



TRUTH ON THE MARCH



CANADIAN LEAGUE FOR UKRAINE'S LIBERATION

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*FREEDOM-LOVING PEOPLE ALL OVER THE WORLD, UNITE IN THE
FIGHT AGAINST BOLSHEVISM AND RUSSIAN IMPERIALISM, FOR
THE FREEDOM OF NATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS!*

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YAROSLAV S. STETZKO

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

TRUTH ON THE MARCH

Do you know your enemies and your friends?

Are you aware of the impending dangers and do you know how to withstand them?

These questions are of the utmost importance for all free nations to-day, when the hour of the great and inevitable conflict is not far away and the temperature of the "cold war" keeps rising. It seems that they can be answered pretty easily. The average citizen of each democratic country knows and reads daily in his newspaper that the Bolshevist aggressor is the enemy № 1 of freedom, peace and civilization. The aggressor is backed by the coalition of his satellites, the so-called "people's democracies" — and actively supported by a subversive system of Communist fifth columns, now operating inside the Western world.

Everybody knows, moreover, that the Western nations, threatened by the aggressive actions and designs evinced on the part of the Soviet Union, formed a defensive alliance known as North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). He also realizes that the freedom-loving peoples who were left outside that alliance because of their wish to preserve their neutrality will (in the event of an armed conflict) join the defenders of freedom.

However, are these clear and seemingly convincing answers correct? Is this classification of nations into "allies" and "enemies" in exact conformity to facts?

Mr. Yaroslav Stetzko, President of the Central Committee of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABN) who arrived in Canada on March 26, 1952, disputes the truth of these statements. He came here to explain that such simplified division of all nations into two groups is incorrect, that there are behind the Iron Curtain, inside the hostile camp, tens and hundreds of millions of people and tens of nations whose attitude towards the West is by no means unfriendly. On the contrary, their permanent struggle for liberation against Russian Communist tyranny renders them to be the best friends and allies of the free nations.

They are the composite ABN peoples.

Mr. Yaroslav Stetzko came here to acquaint the Canadians with the history, the objectives and the achievements of the ABN and to win their good-will and understanding necessary for their future co-operation with ABN peoples. Canada's dynamic growth, the vastness of its territory and its natural resources seem to predetermine its eventual position as a great power in spite of its comparative youth and the rather limited, numerical strength of its population. Its military units in Korea are second in number only to the Americans. It sent

a choice brigade to Western Germany as its contribution to the expansion of the NATO forces and as a symbolical declaration of its readiness to defend freedom against Russian aggression. Hence it is important for Canadians to become acquainted with their enemies and their friends and especially with their potential allies who are, for the time being, inside the hostile camp and for this particular reason are even more useful for the democratic nations of the West.

The increasing popularity of the ABN could be felt in Canada even before Mr. Stetzko's arrival. These three symbolical letters appeared quite often in the newspapers and the Canadians had a general knowledge of that for which they stood. However, it was only the visit of the President of the Central Committee of that organization to this country that enabled the broad masses of Canadian people to get detailed information about the ABN. The visit increased the interest of the Canadians, both in Mr. Stetzko's dynamic personality and in the cause, he represented. The best proof of this wide-spread attention was a story by McKenzie Porter entitled "Hero of the Hunted Men" which appeared in Maclean's, Canada's leading magazine almost simultaneously with Mr. Stetzko's arrival in this country. We reproduce the text of the story with some insignificant abbreviations. It follows so:

"Somewhere in Europe tonight, a penniless, homeless and hunted man named Yaroslav Stetzko fights on as he has for the last twenty-five years in an undeclared war against Soviet Russia.

While the greatest alliance of nations in history surveys the uncertain task of containing Communist expansion, Stetzko has bet his life, quite literally and almost every day, that he knows how to do a much bigger job much better.

The mere containment of Russia does not interest him or the coalition of enslaved peoples he now leads. Their goal is to vanquish Russia in her heartland.

I first heard of Stetzko in Canada last summer. I caught up with him in January in an empty cellar in Munich. Here, for the first time, I came face to face with the wan but gallant little figure I had learned so much about — the President of the valiant coalition of guerilla fighters and refugees banded together on both sides of the Iron Curtain operating under the name of Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, or ABN.

Stetzko and ABN are dedicated to the kindling of revolt among the three hundred million human beings who have lost their freedom over the centuries to many forms of Russian-Imperialism of which Communism is the most recent and most ruthless.

For all their audacity, they do not believe that their dream of liberation (from within) can be accomplished without definite help from the free nations. So far this vital help has not been forthcoming and ABN's cause looks almost hopeless.

While a United Nations delegate spoke up in defiance of another Soviet threat, one of Stetzko's officers stole down an alley in Prague, posted a crude

handbill on a wall and fled into the night. While UN jet planes engaged Communist MIGs over Korea in the full panoply of battle, one of Stetzko's messengers stumbled into the arms of a Red Army patrol in the dark of a Caucasian forest, bit the end off a tube of cyanide and perished without firing a shot.

But, as a symbol of imperviousness to odds, of a dogged willingness to live only for death and to die for a distant ideal, ABN could have chosen no better leader than Yaroslav Stetzko, I was told. He has spent all his adult life trying to win independence for his native Ukraine. At forty-five he is stooped and frail, and his thin, sensitive, scholarly face, pallid from the effects of Polish prisons, German concentration camps and the years spent plotting in cellars, gives him something of the appearance of a University professor, who has fallen on unhappy days. His left arm hangs stiff, bullet-scarred and useless at his side, a souvenir of the Russian secret police, whose constant shadow, even in the theoretical sanctuary of Western Europe, rarely permits him the luxury of spending two nights in the same bed.

The least melodramatic of men, Stetzko need only call on simple mathematics to remind himself that no amount of prudence can guarantee his safety. The Ukrainian Underground movement, through whose ranks he rose to his present post, has had four chieftains since 1938, and three of them are dead. Two were killed in guerilla battles against the Red Army in the Ukraine. The third was assassinated by a Red agent in Rotterdam.

For these good and sufficient reasons, Stetzko's lieutenants are inclined to regard every stranger as a potential killer. Before I interviewed him early this year, I had to go through intermediaries in Edinburgh, London and Munich. During my long journey I had time to think over what I had learned in advance about the detailed aspirations of Stetzko's ABN.

Its aim is no less than the dissolution of two Russian Empires — the outer Empire of eleven satellite Communist states like Hungary and Poland as well as the inner Empire of fourteen states and ethnic regions which, although officially a part of the U.S.S.R., is regarded by many of its desperate peoples as a victim of Muscovite oppression. Russia's 110,000,000 non-Muscovites have always been dominated by the 91,000,000 Muscovites, who live around the capital. Some, like the Latvians, Estonians, Lithuanians, have broken away from the embrace of Holy Mother-Russia within comparatively recent times, only to be gathered in again by brute force. Most of the others, like the Ukrainians, Armenians and Cossacks suffered wrongs under the Czars, which have been aggravated by the excesses of the Commissars, and according to Stetzko would, if given encouragement from outside, rise in open rebellion.

All these states are also represented in the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, each with its own cadre of underground members inside the Iron Curtain and its own cadre of refugee members, outside. Contact is maintained usually by courageous courier-service.

Although no Western nation supports it officially, ABN has won an in-

creasing number of influential symphatizers in the last year, including the U.S. presidential candidate, Harold E. Stassen. Its most vociferous champion in the West is the Scottish League for European Freedom, through which I met Yaroslav Stetzko. The league's backers include an Earl, a Professor of Law, a Banker and an Editor.

In 1951 I wrote John Stewart, Chairman of the League, asking if he could help me to obtain an interview with Stetzko. He replied cautiously that he would like to meet me, first. So early this year I flew from Toronto to Prestwick and took the first train to Edinburgh.

In a bleak little granite villa under the foothills that surround the Scottish capital, I found to my surprise that Stewart is eighty-years old. But he carries his age as vigorously as he swings the kilt, he wears every day. He is a tiny, alert, stocky man with silver hair, apple-cheeks and a canny chuckle. Before World War II, he traveled widely, in Russia and Eastern Europe on behalf of an export-import company. Since he retired, he has devoted his life to persuading the West that in the groaning subject-races of Moscow, we have powerful allies against Communism. He is helped by his equally robust wife and daughter. His home is the clearing-house for all ABN propaganda in the English language.

In a display cabinet Stewart showed me a photograph album in a polished wooden back inlaid with mother-of-pearl. It was fashioned in a bunker by an underground-soldier and it contains pictures of Ukrainian Partisans. On the inside is the inscription: „To Mr. John F. Stewart, the great friend of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army and the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations”.

To this quiet little home, at irregular intervals, come strange visitors from the night — Stetzko, himself and other ABN leaders — of the Latvians, Hungarians, Turkestans etc.

„They come without warning and they leave without telling me where they are going”, Stewart told me. „Even here in Scotland they don't feel safe from the MVD.”

Stewart gave me an address in London and Munich and a personal letter of introduction to Stetzko. “I'll try to arrange an inteview somewhere near Munich” he said, “but I can promise nothing.”

From Ukrainians in London I learned something more of Stetzko's crusade. He was born in 1912 in Lviv in the Western Ukraine, which (between wars) was part of Poland. At the Lviv University, when he was sixteen, Stetzko took part in student demonstrations against the Polish regime. Before he was twenty he edited an illegal newspaper for an organization which sought to rid the entire Ukraine of foreigners. In 1936, a Polish court senteced him, along with a score of others, to five years in prison.

Once, when the group went on hunger-strike the warden threatened to shoot them unless the ringleader surrendered. Although he was not the ringleader, Stetzko stepped forward. In front of his friends, he was flogged savagely. They called the strike off to save his life.

When the Germans invaded Poland in 1939, the Poles released Stetzko in the hope that he would bring Ukrainians to their side. But Poland fell before he could make a choice. Lviv was seized by the Russians under the Ribbentrop-Molotov agreement and the Nazis and Reds conducted a joint man-hunt for Ukrainian nationalist leaders. Stetzko then went to earth, but certain that the hated Germans would eventually attack the hated Russians, he began preparing the Ukrainians for an uprising.

When Hitler invaded Russia, the waiting Ukrainian guerillas emerged and created a three-day panic among Red Army troops. On June 30, they seized the Lviv-radio and proclaimed Stetzko Prime Minister of a free Ukraine. Next day, the Germans entered Lviv. Stetzko broadcast optimistically that his government saw "possibilities of co-operation" with the Germans provided they "respected the ideal of Ukrainian sovereignty". On leaving the radio-station, a hail of bullets fired by a Gestapo agent splashed into the wall, missing him by inches. Hitler chose to play the role of conqueror in the Ukraine. Stetzko was tracked down and thrown into Sachsenhausen Concentration camp.

His supporters, now turned against the Germans with a fury sharpened by disillusionment. From their cellars they designed a new resistance-movement, implacably anti-German and implacably anti-Russian — the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council. A political wing (OUN) was to concentrate on propagandist activity. A military force (UPA) was to strike the Germans in the back. This framework is still in existence, today.

While Stetzko languished in captivity, two hundred-thousand UPA fighting-men forced Germany to divert whole divisions from the Red Front. Moscow, who was later to turn her guns on UPA, pretended it was a Communist guerilla force. But Uzbeks, Georgians, Armenians, Tartars and other racial strains flocked to the UPA banner, some furtively and on foot. On Nov. 21, 1943, in UPA-held territory, representatives of these many races held a conference and drew up a platform of common aims. This was the birth of ABN.

In the spring of 1944, hard pressed by the Russians, the Nazis approached Stetzko and offered him liberty if he would persuade the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council to bring its forces over to the German side. He rejected the offer.

As the Germans fell back, the UPA laid low. When the Russians had won control, UPA attacked their rear. Their strategy was to make such a show of strength that the Western powers would acknowledge their national aspirations at subsequent peace conferences. But this was not to be.

As the Red Army neared Berlin, Stetzko's jailers fled. Stetzko escaped in the confusion, but advance units of Russian intelligence, who'd been ordered to grab him were on his trail. For several weeks, he remained at large, virtually on a battlefield, sometimes in Red Army territory, sometimes on Wehrmacht ground.

In Czechoslovakia, with the assistance of Czech patriots, he escaped in a car.

with the MVD, close behind. Careening through a Czechoslovakian, No-Man's land, he was machine-gunned by a pursuing Russian fighter-plane. The car somersaulted into the ditch. Although his left arm was riddled by bullets and his body was bruised and gashed, Stetzko ran for the woods and escaped to the American zone of Germany.

Even here, he was not safe. Thousands of Ukrainians were being forcibly repatriated at Moscow's request.

Stetzko went underground and met ABN delegates, who had been sent West to get a foothold outside the Iron Curtain. He was elected president of ABN in tribute to his record.

As East-West relations began to cool, Stetzko poked ABN's nose above the surface. Today, its propaganda-unit functions openly in Munich. But its over-all headquarters still remain secret.

"The headquarters of ABN", I was told, "are wherever Yaroslav Stetzko happens to be".

With this information, I left for Germany, the cocky new Germany, which demands equality in NATO, while Yaroslav Stetzko, with a still more painful irony, remains a man without a country.

First, I had to go to a bomb-buckled building in Munich, from which a monthly newsletter called *ABN Correspondence* is circulated in English, French, and German.

Here, I was interviewed by a strapping, young Ukrainian woman with a blunt peasant's face and a brain as sharp as a knife. She looked me up and down, stalled for a while, and compared my letters of introduction with others ABN had received by mail announcing my impending arrival. Finally, she asked me in good English, where I was staying. I told her I was at the Hotel Continental. She wanted to know my room number, so I told her. She (then) said she would bring President Stetzko to me at my hotel at five o'clock that evening.

It struck me as being a curious arrangement, but I went back to my room to wait. At five o'clock I received a telephone call saying a young woman was asking for me in the lobby. I went downstairs to find it was the same woman, alone. She said "We are going somewhere else. It is better that Mr. Stetzko does not come here".

WHAT ABN STANDS FOR

We got into a waiting taxi and drove across the city to a beer-cellar. It was a large cavernous place with strong, brick vaultwork. It was empty save for two men in the far corner. One of them was fragile Yaroslav Stetzko, the other, a bulky man, who introduced himself as Zenon Pelensky. Stetzko spoke no English and Pelensky had come along to interpret.

Neither was well-dressed, but yet, they were not shabby. They were puncti-

ill. He was deathly white and his wounded left arm seemed to stick out rigidly and painfully. We sat at one of the brightly covered tables under a yellow lampshade.

The woman was asked to leave us. Then, a waiter brought coffee. During the next three hours not a single other customer entered the beer cellar, although it was a popular drinking time. Throughout the interview, a husky young man lolled nonchalantly on guard at the only door. I had the impression, the whole place had been rented especially for the interview or was some hideout reserved exclusively for Stetzko and his followers.

