

Elsa Brändströms papper L88:17 Manuskript, bakgrundsmaterial, anteckningar ...

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FREMTIDSFOLKET.

Det kreaturlöse Jordbrug.
.....

Fremtidsfolket startedes i Februar 1942 i Farum i Danmark paa Initiativ af Fru Ebba Magnussen og i Forbindelse med Dr. med Axel Borgbjärg, der gav Bevægelsen Navnet: FREMTIDSFOLKET.

Vor Ide er, at finde en Udvej for Ungdommen- saaledes at Ungdommen vaade er sund, glad, beskäftiget og dog fri.

Derfor vil jeg nu komme med et Forslag. Naar Ungdommen kommer tilbage fra Krigen, vil jeg foreslaa, at man giver disse Unge et Stykke Land- c 1 Tönde til hvert Jordbrug. Paa dette Stykke Land begynder de saa med det :
Kreaturlöse Jordbrug.

Hvilken Fordel har dette Jordbrug?

Jo- Sagen er den, at den Ungdom, der har været vant til Spænding og Äventyr absolut ikke er i Stand til at gaa ud til det gammeldags Landbrug, hvor de skal være undergivne en Arbejdsgiver- denne Arbejdsgiver- altsaa Bönderne i de forskellige Lande kan umuligt sætte sig ind i de Unges Forhold, Önsker og Tankesät----- og den Unge slet ikke i Bondens, hvorved der vil opstaa Gnidning, og vi maa og skal forhindre denne Gnidning.

Altsaa- vi maa slaa fast, at en Soldat kan ikke udholde at komme fra Krigen og bare blive "Bonde". En hjemvendt Soldat forlanger noget mere og maa have noget mere, naar han har været ude at kæmpe for sit Land- da han har vænnet sig til legemligt Arbejde i disse Aar, vil denne Tanke om at eje et Hus og et Stykke Jord, sikkert tiltale ham. For at forhindre en ny Krig, maa og skal vi sætte os ind i Ungdommens Krav. Kun naar Ungdommen faar sine Längsler opfyldt- kan vi forhindre Krig.

Altsaa den unge Mands Längsel er at blive selvständig- at eje et lille Hus og et Stykke Jord- samtidig önsker den unge Mand ogsaa at komme ud at rejse, men hvorledes kan vi forene disse hans to- tilsyneladende ~~modstridende~~ modstridende Längsler.

Det kreaturlöse Jordbrug löser dette Problem. Da der ikke findes Kreaturer eller Dyr i nogen Form paa dette Jordbrug - kan den unge Mand forlade Jordbruget om Vinteren og vende tilbage til det om ~~foraaret~~ Foraaret- i Vintermaanederne kan han rejse og udvikle sin Aand.

Om Ungdommen fik at vide, at de i 8 Maaneder af Aaret kunde bruke ~~dyrke~~ deres egen Jord- altsaa fra 1 Marts til 1 November- og at de naar denne Tid var gaaet kunde faa Lov at rejse i de af Aaret resterende 4 Md- da er jeg overdydet om, at vi vilde faa en sund og ligevägtig Ungdom, og at al Krig vilde ophöre, idet disse unge Mænd fuldständig fik Udlösning for alle deres ~~ophævede~~ ~~Kræfter~~ Kræfter.

Ungdommen fik paa denne Maade lært, at den eneste normale Leveform er at tage sin Näring direkte fra Jorden, og ikke lade Jordens Produkter ~~först gaa gennem Dyrne~~ ~~forst gaa gennem Dyrne~~ først gaa gennem Dyrne

spildes ved den vbesværlige Proces at gaa gennem Dyrene.
Agronomer indrömmar jo ogsaa nu, at der opstaar et Kalorietab paa c. 75 Procent ved at Föden först gaar gennem Dyrene. Dette har vi ikke Raad til

2.

nu, hvor Verden staar overfor en Periode, hvor der maa indføres Ökonomi.

