is of tremendous assistance to them, enabling them to destroy Russian imperialism and important to their own war against the U.S.S.R.

If the Western powers would give support to the fight for freedom led by the peoples enslaved by Russia with all the means at their disposal, they would be able to free themselves from the Russian danger at a considerably lower price than the price they would be forced to pay when the U.S.S.R. itself is in a position **to force them** to choose between war or surrender. But any support on the part of the West can only be successful if it is given on the basis of a firm decision to annihilate Russian imperialism and Communism by every possible means. The risk of a war and Bolshevik threats must not prevent the West from giving the revolutionary fight of the subjugated peoples its active support; for if Russian imperialism should confront the Western powers with the unavoidable prospect of a military clash, then it would be better for the West to take up the fight in a situation which is more favorable to it, that is while the Bolsheviks are still engaged in dealing with another, namely the internal front, rather than to wait passively until Russia itself chooses the most favorable time and opportunity to settle with the West. In any case, an armed conflict on the grounds of

active — or even armed — Western support to the revolutionary fight behind the Iron Curtain would be less dangerous and easier to bear than a conflict forced upon it by Bolshevik aggression. And, in particular, as regards the use of the so-called super-modern weapons, Bolshevik efficiency and strength in this respect in the event of an external conflict connected with the anti-Bolshevik internal liberation movement, would be at least considerably impaired, since the military machine can be paralysed soonest by revolutionary campaigns within its own camp. From this point of view the anti-Bolshevik national revolution may actually accord the West considerable chances to avoid a Bolshevik atomic offensive or to suffer to a far lesser extent in this case — provided that the Western powers wholeheartedly support the national revolution in every way and, if need be, take upon themselves the risk of a military clash with the U.S.S.R.

If, on the other hand, the Western powers fail to change their indifferent or purely opportunistic attitude towards the anti-Bolshevik fight for freedom of the subjugated peoples, there will be no possibility of setting up a common front of all the anti-Communist forces in time. It is true that in that case there would still be a possibility of setting up such a common front during the large-scale war forced on the Western powers by Bolsheviks; but the main brunt of the fight would then have to be borne by the Western powers, and the subjugated peoples would develop their national revolutionary campaign only in keeping with the developments of the war, and of course, in accordance with their own aims.

It thus follows that at present the peoples subjugated by Russia and by Communism, without waiving the possible formation of a common anti-Bolshevik front together with the free states, must continue their fight for freedom above all with their own means and according to the existing situation and expediency. External conditions and forces can help the development of the national fight for freedom considerably,

but they are by no means decisive for the possibilities and expediency of the fight itself.

Thus the aims of the Anti-Communist World Front should be the following:

a) To formulate ideological and political principles of the anti-Communist fight of the free nations and of the nations subjugated by Russia and Communism, and, by the spreading of these ideas, to start a universal movement of resistance against Communist infiltration and against the depreciation of those values of the free world which are based on the organic and spiritual elements of every nation, such as religion, tradition, social reform and freedom of the individual.

b) To expose the cunning tactic of the Kremlin called "peaceful coexistence", the aim of which is to weaken the vigilance of the free nations in order to crush them unexpectedly at the opportune moment — to stress the inter-relationship of the interests of the free and of the subjugated world in their common fight against Communism and Russian Colonialism and to emphasize the terrible danger which threatens the free world as a result of the "without-me-tactic" which the latter employs, especially when the subjugated nations are left to fight alone their unequal battle against Bolshevism.

c) To draw up the basic principles for a joint political strategy and liberation idea, which must be pursued in co-ordination by the free world and the subjugated nations —

to set up a co-ordination between the representatives of the national revolutionary organizations of the nations subjugated by Russia and by Communism with the anti-Communist organization of the free world;

d) Together with the political emigrants of the nations subjugated by Russia and by Communism, to resist Communist infiltration and the subversive activities of the "Fifth Columns" of the Communist parties in the free world, and thus expose the latter as instruments of Russian imperialism and colonialism;

e) To fight for the exclusion of the U.S.S.R. and its satellites from the UN and for the severance of all diplomatic relations with these countries, in connection with which action the UN, by admitting the national representatives of all the nations subjugated by Russia and by Communism, ought to be transformed into an organ for combating Russian colonialism and World Communism;

f) To proclaim the **Magna Carta of the Independence of Nations**, in which not only the destruction of Communism as a social and political system would be declared as the aim of the policy of liberation, but also the disintegration of the Russian colonial empire in order to restore the national independence of the nations subjugated in the U.S.S.R.; Ukraine, Byelorussia, Turkestan, the Caucasian and the Baltic states, etc.

This "freedom manifesto" should define a system of positive aims which will be pursued by the free world in supporting the national revolutionary fight for freedom of the subjugated nations and by the realization of which, after the liquidation of Bolshevism, the free world intends to give assistance to these nations.

