

*Mr. Kelley*

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

*Source:* STATE

TO : S/P - Mr. Joyce

DATE: March 14, 1951

FROM : EE - Mr. Davis

DST-25023

SUBJECT: *Letter From DURCANSKY, Ferdinand*

Attached is a letter from the President of the Executive Council of the ~~Slovak~~ Slovak Liberation Committee dated March 5, 1951 enclosing a memorandum on "The Necessity and Way of the Inclusion of the Nations Behind the Iron Curtain in the Liberation Fight Against Moscow." The item which may interest you most is "U" on page 5 of the enclosure.

You may wish to pass the letter and its enclosure on.

Attachment

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B  
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
DATE 2003 2008

DURCANSKY, FERDINAND

EUR:EE:RHDavis:mt

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1 ATT.

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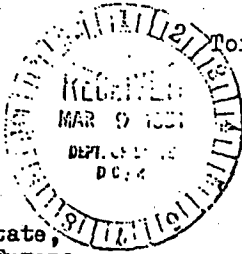
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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**FERDINAND DURČANSKY**  
97 Crawford St.,  
Toronto, Ont., Canada.

Toronto, March 5, 1951.



**ACTION**  
is assigned  
L6

Hon. Department of State,  
Section of Central Europe,  
Washington, D.C.

**FOR INDEX**  
JFS HCV, MJA

Dear Sirs,

enclosed find an Explanation of the necessity and way  
of the inclusion of the nations behind the Iron Curtain into the  
liberation fight against Moscow.

The success of liberating fight against Moscow and her  
imperialistic ideology is in stake if responsible men of Free World  
will fail concentrate anticommunist forces of the people behind  
Iron Curtain.

I think it would be of some interest for you, that the  
Central Committee of Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations /ABN/ autho-  
rized me to act in its name in establishing foreign relations.

Yours respectfully

Prof. Dr. Ferdinand Ďurčanský,  
President of the Executive Council of  
Slovak Liberation Committee.

C07790

*Encl. attached*  
7/1/51

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ATT 1 H/WTO DST-250<sup>23</sup> CS COPY

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**SLOVENSKÝ OSLOBODZOVACÍ VÝBOR**  
**VÝKONNÝ SBOR**  
**SLOVAK LIBERATION COMMITTEE**  
**EXECUTIVE COUNCIL**

London, December 1950.

VERÍME V SAMOSTATNOSŤ SLOVENSKA  
 LEBO VERÍME V DEMOKRACIU.

IN SLOVAKIA INDEPENDENT WE TRUST  
 FOR WE TRUST IN DEMOCRACY.

Explanation

of the necessity and way of the inclusion of the nations behind the Iron  
Curtain into the liberation fight against Moscow.

- A.1. The Soviet Union has an area of....: 22.052.000 km<sup>2</sup> with 192.719.000
- 2. European Satellites of Russia—"": 1.268.161 -" -" 98.488.000
- 3. China—"": 10.008.236 -" -" 458.813.000

Together under Moscow's direct or indirect domination.....area of: 33.328.397 km<sup>2</sup> with 750.021.000

- B.1. The war of Japan against China from 1931,
  - 2. the war of Napoleon against Russia and
  - 3. the war of Hitler against the Soviet Union
- proved that these territories could not be dominated by an occupying army. On the contrary, the action of the Soviets in China after the World War proved that it is possible to dominate them by a military engagement of their own military units against the existing regime.

C. The centre of all actions against the free world is in Moscow. The imperialism of Moscow can not be defeated in Korea, Indochina, Burma, the Philippines or China. In these countries it is possible only to fight Communism. To defeat the imperialism endangering the free world is possible only if Moscow is destroyed. If the power of Moscow is destroyed, Communism as a threat to the free world is destroyed.

D. The free world has no intention to take possession of either China or Russia. But the free world must get rid of the threat from Moscow. The free world does not want to dominate the territories which today are being dominated by Moscow, it does not need to conquer them step by step. The best aim can be reached through the decomposition of Moscow's empire, by facilitating and helping the enslaved nations to become independent and liberate themselves.

E. The conditions for this are given, because the Soviet Union, and its satellites, is not a natural building kept together by the will of its inhabitants, but it is a building created by brutal force. The Soviet Union is a conglomerate of most heterogeneous nations, which are only waiting for a favourable opportunity to become independent.

