

THE CONFERENCE OF ENSLAVED AND OPPRESSED PEOPLES IN EDINBURGH

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Over the last years of the Second World War and during the harsh post-war years, the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations carried out a lot of work in order to consolidate the aspirations and actions of the nations enslaved by Bolshevism, to coordinate their joint efforts in a national liberation movement, and to provide adequate coverage of the problem of these nations for the Western social and political audience.

The rich and diverse publications produced in all the main languages and sent to all the countries of the world have accomplished a colossal task.

A whole range of socio-political circles in the West now have a considerable interest in the plight of the nations enslaved and oppressed by Bolshevism.

Among these circles, it was the Scottish League for European Freedom that put forward the initiative to convene a conference of these nations in the United Kingdom, to make it possible for British circles to get to know the representatives of these nations and their problems.

The Scottish League has brought under its protection the conference of all nations enslaved by the Bolsheviks and taken an active part in procuring the required travel documents for the delegates; during the conference itself, the heads of the delegations of the nations represented at the conference were its guests of honour.

In order to give the British an opportunity to familiarise themselves with the facts about these nations, the Scottish League released a special English-language brochure on each of them.

But despite the Scottish League's care and attention, nearly all the delegates had to overcome numerous difficulties, both while organising their trips and while seeking material support.

In contrast to the pompous 'peace congresses' staged on Moscow's initiative and with its financial backing and organised with every comfort so unfit for representatives of the 'proletariat', the representatives of the enslaved nations had to cover all of their expenses out of their meagre funds, with support from their conscientious compatriots. At the same time, Moscow's agents and its devotees are hopping unimpeded from country to country, often in possession of diplomatic passports and considerable funds, and staying in upmarket hotels, - the representatives of the nations enslaved by Moscow are a stark contrast because of their poverty. And it was all the more valuable to be in the presence of these genuine representatives of the national liberation movements of the peoples subjugated by Bolshevism.

Protests against Convening the Edinburgh Conference

There were, of course, some protests against an anti-Bolshevik conference being convened in Edinburgh. These protests and attempts to disrupt the conference were made by various covert and overt Bolsheviks and their accomplices.

The most vicious, bitter and shameless attacks targeted the Cossacks and their participation in the conference. This whole campaign was started by well-known elements of the Russian emigration in the UK, inspired to action by the 'truly Russian person' George von Knüppfer, a former clerk at the

German Embassy in London and a brother of the 'Sachbearbeiter' of the Russian question at Rosenberg's Ministry.

These protests were actively supported by the priests of the Russian Orthodox Church abroad. From the pulpits of God's churches they were calling on all Orthodox Christians to sign protests against the conference of those who want to dismember Russia. By these actions, they demonstrated once again that the Russian Orthodox Church, both in the USSR and abroad, is not involved in its primary business of providing religious education and serving God but instead meddles in political affairs.

In the USSR, it is at the service of the Satanic and godless power of Bolshevism and its police agencies, whereas abroad it serves the Russian reactionary circles from former Russia.

The protests of Russian emigrants were joined by the protests of local Communists, who serve as Moscow's fifth column everywhere. Here, we could see a complete merger of certain Russian emigrant circles with the local Bolsheviks, a clear joint and united compliance with the Kremlin's orders.

Both the representatives of the Russian emigration and the local Communists were trying to claim that the conference delegates from the Ukrainian, Cossack, Belorussian and other peoples do not represent anyone but themselves and that over 90% of Ukrainians, Cossacks, Belorussians adhere to the platform of a united and indivisible Russia. But all of these false allegations were disproved by the number of greeting telegrams and letters sent to the conference. Among the nations represented at the conference, the Cossacks were in third place in terms of the number of greetings they received.

The calm and objective Brits could tell for themselves what was true and what was false. The Scottish League itself replied to all the 'protestants' by giving their well-earned response to the opponents of the enslaved nations and exposing the Kremlin as the hand behind the protests. We print below the letter from the Scottish League to a representative of the Russian emigration in Britain.

Days of the Conference

The following nations were officially represented at the conference: Azerbaijan, Albania, Armenia, Belorussia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Idel-Ural, Georgia, the North Caucasus mountain peoples, Cossackia, Latvia, Lithuania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Siberia, Romania, Turkestan; Croatia, Ukraine, Czechia, and Estonia.

At 10 a.m. on Monday 12 June, a press conference was held ahead of the official opening of the conference, which was attended by reporters of all the world press agencies and a multitude of British correspondents and journalists.

