

NATIONAL CAPTIVE NATIONS COMMITTEE



*“Yes! This thought I hold with firm persistence;
The last result of wisdom stamps it true;
He only earns his freedom and existence
Who daily conquers them anew!”*

—Goethe

NATIONAL CAPTIVE NATIONS COMMITTEE

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK RESOLUTION

PURPOSE — ACHIEVEMENTS

OBJECTIVES

PUBLICATIONS — CAPTIVE NATIONS — PARTICIPATION

NATIONAL CAPTIVE NATIONS COMMITTEE, INC.

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The National Captive Nations Committee is a non-profit tax-exempt organization incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware and supported by voluntary contributions.

NATIONAL CAPTIVE NATIONS COMMITTEE

The National Captive Nations Committee is an educational organization founded shortly after the passage of the Captive Nations Week Resolution (Public Law 86-90) in 1959.

Its members are Americans with conviction, faith and perseverance, voicing concern for the lost basic freedoms and human rights of the approximately one billion captive peoples of the captive nations behind the Iron, Bamboo and Sugar Curtains.

Local committees function in almost every major city throughout the United States. Internationally, the World Anti-Communist League (of which this committee is an affiliate) sponsors the observance of the Week on the basis of a resolution passed at its first congress in Taipei in September 1967.

Annually, Governors and Mayors in 35 States and 42 major cities, as well as in hundreds of towns, consistently issue proclamations patterned after the resolution. National and international statements appear regularly in the *Congressional Record*.

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CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK — PUBLIC LAW NO. 86-90

RESOLUTIONS

S. J. RES. 111 — H. J. RES. 454, 459

Whereas the greatness of the United States is in large part attributable to its having been able, through the democratic process, to achieve a harmonious national unity of its people, even though they stem from the most diverse of racial, religious and ethnic backgrounds; and

Whereas this harmonious unification of the diverse elements of our free society has led the people of the United States to possess a warm understanding and sympathy for the aspirations of peoples everywhere and to recognize the natural interdependency of the peoples and nations of the world; and

Whereas the enslavement of a substantial part of the world's population by Communist imperialism makes a mockery of the idea of peaceful coexistence between nations and constitutes a detriment to the natural bonds of understanding between the people of the United States and other peoples; and

Whereas since 1918 the imperialistic and aggressive policies of Russian communism have resulted in the creation of a vast empire which poses a dire threat to the security of the United States and of all the free peoples of the world; and

Whereas the imperialistic policies of Communist Russia have led through direct and indirect aggression to the subjugation of the national independence of Poland, Hungary, Lithuania, Ukraine, Czecho-Slovakia, Latvia, Estonia, White Ruthenia, Rumania,

East Germany, Bulgaria, mainland China, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, North Korea, Albania, Idel-Ural, Tibet, Cossackia, Turkestan, North Vietnam, and others; and

Whereas these submerged nations look to the United States, as the citadel of human freedom, for leadership in bringing about their liberation and independence and in restoring to them the enjoyment of their Christian, Jewish, Moslem, Buddhist, or other religious freedoms, and of their individual liberties; and

Whereas it is vital to the national security of the United States that the desire for liberty and independence on the part of the peoples of these conquered nations should be steadfastly kept alive; and

Whereas the desire for liberty and independence by the overwhelming majority of the people of these submerged nations constitutes a powerful deterrent to war and one of the best hopes for a just and lasting peace; and

Whereas it is fitting that we clearly manifest to such people through an appropriate and official means the historic fact that the people of the United States share with them their aspirations for the recovery of their freedom and independence; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation designating the third week in July, 1959, as "Captive Nations Week" and inviting the people of the United States to observe such week with appropriate ceremonies and activities. The President is further authorized and requested to issue a similar proclamation each year until such time as freedom and independence shall have been achieved for all the captive nations of the world.

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK RESOLUTION

PURPOSE — ACHIEVEMENTS

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PUBLICATIONS — CAPTIVE NATIONS — PARTICIPATION

PURPOSE

The purpose of NCNC is broad and multiple in scope:

- First and foremost, firm adherence to our Declaration of Independence—that we Americans, in the interest of our own national security, will never forget the captive nations or accommodate ourselves to their present captivity.
- Promote and accelerate the freedom aspirations of the peoples of the captive nations, to which they are entitled by their Creator.
- Throughout the year, but especially during the Week, exposing the Russian fraud of “self-determination” and putting into proper perspective the present-day captivity of the Central and East Europeans, the non-Russian nations in the USSR, the Asians and Cubans; spotlighting the dangerous myths surrounding the Red empire, despite the propaganda and diplomatic pressures of the Communist regimes.
- Continuous rejection of existent colonialism effected by Russian aggression and “wars of liberation,” and focusing world attention on the last remaining empire, the Soviet Union itself.
- Dispel the concepts that the Soviet Union is a “nation” and that Russia is the Soviet Union; prove, historically and geographically, that Russia is only one of the republics in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
- Restore the great image of America and defend every point of NCNC’s purpose—a challenge to every American’s courage of convictions and conscience.
- Full support of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights; implementation of this declaration to include the captive non-Russian nations in the Soviet Union.
- A resolute stand against misleading Cold War theories of “peaceful coexistence,” “lessened tensions,” “trade with Red countries,” “bridges of understanding,” etc., while the rape of nations exists.