Jordbryget maa anlægges paa lang Sigt. Paa den halve Tönde Land maa der plantes Frugt-træer, Nöddebuse, Hyldebuse, Ribs, Solbær, Stikkelsbær og Hindbær. Resten skal bruges til henholdsvis Huset og til at dyrke Gröntsager paa. Huset maa og skal have en fuldkommen frostfri Kälder, saa saaledes at baade Frugt og Gröntsager uden Besvær kan opbevares hele Vinteren. Denne Kälder indrettes med Hylder til Frugten.

Selve Huset skal være saa primitivt som muligt, da det gælder om at lære Ungdommen at klare sig med lidt- samt at leve af vegetarisk - og efterhaanden Raakost. Dette er langt lettere for Ungdom at indstille sit System til end for ældre Mennesker. Børn især vil absolut foretrække denne Form for Ernæring. Intet Barn önsker at Dyr skal dö, for at skaffe Föde til dem. Naar Menneskene lærer, at det enogsaa er forkert at dräbe Dyr, vil det blive dem helt fjernt at dräbe Mennesker. ~~Tolstoy~~ Tolstoy, der jo nok kan siges, at være Kommunismens rette Fader, vidste- at al Kommunisme ~~aldrig~~ aldrig kunde gennemføres uden gennem Vegetarismen, idet Kommunismen fordrer saa höjt ethiskt udviklede Mennesker- og dette sagde Tolstoy kunde kun ske gennem det at end ikke dräbe Dyrene. Han vidste, at Menneskets Frigörelse aldrig kunde ske- uden at Dyrene ogsaa samtidig frigöres.

Samtidig maa der ogsaa foregaa en Forandring af selve Gödningsproblemet. Brugen af Kunstgödning vil efterhaanden ödelägge hele vor Jord- vore Plante sygdomme vil tiltage- og derfor kommer nu denne Jordbrugsreform os til Hjälp.

Store Tähkere som Rudolph Steiner har ogsaa kæmpet og forstaaet disse Ting Noget lignende var det ~~som~~ Henry George havde udtänt, men han var desværre ikke kommet helt til Bunds i Sagen.

Altsaa maa den bio-dynamiske Gödningsform tilsträbes, men denne kan jo ikke træde helt i Kraft förend efter tre Aars Forlöh - denne Form for Dyrkning försöges i mange Lande og i Sverige af Fru Flory Gate, Bergslund. Hun og Elin Wägner har set dybt i dette Problem og kender dets Lösning.

En anden Ting som den nye Jordbruger kan göre for Stafen er at indsamle og törre Urter(Kamille, Hyl, Birkeblade, Luzerne o.s.v.) til Medicin i Stedet for al den giftige Medicin som Menneskeheden fylder i sig. I det hele taget, maa vi lære Ungdommen, at det er Sundhed, der tilsträbes. Sundhed paa Legeme og Själ, men det er ikke nok ~~som~~ man har gjort för Krigen blot at tale om denne Sundhed, man maa og skal ogsaa skaffe de ulykkelige Unge den Sundhed - ved at give dem Forhold saa de kan faa den.

Dette er vores Pligt.

En Fordel ved dette Jordbrug er, at enogsaa Kvinder- baade unge og gamle Kvinder kan drive det..... efterhaanden som de nye ~~for~~ Ernæringsformer vinder Indpas.

Hvad kan man spare ved dette?

Man kan undgaa Arbejdslöshed. Altsaa sparer man Arbejdslöshedsunderstötelse. Overbefolkn ingsproblemet bliver samtidig löst idet:

Hvor kun een Jäger kan leve
kan der være 10 Kvägdrivere,
100 Hvededyrkere, men 250 Frugtdyrkere.

Denne Udregning er gjort af Alexander von Humboldt, men ogsaa Dr. Mikkel Hindhede i Danmark har med törre Tal bevist lignede.

3.

Ligeldes sparer man Sygekassepenge, Hospitalsophold- idet Ungdommen vil lære at forstaa, at Sygdom er lig med Uforstand--- enhver Ung maa lære at baade Brugen af Tobak og Spiritus er forkert- men naar Ungdom kommer hjem fra Krig, kan man ikke sige dette rent ud- men de Mennesker, der har levet af de rigtige Stoffer, altsaa paa dette, Vis- har befestet at man efterhaanden aldeles mister rangen til baade Tobak og Spiritus.

