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Assistant Director for Policy Coordination
Attn: Chief, Contact Division, US
Anti-Bolshevik Bloc (ABW) of Nations

14 December 1960

REFERENCE: (a) Our memorandum dated 4 December 1960, Subject: Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations - Alfred BERZINS.

1. As stated in paragraph four of referenced memorandum, Mr. BERZINS sent in a summary of the organization and purpose of the ABW, which we attach for your information. This material will be published by this office as OO-2-22176.

Enclosure (1) - Facts about the ABW.

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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3828
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
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FACTS ABOUT THE ABN

ABN, the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, is a union of active resistance organizations and fighters of Soviet oppressed nations, created for the purpose of combating Red imperialism, directed from Moscow, and for the restoration of freedom and human rights to the peoples behind the Iron Curtain.

Membership: The ABN comprises resistance groups of the following nations: Estonians, Latvians, Lithuanians, Byelo-russians, Ukrainians, Czechs, Slovaks, Hungarians, Romanians, Bulgarians, Serbs, Croats, Albanians, Don Kosaks, Georgians, Armenians, Azerbaidzhans, and North Caucasian, Turkestan and Ural nations all yearning for freedom, their total number amounting to approx. 170 millions. No Polish exile groups are represented in the ABN, owing to their pretensions of restoring a greater Poland which would include districts inhabited by Lithuanians, Byelorussians and Ukrainians. The Polish underground, however, is collaborating with the resistance movements of other Soviet oppressed nations.

History: The ABN has been founded in November, 1943, by guerrilla groups of six nations which were fighting in the Ukraine, first against the German Nazi occupants, but later against the Russian Bolsheviks. At the time of the formation of the ABN it had already become obvious that the collapse of the German war machine was imminent, and its members were organizing and preparing themselves for resistance against Soviet Bolshevism, in which they were engaged till 1946, when the headquarters of the ABN was transferred to the American zone of Western Germany. Much credit for the foundation of the ABN is due to the leader of the Ukrainian guerrillas, general Taras Cuprinke, who has lost his life in action against NKVD troops on March 5 of the current year.

Organization: Each member organization delegates three deputies to the Congress of the ABN, which is the supreme advisory organ of the association, and is called the Council of Nations. The Council elects from its midst a Praesidium of five, and an Executive Committee, also consisting of five members. For reasons of expediency the functions of the Executive Committee are divided in the following sections: a/ military, b/ foreign affairs, c/ information service and d/ economic affairs.

Aims and Objects: It is the object of the ABN to fight any form of totalitarian imperialism, directed against the freedom of its member nations, laying particular stress on the fight against the Bolshevik dictatorship of Moscow, the most brutal and most dangerous form of international aggression and oppression. Independence is to be restored to nations which have been deprived of it by Soviet occupation and absorption. To nations, held in the firm grip of the Kremlin's overlordship, the inherent right of national self-determination and free choice of government within ethnographic limits is to be restored.

It is presumed that all these nations will, after liberation from the Soviet yoke, voluntarily join some form of international union of nations,

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be it on a regional or united nations basis, depending upon the trend and circumstances and upon considerations how best to preserve peace in the spirit of western democracy. It is the firm conviction of the members of the ABN that the rights and national interests of all peoples shall be respected and safeguarded. Disputes among nations with regard to the establishment of ethnographically just frontiers, in particular, are to be resolved peacefully by neutral courts of arbitration, for which procedure the Baltic countries have furnished exemplary precedents in the past.

Methods of Resistance: The ABN, fighting Soviet imperialism with all means at its disposal, is laying especially stress on the following methods: a/ stimulation and support of guerrilla activities in Soviet occupied countries; b/ active and passive sabotage; c/ infiltration by its members into the Red Army and the Soviet apparatus of administration; d/ propaganda in favor of restoration of freedom to the Soviet oppressed people and nations among civilians and army men of various oppressed nationalities; e/ bringing the truth about Bolshevik terror and imperialism and about underground resistance against it to the attention of the public in free democracies.

Finances: The funds of the ABN consist of voluntary donations, collected from members and sympathisers, many of whom are refugees from Soviet persecution.

Plans for Future Activities: The ABN, realizing that the scope of its future activities will depend upon the amount of moral and material support coming from outside, is willing and prepared to synchronize its anti-Bolshevik action with the policy and political objects of the democratic powers, insofar as they are directed against totalitarian imperialism and the expansion of the Soviet domain and toward the liberation of the enslaved nations behind the Iron Curtain.

Being perfectly willing to adjust and coordinate its activities, bringing them in accord with the anti-imperialistic policy of these powers, particularly the United States, the ABN envisages two chronologically separated phases of its activities for the nearest future:

1/ Its resistance to Communism and Soviet aggression would remain essentially unchanged during the present period of the cold war, intermingled with local conflicts, except that their scope may be extended, depending upon available support. It is most essential to keep the fighting spirit and hopes for liberation alive among the Soviet oppressed nations, particularly the underground and active guerrillas, by providing them any feasible encouragement and assistance. At the same time, depending upon means available, intelligence on conditions behind the Iron Curtain could be intensified through the clandestine channels of the ABN.

2/ The second phase of activities of the ABN deals with preparation of the active elements of the oppressed nations for the imminent fight against Bolshevism till its total destruction, in case of an armed conflict. In this respect it must be made clear that the Red Army, being completed to a

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large extent of members of Soviet oppressed nations, represents the sorest spot in the structure of the Soviet organism. In case of a general mobilization for war this looming ailment in the Red Army's morale would considerably increase in its proportions. It is, therefore, essential to pay special attention to anti-Soviet propaganda in the Red Army, laying stress upon national liberation, which would provide soldiers belonging to Soviet enslaved nations a convincing motive for turning against their oppressors, by joining anti-Soviet guerrillas, or surrendering voluntarily to the armed forces of the western powers.

For the sake of the realization of the second phase, dealing with preparation for a (----) blow to the Soviets from within, in case of war, it is most essential to create and properly instruct a body of specialists for: a/ activation and augmentation of guerrilla activities behind enemy lines; b/ execution of acts of sabotage in industrial and communication centers in enemy held territories; c/ intelligence service behind the Iron Curtain, and d/ anti-Soviet propaganda activities in the ranks of the Red Army.

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