F. This fact is evident from the Constitution of 1936 which, after its modification of February 25, 1947 states that the USSR consists of the following Soviet Socialist Republics: /see art. 13/

- 1. The Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic with an area of: 16.687.000 km<sup>2</sup> with 109.278.000

This RSFSR /Soviet Russia proper/ incorporates the following Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republics /see Art. 22 of the Constitution/:

- a/ The Tartar ASSR with an area of...: 67.081 km<sup>2</sup> with 2.920.000
- b/ The Bashkir ASSR—"": 140.507 -" -" 3.140.000
- c/ The Buryat-Mongolian ASSR—"": 331.390 -" -" 540.000
- d/ The Chuwash ASSR—"": 17.871 -" -" 1.080.000
- e/ The Dagestan ASSR—"": 34.965 -" -" 930.000

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f/The Kabardinian ASSR with an area of:	12.302 km <sup>2</sup>	with	360.000	inhab.
g/The Komi ASSR	374.902	"	320.000	"
h/The Mari ASSR	23.310	"	580.000	"
i/The Mordvian ASSR	25.511	"	1.190.000	"
j/The North Osetian	6.216	"	380.000	"
k/The Udmurt ASSR	38.850	"	1.220.000	"
l/The Yakut ASSR	3.030.947	"	400.000	"

The Autonomous SSRs of RFSSR together: 4.103.852 km<sup>2</sup> with 13060.000 inhab.

Further there are in the RFSSR the following Autonomous Lands:

a/The Adygei Autonomous Land, b/The Jewish Autonomous Land, c/The Oirat Autonomous Land, d/The Tuva Autonomous Land, e/The Khakass Autonomous Land, f/The Cherkess Autonomous Land.

2.The Ukrainian SSR with an area of:	574.980 km <sup>2</sup>	with	40.000.000	inhab.
3.The Byelorussian SSR	228.438	"	10.400.000	"
4.The Armenian SSR	29.914	"	1.281.600	"
5.The Georgian SSR	69.282	"	3.542.300	"
6.The Azerbaijanian SSR	85.470	"	3.209.700	"
7.The Uzbek SSR	410.515	"	6.282.400	"
8.The Turkmenian SSR	484.718	"	1.254.000	"
9.The Tadjik SSR	153.975	"	1.485.100	"
10.The Kazakh SSR	2.714.500	"	6.145.900	"
11.The Kirghiz SSR	201.631	"	1.459.300	"
12.The Karelo-Finnish SSR	196.063	"	500.000	"
13.The Moldavian SSR	33.670	"	2.400.000	"
14.The Lithuanian SSR	59.690	"	2.880.000	"
15.The Latvian SSR	65.791	"	1.950.000	"
16.The Estonian SSR	47.548	"	1.120.000	"

These 15 Soviet Socialist Republics

not including The RFSSR have area: 5.365.194 km<sup>2</sup> with 83.910.300 inhab.

According to its Constitution the Soviet Union consists of 16 Soviet Socialist Republics, into one of which The Russian Federative Soviet Socialist Republic are incorporated 15 Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republics, and 8 Autonomous Lands.

If considering the 15 Soviet Socialist Republics, not including the Russian FSSR, but adding to them the Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republics which are incorporated into the Russian FSSR, we are coming to the conclusion that these territories inhabited by different nations have an area of: ~~96.970.300~~ 9.460.046 km<sup>2</sup> /square kilometres/ with a population of: 96.970.300 inhabitants, thus almost 10.000.000 km<sup>2</sup> with 100.000.000 inhabitants. This makes approximately one half of the total area and one half of the total population of the whole of the Soviet Union. And the area and population of the 6 Autonomous Lands which are incorporated into the Russian FSSR have still not been taken into this account.

It is important to remember that the above territories have a great strategic importance because they largely are situated in the West, South-West and South of the Soviet Union.

G. The above mentioned constitutional arrangements arise from the location of the nationalities of which the Soviet Union is composed. According to Soviet Russian statistics relating to a total population of USSR of 192.719.800 inhabitants, there are 99.019.929 Russian nationals and 93.699.871 people of other nationalities in the USSR.

H. Beginning with 1945 the following territories have come under Russian influence/statistics from before the Second World War/:

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1. Albania.....	area:	27.500 km <sup>2</sup>	with	804.000	inhab.
2. Bulgaria.....	"--:	103.146	"--"	5.483.000	"--"
3. Hungary.....	"--:	93.073	"--"	8.688.000	"--"
4. Rumania.....	"--:	294.967	"--"	18.000.000	"--"
5. Czech Lands.....	"--:	78.776	"--"	10.275.000	"--"
6. Slovakia.....	"--:	49.015	"--"	3.500.000	"--"
7. Carpathian Ukrainians.....	"--:	12.694	"--"	725.000	"--"
8. Poland.....	"--:	388.390	"--"	32.000.000	"--"
9. Soviet occupied Austria.....	"--:	23.000	"--"	1.700.000	"--"
10. Soviet occupied Germany.....	"--:	197.600	"--"	17.313.000	"--"

Together.....area: 1.268.161 km<sup>2</sup> with 98.488.000 inhab.

I. The 200 millions of people mentioned under F. and H. living on a territory of 10.728.207 km<sup>2</sup> want to be free. They are waiting only for a favourable opportunity. The great majority of these 200 millions want to fight for their freedom against Moscow. They have the same aim as the free world: to get rid of Moscow's imperialism. And as the aims are the same, it is logical that the free world should regard these enslaved nations as its allies. The free world should support the natural efforts of these nations to liberate themselves. This is in the interest of the free world. In this way the power of the enemy will be broken and his empire destroyed.