Man sparer altsaa Drankerhjem, Aandsvageanstalter og til Slut ogsaa Sindssygehospitalet.

Det mærkeligste og største Bud som denne Ernæringsreform har er- at den som lever paa denne Ernæring efterhaanden opdager, at han er i Stand til at beherske sit seksuelle Behov- og ikke som nu være en Slave af dette. Her vidste ogsaa Tolstoy Besked- og om disse Ting kom frem, vilde selve Livets Sandhed ogsaa komme ud i Lyset og mange fortvilede Forhold kunde afværges.

Mange andre Ting kunde skrives, men dersom det er nødvendigt vil jeg gerne tage til Amerika og fortælle mere om denne Ting.

Som Propaganda for dette, mener jeg- at en Film om Fremtidsfolket vil være af stor Nytte. Jeg har hele Tanken udformet- og har ogsaa Menneskene der kan bevise og optræde for dette vigtige Emne.

Om en Film af denne Slags blev vist, kunde man faa enhver til at forstaa hvad Meningen er.

De Unge, der gaar ud til dette Jordbrug maa lære at forstaa helt til Bunds at de er den ny Tid og at de maa danne Skole for den næste Ungdom der kommer saa denne stadig forædles.

Disse Jordbrug kan oprettes i alle Lande- og samtidig kan man lade Slesvig og Holsten være Forsøgslande

--- altsaa internationale Zoner- idet ingen ønsker at faa disse Lande, der jo oprindeligt var danske- og een Ting maa vi ikke glemme, nemlig at gøre Tyskland til et meget lille Rige. Et stort Tyskland vil altid være en Fare for Verden.

Da jeg er Tilhænger af "Ikke- Voldsprincippet" mener jeg, at den eneste Straff Tyskere skulde have- er at blive forflyttede fra deres eget Land. Jeg henviser til, at de utallige Tyskere, der er emigreret til Amerika- er blevet ganske ualmindelig tiltalende amerikanske Borger. Altsaa lad os flytte Tyskerne bort i saa stor Udstrækning som muligt.

Om Jordbruget kunde siges endnu mange Ting- baade Hømsløjld og især Vævning vil efterhaanden tage Form her paa enny og brugbar Maade- derfor maa Kvinder med Forstand paa disse Ting tilse Jordbrugene, da Ungdommen naturligvis efterhaanden vil gerne udsmykke Hjemmene.

Jeg beder herved Elsa Brandström hjælpe mig med at bringe Fremtidsfolkets Ide til den amerikanske Arbejdsminister Miss Perkins. Da jeg har levet i tre Perioder i Amerika og har to amerikanske Børn, vil det være mig en Glæde at selv lede disse Ting- dersom det ønskes.. og stiller herved hele min Arbejdskraft til Brug for disse Opgaver.

Jeg ved, at om Ungdommen lever saaledes- da vil den højnes og al Krig forsvinde.

Men Sandhed er det- at Mennesket og Dyrets Frigørelse hænger sammen.

Du maa ikke ihjælslaa.

Fremtidsfolkets Ide er: I K K E - V O L D.

Etta Magnussen
Adresse: Fremtidsfolket, Forum, Danmark.

4.

1) Kan man undväre Dyrene?

2) Kan man undväre Mälk?

3) ~~Hvork~~ Hvorledes skal man forholde sig, dersom en Kvinde ikke kan amme sit eget Barn??

Svar:

Man kan ikke undväre Dyrene, men disse skal være vore Venner og vores Glæde her paa Jorden- som Fuglene er det nu, men vi har ingen Ret til at gribe ind i deres Liv.

Mälk har man ingen Trang til, dersom man lever af Frugt og Gröntsager- og andre Drikke kan overtage Mälkens Plads- for Eks. Äblemost.

~~Kaxxx~~ Jeg har bevist, at en ammende Kvinde- der mente ikke at kunne amme- ved at spise raa Lög fik alle Kirtler til at svulme- og ammede et helt Aar.