On the basis of the above-mentioned points a practical campaign shall be undertaken by the politically and socially interested circles of the free world, namely in the following directions:

1. The setting up of radio station for the national liberation movement (out of private means if the governments concerned cannot be persuaded to do so), in particular in regions in Europe and Asia which border on the U.S.S.R., its satellites and Red China.

2. Financial support for the revolutionary movements behind the Iron Curtain, out of funds donated voluntarily.

3. The founding of a policy planning institute for the permanent cooperation between the free world and the subjugated nations.

4. The establishment of a propaganda centre for the purpose of joint action on both sides of the Iron Curtain, as well as universal support for the expansion of the propaganda bridgehead of the national revolutionary organization of the peoples subjugated by Russia and by Communism, in the regions bordering on the Soviet Russian sphere of influence.

5. The expansion of the centres of action of the said national revolutionary organizations in the countries which tend to embrace the so-called "neutralism" (in the Near East and elsewhere).

6. The expansion of the representative missions of the said national revolutionary organizations in the Middle and Far East (namely Pakistan, in South Korea, Vietnam, etc., similar to the A.B.N. mission which already exists on Formosa, for the purpose of effecting a more intensive penetration than hitherto beyond the so-called Iron and Bamboo Curtains (all the more so as the principles of the revolutionary liberation campaign in South Korea, Vietnam and Free China tally with those of the subjugated nations in the U.S.S.R and in the European satellite countries).

The founding of a centre for the intensification and expansion of humanistic sciences on the basis of the organic elements of the mentality of the subjugated nations, for the purpose of training an intellectual elite, which could exert its moral and philosophical influence on the younger generation behind the Iron Curtain that has been infected by dialectical and historical materialism.

7. The expansion of publishing activity for the purpose of informing the free world about events and conditions behind the Iron Curtain, and of reprinting, in the languages of the free peoples, underground anti-Bolshevist publications in existence behind the Iron Curtain.

A systematic attack on Communist propaganda in the free world, especially in the Middle East, with the help of trustworthy eye-witnesses and qualified experts from the ranks

of the political emigrants of the nations subjugated by Russia and by Communism.

8. The expansion of the existing centres of the Trade Unions of Emigrant Workers of the subjugated nations and universal support for their propagandistic activity among the trade unions and the entire working class of the free world.

9. A particularly intensive campaign among the students and the younger generation as a whole (who are frequently more susceptible to Communist propaganda than the older generation), and universal support for the youth centres in exile of the subjugated nations.

Our fight against Russian colonialism and against Communism can only be successful if it is based on the ideas expounded above, for the present epoch is an epoch of the victory of the national idea over the imperialistic idea. **The British General J. F. C. Fuller has very rightly written as follows:**

"...the stressing of national freedom, without which there can be no peace in the world... The underground movements have intensified and are intensifying psychological warfare by substituting ideas for bullets in the mortal conflict against Bolshevik imperialism. Also that it is faith and not force, heroism and not economic security, which are the mainstays in a struggle in which there can be no compromise... Only the unity of the Western nations and their agreement with the national liberation movements behind the Iron Curtain can ensure final victory. This will take time, and until the West realizes that the mightiest of all weapons is the national idea, the flag of liberty must be kept flying by the subjugated nations and peoples. They are the Jean d'Arc in the enormous struggle of Freedom against Despotism. Once in the fosse of Orleans, Jean cried: "Be ready, when the flag-end of my banner touches the bulwark." And, when it did so her doubting soldiers shouted: "Jean, it touches it!" Thereupon she called back: "All is yours — enter!" So may it be with the doubting West, led by these who, having suffered most, have dedicated their lives to freedom."

The organization of the World Front must begin with the definition of its **political** principles. The essence of the matter lies not in the greatest possible number of participants, but in the rightness of the ideas which are to arouse the enthusiasm of the subjugated nations and stir the free nations to action. We exclude no one from our world bloc, provided that he does not exclude himself by refusing to acknowledge the fundamental ideas of the present anti-Bolshevist fight.

In the first place, the enemy that is to be fought must be defined precisely. It is Russian imperialism, whose instrument is world Communism. Russia is the bulwark and the source of Bolshevism, which she has nurtured. Once the Soviet Russian empire is disintegrated into independent national states, Communism will be deprived of its main stay; for it no longer has the political, military and economic power of the Russian prison of nations behind it.

This is the fundamental idea on which the political programme of our world centre must be based. Without this fundamental idea, there can be no victory over Communism, for the subjugated nations cannot take part in a common front with the free peoples if the latter do not support their efforts to attain complete national state independence.

Those who refuse to acknowledge this idea exclude themselves from the common front. And in this respect no compromise is possible. It is useless to attempt to seek an ambivalent formula, which might be acceptable to both parties. There can only be one formula: the sovereignty of nations, including the subjugated nations in the U.S.S.R., and the disintegration of the Russian empire — the U.S.S.R. — into independent states.



**RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE FIRST CONFERENCE
OF THE ENSLAVED NATIONS OF EASTERN EUROPE
AND ASIA, HELD ON THE UKRAINIAN INSURGENT ARMY
(U.P.A.) CONTROLLED TERRITORIES NEAR THE CITY
OF ZHYTOMIR IN UKRAINE, ON NOVEMBER 21-22, 1943**

The Political Situation.

1. The present war between German National Socialism and Russian Bolshevism is a typical imperialistic and aggressive war, waged for the mastery of the world, for a new distribution of the earth's wealth, for new sources of raw materials and new markets, and finally for manpower entailing the enslavement and exploitation of man.
2. Both warring imperialisms deny the right of a nation to political and cultural development within a national state, and force political, social and cultural slavery on the conquered peoples in the form of the Nazi "New Europe" or the Bolshevik "Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."
3. These anti-social and criminal aims are cloaked in false slogans of "social equality", "deliverance of workers from the capitalist yoke", etc.
4. Bolshevism, completely bankrupt of ideas, seeks support by reviving the reactionary catchwords of Slavophilism and of traditional Russian patriotism.
5. This imperialistic war inevitably leads the two warring powers to economic and military ruin by aggravating and bringing to the fore the internal contradictions inherent in both systems. This, naturally, favors the growth of revolutionary liberation movements among the enslaved nations. In recent times there has been

a marked increase on these activities. This is a guarantee of victory for the revolutions and of a new and brighter future. The enslaved nations must stop fighting among themselves if they are to achieve peace and order based on the recognition of the political rights of each nation, and ensure cultural and economic development to all countries. The system of free national states will guarantee complete freedom to the individual, who until now has been oppressed and exploited by foreign imperialists.

To achieve victory for national revolutions, a single common front of the freedom-aspiring nations is necessary. **The conference, therefore resolves that a Central Committee composed of representatives of nations in Eastern Europe and Soviet-dominated Asia, be organized immediately to coordinate the revolutionary activities of separate nations. Its task should be the formulation of a general plan and common tactics to be employed in the struggle for liberty against the common enemy. At a signal from this committee simultaneous uprisings should take place in all subjugated countries in accordance with a pre-arranged plan.**

Special Decisions.

1. The First Conference of Enslaved Nations of Eastern Europe and Asia hails the heroic struggle of the nations of Western and Central Europe against the Nazi imperialists, and proclaims complete solidarity with them.
2. The Conference deems it necessary to acquaint the nations of Western and Central Europe with the struggle, of the nations of Eastern Europe and Soviet-controlled Asia and the aims for which it is waged.

The Conference urges that everything possible be done to prevent the transportation of non-German formations in the German Army to Germany or to the fronts. (names of

organization omitted for security reasons). Soldiers of non-Ukrainian origin serving in the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (U.P.A.) should be organized into special national formations... (omitted for security reasons). The Conference calls for the strengthening of each peoples' defense against the retreating German armies.

Signed on behalf
of the Resolutions Committee:

- (1) GURIELLI - Georgian
(Professor)
- (2) GOGIA - Georgian
(Major)
- (3) FISUL - Azerbaijani
(Lieutenant)
- (4) SHIMRAT - Uzbek
(Teacher)
- (5) STECENKO - Ukrainian
(Professor)
- (6) KHODZHAYEV - Ukr.
(Agriculturist)
- (7) OZERSKA - Ukrainian
(Engineer)

Signed on behalf
of National Delegations

- (1) Armenia - ANTRANT
- (2) Azerbaijan - FISUL
- (3) Bashkiria - KAGARMAN
- (4) Byelorussia - DRUZHNY
- (5) Circassia - DZHIGIT
- (6) Chuvashia-SKVORAZOV
- (7) Georgia - GOGIA
- (8) Kabardinia - BAKSAN
- (9) Kazakhstan-DEZKHMAN
- (10) Ossetia - ARAM
- (11) Tartaria - TUKAY
- (12) Ukraine - STECENKO
- (13) Uzbekistan - SHIMRAT

C O M M U N I Q U E

ON THE AGREEMENT ON COOPERATION BETWEEN THE ASIAN PEOPLES' ANTI-COMMUNIST LEAGUE, REPUBLIC OF CHINA, (APACLROC) AND THE ANTI-BOLSHEVIK BLOC OF NATIONS (ABN) IN THE FIGHT AGAINST COMMUNISM AND RUSSIAN IMPERIALISM