Through Pelensky, I told Stetzko I wanted him to fill in some of the many gaps in my record of his career and to talk about his personal struggle for survival. Behind his glasses I saw disappointment cloud his eyes. "There is no time for that", he said. „I am nothing. The interview must be about my policy. I want Canadians to know what ABN stands for. I have two great fights. One is against Russian Imperialism and the other against Western indifference”.

He spoke nervously, rapidly and earnestly, pausing now and then for Pelensky to translate. He said it was important to remember first of all that ABN believes in the inevitability of World War III. If, however, the Western powers would co-operate with ABN this need not be the appalling global and atomic conflict generally predicted. Properly supported, ABN could explode the Red Empire at its heart through the internal revolution of the non-Russian peoples. Thus, it could be localized on Russian and Eastern European soil since Stalin would have his hands too full to fight elsewhere.

It would be a sharp war, but short and merciful.

But, Stetzko added, the peoples inside the U. S. S. R. would not rise until certain of outside help. Nor would they rise until assured of racial independence after the conflict.

I asked him how effective these underground movements were today. He suggested we take as an example the biggest and most powerful movement: the Ukrainian.

At war's end, the Red Army stationed so many troops in the Ukraine that tactics had to be changed. UPA brigades were broken down to nine-man sections, which worked in field and factory, by day, and took up arms by night. Their wartime commander Roman Klachkivsky, was killed fighting the Russians. The battle of his successor, Taras Chuprynka, was against the Red Army and occasionally the Red Poles. One of his jobs was liquidating Red generals, Russian officials and quisling Ukrainians, so that the holding of high office would be a precarious and unwanted honor.

Between 1944 and 1948 under Chuprynka's command, UPA had liquidated, for example, the Soviet Marshal Vatutin, the Soviet General Moskalenko and the Polish General, Jan Swierczewski.

UPA also fights to save Ukrainian civilians from transportation to Siberia,

liously well-mannered and obviously, men of superior intellect. Stetzko looked just for passive resistance. Through OUN, the political organization, which had in its pay many small Russian officials, UPA often obtained lists of suspects before they could be arrested. Where possible, UPA took them into hiding.

UPA soldiers also watched railroad marshaling yards for the assembly of trains about to depart for concentration or forced-labor camps. If feasible, they tried to blow up the trains or destroy bridges to prevent them from leaving. Several times UPA guerillas have held up trains and released the occupants, Stetzko told me proudly.

Wounded are treated in underground hospitals, so well concealed in the forests that Red troops had often walked over them without suspicion. In 1947, one such hospital, at Chreschtshata, had been surrounded by five-hundred Red Army men. Wounded and medical staff fought for hours to hold them off. When their ammunition was exhausted, they killed themselves with their last rounds. One wounded man had the presence of mind to throw a hand grenade into a drum of gasoline before committing suicide, thus destroying all documents.

On March 5, 1950, Taras Chuprynka was killed by Red Army troops during an engagement near Lviv. Ukrainians, all over the world mourned his death. Few non-Communist Ukrainian organizations are without a bust or painting of him. His wife was sent to Siberia, his son put into a Soviet school for political correction.

A new field leader continues the fight under the pseudonym of Vassyl Koval. He is head of Ukrainian Resistance and is known to only three subordinates, who (in turn) are known to only three more, and so on down the chain of command.

I asked Stetzko about communications between ABN and the "inside". For obvious reasons he could not do into details. "It is getting more and more difficult", he said. Frontier controls are tightening every day. Still, we have a number of ingenious devices for getting through the Iron Curtain, which have not yet been detected. The most difficult time to get through is the winter, when the couriers find it hard to face exposure at night. We have had a courier through from the Ukraine in three days. He was lucky. He managed to get transportation. Others, who come all the way on foot — it's nearly five hundred miles — have taken up to three months. Sometimes, couriers set off in pairs, in two different directions and we never hear from them again. If they are caught they bite on a vial of poison which brings instant death."

Occasionally, couriers travel in larger armed groups. If they meet resistance, they shoot their way out. About eighteen months ago one group shot its way through bringing a youth who had been badly wounded in the hip. This youth is now working in Toronto. I cannot give his name, because he has relatives in the Ukraine.

Most of the couriers going east memorize long drafts of information

concerning political developments in the West. Some, however, carry written information and medical supplies, which cannot be obtained in the Ukraine.

Stetzko said: "The nervous strain of getting through the Iron Curtain is so great, that we never order a man to do it twice. If a coureir it too exhausted to return (once he gets here) we help him to settle in Europe, in North or South America or in Australia. There are several former couriers, now living in Canada. Some volunteers, however, keep coming and going."

In 1948, as a propaganda measure designed to impress on the Western powers, that a capable underground army really existed in Ukraine, four hundred UPA men in uniform fought their way across Czechoslovakia to Western Germany. It was not so widely reported as Stetzko had hoped because newspapers were weary of stories about the nine million Eastern Europeans in Western Germany who, for one reason or another, had been stranded there by the receding tide of war.

BELGIANS JUMPED THE BORDER

The Russians were furious and demanded their repatriation. The U. S. authorities put the Ukrainians in trucks with the supposed intention of handing them over at the Soviet border. On the way, however, the trucks halted and the American guards closed their eyes as the Ukrainians escaped. Some found their way into DP camps under assumed names. Others went back to the Ukraine as ABN couriers.

Stetzko told me, that ABN plays a big part in the subversion of Red Army troops in the eastern zones of Germany and Austria. He claims part of the credit for the fact that sixty thousand Red Army officers and men have deserted to the West since the end of World War II. Many agents of ABN serve in the Red Army.

"In Feb. 1951", he said, permitting himself the first trace of a tired smile, we built a radio transmitter. We knew that unlicensed broadcasting was banned throughout Western Europe, so for the sake of security, we placed the transmitter in a spot where the Belgian, Luxembourg and German frontiers converge in the Ardennes Mountains. The idea was that the operators had three alternative frontiers to jump over if the police came. The Belgian police arrived first. They didn't care about infringing frontier agreements. They jumped the border into Luxembourg, arrested the radio-team and confiscated the set".

Stetzko bitterly attacked another anti-Bolshevik movement called The Council for the Liberation of the Peoples of Russia, whose leading personality is Alexander F. Kerensky the man, who, after the Russian revolution of 1917, headed the short-lived interim moderate government which preceded the Bolshevik coup. "Kerensky", said Stetzko, "wants to free Russia by retaining the present frontiers under a capital in Moscow. Only by giving sovereign rights to the fourteen, different, ethnic groups can the back of Russian Imperialism be broken."

Stetzko, himself is not without his critics even among Ukrainians in exile. I reminded him of the charge that he had tried to establish his independent Ukrainian Government in 1941 with the help of Germans. Stetzko pointed with a patient shrug to his four years in a German concentration-camp, but added candidly: "I have no doubt that if the Germans had recognized a free Ukraine, when they marched against Russia, things might have turned out differently. Certainly, they would have beaten the Russians if the UPA had not stabbed them in the back. But the Germans chose to treat my people like cattle. Hitler won the military war against Russia and lost it politically."

Stetzko's policy is regarded as too extreme by an organization called The Ukrainian Canadian Committee. Saskatoon-born G. R. B. Panchuk, MBE, a veteran officer of the Canadian Army, and now the Ukrainian Canadian Committee's European representative, had told me in London: "Stetzko is too aggressive. He is always wanting to have fight or blow up a bridge. The reprisals against the civilian population in the Ukraine are terrible. We think it is too early yet for Ukrainians to fight. They should keep quiet until assured of help from the West."

To which Stetzko replied softly: "Only by defiance can the Ukraine be saved from serfdom. It is also vital to remember that we will not get help from the West until proved that we can help ourselves."

I asked Stetzko where ABN got its funds. He said from exiles of the countries represented all over the world. Still using Ukraine as the best example he said there were one million Ukrainians in the U. S.; 500,000 in Canada; 90,000 in South America; 50 thousand in France; 30 thousand in Belgium; Holland and Luxembourg; 25,000 in Germany; 25 thousand in Australia and New Zealand; and also 20 thousand in Great Britain.

Many Ukrainian political groups subscribe to central committees, which support ABN. In Canada, its chief sponsor is the Canadian League for Ukraine's Liberation with Headquarters in Toronto.

Through these committees weekly, monthly; annual or occasional subscriptions are paid by individual Ukrainians for the support of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council.

Regarding the future Stetzko said ABN hopes by constant lobbying and publishing of literature to win the aid of the West. It wants rights to run its own radio station beamed on the different races in the U. S. S. R.; to train agents and drop them in the subjugated countries; to keep the resistance groups constantly assured that they are not forgotten men, but allies in the fight for freedom; and to endow them with the same prestige that the French Maquis enjoyed during the last war.

SILENT EXIT IN THE SNOW

Stetzko, also wants to broadcast to Siberia from Alaska to hearten untold millions in slave-labor camps. He wants to send agents to the Far East to weaken

the morale of Red Army troops in Manchuria, who are mostly non-Russians and therefore suitable material for ABN designs. And he wants arms for the underground Partisans in all the countries, he leads.

The interview then came to an end. Zenon Pelensky, our interpreter, said to me in an aside: "One of these days the Western powers are going to get up and say, 'Where is this guy Stetzko? We need him!'"

The young man, who had been guarding the door went upstairs first to the street. He looked around casually then beckoned Stetzko and Pelensky outside. I followed. I watched Stetzko turn a corner out of sight, his slight ailing frame butting into the wind-driven snow, his useless arm hanging stiffly from his side".

The Maclean's story met with a favourable reception among the Canadian readers and many newspaper reports, which appeared later during Mr. Stetzko's tour were indebted to it for much of their information. It helped much to create the warm and friendly atmosphere that surrounded Mr. Stetzko's meetings with the various groups of Canadian citizens.

The methods used by Mr. Stetzko to contact the Canadian people were rather manifold. They included, first of all, mass rallies, radio-speeches, press-conferences, meetings with some representative people and, finally, interviews granted to a limited number of persons.

It was in Toronto, that Mr. Stetzko launched his great undertaking. On April 9 and 10 he was interviewed by the reporters of three local newspapers and the BUP agency. These three dailies with largest circulation in English-speaking Canada, namely The Globe and Mail, The Telegram and Toronto Daily Star, published detailed reports on ABN, and its president, while BUP, included an informative account in its service for all Canadian newspapers.

Mr. Stetzko's speeches were broadcast by three radio stations in Toronto (CHUM, CKEY and CKFH) as well as by the American station WHLD in Niagara Falls, N. Y.

However, the real inauguration of the great informative action was the mass-rally at Massey Hall, Toronto's largest auditorium, on April 13th, 1952. It was attended by over 2,500 people. The rally was organized by the ABN in Canada, an organization composed largely of the representatives of peoples, subjugated by Russia, who are now waging a struggle for their liberation. The Toronto Committee of ABN, includes the representatives of nine such peoples.

After Mr. Akula, the Byelorussian Representative opened the meeting with a short speech of welcome and asked Mr. Stetzko to address the audience, the hall was shaken by a thunderous applause, which continued until the distinguished guest took the floor and started his speech that was later to resound in all principal Canadian cities. Its summary follows:

"Over sixty per cent of the population of the so-called Soviet Union are non-Russians, who are fighting for their human rights, individual freedom and national independence. They are kept in the prison constructed by Russian

Imperialism for centuries. In the same prison are also, lately, the so-called satellite countries (including China) which in reality are countries dominated by Soviet-Russia.

Due to a continued and active resistance of the Russian-dominated nations against their oppressors, that power was unable to consolidate either its internal affairs or its territorial acquisitions, or expand its "spheres of influence" any further.

Tyranny and slavery have been a traditional rule in Russia ever since its beginnings and now, she is trying to force this system upon the World. Moscow is striving not for a "sphere of influence" but for the domination of the globe.

To counteract this threat, the peoples enslaved by Moscow united in a bloc, at a conference initiated by the UPA. (Ukrainian Insurgent Army, in November 1943). At this conference were present representatives of twelve nations fighting at that time against two foes — Hitler and Stalin — among them were Armenians, Azerbaijanians, Byelorussians, Georgians, Idel-Uralians, Turkestanians and Ukrainians. The conference agreed upon a co-ordinated effort for the restoration of national independence based on the ethnographical principles of equality and on close cooperation.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE FIRST CONFERENCE OF THE ANTIBOLSHEVIC BLOC OF NATIONS (ABN). (Enslaved Nations of Eastern Europe and Asia), held on November 21st and 22nd, 1943, in Ukraine. 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 which entails 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, bringing political, social and cultural slavery to 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 by false slogans of social equality, deliverance of workers from the capitalist yoke, etc.
4. Bolshevism, with complete bankruptcy of its ideas, seeks support by reviving reactionary catchwords of Slavophilism and traditional Russian patriotism.
5. This imperialistic war inevitably leads the two warring powers to economic and military ruin by increasing and bringing to the fore of the internal contradictions, inherent in the systems. This, naturally, favours the growth of revolutionary, liberation movements amongst the enslaved nations. In recent times, there has been a marked growth of this sort of activity. This is the guarantee of victory for the revolutions and of

a new and brighter future. The enslaved nations will have to put a stop to the absurd, mutual slaughter by their national revolutions and thus achieve peace and order in the world. The latter based on the recognition of political rights of each nation, will 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 co-ordinate the revolutionary activities of separate nations. Its task should be the adoption 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 up-risings should take place in all subjugated countries in accordance with the pre-arranged plan.*

Special Decisions.

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

The conference appeals that everything possible be done to prevent the transportation of non-German formations in the German Army to Germany or to the fronts... (omitted for security reasons). Soldiers serving in the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) of non-Ukrainian origin should be gathered into specially organized national formations... (omitted for security reasons). It calls for the strengthening of peoples' self-defence against the terror unleashed by the retreating German armies and civil administration.

Signed on behalf
of the Resolutions Committee:

1. GURIELLI - Georgian (Professor)
2. GOGIA - Georgian (Major)
3. FISUL - Azerbeidjanian
(Lieutenant)
4. SHIMRAT - Turkestanian
(Teacher)
5. STECENKO - Ukrainian
(Professor)

6. KHODZHAYEV - Ukrainian
(Agriculturist)
7. OSERSKA - Ukrainian (Engineer)

Signed on behalf
of National Delegations

1. Armenia — ANTRANT
2. Azerbeidjan — FISUL
3. Bashkiria — KAGARMAN
4. Byelo-Russia — DRUZHNY
5. Circassia — DZHIGIT
6. Chuvasia — SKVORAZOW
7. Georgia — GOGIA
8. Kabardinia — BAKSAN
9. Ossetia — ARAM
10. Tartaria — TUKAY
11. Ukraine — STECENKO
12. Turkestan — SHIMRAT,
DEZHKMAN

Countries of Central and South-eastern Europe entered this bloc of nations in 1945, which, as the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABN), has been resisting Russian domination behind the Iron Curtain ever since — without any aid from outside.