Mälk er Aarsag til megen Sygdom- men om et Menneske fik de rette Stoffer i sig selv, vilde der aldrig blive Tale om Smitte.

~~Hvork~~

En stor Tänker har sagt, det er fordi vi ikke kan komme til Bunds i disse Ting- fordi vi ikke erstärke nok til at fatte det hele- at vore Samfund gaar i Stykker- Sandhed er det- at om Samfundet bygges fejlt op fra Grunden vil Samfundende vedblivende välée sig selv-

I Danmark havde vi c. 100 Tusinde Arbejdslöse- disse fik en Understöttelse af Staten, ~~der~~ og sad paa Kaffebar og rög Dagen lang. Da Tyskerne kom til Landet, var det disse ulykkelige Mennesker, der blev Schalburgerfolk i deres Fortvivlelse- .

Jeg spørger- har vi Raad til at opfostre Schalburgermänd--- og har vi
R E T. ???????

Nej, Ungdommens Problem er hele Livets Problem- og er Problem kan löses- og det er löst--- nu gælder det blot at udføre det.

Fremtidsfolket har ogsaa Reformer for Skoleväsenet- idet Fremtidsfolket mener at "SKOLEBYER" er Lösningen her.

P. S.

I Amerika er gjort Forsög med Dyrkning af Soyabönnen- denne vil faa stor Betydning, da den i Näringsindhold staar over alt- ogsaa med Hensyn til Fordöjelsen staar den over alt andet.

Something must be done - we must help!

E. P.

Reprinted from

THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE

Thursday, July 25, 1946

Inside Russian Occupied Germany

By KARL BRANDT*

Economist, Food Research Institute, Stanford University

Advisor to War Department on food in Germany, who viewed conditions in Russian Zone of Occupation, reports on Sovietization process followed there. Describes looting by Russians and installation of Communist principles. Says society in zone has been reduced to a proletarian status with complete Sovietization and that one-party system is solidly established. Predicts deterioration of German economy will continue as long as separate zones are maintained, and criticizes Western Powers for laxness in preventing Russian excesses. Holds we now realize our conflicts with Russia cannot be dissolved by sweetness or appeasement. Contends Russia's power is overrated.

The future of relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, our military ally of yesterday, is the big issue in our foreign policy today—overshadowing everything else. Through-



Dr. Karl Brandt

out Europe, too, there is open discussion of the question: Is war with Russia going to come? Is it an inevitable war, or one that can be avoided? I strongly believe that such a war can be avoided, and that it would be criminal not to make even gigantic efforts to arrive at a *modus vivendi* with that upsurging world power. But I believe also that the

first step in that direction must be to appraise clearly and realistically Russia's intentions and strategy.

During my four months of service with the War Department as advisor on food and agriculture in Germany, I had an opportunity to look behind the iron curtain, and to see Russia's diplomacy, her military government, and her economic experts at work in the Russian zone of occupation. I shall report to you the observations I consider pertinent to our foreign policy. Before I do that, however, I owe you an explanation of the sources of my information.

During my service I lived in Berlin, which lies in the eastern part of the Russian zone. I crossed from Berlin through the Russian zone to the British zone many times, by car and train, and interviewed Germans while en route. I had the advantage of speaking German as my mother

*An address by Dr. Brandt before the Commonwealth Club of California, San Francisco, Calif., July 19, 1946.

...of the British and German prisoners of war in slave labor camps; although the United States has transferred hundreds of thousands of German prisoners to slavery in coal mines and elsewhere even Great Britain, neither of these war efforts POWs in Germany have had at least an equal vote cast. If other countries vote upon the work of German workers as reparations, the Russian government which owns the most slaves really should organize some work order appeal approach and pay for it.

The Russians have nothing better to offer than the Russian vote in identical with German votes, warning to the British government. If America is not to be carried in her foreign policy as Russia she must revise and reform her Russian course and the level of military decisions here—what if it is too late. You never had German democracy at home in the midst of 10,000,000 prisoners and starving women and children.