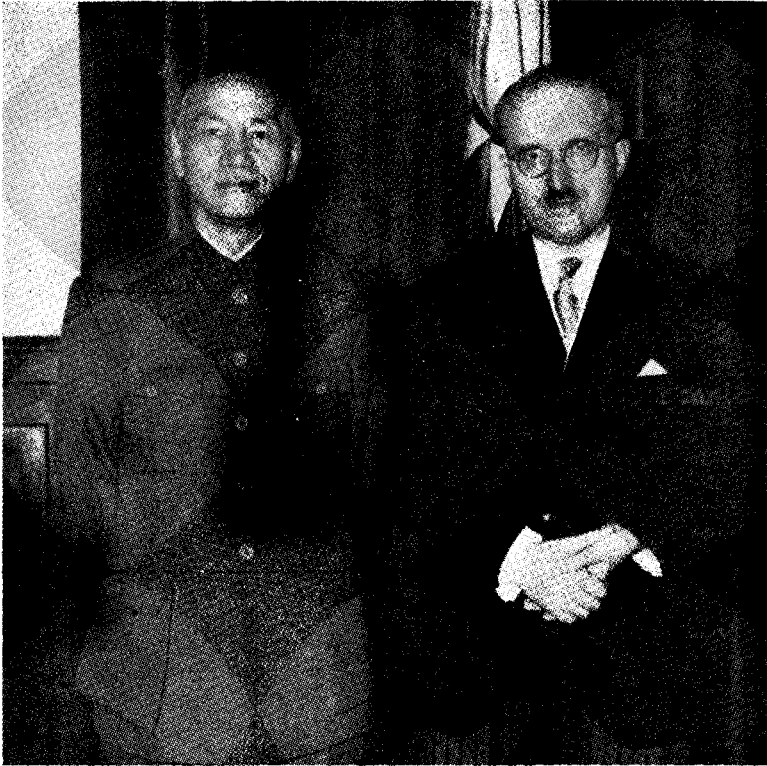
On October 24, 1955, an agreement on a common fight against Communism and Russian imperialism was signed in Taipei, Taiwan (Formosa), by the Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League, Republic of China (APACLROC), represented by its President, Ku Cheng-Kang, and by the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABN), represented by the President of the Central Committee of the ABN, Jaroslaw Stetzko.

The Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League, Republic of China, (APACLROC) and the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABN) are agreed that their common objectives are to crush the international Communist bloc, annihilate Russian imperialism and help those nations enslaved by the Russian imperialists in Europe and Asia to regain their independence in their original ethnographical areas.

The APACLROC shall do its utmost to further the aim of the ABN nations to achieve their liberation and to establish independent national states. The ABN shall in every way come to the aid of Free China in the task of recovering the Chinese mainland and of destroying the Chinese Communist regime, and shall do its utmost to assist other Asian nations in their struggle for independence against Communism and Russian imperialism.

The movement "All Roads Lead To Freedom", initiated by the APACLROC, shall be supported by the ABN in Europe. In connection with the above-mentioned movement the APACLROC shall support and advocate the "Freedom Mani-

festos" of the ABN in Asia. At the same time, the fundamental principle proclaimed by the ABN — "Freedom for Nations! Freedom for Individuals!" — shall be jointly advocated by both Parties as their common slogan.

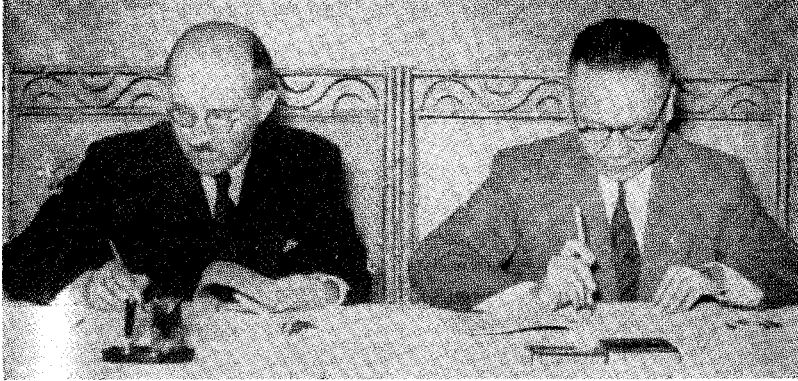


Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Republic of China and A.B.N. President Jaroslav Stetzko

Both Parties shall endeavour to strengthen the consolidation of the Asian and European peoples in the fight against Communism and Russian imperialism and to establish a joint international front to achieve independence for all nations.

Various practical measures have been agreed upon with regard to the universal cooperation of both organizations.

After ratification by the competent authorities of both Parties on November 10, 1955, and December 29, 1955, and an



Jaroslaw Stetzko and Ku Cheng-kang signing the Agreement in Taipei (Formosa).

exchange of notes on April 30, 1956, in Rome, the Agreement is now in force.