There are certain political circles in the West endeavoring to organize some immigrants from East European countries with a view to incorporate the non-Russian peoples into a future non-Communist federated Russia. Due to the sad experiences of the past, the peoples behind the Iron Curtain refuse any kind of federation with the aggressor and desire a complete national freedom. ABN is determined to fight for the sovereignty of each member nation, for only in this way, the Russian threat can be eliminated. To this end, the ABN is developing its own strategy, independently of the Western world.

The present national independence movements are the greatest threat to the Empire. Recognizing the same desires of independence in the Asiatic countries, Soviet Russia most effectively exploits them against Western economic and political influence. In spite of the fact that there is a similar potential weapon against the U. S. S. R. in the vast territories inhabited by non-Russian peoples, desiring independence, the West has been failing (so far) to coordinate its efforts with those of the subjugated nations. This common act would lessen the Russian threat to the world and might localize war, as well as to considerably diminish the inevitable casualties.

Actually the war is a coming reality. The cardinal principle of war is to know "who is our enemy". Mr. Acheson correctly observed, that Bolshevism is

only a perpetuation of the centuries-old, Russian policy of expansion. So does President Truman in his diary quote: — “We know the Russians are a menace to us and that is why we are building up our strength, not to march against them but to discourage them from marching against us and the free world. There are three forces at work in the world, today. There is Russian Imperialism — and it isn’t much different from the Czarist Imperialism. Then, there is the international Communist conspiracy, which Russian Imperialism uses to inflame resurgent, fanatical nationalisms. And then, there is the combined force of hunger, want and insecurity, which puts fear in the hearts of people and makes them feel — that something is going to go wrong in the world.”

In these statements, we see the answer to the questions: “Who and What is the Enemy”. In spite of such observations by the leaders of the greatest western power, there remains some support for the belief that, with a different political system, Russia would cease to be an actual or potential aggressor. But, there is no evidence of an organized resistance of the Russian people to the present regime. A promise to the Russian people of the over-throw of the Soviet system cannot then be expected to “win them over” to the ideas of Western Democracy.

The barbaric actions of the present-day Russia are only mirroring the horrors of the old Muscovy and of the Tsarist Empire. They are not new to all, who have had the misfortune to be neighbours of Russia. “Peter the Great” capturing Baturyn, capital of the Ukrainian Hetman Mazeppa, slaughtered the defending garrison, together, with civilians. “Ivan the Terrible” lived up to his name ordering the extermination of the entire population of the free city of Novgorod. Genocide is now practiced on a larger, more modern scale. As “Peter the Great” built Petrograd (present Leningrad) with war prisoners and civilian slaves, so Russia of today is developing vast industrial projects in Siberia, which result in untold sufferings and the loss of millions of lives of captured people.

On the 35th anniversary of the 1917 Russian Revolution, a group of 72 prominent Americans appealed to the Russian people, or as they put it, to the “Russian peoples” to strive for a new, free Russia based upon democratic principles and upon existing geographical factors. “Could it be a democracy” when Russia with her traditional tyranny would hold sway over a large number of non-Russian peoples? That was — a question that could have been asked.

To quote Major-General J. F. C. Fuller, the English military writer from his article “What the Kremlin Fears Most”... “Because from past history there is no reason to suppose that a change of regime in Moscow will cause a halt to the age-old urge of Russian expansion, the aim of Western powers should coincide with the aim of the ABN. This means that the Soviet Empire must be split up into its component parts, each part becoming an independent state.

The first step towards achieving this end is the formation of all freedom-loving peoples on both sides of the Iron Curtain into a common anti-Bolshevik front. The duties of this front should be to plan and organize partisan activities

within all subjugated countries and train the refugees and form them into the nuclei of national armies, around which the enslaved peoples can build up their fighting forces on or after the outbreak of war." Further, "if the West is to gain the sympathies of the enslaved peoples, it must inspire them. To think in terms of atomic bomb is autocratic, to think in terms of liberation is democratic."

Further: "Because in the Atlantic Pact is to be found the only potential first front against the Soviet Union, so in the ABN — however lacking in organization it still is — is to be found the only potential second front. Together the two should constitute the grand, strategical-instrument of the Western powers, the one being as essential as the other, for neither without the other can achieve what should be the Western aim — not the containment of Communism, but the complete elimination of Bolshevism, without which there can be no peace in the world."

Just as in the last war the Allies fought against the Germans and not against the European countries occupied by the Germans, similarly, the peoples under Russian rule, both those known as satellites and those conquered long ago, should be considered as natural allies of the West. The logical policy of the West is to recognize peoples subjugated by Russia as militant, potential allies and to proceed accordingly.

In face of the terrible danger of an atomic war, few people in the West realize that there is another weapon stronger and more effective. What is this weapon? People at all times were governed by higher ideas which were always victorious over arms. This weapon (today) is the idea of national liberation heralded by the ABN. Stalin fears the threat to his Empire imposed by the ABN, more than the atomic bomb itself.

We, therefore, believe that the Western world will uphold the idea of democratic states for all nations under the yoke of Russia. Only united efforts of the West and ABN can defeat Communism-Bolshevism and secure an everlasting peace, freedom and justice to the world.

After Mr. Stetzko's speech the audience adopted by acclamation the following resolutions submitted by Dr. Kashkelis, the representative of the Lithuanian group:

RESOLUTIONS OF THE ANTI-COMMUNIST RALLY

Massey Hall, Toronto, April 13, 1952.

In accordance with the statements made by Mr. Yaroslav Stetzko, the Rally adopted unanimously the following resolutions regarding forms and methods of the fight with international communism and its political leader the U.S.S.R.

1. REASONS FOR THE PRESENT POLITICAL CRISIS:

Today, when the inevitable conflict between two irreconcilable opponents — the world of tyranny and the world of liberty — is approaching a crisis in

psychological, political and military spheres, we feel it is our historical duty to draw the attention of the world, once again to the following:—

a) The division of the world widens and stabilizes itself since the tendency of the Soviet block led by Moscow to dominate free and independent nations is an historical and continuous trend in the development of the Russian empire.

b) The combination of the elements, historical Russian Imperialism and its present tool, International Communism, forms the foundation of the present Soviet Russian political theory and practice aimed at the domination of the whole and undivided world.

c) It is a dangerous illusion to believe that any reconciliation between Moscow and the free world is possible. Any assumption that a peaceful co-existence of the two-power blocks within this world is possible, is a misrepresentation of the firm facts of the present political life and the future development. Considering the continuous Russian aggressiveness, any idea of a peaceful co-existence based on any spheres of influence or the balance of power is a dangerous illusion, which might result only in a full defeat and surrender of the peace-loving partner.

d) For the Soviet regime the following words of Lenin are still an important directive:

“We live not only within the borders of One State organism, but in a whole system of nations. It is impossible for our Soviet Republic to continue to exist being surrounded by Imperialistic nations. Finally, one or the other side will have to win.”

e) Likewise the Comintern’s definition of 1928 which has been repeated by Stalin after the Second World War is significant:

“Liquidation of capitalism is impossible without the application of physical force (armed uprisings and war against bourgeoisie). At the time of imperialistic wars, the world revolution against bourgeoisie as well as national revolutions of the oppressed people against imperialism are inevitable.”

f) Bolshevism with all its theory and practice lived and still lives today, psychologically in an atmosphere of war. This atmosphere strikes out any possibility of agreement and co-existence. All peaceful declarations and propositions made by Moscow are in reality propaganda moves to cover its preparations for a decisive action and to demoralize the democratic world in order to facilitate the way to achieve their targets.

II. THE SOVIET SYSTEM MUST BE DESTROYED FOR THE SAKE OF THE WHOLE WORLD AT PRESENT AND FOR PEACEFUL CO-OPERATION OF NATIONS IN THE FUTURE

a) Since a true reconciliation between Moscow and the free world is impossible, the only way left to the free world to secure peace and normal conditions is to remove and destroy the only source of to-day’s crisis, Russian Imperialism and its tools.

b) To secure victory, two things are necessary. The first one is the maintenance and moral strength of the free world, and the second is to win the sympathy and understanding of oppressed nations behind the Iron Curtain by supporting their national movements for freedom, their political, underground-organizations and insurgent armies and fighting groups within the U.S.S.R. and the satellite countries, and by recognizing all fighting groups and still, underground armies, behind the Iron Curtain, as regular fighting forces in accordance with the provisions of The Hague Convention of 1899 and 1907.

c) It is necessary to combat not only Communism, but also Russian Imperialism, which is the actual moving force behind the screen of communism, social justice etc. The Russian Empire always was and still is a Prison of Nations, which must be disbanded for the sake of world peace. The necessity of partition of the Soviet Empire into independent national states on ethnic principles must be recognized. Russia must be forced back into its ethnic boundaries. This would deprive Russia of huge natural resources and man-power, which would make her unable for the future aggressions against democratic countries. This is the best and only warrant of the preservation of everlasting peace in the future.

d) It is necessary to outlaw the Communist Party of Canada and its affiliations like the Labour Progressive Party, Canadian Peace Congress and others, because they are tools of Russian Imperialism.

e) It is necessary to stop the support of certain Russian groups abroad, which still cling to the idea of indivisibility of the Russian Empire for it may cost the sympathy of the non-Russian population of the U. S. S. R. which constitutes no less than 60% of the total population of the Soviet Union.

f) It is necessary to create an atmosphere in which the soldiers of the Soviet Army will prefer to fight on the side of freedom. The majority of them are mobilized from the non-Russian people who are strongly anti-Russian and they would utilize any possibility to turn their arms against their Russian oppressors, which has already happened once during the last war.

We express our loyalty and full support for Canada in the long-termed moves of the Canadian Government toward preserving peace, justice and freedom for all nations."

Next day (April 14) all Toronto dailies published a detailed account of the meeting and CBC, broadcast from coast to coast, its report about that memorable event.

During Mr. Stetzko's stay at Toronto the Women's Section of the Canadian League for Ukraine's Liberation arranged a social evening, where about 100 representative Ukrainian Canadians had the opportunity of meeting the distinguished visitor and spent a few hours of pastime listening to a choice musical programme. This meeting prompted also, a useful exchange of ideas and reflections on actual topics and present-day conditions between the guest of honour and the welcomers.

During his stay in Canada's Queen City, Mr. Stetzko paid several official

visits. He visited among others the Most Rev. Isidore Borecky, Ukrainian Catholic bishop, whose birthplace is situated behind the Iron Curtain; the Most Rev. Michael Khoroshy, Ukrainian Orthodox archbishop; and the Mayor of Toronto. At Toronto's City Hall Mr. Stetzko signed the visitors' book. He met also Mr. James Young, President of the National Council of Canadian Labour and spent three hours in a friendly conversation with him. National Labour Journal, official NCCL magazine, commented on that event as follows:

NCCL PRESIDENT MEETS UKRAINIAN CHIEF

NCCL President James Young had a three hour meeting in Toronto on April 16 with Yaroslav Stetzko, the last Prime Minister of Free Ukraine who today (from western Europe) leads the Underground movement for the liberation of his nation from Soviet Russian domination.

Mr. Stetzko (at present) is also the head of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc' of Nations, the organization of nationalities, which are non-Russian and are forcibly members of the U. S. S. R. The ABN was described in an article in the December, 1951 issue of the "National Labour Journal".

An article about Mr. Stetzko entitled "Hero of the Hunted Men" by McKenzie Porter, appeared in "Maclean's Magazine" on May 1. During last war, he was imprisoned in a German concentration camp for four years.

Mr. Stetzko has been in Canada on a lecture tour. He addressed a mass meeting at Massey Hall, Toronto, on April 13, Many Slavic nationalities were represented in the capacity audience which heard him say:

"The peoples behind the Iron Curtain desire national freedom, and not a federation with the garessor, who for centuries has theratened and finally enslaved them.

"ABN is determined to fight for the sovereignty of each member nation in its belief that only in this way can the Russian threat be eliminated.

"One of Soviet-Russia's greatest fears is the threat made on its Empire by the movements for national independence. Co-ordination of Western efforts with ABN would lessen the Russian threat to the world and might localize the war and lessen the number of casualties,"

During his meeting with the Ukrainian hero, Bro, Young assured him that all freedom-loving people of the West supported the efforts of Soviet-enslaved nations to achieve emancipation and independence.

Already the first meetings of ABN President with Canadians in Toronto convinced him that young Canadian nation not only loves its freedom, enjoys it and guarantees it to every newcomer to this country but also is anxious to help all those who have been deprived of that freedom by Russian Communist imperialism. This fact strengthened his hope that the great idea of ABN, the conception of freedom for all nations and all individuals, will find among the Canadians, not only passive friends but also active supporters. His optimism was

justified and the prevailing attitude of friendliness towards himself and the cause he represented culminated occasionally in spontaneous outbursts of enthusiasm. A fitting example of that strong feeling for the cause of ABN was an address by Mrs. Edith Hyder, a well-known Canadian radio commentator, whose weekly programmes known as "Humanity Unlimited" enjoy widespread popularity. Mrs. E. Hyder had a conversation with Mr. Stetzko and devoted to him, one of her broadcasts.

"Just a short time ago", she said, "I was invited to meet a very interesting, brave, yet humble man. Having within the ever-widening circle of my foreign-born friends, many, who come from the beautiful country of Ukraine, the opportunity to meet the former Prime Minister of the Ukraine was graciously afforded me. Mr. Yaroslav S. Stetzko is here, on Canadian soil, to report to thousands of our new people from twenty-four nations (now oppressed) the progress made by the huge, world-encircling movement of the ABN. Sometime ago, your speaker brought to this audience the information that the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations was the world's last hope — the Third Force of hidden and great, human-power. When I mentioned the facts concerning the ABN, many in my audience could not believe that such an organization could actually be in real operation. Some said — "it would be wonderful if true or — how can you be sure of such a European resistance force?"

My friends, it is true! I have spoken with the President of the ABN and have seen the documentary evidence of the many active, resistance groups now stubbornly fighting (as our all but, unknown Allies) in this cold-war battle we are engaged in, more especially perhaps in Europe. So many of our own people have believed that the folk of the Ukraine, for instance, are loyal only to the Soviets. This belief has flooded over on this side of the world and all Ukrainians (to many of our people) have seemed to be inclined Communist-adherents. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The people of the Ukraine (in major numbers) are democratic, courageous, ever-fighting Allies of the West, and, if given our support, understanding and material aid, would (at a given, set time) prove their worth to a world desiring freedom, liberty and peace for all people.

I learned that Mr. Stetzko was elected President of the ABN in Munich in 1947. In 1941, he was proclaimed Prime Minister of the Ukraine. In just a short period of semi-freedom, this nation, which for all the centuries since the Tartar-Khans had consistently fought to retain its God-given individuality, this nation had a "breath" of triumph and of momentary freedom. And then, their leaders were suddenly seized by Hitler's men and flung into Nazi concentration camps, among them was Mr. Jaroslav Stetzko. As I sat in a quiet room looking at a very intelligent, soft-spoken, kindly man, now in his early forties, I could hardly credit that this fine Ukrainian patriot facing me was, truly, the elected Leader of all the Underground, anti-communist forces, now engaged in active and steady resistance behind the Iron Curtain of Europe. Mr. Stetzko has a

regular contact with all the key people in the ABN movement, the oppressed, or those, now in freedom, anywhere in the world.