Mr. J.F. Stewart, a representative of the Scottish League, introduced the heads of some national delegations to the press and pointed out the aim and importance of the conference that was convened. Then, Ya. Stetsko, Chairman of the ABN Central Committee, gave the journalists an explanation of the aims and aspirations of the ABN, highlighted the plight of the nations enslaved by the USSR and the constant Bolshevik threat and Moscow aggression which now overshadows the entire world. He also outlined the many years of ABN's work.

After that, the heads of individual delegations gave the correspondents summaries of the problems faced by the nations they represented. The press conference concluded with a friendly cup

of tea which allowed those present to continue to exchange their opinions in an informal atmosphere.

After dinner, the conference was formally opened in the city's Central Hall. The hall was decorated with the flags of all the nations represented at the conference as well as a large ABN emblem. The conference was opened and chaired by Mr. J.F. Stewart, Chairman of the Scottish League. English was the working language of the conference.

The delegates wanted to introduce the representatives of the British social and political scene with the problems of the nations enslaved by Bolshevism in the native language of the British, to make these problems more understandable and relatable for them.

In his greeting, Mr. Stewart emphasised the colossal sacrificial struggle of the enslaved nations, naming the most prominent heroes and martyrs from each nation who had died in his sacred struggle, and asked all those present to honour the memory of the victims of Bolshevism with a minute of silence. After that, Mr. Stewart introduced the heads of the delegations to the conference, invited them to take their places in the Presidium and pointed out the goals and tasks of the conference.

On the first day of the conference, the following presentations were made: 1) by Ya. Stetsko, Chairman of the ABN Central Committee, on the aims, objectives and work of the ABN and on the global Bolshevik threat; 2) by a former Latvian Minister Berzins on the economic potential of the enslaved nations. His co-presenter was Kayum Kham, Chairman of the Turkestan Central Committee; 3) Gen. Farkash, Chairman of the ABN Military Department, and his co-presenter Captain Nanuashvili on the enslaved nations as a military factor in future events.

All of these main presentations were listened to very carefully and provoked a great interest from the British audience and the press correspondents, as well as from observers from a number of democratic states. Many representatives of the press requested copies of the presentations to make themselves more informed and aware.

The second day was dedicated to presentations on the plight of individual nations subjugated by Moscow and their struggle for freedom and independence.

The first of these presentations was concerned with the struggle of the Cossack people. After that, despite the time limitations, the Chairman Mr. Stewart thought it necessary to read aloud the address to the conference sent by the Head Ataman I.A. Bily.

After a presentation by a representative of Ukraine, Mr. Stewart read the address sent by the Head of the Organisation of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) Stepan Bendera [sic].

The third day of the conference was dedicated to the exchange of opinions on the presentations already made and on the suggested resolutions. Members of the British social and political circles also took an active part in the discussion.

Both the resolution and the conference address to all the nations of the as yet free world were upheld unanimously.

Closing the conference, the honourable Mr. Stewart expressed his firm conviction that the day was not far when all the nations enslaved by Bolshevism would be free and independent and when he would be able to travel to the capitals of these nations to look at the new free life of the peoples that are suffering so grievously at the moment.

A profound and immutable belief in the success of the sacred struggle of the nations enslaved by Bolshevism was expressed by the grand rally of the representatives of these nations in the free Great Britain.

The fate of the Cossacks is in the hands of the Cossacks themselves!
Cossacks! Believe in yourselves, believe in your strength!

The resolutions adopted by the ABN Conference in Edinburgh.

1) The current global crisis is a consequence of the Russian Imperialism. Masked by the slogans of a proletarian revolution, it seeks global hegemony in the form of Bolshevism which is hostile to culture and therefore poses a grave danger to the entire world.

2) The spread of the USSR to cover a large part of two continents is a logical desire for expansion, which has already claimed as its victims a number of major and minor nations of Eastern Europe and Asia.

3) This new and dangerous expansion of the USSR was only made possible because there had been no-one to prevent the old, despotic Russian Empire from being a prison of many nations and because Moscow had been allowed to exploit and destroy the natural resources of the enslaved nations and subjugate them to the Russian Imperialism for centuries.

4) The defeat of the independent states which had reclaimed their freedom during the turmoil of 1917-1918 was the first step leading to further Russian aggression, and the West is partially to blame for that.

5) The main aim of Moscow's Imperialism today – and it has not changed a bit – is to destroy the national substance of the oppressed peoples and to undermine the rest of the world.

6) The terrorist regime which will be remembered in history as barbaric is ruthlessly using all its strength and all the resources of the oppressed nations to transform the Soviet army into an obedient instrument for subduing the entire world under the power of the Kremlin.

7) At the same time, the Moscow fifth columns comprised of the deceived and bribed associates are at work in all parts of the world trying to make them ripe for forceful subjugation of the majority by the minority and bring them under Moscow's yoke.