As for the Russians, let me say this: As individuals, the Russians have all the faults that other people have. We have no quarrel with them. None of them are communists, they are divided people. As a nation, they have become World Dictator No. 1 because of their totalitarian and as such a totalitarian regime of state terrorism which ignores the well-

fare of the individual and wages for power and world domination.

As a nation, however, the Russians today are the most over-rated people in the world. We over-rate the achievements of their diplomats and their sticky Red-Castles methods, but as a modern power, they have neither the military nor the offensive economic potential that would place them in that rank—and they know it. Their army had the men in World War II, but not the industrial equipment to survive—we gave it to them. It may be that in another 10 years of dire privation the 170,000,000 Russian people will become a first-rate power. It may be that in another 10 years their fellow-travelers in various countries can weaken their home governments and national defenses sufficiently to give the Soviet rulers a free hand at the establishment of world government, Soviet style.

But today this is not so. Today we, who by great sacrifices have saved them from military disaster, must see to it that they come to terms with us. We must stand on our feet, show a future war, make up our minds about what we want, say so, and go after it like hard Yankee traders. Otherwise we will get into war by gradually sliding into it on the slippery-down-grade of appeasement.

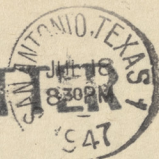
Austin J. App, Ph. D. 2615 W. Craig Pl.
~~316 SAN PEDRO AVE.~~
SAN ANTONIO 1, TEXAS 2615 W. Craig Pl.

CHRISTIAN FORMULA FOR A
GOOD PEACE

Only a just peace is a good peace.
Only a just peace deserves to last.
God demands of us a just peace.
God does not want of us an enforced,
or guaranteed, or secure peace: an
enforced peace is a gangster's ideal;
a guaranteed peace is a Tower of Babel
presumption; a secure peace is God's
reward to "Men of Good Will."
To enforce, guarantee, or secure an
unjust peace is a crime.
Robbing territories, expelling peoples,
partitioning and de-industrializing
countries, slave-labor reparations
are criminal injustices.
"Men of Good Will" Do to the
Vanquished What We If Vanquished
Would Want Done to Us!

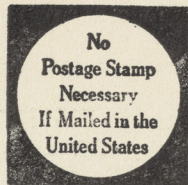
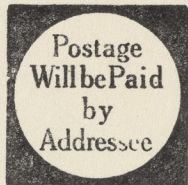
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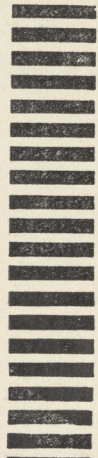
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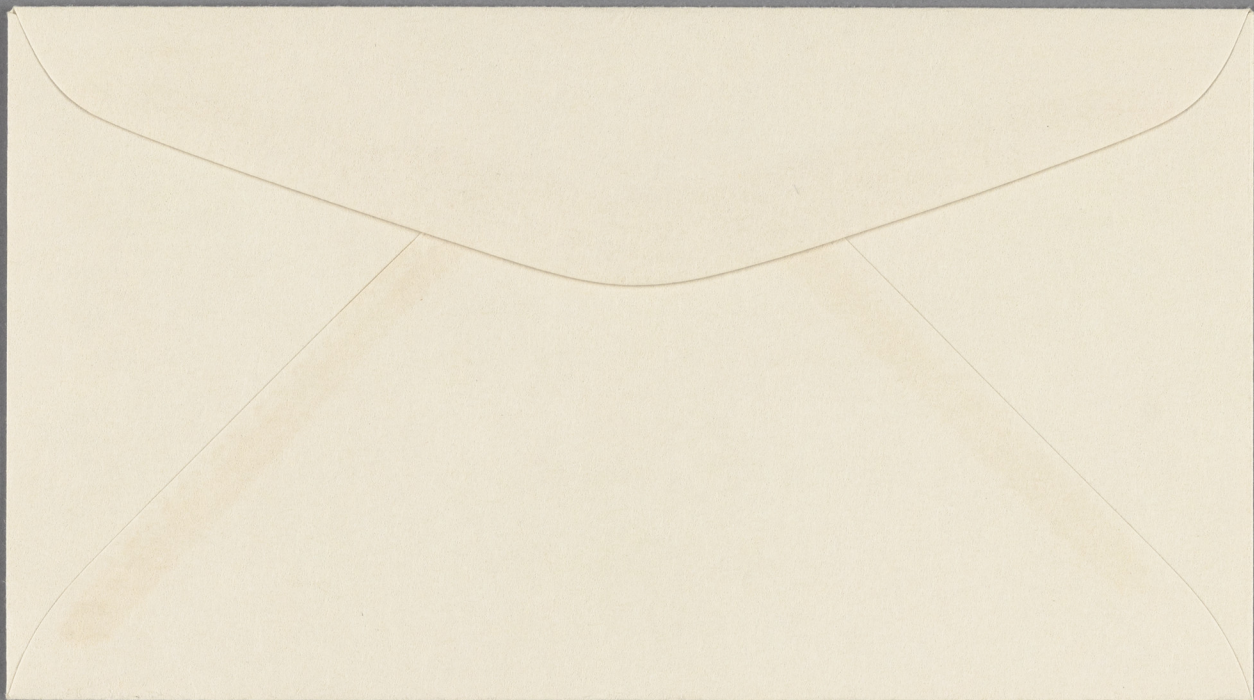