Does this Bloc exist? I tell you that it does and some day, if our own leaders are astute enough, it may be that final victory will be brought to this troubled world, victory over aggressive Red-Sovietism, which seeks complete world domination through the enforced slavery of many peoples. This victory will come, but only through the help of the ABN forces, the third world-bloc of now "supposed to be" subjugated people.

Having this rare privilege of speaking to Mr. Yaroslav Stetzko, President of the world's greatest Underground of anti-communist, resistance forces, I gathered the following information. If we remember these facts, the news, the happenings in the world (outside) will be much clearer within our own understanding. In the ABN movement are many of the smaller nations such as Albania, Armenia, Byelorussia, Bulgaria, Azerbaijan, Cossakia, Finland, Croatia, Czechia, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Idel-Ural, Latvia, Lithuania, Northern Caucasia, Rumania, Serbia, Siberia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Tartaria, Turkestan and the rich and productive Ukraine.

Do you realize what this really means in one picture? Mr. Stetzko said — "in the Soviet Army and Air-Force are thousands of conscripted men from almost all these countries, we have mentioned. The West has believed that the Soviet Army was huge, closely-knit force, ready to roll over Europe, loyal to the last man, to Stalin. This is not true! You remember, how thousands of Hitler's conscripts deserted at the time of "breaking victory" for the Western Allies? Well, this (too) can and will happen when freedom's pressure becomes strong enough to influence the Soviet armed forces. Today, they operate by compulsion, but tomorrow, it may be quite different, if we act right".

To end this awful and terrible, unhappy state of affairs in the world, we must listen more to the "Voice of Truth". Listen and then understand how to combat the only, last, big obstacle facing a world attempt to really establish peace. That obstacle is the "Medusa-head of Sovietism" with its snake-like tentacles in many lands.

Mr. Stetzko said — "One of the greatest fears of Red Russia today, is the threat made on its Empire by the active movements of national independence. The potential weapon within the U. S. S. R. is these nations. If the Western Powers would co-ordinate their freedom efforts with those of the smaller nations now within the so-called orbit of the U. S. S. R., the Soviet threat to the rest of the world could be lessened and the war, which is really here, could be localized".

These are words of wisdom and they bear the mark of hope!

Drew Pearson in a broadcast of fairly recent date said — "The uprisings in the Ukraine are so serious that the Red Army has sent two divisions to quell the Partisans". Is this true you ask? Yes, a thousand times over, for I

spoke personally with the President of the Underground for ABN (in a city near to Hamilton) and saw documentary evidence of all this resistance.

Mr. Stetzko says that Stalin is still the Supreme Head of the Soviet and though a Communist is imbued with the old idea of Russian Imperialism, which was gauged to the thought of World Domination as its final goal. This was interesting for many (here) believe differently.

The ABN, the third, world-force composed of the human-power of resisting, freedom-loving nations was formed, not only to combat Red Imperialism, but also to inform the West, by a Truthful Voice, of conditions in the U. S. S. R. circle of dominated nations. As well, to offer valuable suggestions by the use of which, we may be able to localize a war, which is already on in its devious phases in the varied areas of the world. These people know the real truths of Red-Bolshevik action and we must listen to their Leaders, and its world adherents.

This address of mine may be called a bright Torch lit in full defiance of all things, by which Sovietism stands or advances. This because "to war on the human, God-given spirit" is to insure the positive and eventual destruction of Dictators and their desire for human regimentation. The world's chronicled centuries are evidence that "man searches, fights and sacrifices for His God, real truths and freedoms" and so rises to new heights thereby and as Jesus said — "he who believeth on Me shall have eternal life". The resistance of the peoples of twenty -four (and more) gallant nations; resistance, we in the democracies seldom hear about is now coming to the light as proof that through the centuries — "freedom for nations, freedom for individuals" — has raised men and women, always toward a higher Christian plane. A thousand Stalins can never force such people or our own back into the dark and Godless ages! But this, we must believe and so grow strong for combat, perhaps, both militarily and in human understanding, ethnographically.

"We have today, said Mr. Stetzko, a United Nations in New York, now debating issues to preserve a kind of peace. But, we have also another group of smaller countries, a United Nations too, fighting and dying each day to bring a real peace to the world. Why cannot the free world support these other people? Why? The free world supports the United Nations in New York, why not us?" Truly, here is food for thought and I pass it on to you.

I interviewed this fine Ukrainian patriot, head of the ABN world underground forces, because I believed he had a message for us of grave importance. One of three great Ukrainian fighters for freedom, two of whom are alive (Mr. Stetzko and Stepan Bandera), Taras Tchuprynka having been killed in March, 1950, Mr. Stetzko could be called the "Voice of Truth". This man said — "to know your enemy is to be the eventual victor". No peoples really knew Soviet-Russia as do those, who have lived by or under Bolshevik rule. Today, the ABN, the combined voices of twenty-four nations raised in an appeal to the people of the West states that "the disintegration of the U.S.S.R. must be brought

about if ever the world is to have peace". Secondly, they ask us to remember that behind the screen of modern communism lies the old Russian Imperialism. That Empire must be disbanded for the sake of stability for the entire world. Soviet-Russia must be forced back into its own ethnic borders. This action will deprive her of huge, natural resources and of man-power, and so halt any future aggressions. We want justice and peace and freedom for all and here lies a major key to the Door of Peace. Will our leaders turn it in the lock?"

Before the beginning of his tour of Western Canada, Mr. Stetzko visited Ottawa, the capital of this country. It was the only city where his activities had a rather different character than his routine elsewhere. Here he had a series of unofficial conversations with persons holding responsible positions, granted interview to the Members of Press Gallery and had a meeting with some 150 invited persons. The local press gave an ample account of his stay in the capital, which was later reprinted by many newspapers all over Canada.

When Mr. Stetzko started his tour of Western Canada (at the beginning of May), he met everywhere with identical attitudes of sympathy and friendliness. It may be said that it grew stronger with each stage of his progress, with each mile of the tour. The very collection of the headlines in Canadian newspapers reveals this spirit of understanding and good-will. Here are some of them: "World Domination, Now Aim of Russians, Stetzko Says", "Iron Curtain Victims Organize Despite Reds", "Guerillas Defy Reds", "Reds Fear Revolt, Stetzko Declares", "Anti-Red Papers Read by People Enslaved — Stetzko", "Ex-Ukraine Premier Here, Predicts 'Blow for Freedom'", "Anti-Soviet Fighter Addresses Rally Here", "Destruction of Russian Imperialism Said Free World's Only Way to Peace", "Liberation Leader Seeks Anti-Red Aid", "Mass Rally Urges Outlawing of Reds", "Ukraine Patriot Is Heard by 500 in Rap at Russia" "Resolution Condemns Red Aggression", etc.

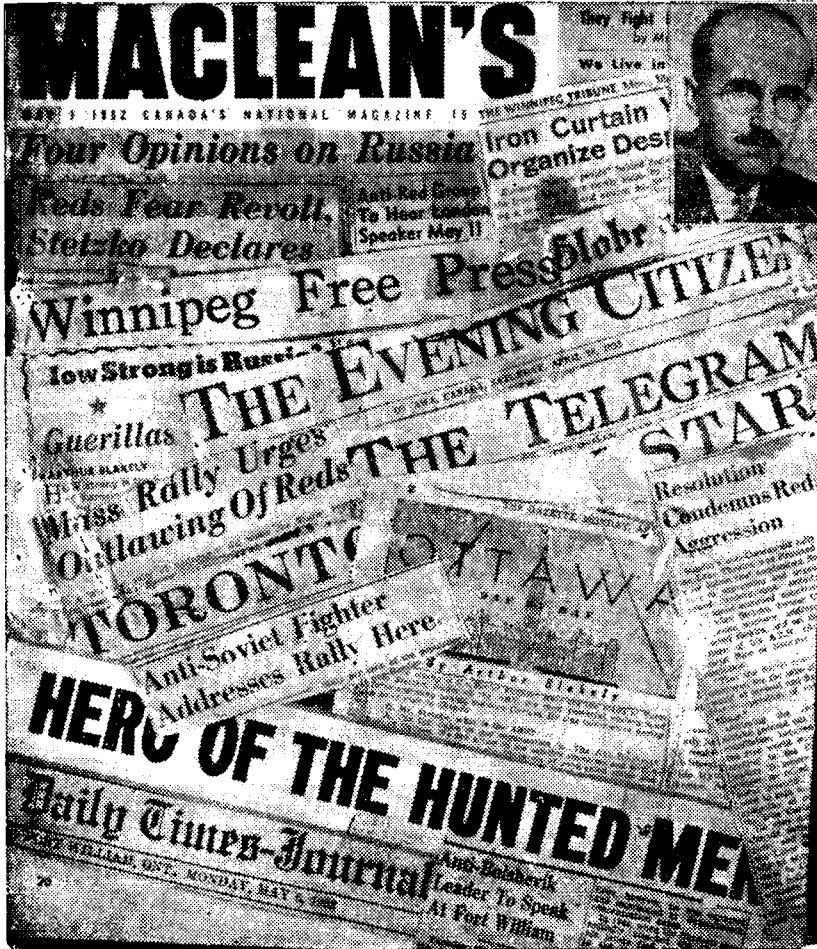
Mr. Stetzko was accompanied on his tour by Dr. R. Malaschuk, the President of the Central Committee of the Canadian League for Ukraine's Liberation. The tour was sponsored by the ABN in Canada and the Canadian League for Ukraine's Liberation.

The first stopping place of the tour was the Twin Cities, Fort William and Port Arthur. At the rally attended by over 500 persons ABN President was welcomed by Messrs. A. Riekstins, D. Fisher, A. Machans, P. Shufak and I. Korda on behalf of their respective groups (the Latvians, Czechs, Estonians, Slovaks and Ukrainians). The local radio station broadcast a special report on the ABN and its President. In addition, a social party took place, attended by some 60 invited persons. The two local papers published detailed accounts of the visit.

The next tour city, Winnipeg, the capital of Canadian prairies, awaited Mr. Stetzko's arrival with unprecedented interest and attention. This was partly due to the fact that The Winnipeg Tribune, a local daily, published an interview granted by Mr. Stetzko to the Ottawa Correspondents just a few days before. Mr.

Arthur Blakely wrote in his report entitled "How Strong is Russia — Guerrillas Defy Reds" as follows:

"How strong is the Soviet Empire?" Here are the views of Yaroslav Stetzko, Leader of the ABN, the most powerful Underground force operating behind the Iron Curtain. He was interviewed during a brief visit to Ottawa.



Some of newspaper headlines used, during the visit of Mr. Yaroslav S. Stetzko to Canada.

Q. — Mr. Stetzko, what is the ABN?

A. — *The full name of our organization is "The Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations". We are active in the satellite countries and within Russia-proper. Our aim is the liberation of subjugated states and peoples from Communist rule and misery.*

Q. — What is the basis of your appeal inside Russia?

A. — *The same as it is in, say Poland — Liberation. It is something forgotten — Soviet Russia is an Empire containing many peoples, who speak different languages and have different cultural traditions.*

It contains, in short, many conquered nations, which are entitled to a separate national existence. Ukrainians, for example, are just as much interested in national independence as Poles or Czechs. Our underground is active wherever people feel this need.

OPERATIONS

Q. — How do you operate?

A. — *In many ways, depending upon circumstances. In mountainous areas and in others where the terrain is favorable, we wage guerilla warfare. Where this is not possible, we publish and distribute propaganda, undertake sabotage where and when feasible, do what we can to embarrass the secret police. We also maintain our own Intelligence organization.*

Q. — Do you undertake large-scale military operations?

A. — *Not now. This was possible during the war and for a year or so afterwards when conditions were still turbulent. In 1946, we were still able to fight pitched battles with Russian units. We later were forced to revert to the kind of tactics which we used before the war.*

Q. — It is sometimes suggested that most members of the ABN were wartime collaborators of the Nazis.

FOUGHT BOTH

A. — *This is not true. We loathed both and we fought both. I and many others in the ABN spent years in German concentration camps where our treatment was not, to say the least, sympathetic.*

Q. — Many people in the Western world distrust reports of resistance and opposition to Communism behind the Iron Curtain. What is your comment on that?

A. — *I can understand the mistrust. But it is regrettable. The opposition is genuine. It exists. Our Underground movement is genuinely active — as the MVD, is well aware. Our Intelligence reports, smuggled into Western Europe, seem to be treated as reliable.*

Q. — How do you keep in touch with your organization when you are far from Russian or satellite territory?

A. — *We maintain an efficient Courier system. Couriers carrying important documents and messages slip out of Communist territory — often into Germany. It is not easy. We have lost many good messengers. The distances and risks are great. A disadvantage of the system is that it virtually ceases to operate in wintertime, due to cold and snow.*

Q. — Do you maintain radio communications?

DANGEROUS

A. — *No. At the moment, a two-way communications system would be dangerous.*

Q. — *In what areas is opposition to Russian Communism the strongest?*

A. — *Outside Russia-proper, I would say that Poland and Czechoslovakia contain the strongest resistance. The ABN is also very active in Hungary. Inside Russia, the key areas are the Ukraine and Byelorussia. Our movement is strongest of all in the Ukraine. And this is important — don't forget that one Russian soldier of every four is a Ukrainian.*

Q. — *Would you say that a majority of Ukrainians are anti-Communist?*

A. — *Beyond any doubt. Our movement could not have survived, let alone reach formidable proportions, if this were not the case. And I would say this — that in my opinion there are more devout Communists in Canada and the United States than there are in the Ukraine with its population of 40,000,000.*

Q. — *In the event of war, could Stalin count upon the loyalty of the Ukrainian troops?*

DISTRUST

A. — *Certainly not. The Soviet has always had good reason to distrust Ukrainian troops. Russian policy is to keep them in the Far East — Siberia — where they could cause as little trouble as possible.*

Q. — *Do you believe that if war did come, that Soviet Russia would be defeated?*

A. — *Yes — but only if the Free World accepts the assistance of the Ukrainians and other enslaved people, who wish their freedom.*

Q. — *How could this be done?*

A. — *By assuring them that, following a victory, the path to independence would be free of obstacles. The Western Powers should make it clear of any nation which, by majority vote, seeks this status.*

Q. — *Is anything along these lines being done now?*

TOO CAUTIOUS

A. — *No. Your Foreign offices and External affairs departments are too cautious. They are afraid of annoying those whom they call "the Russian people". They won't or can't recognize the fact that many, who, they could describe as Russians are nothing of the sort. They ignore the fact that of the entire population of Soviet Russia, two people out of every five are non-Russians. These non-Russians are natives of 14 once-independent states. Does the West believe that this "new nationalism" which is admitted to be sweeping the whole of Asia has passed the Soviet Empire by? It hasn't. Nationalist feelings are strong among these large minorities.*

Q. — *Is Titoism an important factor behind the Iron Curtain?*

A. — *In the satellite states, yes. But not in Russia. Soviet anti-Communists oppose all forms of Communism. And that includes Tito.*

Q. — *What, in your view, would be most the effective means of avoiding a third World war?*

A. — *I think that this can best be done by exploiting the weaknesses of Stalin's polyglot empire. The Free World should pay at least as much attention to struggling Nationalist movements in the Ukraine and the Baltic States, for example, as the Politburo lavishes upon French Indo-China and Iran.*

More and better propaganda should be directed behind the Iron Curtain. The ground is ready for the seeding. Despite packed concentration camps, there is discontent even among the Russian Communists themselves. As long as the Politburo cannot confidently expose the Soviet Empire to the strains and stresses of war there will be peace."