8) In order to realise its plans, the USSR is counting on a lack of solidarity and primarily on the tolerance of the Western World, which has made it possible for Russia to become a factor which threatens the entire world.

9) Bolshevism is not just attacking democratic freedoms; its primary goal is to destroy nations, as well as religions and cultures.

10) The Bolshevik aggression cannot be fought with democratic slogans alone, but first and foremost with religion, the national idea, social justice and by rejecting all chauvinism, racism and Imperialism.

11) The people who are prepared to compromise and to adapt, those who paved the way for Communism cannot be the pioneers in the fight against Bolshevism; these must be self-sacrificing and unyielding foes of Bolshevism, firm adherents of the national idea who have fought and are still fighting for it.

12) The so-called national Communism ('Titoism') is not a guarantee against the Bolshevik threat to the world because he has rejected the ideals of freedom and follows the principles of Marxist materialism, while his totalitarian regime is every bit as Imperialist as the Bolsheviks'.

13) The global political crisis cannot be solved either by creating a barrier against the Soviet aggression or through a policy of a so-called balance of power between East and West. Postponing the radical resolution means a loss of time which benefits the Bolsheviks.

14) Any agreements or cooperation with the USSR are nothing but illusions, and there can be no lasting peace with Moscow, even if the Western world was keen to buy such peace for the price of the lives, freedom, and culture of the oppressed nations.

15) The nations oppressed by Bolshevism are prepared to continue their desperate fight for freedom from Bolshevik tyranny, at whatever cost to themselves, and without regard for the position to be adopted by the Western world with regard to the USSR.

16) United by a common goal, ABN members represent a huge military potential in their fight for freedom and against Bolshevism, and as a third power, they may deal a decisive blow in the imminent conflict between the West and the East.

17) A driving force in these peoples' struggle is not just the fight against the Bolshevik regime as a political system but resistance against any Moscow-centred sovereignty, since their ideals are national freedom and state independence.

18) The political, economic and military resources of the peoples oppressed by Moscow can only be properly deployed when their strife for reclaiming their statehood is properly recognized.

19) The announcement of any programmes which run contrary to these goals, which seek to retain the current prison of nations under various pretences or to maintain some nations' protectorate over others under the guise of federations will paralyse the freedom fight and weaken the anti-Bolshevik front at a key junction.

20) The international world order can only be created on the basis of full equality of the free and liberated nations and on the basis of mutual respect and recognition of their sovereign rights.

21) The present freedom fight which has been embraced by all the nations oppressed by the USSR has forged close ties of brotherhood between them. These ties will create a profound foundation for a friendly and harmonious coexistence when they are all free.

Based on the above and in the name of the liberation movements in the subjugated areas which form part of the ABN: Azerbaijan, Albania, Armenia, Belorussia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Georgia, the North Caucasus mountain peoples, Idel-Ural, Cossackia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Serbia, Siberia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Turkestan; Czechia, Croatia, Ukraine, and Estonia, the following demands are put forward for the public opinion of the Western World:

1. To create a single anti-Bolshevik front of all freedom-loving nations on both sides of the iron curtain in order to protect liberty, religion, and culture from Bolshevik barbarity.

2. To engage in close cooperation between the Western World and the liberation movements of the oppressed nations and provide robust support to their freedom fight which will guarantee a complete defeat of Moscow.

3. To destroy Russian Imperialism and guarantees of universal peace following a division of the USSR and to restore independent nation states based on ethnic principles and representing all the peoples currently in the Soviet captivity, taking into account the fact that whole national groups were forcibly exiled and are waiting for the moment when they can return to their homelands.

4. To denounce publicly the Bolshevik tyranny and extermination of entire peoples as a dark stain on the life in our century;

An international tribunal for bringing the Bolshevik despots to justice for their bestial crimes against humanity.

5. To sever diplomatic relations between the democracies worldwide and the criminal government in Moscow as unworthy of freedom-loving and civilised nations, and to exclude the USSR and the satellite Bolshevik governments from the United Nations so that this global organisation can act freely in the interests of all nations.

6. In order to put an end to their undermining activities, to declare the 'fifth columns' of Communist parties acting on Moscow's orders all over the world to be illegal.

7. To recognize the heads of the enslaved nations' liberation movements as lawful representatives and their admission to the United Nations.

8. To strip all Communist collaborators of the right to represent their nations both because their collaboration was impeding the freedom fight against Bolshevism and because they are currently unreliable.

9. To recognize rebel armies and groups as regular military forces acting within the Hague Convention of 1899 and 1907.

10. To recognize migrant workers from the Lands oppressed by the Soviets as lawful representatives of the oppressed labouring masses of their Lands and the recognition of their right to be members of anti-Communist trade unions.