Taipei, Taiwan (Formosa), May 28, 1956

KU CHENG-KANG,
for: Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist
League, Republic of China
(APACLROC)

JAROSLAW STETZKO,
for: Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations
(ABN)



S. Halamay

**AMERICAN FRIENDS OF THE ANTI-BOLSHEVIK BLOC
OF NATIONS, Inc.**

At the time of the international crisis which occurred shortly after World War II and at the beginning of the era of the so-called cold war, the American public did not fully realize the dangers of the psychological warfare conducted by Soviet Russia, which was a former war ally of the United States, and of the deadly poisonous subversive activities of the so-called fifth or sixth columns, the American communists and fellow-travellers.

At the same time few Americans were sufficiently informed about the internal difficulties of the Kremlin, namely about the underground movements organized by such liberation forces as the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (U.P.A.), the Hungarian Freedom Fighters, the Baltic Liberation Organizations, the Armia Krajowa in Poland and many others.

In the meantime Russia, by deceptive tactics, through skillful spreading of peace propaganda throughout the world and enormous progress in the arms race, including the great successes in the Atom- and H-bomb fields, moved closer towards its goal of world domination.

The danger that the Western world, including the USA, might be caught by surprise was imminent.

In a situation characterized by general confusion as to the true plans of the Russian imperialists, and during the period of the policy of containment proclaimed by the Department of State, a group of patriots, mostly former leaders of liberation movements of Central and East-European descent, decided to form an American Association to prepare Americans to fight Communism and Russian imperialism and to promote the ideas of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations.

Thus, the American Friends of Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, Inc. came into being.

The American Friends of ABN is a chartered organization comprising at present 13 ethnic divisions with branches in the larger cities of the United States, namely, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, etc.

We Americans, especially those who have relatives behind the Iron Curtain, i. e. among the nations subjugated by Russia, have become friends of the ABN because we believe that the ABN's idea is the strongest and the most dynamic, the most complete and just, and that this idea is in accord with the American Declaration of Independence.

We profess that every nation and every individual are created by Almighty God and have equal rights to live freely and without fear. We strive to assure a real peace for the American people and attain true freedom for all nations subjugated by Bolshevist-Russia.

We affirm that no just peace will ever be possible without freedom for all the nations in the world. Humanity today is eager for a clear and firm ideal which would guarantee a decent and secure existence for each and every individual. Freedom comes first, and peace comes afterwards.

The American Friends of ABN are ready to fight Communism, which is the newest form of Russian imperialism and the number one enemy of the USA and of mankind. We support the constant struggle of liberation movements behind the Iron Curtain, and we are convinced that, thanks to this struggle, the ABN continues to diminish the aggressive force of Bolshevism and to reduce the speed of Russian imperialist expansion.

One of the very fundamental and most deeply rooted principles of the American Friends of ABN is the principle that it is an alliance of the fighters for freedom. It is created for the sole and great purpose, namely for the common and united fight for freedom of the nations of Central and Eastern Europe,

i. e., of the nations who were occupied by Russian forces either before or after the Second World War.

In other words, the AF ABN, Inc., is, according to our By-laws (art. 4), an alliance of the national liberation Centers and organizations of Eastern and Central Europe and of the part of Asia enslaved by Russia.

In order to achieve our noble purpose, which is to win friends to the cause of reestablishment of freedom, national independence and just order in these countries, we have conducted various political activities such as editing the Information Bulletin of American Friends of ABN, political rallies and demonstrations such as that held in the Manhattan Center, New York, on May 4th, 1952, participation in Conference on Psychological Strategy on February 22 and 23, 1952, in Washington, D. C., a banquet in the Waldorf Astoria on November 26, 1953, big demonstrations against Soviet "cultural visitors" during 1955 and 1956 in Chicago and other cities, a political conference on June 16, 1957, at the Victoria Hotel, New York, big demonstrations before the United Nations against the Soviet massacre of Hungarian Revolutionaries, memoranda to the United Nations, demonstration in front of the Soviet Embassy to the U.N. in New York on Nov. 6, 1957; T.V. program, concerts, attendance at the Mexico Conference in March 1958 to prepare a World Anti-Communist Congress for freedom and liberation, an Anti-Bolshevik mass-meeting, held on March 16, 1958 in Philadelphia, a press conference (Spring 1958), on the occasion of the arrival of Mr. Jaroslaw S. Stetzko, the President of the Central Committee of Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, participation in the press conferences on liberation in Washington, D. C., and others.

This very general mention of major events is not intended to be a full report, but merely to show that political activities of the American Friends of ABN are many-sided and successfully react to major international events. Such activity deserves the nation-wide support of all Americans.

Taking the ABN slogans for our own, the American Friends of ABN appeal to all Americans and to the entire Western



Reception and Press Conference in honor of the President of A.B.N. — J. Stetzko given by A.F. A.B.N. at the Ambassador Hotel in New York on May 24, 1958.

World; Unite in the struggle against Bolshevism — and any form of Russian imperialism!

For God and Freedom! Freedom For Nations and Individuals!



Executive Committee of A.F. A.B.N., Inc.