The widespread interest displayed by the Winnipeggers is also partly explained by the fact that that city, the centre of an agricultural province, has among its inhabitants some 35 thousand citizens of Ukrainian stock, including many fellow-countrymen of Mr. Stetzko. These factors as well as the reputation which Mr. Stetzko had won by his former public appearances put his stay in Winnipeg in the lime-light of publicity and gave it a certain official character. He paid a visit to the Hon. R. F. McWilliams, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, to the Most Rev. Basil Ladyka, Archbishop of Ukrainian Catholic Church and the Most Rev. Maxim Hermaniuk, his suffragan; and to the Most Rev. Ilarion Ohienko, Metropolitan of Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church in Canada. He visited also the Presidium and the Council of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, met the representatives of local Ukrainian Canadians and the veterans of UPA (Ukrainian Insurgent Army), held a conference with the local branch of ABN and visited the homes of a few Ukrainian families.

The mass rally on May 11 was attended by over 1,200 persons, including a large number of New Canadians, whose sons and brothers in the Old Country are waging a liberation struggle under the standards of ABN. The representatives who welcomed the President of ABN on behalf of their respective peoples were Messrs. John Cinha (Lithuania), Nicholas Silvanovich (Byelorussia), Rev. I. Rekesha (Slovakia), I. Serho (Estonia), Anthony Tekete (Latvia) and Rev. S. Yizhyk (Ukraine). Alderman S. Rebchuk also addressed the meeting. Local press and radio enlarged upon all events connected with Mr. Stetzko's stay at Winnipeg. On May 10 his speech was broadcast by CKY radio station.,

When Mr. Y. Stetzko and Dr. R. Malaschuk left Winnipeg for Regina, Saskatchewan's capital, they were joined in their activities by the Rev. J. E. Branch of Moose Jaw, the President of the local Anti-Communist League and manager of a press bureau serving 23 Canadian newspapers. This fact contributed to the popularization of the ideas of ABN in that area. Rev. Branch delivered a speech which was broadcast by CHAB radio station and reproduced in its

exact wording by the local press. After having quoted one passage from the Maclean's story preceded by his own commentary, the speaker proceeded to give a detailed report on ABN and its objectives. We refrain from reprinting the speech in its entirety since much of its contents is already familiar to the reader. We should like, however, to quote some of Rev. Branch's statements illustrating his understanding and friendly attitude towards the ideas of ABN:

"Ladies and gentlemen, I attended on Sunday afternoon in the Regina City Hall, a meeting of the organization headed by Yaroslaw Stetzko. There was not a very large crowd to listen to the story of ABN, the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations. But the things discussed at that meeting may well one day play a most important part in the protection and freedom of all those who were present, and of all those who were out golfing, driving, or relaxing in the sun.

The story of the ABN, the daring association of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, working behind the Iron Curtain, unfolded itself before us. Its emaciated and almost shy President, who escaped Nazi and Communist bullets, but took his punishment, when he was caught, in the enemy's concentration camps, spoke slowly of the association's dangerous work. As Yaroslaw Stetzko, former Premier of the Ukraine for a short term of liberation, told his story in his deep and often guttural Ukrainian tongue, I let my imagination wander back to Europe and Asia, behind the Iron Curtain, and up into Siberia, where languish nations and individuals in the Prison of Nations that is the U.S.S.R., and in the Red concentration camps, where individuals of all nations in chains, are drugged, beaten and broken into mass slavery!! Yes, it was the cold rage of captured nations, and the cries in the night, of Communist victims, of which Whittaker Chambers wrote, that re-echoed in the words of one who cannot forget that his immediate predecessors in his job were killed; two in guerilla fighting, one assassinated by the red agent. Yaroslaw Stetzko's left arm hangs limp, bullet-scarred and useless, a souvenir of the Russian secret police.

Canadians, who have become accustomed to the dreadful happenings of today's world, in the wake of the Bolshevik world drive for world conquest and world slavery, Canadians who take freedom for granted, and believe it can't happen here, Canadians who are not dupes of communist propaganda, all free men should at least be thrilled, if not interested, in the following amazing fact, amazing to our smug and almost callous apathy, that in this year, there are men who refuse to forget their suffering and enslaved brothers behind the Iron Curtain, and who are game to organize and take the risks of helping in their freedom, not by pious platitudes, but by action! Those men of the ABN have not accepted the "horse-trading" of nations and human souls, of which we, in the free West, are greatly responsible, because we concurred in those "deals". hoping to buy peace by placating Stalin; using as "blood-money" the freedoms of other nations!!"

I was thinking of those people and of what (one day) may be our own plight, if we continue to try to believe in the good faith of the faithless

Communist Leaders, I was thinking of those peoples as the aims of the ABN were read to the meeting Sunday afternoon at the City Hall in Regina.

The Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABN) is the union of organizations for liberation of peoples oppressed by Bolshevism.

The ABN co-ordinates the revolutionary powers of these organizations which aim at destruction of the Russian Prison of Nations and the reconstruction of the national states of these peoples.

WHO ARE THE MEMBERS OF THE ABN?

Albania, Armenia, Aserbaijan, Byelorussia, Bulgaria, Cossackia, Croatia, Czechia, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Hungary, Idel-Ural (between the Volga and the Urals), Latvia, Lithuania, North Caucasia, Rumania, Serbia, Siberia (East and West), Slovakia, Slovenia, Tartaria, Turkestan and Ukraine.

THE ABN IS FOR:

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

THE ABN IS AGAINST:—

1. — The Bolshevik-Russian oppression of nations, and against Bolshevik regime in the vassal and satellite states.
2. — Bolshevik totalitarian system in government, social, economic and cultural spheres of life of the peoples of the U. S. S. R. and its satellites.
3. — Bolshevik terror, misery and hunger of the popular masses in the U. S. S. R. and its puppet states.

The Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABN) sends this message: "To all Nations of the World, who are still free:

"We of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABN) are fighting against Bolshevik tyranny, the most dreadful tyranny the world has seen. We want the nations of the still free world to realize that there is something greater on earth than peace and prosperity, namely divine justice and freedom.

"THE DUTY OF ABN:—

"We of the ABN want the world to realize that it is the duty of every free people to fight for its freedom. The whole world has only two alternatives: either to be free or to fall under the yoke of the insatiable, Bolshevik Russia.

"We of the ABN want the world to realize that no single nation can remain neutral, and that no country can avoid to participate in this struggle for freedom.

"We of the ABN appeal to the nations of the still free world to join us in our fight against the Kremlin to destroy its power, in order to secure real peace and freedom for every nation and individual.

"OUR CAUSE IS YOURS:—

"Remember that our cause, for which we are fighting today, will be yours tomorrow. You will have to fight for it whether you want to or not. Remember, that the fight into which Moscow has driven the whole world is not only a fight for this or that economic or political system, but also a life and death struggle between Divine Truth and the kingdom of Satan.

"Remember that Communists and totalitarians of all kinds are leading us into chaos, slavery and ruin.

"Remember, that by being neutral or only defensive, you are inevitably pronouncing your own death sentence as a free nation. We urge that crusaders in every country should fight against Godless Communism. The Communist agents and spreading of Communism should be outlawed.

It should be realized that diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia and her satellites morally degrade the Western World.

"A WARNING:—

"We warn that marked Communists disintegrate your public life and prepare your country as a booty for Russian invader. In opposing their dangerous and nefarious work you not only protect yourself, but you can help us as we help you. Remember that we are fighting for a common cause.

"Remember, that you will never be safe from the ever-threatening nightmares of destruction.

"Until the oppressed peoples in the tremendous Russian Empire are once more free and living within their ethnographic boundaries;

"Until this Empire of crude force, founded on the blood, sweat and death of many millions is disintegrated into independent national states. Our aim: Freedom for Nations and Individuals!

Our Way: Fight without Compromise.

Our Motto: Join forces in a Common cause. Help us and we will help you.

"Freedom-loving nations and people of all the world! Unite in the fight against Bolshevism and Russian Imperialism for the freedom of nations and individuals!!"

Ladies and Gentlemen, this ringing challenge which is in fact a virtual "Call to Arm" can only be understood if we remember that the ABN believes in the inevitability of World War III. The ABN takes the statements of Stalin and of Stalin's predecessors at their face value; and those communist leaders

believe a third war inevitable, unless of course, the Western Nations just simply obey the orders of the world's communist leaders.

The ABN certainly does not intend to start a war; the ABN first of all by political means strives to keep alive the hope of liberation in the conquered countries. They will weaken the crushing hold of Bolshevism in those countries, by internal organization and guerilla war-fare, such as is now carried on by the Ukraine underground. They will worry and keep busy Stalin's police and troops. This alone may well be the greatest worry of the Red leaders today.

If a third world war can be avoided, the ABN is the strongest ally of the United Nations and of the Atlantic Pact".

In Regina, as elsewhere, the press and the radio gave informative accounts of events connected with Mr. Stetzko's visit. In addition CKRM Station broadcast an interview with the President of ABN.

During his stay at Regina, Mr. Stetzko paid an official visit to Mr. Fines, Deputy Premier of Saskatchewan Provincial Government and Mr. Grand, the mayor of the city. He also signed the visitors' book at the City Hall.

After his brief visit to Regina, the President of ABN went to Saskatoon, Sask. On May 26, 1952 there appeared in Saskatoon Star — Phoenix an interesting article entitled "Anti-Soviet Underground — Leader of the ABN", which was written after the author's interview with Mr. Stetzko. It shows the typical approach of a Canadian journalist to problems which seem incomprehensible to him and his compatriots, but are nevertheless vitally important for other nations. We reproduce it below with some abbreviations:

"This week a former European Prime Minister visited Saskatoon. There was no civic reception; no red carpets were rolled out in his honor. That was the way he wanted it, because he thinks he may be Public Enemy Number One to the Communists and, wherever he goes, he does not feel safe from the MVD — the Russian secret police.

This man is Yaroslav Stetzko, former Prime Minister of the Ukraine and present leader of the ABN — the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations now dominated by the Soviet Union.

His arrival was hinted about a month ago when a local young man of Ukrainian origin came in quietly to tell us that Stetzko was coming, that a meeting could be arranged, that we would be conducted to some private home at short notice, because this wanted man dared not stay in hotels — could not even occupy the same bed two nights running. Three days ago the same young man came to us again. "Yaroslav Stetzko is here," he said. "Come tonight at 7.30 to," and he gave us address not far from the University.

It was a pretty bungalow on a quiet street. When we arrived — two other newspapermen, a radio news-man and myself — we were greeted by a small group of decidedly Slavic looking men and were introduced to Dr. Roman Malaschuk, presently of Toronto, recently from Europe, and, as Chairman of the League for Ukraine's Liberation, now conducting Yaroslav Stetzko

across Canada. His companions were members of the local branch of this League which comprises altogether only about a dozen ardent partisans. They had tried to get the sponsorship of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, the largest representative body of Ukrainians not only in Saskatoon but in all of Canada; but while this important organization may not actively oppose Stetzko and may even agree with some of his aims, it seems to regard him as too much of an extremist, whose open violence is not only dangerous to eventual success but also to the safety of compatriots in the Ukraine against whom vicious reprisals are made for every action of Stetzko's ABN forces.

Dr. Malaschuk looked casually but thoroughly around the room, went into an adjoining bedroom, whispered a few minutes with someone there, reappeared, looked about again, then stepped aside to let Yaroslav Stetzko come in.

Stetzko was hardly the man one expected to see. Here was no lashing, commanding guerrilla warrior — just a little man in a shabby blue suit, his plain necktie awry in a rumpled collar, wisps of brown hair trying vainly to cover a domelike, scholarly head, owlsh spectacles on a slender patrician nose, a scraggly, shopkeeper's mustache hovering over a tentative little smile. He seemed ordinary, timid, almost apologetic. But timidity and apology were sharply denied by the determined, intelligent, almost fanatical eyes burning in the prison-pallor of his face, by set lips which borrowed restrained strength from a chin thrust forward and a clenched, never relaxing jaw.

After courteous introduction all around we got down to business, Stetzko and his interpreter seated on a couch with Dr. Malaschuk like a pleasant, watchful shadow to the left and respectfully a little behind his leader; we, visitors, facing them in a tight semicircle; the local Liberationists in an outer circle almost surrounding us.

The ABN we learned, made up of 13 Soviet-dominated countries, was formed in 1943 with the sole purpose of restoring each country's national independence. In 1944 there were 200,000 fighting guerilla insurgents in the Ukraine alone, but since 1946 the number of armed fighters has decreased while the political wing has grown. Now, said Stetzko, the entire country is covered by this Underground force, continually active in sabotage and propaganda aimed at reminding their people that there is still hope of freedom and at preventing the Communists from consolidating their hold upon the country. They are trying to prepare the whole nation to rebel and to unite the other ABN nations into one bloc strong enough to destroy the Russian forces.

The purpose of his visit to Canada is to give us proof of this successful resistance and to persuade us that the ABN forces are keeping Russia so busy that she cannot expand her sphere of influence into the western world. If he can convince us of this he then wants us immediately to give them materials and money to carry on the fight. If we do this now, he says, and at the same time unconditionally guarantee each occupied state its national sovereignty, the ABN forces can blow up and shatter the Soviet forces from within.

Someone asked him how the ABN could be containing Russia while at the same time Russia had been expanding her sphere of influence into Korea, China, Iran, Malaya, East Germany and other places. We passed on to other questions. Someone else suggested that a western declaration and grant of aid such as he asked would immediately result in a Third World War. He replied that the Third World War is now in progress and the Western world just fails to admit it.

There is no central command (of ABN) within the Ukraine, but ABN local headquarters are spread all over the country and maintain communication with each other through couriers. Messengers and couriers also keep one country in touch with another and each of them in touch with ABN leaders outside the Iron Curtain.

We asked him, for instance, about his maimed and twisted left hand which he cradled unobtrusively in his right from time to time.

"I was escaping from the Russians near Prague", was almost all he had to say. "They caught up to me. There was some shooting. This happened. I escaped to the American zone".