- Promulgate the effective achievement of political, social, economic, religious, linguistic and cultural rights of the captive peoples in the captive nations.
- Regardless of political persuasion, instill in all men their sacred duty and responsibility for the preservation of freedom in the full tradition of our American Revolution.

ACHIEVEMENTS

- Original Captive Nations Week Resolution (Public Law 86-90) authored by the chairman of the committee.
- Regular Congressional observances of the Week in the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives; religious commemoration led by Congressional chaplains.
- Expansion of observances through further formation of local and state captive nations committees in all major cities and states; religious observances conducted in many places of worship.
- Stimulation of Captive Nations Week activities and proclamations by many heads of state of foreign countries such as Japan, Free China, South Korea, South Vietnam, India, Philippines, Australia, Turkey, Malta, West Germany, England, Sweden and Argentina.
- Testimonies before Congressional committees on subjects relevant to our own national security in conjunction with the captive nations, e.g., East-West Trade (1965), US-USSR Consular Convention (1967).
- *Congressional Record* publication of all Captive Nations Week activities both national and international from 1959 on.
- Nation-wide educational link with press, radio and TV media, especially before and during Captive Nations Week.
- Continuous responses by captive nations committee members to attacks against the resolution and observances on the part of Moscow and its Red syndicate.
- Lectures by scholars and experts in the fields of Soviet Affairs, Communism, Red political warfare, etc.

PURPOSE — ACHIEVEMENTS

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PUBLICATIONS — CAPTIVE NATIONS — PARTICIPATION

OBJECTIVES

- Assistance in the creation of a Special Committee on the Captive Nations in the House of Representatives
- Total victory in Vietnam.
- A first, complete review of U.S. policy toward the USSR.
- Reformation of the Voice of America as a genuine projector of the American image in the captive lands.
- Pursue the policy of no liberalized trade without political concessions to the captive nations.
- Further Cold War education dealing with the crucial importance of captive nations, especially the non-Russian nations in the USSR.
- Emphasizing the need for a Freedom Commission and Academy to cope with the Cold War tactics of the Red enemy.
- Advancement of ideas to sustain and expand the American image of independence, i.e., concentration on the independence aspirations of all non-Russian captive nations in the USSR.
- Promotion of public awareness of the Adlai Stevenson memorandum in the UN on Soviet Russian imperio-colonialism with a view toward a full-scale debate on the subject.

- Generate a consciousness of how various forms of agitation aimed at completely undermining the structure of American civil authority, i.e., university campus eruptions, civil disobedience, certain types of civil rights disturbances, etc., are supported by communist sources and conducted along the same lines used in the captive nations.
- Urging a basic change in U.S. foreign policy from an economic-military defensive to a psycho-political offensive.
- Further expansion of the captive nations movement in all states and communities of the Free World via proclamations, observances and implementation of what the committee is doing in the United States.
- Provision of more speakers on the captive nations before chambers of commerce, labor unions, education and religious groups.
- Additional publication on developments in the captive nations and their import on U.S. national security.
- Preparation and research position papers on current foreign policy issues in the Congress of the United States.
- Reports on legislative developments.
- Conducting seminars and conferences.

OBJECTIVES

PUBLICATIONS

(Pertinent to the Captive Nations)

The Captive Nations: Nationalism of the Non-Russian Nations in the Soviet Union
by Roman Smal-Stocki

Captive Nations Week: Red Nightmare, Freedom's Hope by Lev E. Dobriansky

Economic Factors in the Growth of Russia by Nicholas L. Chirovsky

Human Rights and Genocide in the Baltic States by Aleksander Kaelas

The Nationality Problem of the Soviet Union and Russian Communist Imperialism
by Roman Smal-Stocki

The Ordeal of the Captive Nations by Hawthorne Daniel

Russia and Her Colonies by Walter Kolarz

Russian Frontiers: from Muscovy to Khrushchev by William G. Bray

The Struggle for Transcaucasia, 1917-1921 by Firuz Kazemzadeh

Turkism and the Soviets by Charles Warren Hostler

The Ukraine: A Submerged Nation by William Henry Chamberlin

Ukraine Under the Soviets by Clarence A. Manning

The Vulnerable Russians by Lev E. Dobriansky

U.S.A. AND THE SOVIET MYTH by LEV E. DOBRIANSKY

**The Captive Nations
Who's Next?**

Country and People	Year of Communist Domination
Armenia	1920
Azerbaijan	1920
Byelorussia	1920
Cossackia	1920
Georgia	1920
Idei-Ural	1920
North Caucasia	1920
Ukraine	1920
Far Eastern Republic	1922
Turkistan	1922
Mongolian People's Republic	1924
Estonia	1940
Latvia	1940
Lithuania	1940
Albania	1946
Bulgaria	1946
Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, etc. in Yugoslavia	1946
Poland	1947
Rumania	1947
Czecho-Slovakia	1948
North Korea	1948
Hungary	1949
East Germany	1949
Mainland China	1949
Tibet	1951
North Vietnam	1954
Cuba	1960

Who's Next?

South Vietnam? Algeria? Colombia?
Congo? Laos? Tanzania? Bolivia?
Thailand? Greece? Guatemala? Chile?

NCNC PARTICIPATION

I am very much interested in the work of the National Captive Nations Committee and wish to offer my support through the enclosed contribution.

(type or print)

Name ----- Title -----

Organization -----

Business Address -----

Home Address -----

City ----- State ----- Zip -----