Chairman — DR. T. KRUPA
V. Chairman — DR. K. KOICHEFF
Secretary — S. T. RAIKIN
Treasurer — L. REICHERZER
Polit. Affairs — C. ANDREASZKY

P R O G R A M
OF THE CONGRESS OF THE AMERICAN FRIENDS
OF THE ANTI-BOLSHEVIK BLOC OF NATIONS, Inc. (AF ABN)

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1958

9—10 a. m. — Registration of the delegates and guests

OPENING SESSION :

- 10 a. m. — Congress called to order
— Election of the Presidium
— Adoption of the agenda of the Congress
— Election of working committees
— Report of the Chairman and of the central organs of AF ABN
— Reports of Divisions and local Chapters
— Discussion on reports

12.30 p. m. — Recess

POLITICAL SESSION :

- 2.00 p. m. — Opening — Chairman of the Congress
- 1 — “The Roads and Perspectives of AF ABN; The AF ABN and the World Anti-Communist Congress for Freedom and Liberation” — address by Dr. Nestor Procyk
 - 2 — “American Political Realism and Russian Empire” — address by Hon. Edward M. O'Connor
 - 3 — “Soviet-Russian Attempts to Kidnap Nationalism” — address by Dr. Gabor de Besseney, Ph. D., Executive Director, Academic Extension Center, Inc.

- 4 — “Atomic War or National Revolutions (Possibilities of National Revolutions behind the Iron Curtain and the Attitude of the Free World in this Respect)” address by Hon. Yaroslav S. Stetzko, former Ukrainian Prime-Minister
- 5 — Address by Hon. Michael A. Feighan
- 6 — Address by National Delegations

6 p. m. — Recess

- 8 p. m. — Banquet — Joseph Lesawyer: Master of Ceremonies
— Addresses by: H. E. Dr. Tingfu F. Tsiang, Permanent Representative of China to United Nations; H. E. You Chan Yang, Ambassador of Korea; Dr. Emilio Nunez Portuondo, Ambassador of Cuba to the U.N.; Madame Trau Van Chuong, Observer to the U.N., Republic of Viet-Nam; Mrs. Edith Hyder, Canadian Radio Commentator; Prof. Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky

10 p. m. — Ball

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1958

P L E N A R Y S E S S I O N :

- 10 a. m. — Reports of Committees: By-Laws, Resolutions and Political Statement, Financial, Future Activities, Nomination
- 11 a. m. — Elections of new organs of the AF ABN, Inc.
— Miscellaneous
— Adjournment

EXHIBITION A.F. A.B.N. AND A.B.N. IN PICTURES AND PRINT DURING THE CONGRESS.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN I.A.C.D.C. AND A.B.N.

In addition to the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABN), which comprises the national liberation organizations of the peoples behind the Iron Curtain, and the Asian Peoples' 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" consists the anti-Communist organizations of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Columbia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Some years ago the ABN suggested an anti-Communist world congress and the founding of an anti-Communist world league, and raised this question again in Taipei in 1956.

At the invitation of the President of the Central Committee of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABN), Jaroslaw Stetzko, the President of the Inter-American Confederation for the Defense of the Continent, Admiral Carlos Penna BOTTO (Brasil), 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 Jaroslaw Stetzko, the former Foreign Minister of Slovakia, Prof. Dr. Ferdinand Durcansky, General Ferenc Farkas de Kisbarnak, Prince Niko Nakashidze, Mr. Kosmovicz, General Alabanda,

Dr. Pokorny, General Zako, 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 the honour and the satisfaction of reaching complete agreement with the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (A.B.N.) for the convention of the Anti-Communist World Congress, which aims to do away with Soviet tyranny and to liberate all nations under the yoke of Russian imperialism, since we recognize the identical principles of selfdetermination and of the independence of the peoples, of human freedom and genuinely democratic institutions.

Munich, September 19, 1957.

Jorge Prieto Laurens, Secretary-General.

The discussions culminated in the conclusion of an agreement on cooperation between both parties on September 22nd, 1957;

“In the name of the Anti-Communist Front of Mexico and Secretary-General of the Inter-American Confederation for the Defense of the Continent, Jorge Prieto Laurens, and in the name of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABN), as President of the Central Committee of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, Jaroslaw Stetzko, declare in agreement, after the discussions on September 17 and 18, 1957, between both delegations in Munich, that:

Our common objectives are to destroy Communism, to disintegrate the Russian empire, and to assist the nations enslaved by Communism and Russian imperialism in Europe and Asia in regaining their independence in their ethnographical areas;

The world front against Communism can be successful if it:

- a) reaffirms the primacy of the spiritual in order to destroy Communist materialist ideology;**
- b) is based on the idea of the independence of nations, and in particular, the state independence of all peoples subjugated by Communism and Russian imperialism, with democracy and social justice;**
- c) and if full support is given by the free world to the national revolutionary fight for freedom;**

It is in principle wrong to fight Communism by supporting National Communism.