The Communists counter the insurgent activity by trying to provoke them into open action, by terroristic treatment of them and their people, and by playing up the idea that the Ukraine already is a free nation within the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. They also frequently send in troops to block off entire areas which are then systematically searched for underground fighters and partisans. But in spite of all this, according to Stetzko, the Resistance continues to fight and to grow and to maintain its Underground workers even within the ranks of the Communists themselves.

After we left I could not help but feel that this little Leader, with all his precautions, must be genuinely and continually frightened of personal harm or even death. But at the same time, whether he has real or only imaginary cause for such fear, he can still come out of his hole and face a public crowd in order to deliver his daring message. He must have a great and genuine courage too."

Mr. Stetzko's conversation with the representatives of the press was attended also by Messrs. G. Simpson and E. M. Jones, professors at the University of Saskatchewan. The local radio station CFQC broadcast three times Mr. Stetzko's brief address and its own commentary on the ABN.

During his stay at Saskatoon, Mr. Stetzko visited the Most Rev. Andrew Roborecky, Ukrainian Catholic bishop.

The next stop of the tour was Edmonton, where the atmosphere of increasing friendliness was even more perceptible. The Ukrainian community in Edmonton started before Mr. Stetzko's arrival a collection for the purposes of ABN, initiated by the local branch of ABN. It yielded \$2,500. Evidently the citizens of Edmonton could refrain from any action and wait till their federal government gives a financial support to the subjugated peoples and their

vanguard — the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations. However, they did not waste time and manifested on the spot where their sympathies lay.

Mr. Stetzko met the Edmontonians in the Auditorium of the Rialto Theatre. The rally was attended by some 1,200 people. The speakers included Messrs. Kantavtas (Lithuania), Breadfield (Latvia), M. Luchkovich, former member of federal parliament at Ottawa and I. Pshoniak (Ukraine). Some fragments of the rally were filmed.



Anti-Communist Rally, Rialto Theatre Auditorium, Edmonton, Alta, May 25, 1952. Speaker — I. Pshoniak (Ukraine), Chairman of the Rally. At chairman's table: Dr. R. Malaschuk (Ukraine), Kantavtas (Lithuania), Yaroslav S. Stetzko, M. Luchkovich, former M.P., Breadfield (Latvia), W. Kordovsky (Ukraine).

The Rally was attended by 1,200 people.

In Edmonton Mr. Stetzko paid a visit to the Most Rev. Neil Savaryn, Ukrainian Catholic bishop and the Rev. I. Chrustavka, Ukrainian Orthodox parish priest. In Chipman, Alta he visited Mr. W. Elyniak, the first Ukrainian settler in Canada, who came to this country sixty years ago.

When Mr. Stetzko and his fellow-traveller, Dr. R. Malaschuk, reached the Pacific seashore in Vancouver, they felt at once that they were separated from the "hot" war only by the vastness of the ocean. The ABN posters with information about the rally were destroyed in the night at many spots of the town. It was quite obviously the work of local Communists, who welcomed at the same time their leader Tim Buck. However, the representatives of the subjugated peoples stressed even more emphatically their readiness to fight against Russian Bolshevist imperialism, that vicious regime of political cannibalism. Mr. P. Baronas, the representative of the Lithuanians, addressed the meeting as follows:

"Mr. Stetzko, Ladies and Gentlemen:

In the name of the Lithuanian people residing in British Columbia, I wish



Yaroslav S. Stetzko greets W. Elyniak, the first Ukrainian settler, who came to Canada in 1891. Beside Dr. R. Malaschuk.

to convey greetings to you at this important meeting organized by the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, the Vancouver Branch with personal assistance of Mr. Yaroslav Stetzko, President of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc.

We, Lithuanians, as well as our friends, the Ukrainians, Estonians, Latvians, Poles, Slovenians and Czechs are witnesses of the cruel Bolshevik tyranny. We all know perfectly well that so-called Soviet Russian communism is nothing else but a form of what was German Nazism. Many of us have been under Soviet Russian occupation during the second World War after the infamous Stalin-Hitler agreement signed in Moscow on August 22th, 1939. This agreement showed

us very clearly that bolshevism has nothing to do with the idea of communism or socialism. The pure Bolshevist idea is to conquer the world, using all possible means to serve their purpose whether good or bad. And the most effective means used by the Bolshevist is terror. The famous red terror. And this red-terror comes to all nations wherever Soviet Russian Bolshevists appear. In September 1939, referring to the Stalin-Hitler agreement, Soviet Russia (as German war partner) occupied half of Poland and in June 1940 Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia were occupied. After one year occupation in June 1941 the red Bolshevist tyrants deported to Siberia hundreds of thousands of Lithuanians, Estonians and Latvians. And Poland paid at the same time with 10,000 officers killed in Katyn. The civilized world had never before heard of such barbarism. And that is pure bolshevism and therefore to counteract it was necessary to create an Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations in the free democratic hemisphere in order to organize the free nations against bolshevik tyranny.

All of us present, who are refugees from this Bolshevism are ambassadors of all nations and of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc. And that is a great responsibility for us. We must demonstrate by our integrity, our well disciplined morale, that we are worthy of the struggle that the democratic world is making for the freedom of our nations. Our faith is strong enough for our belief that our future governments will find correspondent ways to express our real gratitude.

I close my remarks with the hope, that the presence in this meeting of Mr. Yaroslav Stetzko will give us more moral strenght in our fight against Bolshevism for the freedom of the nations”.

Mr. A. Pantelejevs, speaking on behalf of the Latvians, delivered the following brief address:

“Ladies and Gentlemen:

Canada is a big, rich and free country and the people living in peace can hardly believe that in a civilized world of today there can be a country with an unlimited power of terror over own people and the neighbours.

This is the reason why some Canadians do not understand us when we tell them about Communism and the real life in Soviet-Russia.

This is the reason why some honest people think the conditions behind the Iron Curtain cannot be so dreadfully bad. And this is the reason why we, who escaped the Iron Curtain are speaking, on behalf of millions of unhappy people in the name of our friends and relatives.

In two weeks free Latvians, Estonians, Lithuanians in all the world will commemorate the dreadful night of June 14, 1941 when 50,000 people were arrested by the NKVD and deported.

In one year of the first Soviet occupation from June 1940 to June 1941 NKVD arrested for deportation or killed 34,250 Latvians out of a population of 2 millions.

Applied to Canada it would mean 245,000 persons, applied to United

States it would mean 2,275,000 persons placed in slave labour camps or killed in one year.

This is the reason why we speak!

We are warning the West and we accuse the East!"

Mr. P. Vitkay, the spokesman of the Canadian Slovak League, made the following declaration:

"Ladies and Gentlemen:

On behalf of 47th group of the Canadian Slovak League of New Westminster I have the honour to welcome the President of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, Mr. Yaroslav Stetzko, on the shore of Pacific.

Among the first to join the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations were also the Slovaks, because the majority of the Slovak people are Christians.

They are bringing great sacrifices behind the Iron Curtain in spite of terror. Brave sons with Ukrainian brothers are creating units in order to strike at the enemy of the civilized world.

In foreign countries, namely in America, where lives one third of the Slovak people more than 90% are joining in this fight against Communism.

Placing full confidence in U.S. of A. and its Allies, we believe that at the end this Bloc will defeat this plague and enable the Slovak people to establish their home in their own independent land".

Also the representative of the Ukrainians, B. Stebelsky, addressed the meeting..

It is interesting to observe that Mr. Stetzko's public appearances aroused attention and interest all over Canada and that detailed accounts of his visit to Vancouver and the mass meeting arranged on that occasion were broadcast by the radio stations in Winnipeg and other cities.

During his stay in British Columbia Mr. Stetzko paid also a short visit to New Westminster where he called on Mother and other relatives of Stepan Khrin, a commander of UPA.

Having completed his Western tour, the President of ABN had to fulfil another important task: to visit French-speaking Canada and its metropolis, Montreal. On his way back from the Pacific seashore he stopped at Sudbury. This rather, small city in Ontario is a mining centre and the miners form over a half of its population. The Communist fifth columnists profited by their rather unfavourable work conditions (particularly in the past) and persuaded some of them to join their ranks. The desire to cross the swords with the Reds and to cure many of the victims of Communist propaganda prompted Mr. Stetzko to make a public appearance in Sudbury. The mass meeting was organized by a committee composed of the representatives of six groups — the Lithuanians, Latvians, Croats, Byelorussians, Slovaks and Ukrainians. Messrs. P. Bonga, V. Zizys, M. Nasic, S. Charko and W. Dawydiak addressed the audience. The representatives of the Canadian Anti-Communist League also participated in the

meeting. Its president, Mr. Miner, was a member of the presidium and delivered a speech.

It was in Sudbury that first after-effects of Mr. Stetzko's activities became apparent. Sudbury Daily Star published on June 10, 1952 an editorial, significantly entitled "Stetzko vs. Buck" (Tim Buck, the leader of Canadian Communists). It reads as follows:

"For those, who may have had misgivings about the possibilities of Sudbury having unduly large proportion of malcontents sympathetic to communism, a meeting held here Sunday provides reassurance that such persons are definitely in the minority.

A short while back, Tim Buck addressed a public gathering here, with his visit well advertised in advance. Estimates of the number of persons who attended to hear Canada's highly-touted top figure in the Labor Progressive party range from 75 to 100.



Anti-Communist Rally, Memorial Hall Auditorium, Sudbury, Ont., June 8, 1952. Yaroslav S. Stetzko — the Guest-speaker. At chairman's table: J. Miner, President of the Canadian Anti-Communist League, S. Charko, Dr. R. Malaschuk (Ukraine), V. Zizys (Lithuania), P. Bonga (Slovakia).

Sunday, a man famed in his native land, but little known in Canada — Yaroslav Stetzko, former Prime Minister of the Ukraine and organizer and president of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations — also addressed a public meeting in Sudbury.

Close to 500 enthusiastic persons made Memorial Hall echo with their applause when he told about the active resistance of freedom-loving people behind the Iron Curtain to Red totalitarianism.

In comparison to Tim Buck's support of communistic ideologies as derived from life in Canada and selected observation in Moscow, Stetzko spoke to his

Sudbury audience on communism with authority gained through first-hand experience where the hammer and sickle has fallen the heaviest.

His were heartening words in many ways, for he said that internal resistance to the Red regime which threatens to engulf the world is a strong, organized thing. His was no tarnished tale of a Soviet Eden with sweetness and light, high production figures and happy collective farmers.

His message was one of tragedy and truth, honesty and hope. His Sudbury reception was a promising one, reflecting the opinion of an aroused Canada, both among its native and foreign-born population."

It might be added that the conclusions of the above editorial apply not only to Sudbury, but also to all other Canadian cities visited by Mr. Stetzko.

On June 13 Mr. Stetzko arrived at Montreal and called a press conference attended by the correspondents of local newspapers and magazines. Next day the Trans-Canada network of the CBC broadcast his speech all over Canada. The text of the address follows:

"My dear fellow-fighters of Bolshevism:

I bring to you the unchangeable news that the struggle in our home lands behind the Iron Curtain is going on.

The ranks of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) and the revolutionary underground formations of other nations enslaved by Bolshevism are invincibly resisting the greatest of tyrannies in the history of the world. All those freedom-loving peoples fight for their national democratic states to be built on the ruins of the Russian prison of nations, for social justice, for freedom of the individual, freedom of religion; they fight against hunger and misery, against concentration camps and mass murders, against Russian despotism of all forms, as the bearer of slavery throughout the centuries.

Just as Russia today is the symbol of serfdom, Ukraine is the symbol of freedom. Freedom for Nations — Freedom for the Individual — this is the battle cry of our national revolution for liberation. It is the motto of all the other nations enslaved by Bolshevism as well.

"What is the secret of your strength? Where do you get the courage to resist an enemy armed from head to toe?", we are asked by the West. — Our principles and our enslaved, yet invincible peoples are our sole strength. The idea of freedom is stronger than any atomic weapon. It explodes the Prison of Nations from within.

But, it is not sufficient to marvel at and sympathize with those, who are fighting over there, behind the Iron Curtain. All and each one of us should take a hand in the eventual victory, helping to form a common front of the Western World that still enjoys its freedom and the subjugated nations. It is a necessity to have the West assimilate our principles and support our struggle. Each one of us here must fight Communism as a philosophy by which Moscow's treacherous agents confuse those unaware of its danger. For it is evident that Communism prepares the Western soil for a civil war and for divisions of

Russian paratroopers, whose task it would be to aid from within Moscow's occupation of the Western countries. It is also evident that Bolshevism can be overcome only by the unified action of all the sane world, without any attempts for compromise with it, for there can be no conciliation between liberty and slavery.

The large number of emigrants from our native countries will have fulfilled their mission only if each one does his best to propagate the principles of the struggle behind the Iron Curtain in his own environment — in the factory, the shop, on the farm, in school, in the office — and to fight Russian Imperialism of all sorts including Communism, this tyrannous system that threatens the whole world. We ought to be the crying conscience of the West, a constant reminder of the fact that a terrible crime against God and man is being committed, whole nations are being exterminated, and that the part of the world, still free is doomed to the same lot, if it continues to look silently at the sacrilege of the Kremlin and its vassals.

Let us, therefore, try to set the whole world burning with the sacred fire of hate and revenge for the wrongdoings, for hunger and slavery, for the disgrace done to the individual and the nations and let us hasten the Liberty Crusade of all who value the dignity of man, against the barbarians and despots of the Kremlin. Let us, who are privileged to live here, always keep in mind that over there in our native lands is the first line of the World's battle against slavery; there, our nations are holding back the flood striving to overflow the Western World, still free today. Hence, by helping them we help ourselves.

How vain, then, do all kinds of local controversies between the old and new emigrants or different religious denominations appear in the light of this struggle? At home we are made one by the idea of one subdued fatherland and one God Who may be worshipped only in underground hiding places, those modern catacombs guarded by our poorly armed guerillas.

So, taking as the basis the struggle there, let everybody work tirelessly up to the great victory!

Long live the sovereign and united states of: Ukraine, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Byelo-Russia, Slovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Croatia, Serbia, Czechia, Turkestan, Caucasus, Cossackia, and of all other nations enslaved by Bolshevism! Freedom-loving peoples of all the world, unite in the struggle against Bolshevism for the freedom of nations and the individuals!"

"FREEDOM AND JUSTICE FOR ALL!"

This address was preceded by a commentary on the objectives and the fighting methods of ABN.

On June 15, a Sunday, Mr. Stetzko laid a wreath at the foot of the war memorial on Dominion Square and delivered an address to the participants of a manifestation of the Baltic peoples (the Estonians, Latvians and Lithuanians), who observed on that day the eleventh anniversary of the deportation of 56,000 Balts to Siberia.