Freedom to nations – Freedom to man!

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A Press Exhibition

An exhibition of the press of the nations enslaved by Bolshevism was organised to run simultaneously with the Edinburgh conference. Large, decorated desks showcased a wide range of diverse publications and periodicals.

At the centre of the exhibition were placed the publications of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations printed in different languages. Cossack press featured prominently among all the nations. There

were the modern Cossack Publications: the journals *Cossackia*, *Kazachja Smena* and the *Kazachje Edinstvo* newspaper as well as the whole wealth of national Cossack press, starting from the first issue of the *Volnoe Kazachestvo* magazine. The Cossack section of the press exhibition was decorated with a beautiful silk Cossack national flag and a fine relief of the Cossack freedom fighter Ataman K.A. Bulavin (made by the Cossack engineer and architect S.K. Medvedev).

Alongside Cossack periodicals, books on Cossack history, economy and literature were also on display.

Furthermore, photographs and engravings illustrating Cossack life were exhibited as well.

An International Concert

After the closure of the conference, a grand concert was held in the same hall, featuring individual nations' displays of their folk art in music, singing, and dance.

The concert was a great success. Despite the late hour which the British are unaccustomed to, the public did not want to leave the hall which was imbued with a spirit of liberty and mutual understanding.

During the free hours of the conference, the nations' representatives were guests of a wide range of prominent social and political figures who they could get to know in an informal friendly setting in order to discuss matters of mutual interest.

The Supreme Cossack Representation

The Chairman of the Supreme Cossack Representation engineer V.G. Glazkov was in Great Britain, France, and Belgium between 9 June and 15 July as the head of the Cossack delegation on Cossack business. He took part in the Edinburgh conference of enslaved nations and was present on 17 June in the town of Bradford at the congress of representatives of Cossack organisations in Great Britain. In London and Paris, Mr. Glazkov held conversations with leading representatives of the peoples of Central, Eastern Europe and Soviet-dominated Asia on matters of coordinating of the national liberation fight of the Cossack people, its cooperation and close friendship with these peoples. All the conversations were held in an atmosphere of complete mutual understanding and amicability, as well as awareness of the need for a coordinated fight involving all the peoples which have fallen victim to the Moscow Bolshevik tyranny.

Head Ataman I.A. Bily expressed his gratitude to the Cossack engineer V.G. Glazkov for his efforts in the cause of liberating the Cossacks who are suffering under the yoke.

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Two documents

We print below the letter from the representative of the Russian emigration in Great Britain to the Chairman of the Scottish League for European Freedom.

"Sir,

Through some of my Russian compatriots, I have become aware that your League is organising a union, seemingly, not just of anti-Communist but of anti-Russian separatists, chancers and quislings, who do not represent anyone apart from themselves. We assume that you and your League are not

fully informed of the true nature of all these Cossacks, Ukrainians, Belorussians and other separatists. We believe you are unaware that by attacking Russia and the Russians, you are pushing them, like Hitler did, straight into the embrace of the hateful Red regime.

As a representative of the majority of Russians, I assure you that we want to be in a state of permanent genuine friendship with your country, like all others, but we shall be protecting ourselves if we are attacked. Do not repeat the mistakes of the Nazis by pushing a nation towards tyranny just because you are not so much an anti-Bolshevik as an anti-Russian. Do not allow the quisling changelings to lead you; such people always float to the surface at a time of crisis and tension.

A clean cause has to be handled with clean hands.

Yours respectfully,

George von Knüppfer”

The response from Mr. J.F. Stewart, Chairman of the Scottish League.

Dear Sir,

I have received your letter dated 3 June of this year. I am very well aware whom I am dealing with as I have been able to assess, based on hundreds of telegrams and letters from organisations large and small, who is represented by these letters and telegrams. I have over twenty years' experience and knowledge of Soviet Russia and all the countries along its Western border. I know the Russian population and I know what it wants at least as well as you do, and I have a great affection for all of them.

In any case, I have a strong suspicion that it is you and your friends who do not represent anyone apart from yourselves and that you are backed by the Kremlin rather than a cause of freedom. Your language is the same as the language of *Pravda*, the Moscow radio, Molotov, Vyshinsky and their comrades. But it is not the language of the people with whom I have made close contact. It would be too much of a coincidence if you, who use this derogatory language, were not linked to the Kremlin.

Speaking in decent language, I assure you that all of your allegations will be duly taken into consideration, but in these rather suspicious circumstances you may not be surprised if we have not the slightest inclination to have any association with you or your friends.

Yours respectfully, J.F. Stewart.”

V.G.