J. The fight against Moscow must be conducted on the basis of the idea of national liberation of the enslaved peoples. No conscious nation will fight for the replacement of one form of foreign domination by another form of foreign domination. It was the hope for national liberation which gave to Hitler the support from the part of the Ukrainians and Byelorussians in 1941. When Hitler showed that he does not intend to respect the independence of the Ukraine and the Byelorussia, these nations started to fight also against him. When Stalin needed to raise the war efforts of the Russians, he had to appeal to their patriotism. Pointing to the Slav idea, Moscow tried to gain the sympathies of the Slav nations in Central and East Europe. Utilizing the national idea, Moscow gained the sympathies of the nations of Asia.

Today the time is here for the free world to use the idea of national freedom for the final elimination of the threat of Moscovite imperialism which so musterly uses the same idea against the free world for Moscow's imperialistic and criminal aims.

K. The idea of national freedom can successfully be used with 200 millions of people of the nations enslaved by Moscow. But it can not be used in relation to the Russian people which under the influence of propaganda sees in the realization of the plans of the Red Tsar Stalin the realization of all Russian ambitions.

And the Russian people with its mentality and philosophy not to resist evil but to see in it God's punishment /Tolstoy/ is not suitable for a resistance against Communist tyranny. On the other hand, the nations enslaved by the Russians are fighting against Communism for their own liberation.

L. It is the vital interest of the free world to support and help the liberation of the nations enslaved by Moscow and so to dissolve the conglomerate dominated by Moscow. This should be proclaimed as the main principle of the free world's endeavours in the conflict with Moscow. Thus full liberation and independence, and not only a change of form of the foreign domination.

M. An action to disintegrate the complex dominated by Moscow can have far reaching importance for the fight against the Soviet power and can become

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a success if duly prepared and carried out in the first moment of a conflagration. After the atomic destruction of the Kremlin, this psychological and political centre of the Soviets, and of the most important communication centres of the Soviets, a general insurrection on the territories of the nations striving for independence should take place.

- N. This insurgent action should start immediately with the outbreak of the conflict, because:
- a/ the destruction of the Kremlin will mean such a shock for the representatives of the Communist regime, that use must be made of the following chaos according to a well prepared plan;
  - b/ the agents of Moscow and of Communism will have no time to exterminate the most valuable and most determined fighters who in many cases are imprisoned and of whom the Communists have evidence;
  - c/ by an immediate action these 200 millions of people can be saved from being used, through brutal measures of the Soviets, for the fight against the free world in Soviet military units, or from being deported;
  - d/ these 200 millions people could fight against Moscow from the first moment on.
- O. This action, duly prepared and carried out, can result in:
- a/ the cutting off of the Soviet armies from their hinterland, because these nations inhabit the territories in the West, South-West and South of the USSR reaching a depth of 500-1000-1500 kilometres from the borders. In this way the aggressiveness of the Soviet invasion into Western Germany, Denmark, Austria, Italy etc. could substantially be weakened;
  - b/ the immediate start of the desintegration of the Soviet Union and its sphere of domination;
  - c/ making the war shorter and saving some Western countries from Soviet invasion.
- P. In order to achieve these results it is necessary that the action
- a/ should be well prepared before the conflict starts,
  - b/ should be carried out on a possibly large territory with as many enslaved nations as possible being engaged.
- Q. The action requires a good ideological and psychological preparation.
- a/ The disinterestedness of the free world about the fate of these nations and Moscow's systematical propaganda have caused that these nations regard their situation as hopeless. It is necessary to give to these nations new hope.
  - b/ The fear and uncertainty of these enslaved nations must come to an end, and uncertainty or even fear and alibism should be produced among the representatives and factors of the Communist regime.
  - c/ It is necessary to stress the idea of the independence of these nations, and to speak to them not only in their language but also in their spirit. And such people must speak to them whom they trust, because only then will they believe that the liberating action is meant sincerely; they went through too many disappointments. They must feel certain that if they want to they will become independent. Only in that way is it possible to encourage them to a maximum of efforts and sacrifices, which are necessary for a success.
  - d/ They must have the certainty that they will be granted all human rights and basic freedoms. But this certainty and encouragement for the fight can not be given to them by people who helped the Communists to brutally liquidate the anti-Communist resistance.
  - e/ To submit on every occasion the violation by the Soviets of the basic freedoms and rights to the United Nations, UNESCO, European Council, etc. and to bring such steps to the knowledge of these nations.

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I shall be pleased to give further details, to explain more fully my statements and to document them.

Prof. Dr. ~~Frédéric~~ Durčanský,  
President of the Executive Council of the  
Slovak Liberation Committee,  
authorized to act in the name of the  
Central Committee of the Anti-Bolshevik  
of Nations /ABN/ in establishing foreign  
relations.

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F. Durcansky, 97 Crawford St., Toronto, Ont., Canada.

TORONTO  
MAR 6  
8<sup>PM</sup>  
1951  
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Hon. Department of State,  
WASHINGTON, D.C.  
USA

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