That day a mass rally at Plateau Hall took place. It was attended by the capacity audience of 1,500; approximately the same number of people overflowed onto the street. The guest speaker was Yaroslav Stetzko. A small group of White Russian Imperialist agents tried to interrupt his speech and break up the meeting by scattering their leaflets from the gallery. However, their subversive action was stopped at once. The speaker did not interrupt his address and the audience listened to him with unabated attention. The meeting was addressed also by Rev. Flavien Charbonneau, the personal representative of His Excellency Mgr. Paul-Emile Leger, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Montreal. Rev. Charbonneau who is also the director of the Veritas Institute of



Anti-Communist Rally at Plateau Hall, Montreal, Que., June 15, 1952. Yaroslav S. Stetzko — the Guest-speaker.

At chairman's table: Dr. Murrin (Slovakia), Balzaras (Lithuania), Zhdan (Byelorussia), Asmenis, Tyrsitis (Latvia), Dr. M. Malaschuk, M. Basilewsky (Ukraine), Wiseman, A. Sheller (Estonia).

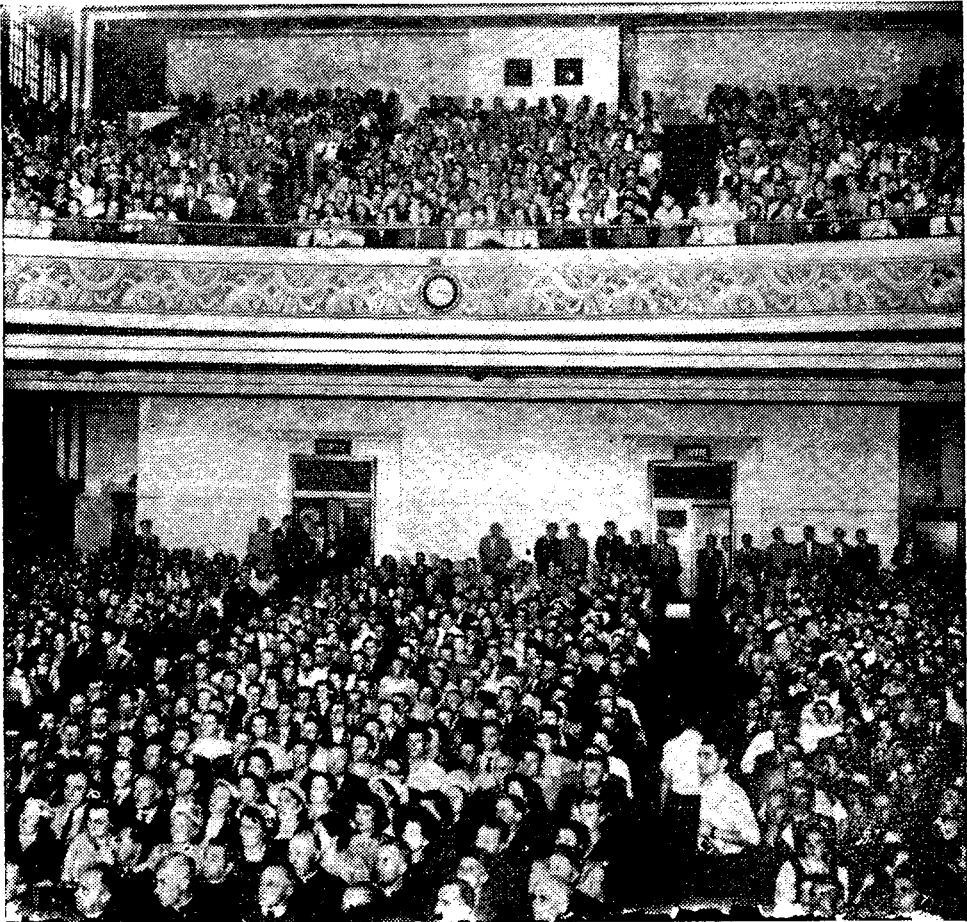
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"Mr. President, Members of Clergy, Ladies and Gentlemen.

It is a great honour for me to represent the Archbishop of Montreal, His Excellency Mgr. (now Cardinal) Paul-Emile Leger, who would have the greatest pleasure to be among you this afternoon, if he would not be prevented by religious ceremonies.

His Excellency, Monsignor, the Archbishop of Montreal, never misses an opportunity to meet the New Canadians in order to assure them of his entire devotion and his fatherly affection, and it is for this aim he would have come to join you, if he were able.

His Excellency would be very pleased with your desire of working for the true liberation of those nations that are now oppressed by a political regime that is based on strength, terror and lie, to impose on the individuals a manner of life similar to death: the communist regime not only deprives the individual of his personal liberty and material property, but also it tries to deny the immortality and even the existence of his soul; the communist regime not only



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deprives the individual of his soul, but also it tries to deprive him, as if it were possible, of the author of his life, of God Himself.

The true liberation of the oppressed nations will be a liberation from the lies of the militant atheism, from the temptation of despair.

You are perfectly right in your determination to reaffirm the resistance of the oppressed peoples, but this resistance must be, before all, spiritual and

powerful, because based on the confidence in God, our true Father, who always comes to help those, who place their hope in Him.

It is our duty to work for the true liberation of the peoples oppressed by atheistic, materialistic and communist regimes, but we will reach this aim, without doubt, in our Christian convictions, strengthened in us and among us, and based on this only foundation: our Lord, Jesus-Christ, and on His only commandment: "Love you each other".

In every possible way, we will work in order to prepare, for each oppressed people, the material nourishment, and above all, the spiritual one, what they need the most; food is necessary; book is necessary; love is necessary.

All peoples oppressed by a communist regime, and each human being in those countries, expect from us the love with the liberation, the liberation by the love".

The list of the speakers included also the following representatives of the peoples subjugated by Russia: Messrs. Zhdan (Byelorussia), A. Sheller (Estonia), Balzaras (Lithuania), Tyrstis, Asmenis (Latvia), Dr. Murrin (Slovakia), and M. Basilevsky (Ukraine). The addresses were delivered both in English and French. The meeting adopted the following resolutions, depicting briefly and concisely the present conflict between the Bolshevist Moscow and the free world.

In accordance with the statements made by Mr. Yaroslav Stetzko, the Rally adopted the following resolutions regarding forms and methods of the fight with international communism and the U.S.S.R.

1. — To-day, when the inevitable conflict between two irreconcilable opponents — the world of tyranny and the world of liberty — is approaching more and more, we feel it is our historical duty to draw the attention of the world once again to the following:

2. — The Soviet Russian policy, which aims to conquer the free nations widens the division of the world. The combination of the two elements, historical Russian Imperialism and its present tool, International Communism, forms the foundation of the present Russian policy aimed at the domination of the whole world.

3. — It is a dangerous illusion to believe that any reconciliation between Moscow and the free world is possible.

4. — All peaceful declarations and propositions made by Moscow are in reality, propaganda to cover its preparation for a decisive action and to demoralize, the world. This propaganda will facilitate the way to achieve their targets.

5. — The only way left to the free world to secure peace is to destroy the source of to-day's international crisis, Russian Imperialism and its tools.

6. — To secure victory, two things are necessary: the first one to maintain the physical and moral strength of the free world, and the second is to win the sympathy of oppressed nations behind the Iron Curtain by supporting the nation-

al movement for freedom, and the political and military underground organizations within the U.S.S.R. in the satellite countries, and by recognizing all military forces behind the Iron Curtain as regular fighting forces in accordance with the provisions of the Hague Convention of 1899 and 1907.

7. — It is necessary to combat not only Communism but also Russian Imperialism, which is the actual moving force behind the screen of communism. The necessity of partition of the Soviet Empire into independent national states on ethnic principles must be recognized. This is the best and the only warrant of preservation of everlasting peace in the future.

8. — It is necessary to outlaw the Communist Party of Canada and its affiliations.

9. — It is necessary to stop the support of certain Russian groups abroad which still cling to the idea of indivisibility of the Russian Empire.

10. — We express our loyalty and full support for Canada in the long termed moves of the Canadian Government in its long effort to obtain justice, and freedom for all nations.

11. — We protest against Soviet Communistic genocide in Ukraine, Byelorussia, Slovakia, Romania, Hungary and all other nations. Especially in the day of national tragedy of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, when on June the 14th, eleven years ago 56,000 of their nationals were deported to Siberia”.

Mr. Stetzko held also in Montreal a meeting with a selected circle of representative persons: University professors, journalists, Canadian anti-communist leaders, leading personalities from the ranks of the subjugated peoples, etc. The meeting was addressed by Dr. D. Donzov, a professor at the University of Montreal. The full text of his speech reads as follows:

“The purpose of my brief address is to acquaint you with the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations and its President.

That title — the President of ABN — is, unfortunately, far less attractive than the halo surrounding a repentant communist, who abandons his wicked ways only when the imminent purge is about to put an end to his personal career.

Yaroslav Stetzko lacks that “dignity” — and to possess it is, unfortunately, a fashionable distinction nowadays. On the contrary, he has always been an enemy of Communism and Nazism, alike.

He came here like a phantom, like one who returned from the other world, from behind the Iron Curtain where the opposition and the struggle against atheistic Communism and Red Russia is going on. He came here from a world that is totally unknown, inconceivable, unreal, and almost unimaginable. That world is unintelligible for those living on this side of the Iron Curtain since a very limited number of observers have the opportunity of seeing it for themselves. Those, however, who look at it often fail to perceive anything or, what is even worse, don't want to see anything.



Yaroslav S. Stetzko arriving to address over 8,000 people from Canada and U.S.A. Guard of honour formed by members of Ukrainian Youth Association.

In that world, inhabited by a few tyrants and millions of slaves, there exists a tribe of knights-errant, who are waging a struggle against the established order in the name of great ideals of independence and national traditions.

Alas! Those knights-errant — the modern Quixotes — often fail to gain the understanding of Sancho Pansas, who form the majority of population of the free countries. Those Pansas do not understand that the Nero in Moscow is by no means the “good comrade Joe”, but rather a disguised Satan; that “peaceful travellers” all over the world are in reality the agents of a world conspiracy; that under the disguise of an aloof scientist there is often concealed a malicious wizard, who condemns our civilization to a death in fire and blood. Pansas fail to understand that those disguised wizards, who abound everywhere, should be resisted, unmasked and destroyed.

They don't understand “why” the Quixotes reject any agreement with Moscow, “why” they do not try to come to terms with the Devil. Why shouldn't Europe and the whole world be divided into two portions along some 38th parallel, with the boundary lines cutting across the living bodies of nations?

I was asked the same question after the World War I. when the free Europe went into raptures over the Treaty of Versailles and stopped its ears in order not to hear the uproar of a war waged in the Ukraine against Russian aggression. Living at that time in Switzerland in the capacity of the press reviewer of our diplomatic mission at Bern, I noticed that the news items about the struggle in the Ukraine often appeared under a rather ironical headline: “Those, who are fighting perpetually”. Those, who are waging an incessant struggle against the same Red Russian tyranny in the Ukraine today, are the sons and grandsons of those, who were fighting at that time. However, their efforts are by no means better appreciated than were those of their predecessors.

I am often told: yes, Bolshevism is certainly a plague. However, why should one be unfriendly to the Russian people, to Russia itself? For a simple reason, one never deals with a people, only with its ruling class. And what does the ruling class in Russia look like?

Let us read the journey records of foreigners travelling in Russia in the 19th, 18th, 17th, or even 16th century. Marquis de Custine, Olearius, Fletcher and others will give us an accurate picture of modern Red Russia. The more it changes, the more its real nature remains unchangeable and alien to the West.

Russia does not want to be converted and never will. What it desires is to convert other peoples to its own faith.

What is that faith? It has been immutably identical throughout the centuries, through all changes of regime. It is the belief in a “superior race” pretending to be a “chosen people” — chosen formerly by God, later by Marx to reform the universe, to be a Messiah of nations — of the “corrupted Western nations”.

Vladimir Solovyov, a Russian philosopher, who is extremely highly regarded by the Catholic thinkers, wrote still in Tsarist times as follows: “In Russia,

inside our pseudo-Christian society, was born our own Islam, not in relation to God, but in relation to the state. The state has become (with us) an absolute deity and the personality of the individual has completely vanished before its face”.

It is against that Islam, which has assumed the forms of Soviet Statism and modern Russian Communism that the Ukraine and all other ABN nations — “those who are fighting perpetually” — are waging their struggle.

Those peoples do not fight for their well-being and material security or for “good” Socialist or Titoist totalitarianism. Nor do they aspire to an equalitarian community ruled by bureaucratic “good-intentioned” despots. They certainly do not struggle for the right of each citizen to enjoy free of charge such socialist blessings as sets of false teeth, spectacles, crutches, hair restorers, etc. They endeavour even less to establish a world super-state, ruled by an anonymous clique, hiding its identity behind some kind of initials.

The modern Quixotes are fighting for imponderable things: for freedom and independence of nations subjugated by Moscow, for their native countries and for freedom and dignity of our immortal soul, created by God in His own image.

They are fighting for ideas which are half-forgotten in our materialistic and equalitarian world.

They certainly do not fight for “peace at any price” — for the peace of the graveyards. They are struggling for divine justice which is of greater importance than anything — more important than peace itself. And remember: they are not fighting, first and foremost, for the democracy of Stalin, Tito, Wallace or the Red Dean of Canterbury, or any other political regime.

They are fighting for the Christian truth and against the devilish red lie, which is all-powerful in the modern world.

While struggling against the criminal principles, our resistance movement and its fighters are by no means so foolish or so cowardly as to try to “come to terms” with evil. They consider such attempts a great political blunder and a great sin.

Our resistance movement and its fighters believe that the greatest force of a nation under arms consists in its moral strength and in a firm belief in the rightfulness of the cause it is fighting for. Without these factors the mightiest war machine will be of no avail.

The ABN fighters firmly believe that the road to resurrection of both individuals and nations must pass through the Golgotha of struggle and suffering. In the last battle between the forces of Good and evil there will be no byway of sly calculations or egoistic neutrality.

That struggle will be waged throughout the world with might and main and not with half-measures. It will not be carried on by the lukewarm and the irresolute whom according to the words of Gospel, “God will spit out of His mouth”.

Let us beware of destructive illusions. "A policy, which is nothing else but a policy, can be resisted by a policy. A party having its own mystical creed and its own conception of the world can be resisted only by another conception of the world and another mystical creed. It is obvious that an ardent and militant mystical creed can be conquered only by another mystical creed, which is even more ardent and more militant. In such struggle, the victory is won by those, who take the offensive. An appeal to common sense, to "moderate" feelings, to opportunist prescriptions is inoperative with regard to fanatical Communism. Parties of order and common sense facing fanatical Communism are doomed to defeat".

These words are not my own. They are quoted from a small but excellent book "Catholics from All Quarters — Dreams and Illusions" by Abbe Andre Richard, D.D. They are the creed of our resistance movement, which is a kind of militant religious order engaged in a battle against the Devil.

The belief in Divine justice and the consciousness of necessity to fight in God's name are the only weapons left to the peoples of ABN, whose native countries, families, homes, property and lives can no longer be called their own.