We condemn any praise or favourable references to National Communism, and do not understand how it can be possible to fight Communism without repudiating the false and unscientific theory of historic and dialectical materialism.

Both Parties shall endeavour to strengthen the consolidation of the peoples of the world in the fight against Communism and Russian imperialism and to set up a joint international front dedicated to state independence for all nations”.

This agreement represents an important contribution to the common ideology of the free and the subjugated peoples in the fight against the Communist world-enemy, and at the same time, a firm political basis on which to set up an anti-Communist world front.



**AGREEMENT ON THE COOPERATION BETWEEN A.G.W
AND A.B.N.**

“The Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (A.B.N.) and the Stichting Aktivering Geestelijke Weerbaarheid (A.G.W.), after conferring on the general political situation which has been caused by Russian effort toward imperialistic domination and by the attitude of the free world toward the national liberation movements of the peoples subjugated by Moscow, have issued the following statement:

The formation of one united front between the peoples of the free world and the national liberation movements of the peoples subjugated by Moscow is absolutely imperative, since otherwise no effective resistance is possible against Moscow's plot to destroy completely the spiritual values and achievements of freedom-loving mankind;

the historical development of Russian imperialism is the cause of the Communist endeavour to rule the whole world;

the anti-Communist world front will be successful if

- a) the importance of spiritual values is stressed for the peaceful co-existence of the peoples of the world;**
- b) the disintegration of the Russian empire and the restoration of the national independence of all peoples within their ethnographical areas become the principal aim;**
- c) the free world morally and materially supports the national liberation movements of all the peoples behind the Iron Curtain.**

It is not right to try to combat Communism by recognizing and supporting the so-called national Communist regimes:

The present policy of containment with regard to the peoples behind the Iron Curtain must be completely replaced by an active liberation policy.

For this reason the cooperation between the A.B.N. and the A.G.W. organizations is indispensable as a contribution to the formation of an anti-Communist front for the entire world.

On the basis of the above conclusions, the A.B.N. and the A.G.W. have decided that from now on they will fight shoulder to shoulder against Russian imperialism which now appears under the guise of "Communism."

Hague, Oct. 30, 1957.



CONFERENCE IN MEXICO PAVES THE WAY FOR ANTI-COMMUNIST WORLD CONGRESS

On March 20th the "Inter-American Confederation for the Defense of the Continent" and the "Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League" convened the Preparatory Conference of the Anti-Communist World Congress. At 9 o'clock in the morning, the delegates of the anti-Communist organizations of various countries were assembled at the "Hotel del Prado" in the Mexican capital. The following countries were represented: USA, Canada, Mexico, Guatemala, Brasil, Argentina, the European countries, Korea, the Republic of Vietnam, Free China, Pakistan, El Salvador and Costa Rica. After the names of the delegates had been entered in the record, **Dr. Jorge Prieto Laurens**, the Secretary-General of the Inter-American Confederation for the Defense of the Continent, formally opened the Conference and outlined in brief its aims and tasks. The chief speeches were by **Admiral Carlos Penna Botto**, the President of the Inter-American Confederation for the Defense of the Continent, **Mr. Ku Cheng-Kang**, the President of the Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League, and **Mr. Wasyl Bezchlibnyk**, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABN), as **Jaroslav Stetzko**, President of the Central Committee of the ABN, was not yet present at the Conference.

Admiral Carlos Penna Botto drew the attention of those present to the necessity of taking up the fight against the danger of Communist infiltration and aggression all over the world, since the Communist offensive has assumed worldwide dimensions and aims to subjugate all nations. He stressed that it was the duty of the organizations that have set themselves the task of fighting this danger to found the Anti-Communist World League, and that it was the aim of

this Conference to accomplish the preparatory work for its foundation.

Mr. Ku Cheng-Kang, who delivered his speech in Chinese, expressed his pleasure and satisfaction at the fact that the Conference had been convened and stressed that the anti-Communist organizations of the Asian peoples had already been working in this direction for some time. He stated that the work of the anti-Communist organizations of Asia was guided by the following aims and tasks:

- a) to check Communist infiltration in Asia;
- b) to organize and carry out campaigns which would lead to the defeat of the Communist system in various countries and the **liberation of all nations**.