It is their belief, ardent and full of humility, that is guiding them along their heroic path. They are the Vanguard of those, who are fighting for God, Fatherland and Freedom".

Mr. Stetzko gave exhaustive answers to the questions asked by the audience and acquainted them with some little known facts from behind the Iron Curtain.

Shortly before his departure for Europe, Mr. Y. Stetzko was invited by the miners and lumberjacks of Northern Ontario to visit them and speak at an anti-communist rally. Although his time was running short, the President of ABN left by plane for Timmins and delivered a speech in McIntyre arena on July 13. The meeting was organized by a committee composed of the representatives of following groups: the Estonians, Latvians, Lithuanians, Slovaks and Ukrainians. The rally was presided over by Rev. N. Horoshko, war-time chaplain of the Canadian Army. Speeches were delivered by Mr. I. Doxner, former member of Czechoslovak parliament at Prague, Rev. Cullingham, a representative of the Irish Church, a CCL representative, Mr. I. Paransevicius (Lithuania), Mr. R. Henkusyns (Latvia), Mr. Z. Herasymowych (Ukraine), and others. CFCL radio station broadcast Mr. Stetzko's speech and the local daily published a detailed account of his stay at Timmins, including some photographs in the text.

Mr. Stetzko concluded his Canadian schedule with a speech to some eight thousand Ukrainian-Canadians and Ukrainian-Americans in Toronto on August 3, 1952.

His tour took him to 11 Canadian cities, where he addressed ten mass rallies and ten meetings of selected persons. He called ten press conferences and visited scores of distinguished Canadians. Thus, Mr. Stetzko had established a direct contact with some 20 thousand Canadian citizens. However, let us take



Eng. W. Lyzaniwsky giving welcoming speech on the occasion of Y. S. Stetzko's visit. In the background Y. S. Stetzko accompanied by his wife and Dr. R. Malaschuk. Open air Rally, Toronto, Ont., August 3., 1952.

into account the fact that his visit to Canada was widely publicized and interpreted by tens of newspapers and radio stations which published articles and news items and broadcast commentaries on ABN and its struggle, and we will reach without any undue exaggeration the conclusion that actually millions of Canadians were able to get acquainted with the ideas represented and embodied by the President of ABN.

We presented above some facts testifying to the unquestionable success of Mr. Stetzko's undertaking. His important achievements were emphasized even more by the violent reaction of hostile Russian Imperialist and communist camps. The fact that these forces felt their positions endangered was revealed by their feverish and extensive counteraction. It was not by chance that immediately before Mr. Stetzko's tour of Canada's most important cities a similar tour was undertaken by Tim Buck, the leader of Canadian communists and other servants of Moscow, that Buck's arrival at Vancouver "happened" to coincide with Stetzko's visit to that city, that ABN posters were destroyed in Vancouver and anti-ABN leaflets distributed in Montreal. Simultaneously two malicious pamphlets directed against ABN were published in the United States. They elaborated on Mr. Stetzko's Canadian tour, tried to incite American public opinion and official circles against him and persuaded them not to permit him to enter the U. S. The open and disguised agents of Russian Imperialism and communism were prompted to this action by their fear that the great success of the spokesman of ABN in Canada would be repeated south of the border.

However, the March of Great Ideas has always been irresistible and there is no way to stop it, today. No counteraction of dark forces of evil, no border or visa restrictions will suppress them. We are witnessing the birth of a new era. The great ideas of "freedom for all nations and each individual" have become an inseparable part of mass belief of many peoples and are spreading all over the world with an elemental force. A real peace as well as international and social justice can be based only on a new international standard of morals. The Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations is its standard-bearer and its motto "Freedom for Nations — Freedom for the Individual" is the best guarantee of its ultimate triumph. It was on his way to that objective that the President of the ABN won this great victory in the battle for the human minds. Herein, lay the real significance of his Canadian tour.



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YAROSLAV S. STETZKO

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

Arthur Blakely wrote in his report entitled "How Strong is Russia — Guerrillas Defy Reds" as follows:

"How strong is the Soviet Empire?" Here are the views of Yaroslav Stetzko, Leader of the ABN, the most powerful Underground force operating behind the Iron Curtain. He was interviewed during a brief visit to Ottawa.



Some of newspaper headlines used, during the visit of Mr. Yaroslav S. Stetzko to Canada.

Q. — Mr. Stetzko, what is the ABN?

A. — The full name of our organization is "The Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations". We are active in the satellite countries and within Russia-proper. Our aim is the liberation of subjugated states and peoples from Communist rule and misery.

vanguard — the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations. However, they did not waste time and manifested on the spot where their sympathies lay.

Mr. Stetzko met the Edmontonians in the Auditorium of the Rialto Theatre. The rally was attended by some 1,200 people. The speakers included Messrs. Kantavtas (Lithuania), Breadfield (Latvia), M. Luchkovich, former member of federal parliament at Ottawa and I. Pshoniak (Ukraine). Some fragments of the rally were filmed.



Anti-Communist Rally, Rialto Theatre Auditorium, Edmonton, Alta, May 25, 1952. Speaker — I. Pshoniak (Ukraine), Chairman of the Rally. At chairman's table: Dr. R. Malaschuk (Ukraine), Kantavtas (Lithuania), Yaroslav S. Stetzko, M. Luchkovich, former M.P., Breadfield (Latvia), W. Kordovsky (Ukraine).

The Rally was attended by 1,200 people.

In Edmonton Mr. Stetzko paid a visit to the Most Rev. Neil Savaryn, Ukrainian Catholic bishop and the Rev. I. Chrustavka, Ukrainian Orthodox parish priest. In Chipman, Alta he visited Mr. W. Elyniak, the first Ukrainian settler in Canada, who came to this country sixty years ago.

When Mr. Stetzko and his fellow-traveller, Dr. R. Malaschuk, reached the Pacific seashore in Vancouver, they felt at once that they were separated from the "hot" war only by the vastness of the ocean. The ABN posters with information about the rally were destroyed in the night at many spots of the town. It was quite obviously the work of local Communists, who welcomed at the same time their leader Tim Buck. However, the representatives of the subjugated peoples stressed even more emphatically their readiness to fight against Russian Bolshevik imperialism, that vicious regime of political cannibalism. Mr. P. Baronas, the representative of the Lithuanians, addressed the meeting as follows:

"Mr. Stetzko, Ladies and Gentlemen:

In the name of the Lithuanian people residing in British Columbia, I wish



Yaroslav S. Stetzko greets W. Elyniak, the first Ukrainian settler, who came to Canada in 1891. Beside Dr. R. Malaschuk.

to convey greetings to you at this important meeting organized by the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, the Vancouver Branch with personal assistance of Mr. Yaroslav Stetzko, President of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc.

We, Lithuanians, as well as our friends, the Ukrainians, Estonians, Latvians, Poles, Slovenians and Czechs are witnesses of the cruel Bolshevik tyranny. We all know perfectly well that so-called Soviet Russian communism is nothing else but a form of what was German Nazism. Many of us have been under Soviet Russian occupation during the second World War after the infamous Stalin-Hitler agreement signed in Moscow on August 22th, 1939. This agreement showed

meeting. Its president, Mr. Miner, was a member of the presidium and delivered a speech.

It was in Sudbury that first after-effects of Mr. Stetzko's activities became apparent. Sudbury Daily Star published on June 10, 1952 an editorial, significantly entitled "Stetzko vs. Buck" (Tim Buck, the leader of Canadian Communists). It reads as follows:

"For those, who may have had misgivings about the possibilities of Sudbury having unduly large proportion of malcontents sympathetic to communism, a meeting held here Sunday provides reassurance that such persons are definitely in the minority.

A short while back, Tim Buck addressed a public gathering here, with his visit well advertised in advance. Estimates of the number of persons who attended to hear Canada's highly-touted top figure in the Labor Progressive party range from 75 to 100.



Anti-Communist Rally, Memorial Hall Auditorium, Sudbury, Ont., June 8, 1952. Yaroslav S. Stetzko — the Guest-speaker. At chairman's table: J. Miner, President of the Canadian Anti-Communist League, S. Charko, Dr. R. Malaschuk (Ukraine), V. Zizys (Lithuania), P. Bonga (Slovakia).

Sunday, a man famed in his native land, but little known in Canada — Yaroslav Stetzko, former Prime Minister of the Ukraine and organizer and president of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations — also addressed a public meeting in Sudbury.

Close to 500 enthusiastic persons made Memorial Hall echo with their applause when he told about the active resistance of freedom-loving people behind the Iron Curtain to Red totalitarianism.

In comparison to Tim Buck's support of communistic ideologies as derived from life in Canada and selected observation in Moscow, Stetzko spoke to his

That day a mass rally at Plateau Hall took place. It was attended by the capacity audience of 1,500; approximately the same number of people overflowed onto the street. The guest speaker was Yaroslav Stetzko. A small group of White Russian Imperialist agents tried to interrupt his speech and break up the meeting by scattering their leaflets from the gallery. However, their subversive action was stopped at once. The speaker did not interrupt his address and the audience listened to him with unabated attention. The meeting was addressed also by Rev. Flavien Charbonneau, the personal representative of His Excellency Mgr. Paul-Emile Leger, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Montreal. Rev. Charbonneau who is also the director of the Veritas Institute of



Anti-Communist Rally at Plateau Hall, Montreal, Que., June 15, 1952. Yaroslav S. Stetzko — the Guest-speaker.

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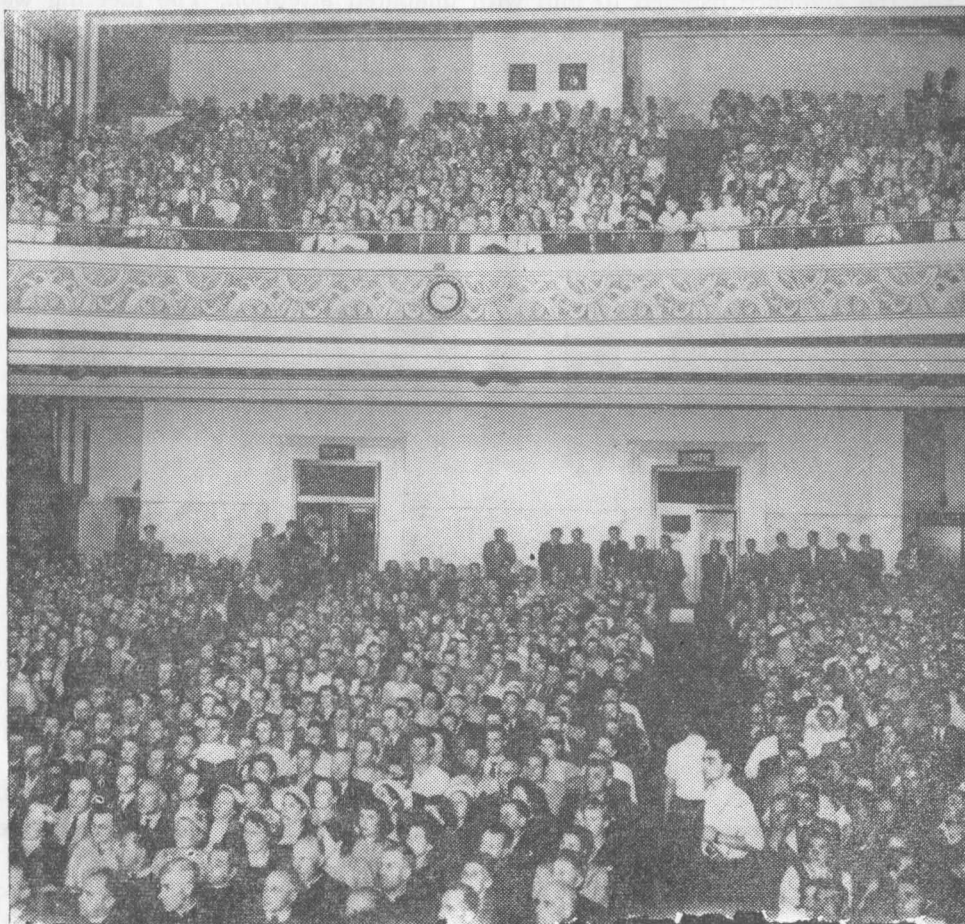
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"Mr. President, Members of Clergy, Ladies and Gentlemen.

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His Excellency, Monsignor, the Archbishop of Montreal, never misses an opportunity to meet the New Canadians in order to assure them of his entire devotion and his fatherly affection, and it is for this aim he would have come to join you, if he were able.

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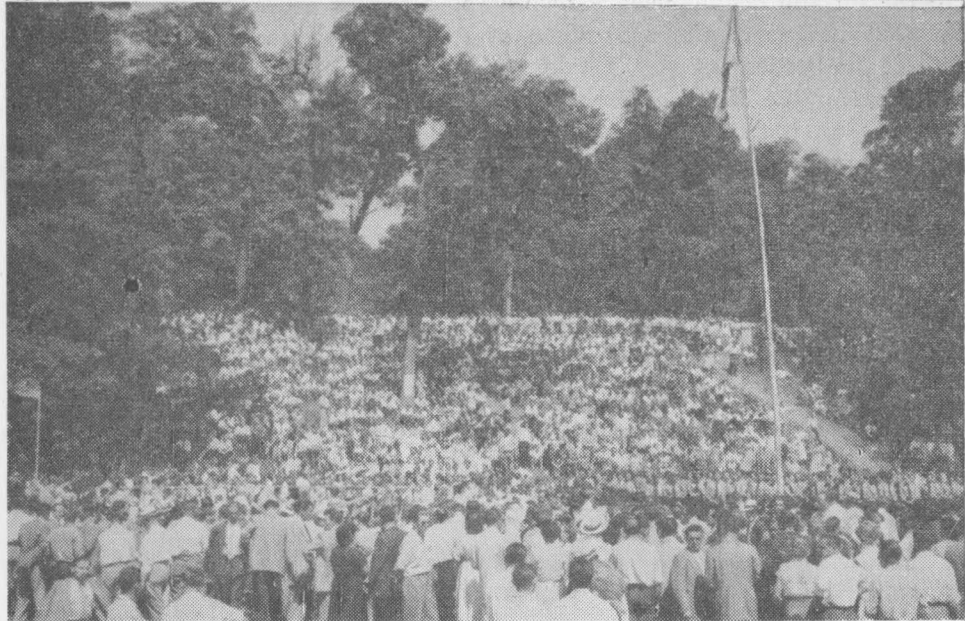
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You are perfectly right in your determination to reaffirm the resistance of the oppressed peoples, but this resistance must be, before all, spiritual and



Yaroslav S. Stetzko arriving to address over 8,000 people from Canada and U.S.A. Guard of honour formed by members of Ukrainian Youth Association.



Eng. W. Lyzaniwsky giving welcoming speech on the occasion of Y. S. Stetzko's visit. In the background Y. S. Stetzko accompanied by his wife and Dr. R. Malaschuk. Open air Rally, Toronto, Ont., August 3., 1952.