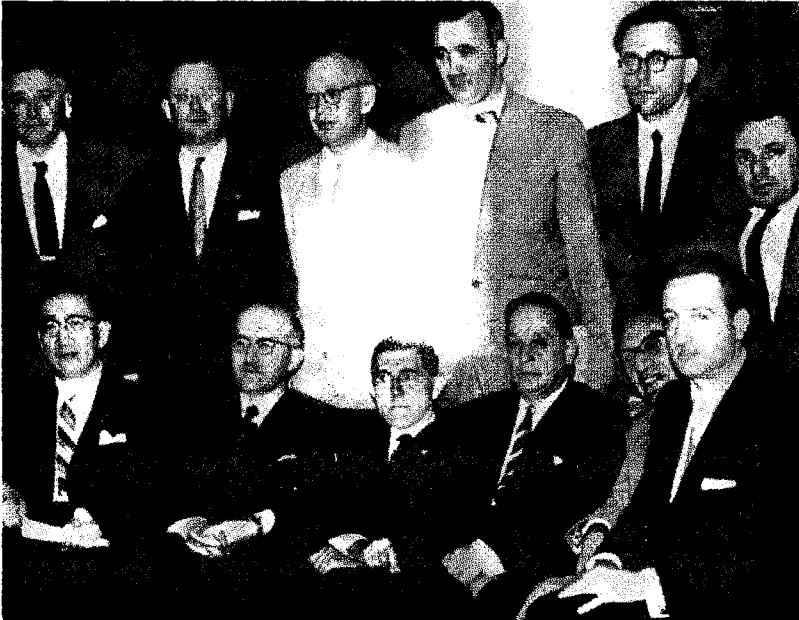
The peoples of Asia, **Mr. Ku Cheng-Kang** said, definitely reject the idea of a compromise with the Soviet bloc. They do not believe in "peaceful coexistence." **The Communist parties are merely the Fifth Columns of the Bolshevik centre in Moscow and Soviet colonialism and imperialism is much worse than the old West European colonialism.**

Mr. Wasyl Bezchlibnyk greeted the Conference on behalf of the Central Committee of the ABN and expounded the postulates of the ABN, stressing that Communism was the tool of Russian imperialism to subjugate the world.

After these three speeches, the representatives of various anti-Communist organizations greeted the Conference and expressed their views on its tasks. **Mr. L. C. Paik** (Professor at the University of Seoul), speaking on behalf of the "Korean Anti-Communist Union", stressed the necessity of regarding the forces of the Communist bloc realistically in order to use their weaknesses advantageously. He added that the world needed leadership in the organizing of an anti-Bolshevik crusade.

Dr. Nestor Procyk, speaking on behalf of the "American Friends of ABN", pointed out to the members of the Conference the significance of the political principles of the ABN.

Mr. Sosnowskij greeted the Conference on behalf of the "Canadian League for the Liberation of Ukraine." Greetings to the Conference were also expressed by Mr. Alfred B. Gielen on behalf of the "International Committee of Information and Social Action" (CIAS), which has its seat in Paris, by Mr. M.



Members of the Presidium of the Conference in Mexico with A.B.N. and A.F. A.B.N. delegates, Left to right, 1st row: Dr. C. M. Chang, J. Stetzko, Admiral C. P. Botto, Dr. J. P. Laurens, Dr. S. Mendoza, H. Bilynski; 2nd row: W. Dushnyk, M. Rubinez, I. Bojko, W. Bezhlibnyk, Sosnowskij and Dr. N. Prozyk.

Rubinez on behalf of the "Liberacion Europea" with its seat in Argentina, and by Mr. H. Bilynsky, on behalf of the "Organization for the Defense of the Freedom of Ukraine." Mr. W. Dushnyk represented the "Ukrainian Congress Committee" in the USA at the Conference.

The Conference lasted until March 25th.

On Saturday, March 22nd, the President of the Central Committee of the ABN, Mr. **Jaroslav Stetzko**, arrived in Mexico. He was greeted warmly and enthusiastically by all the delegates at the Conference. He immediately took part in the work of the Conference and presided over the Political Committee.

During the Conference receptions were given for the delegates by various ambassadors in Mexico.

The Mexican press devoted considerable attention to the Conference and reports on the same made front-page news. The Conference reached the decision to convene the World Congress in Europe. A steering committee, which consist of the following persons, was elected to deal with the preparatory work: Mr. **Ku Cheng-Kang**, Mr. **L. J. Paik**, representative of Korea, Mr. **Nguyen Huu Thong**, representative of Vietnam, Admiral **Carlos Penna Botto**, Dr. **Jorge Prieto Laurens**, Dr. **Sergio Fernandes Larrain**, representatives of Latin America, Mr. **Fritz Cramer**, representative of C.I.A.S., Mr. **Jaroslav Stetzko** (ABN), Gen. **Ferenc Farkas de Kisbarnak** (ABN), Prof. **Lew Dobriansky** (USA), and one representative of South Africa and the Near East. The following Regional Secretaries were elected: Mr. **Ernesto de la Fe** (Latin America, Cuba), Mr. **Alfred B. Gielen** (Europe, Germany), Mr. **Inamullah Khan** (Asia, Pakistan).

Some of the important posts on the Steering Committee will be filled in the near future by prominent American anti-Communist politicians.



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Excerpt from Convocation

**adopted by the Preparatory Conference in Mexico,
on March 25, 1958.**

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