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DR. AUSTIN J. APP
2615 W. Craig Pl.
San Antonio 1, Texas





2615 West Craig Pl.
San Antonio 1, Texas
June 21, 1947

Dear Friends;

First of all, I want to say "hello" to you again. I hope all is well with you.

Secondly, I want to tell you of my new pamphlet, "OUR LEND-LEASE PALS IN EAST PRUSSIA." I am inclosing a copy. I am sending this letter to all of you who according to my records were so kind in the past as to order some of my other pamphlets: "Ravishing the Women of Conquered Europe," "Slave-laboring German Prisoners of War," OR my book, History's Most Terrifying Peace.

I want to tell you again how grateful I am to you for your past help.

Several people, in East and West, interested in ending the territorial and economic injustices towards Germany, urged me to publish "OUR LEND-LEASE PALS IN EAST PRUSSIA." Its sub-title is, "How the Russians Abused Women, and Looted, Burned and Killed."

I believe it is the most authentically graphic account so far printed of the awful crimes the Bolsheviks committed in Germany, while America dismantled factories all over Germany to send them as rewards to these Soviet barbarians and to starve the German people.

But the inclosed pamphlet explains itself. It is yours. I hope you have time to read it immediately. Then I hope that at least some of you will be able to order some extra copies to give to others or to sell.

It took me a lot of time to translate this and to get it printed, and to send it to all of you. It also cost me a lot of money.

If you can order some copies, you will greatly help me--and I hope your doing so will promote what we all want--a just and decent peace.

Some of you who cannot afford extra copies may wish to send me a dime or stamps for the copy inclosed. That will be most welcome. Everything helps.

AN ADDRESSED ENVELOPE IS INCLOSED. And a convenient ORDER FORM.

Most of all, I hope this pamphlet will stimulate you more than ever to demand a just peace, to tell your friends and politicians that no German lands and no German factories be given to the Bolshevik barbarians or to anyone else.

Please, write your name very plainly.

Sincerely yours,

Austin J. App. D.D.

ORDER BLANK

A.J.App

2615 W. Craig Pl.

San Antonio 1, Texas * (One copy, 10¢; 4, 25¢; 20, \$1.00; 500 copies, \$15.00)*

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- () For \$2.00 send me 3 copies of the book. () For \$2.00 send me 2 copies of the book AND one dollar's worth of the other pamphlets checked. (A SPECIAL OFFER)
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- () For \$. . . please send me . . . copies of "Slave-laboring German Prisoners of War." (One copy, 10¢; 4, 25¢; 20, \$1.00; 400, \$15.00; 1000, \$30.00)
- () For \$. . . please send me . . . copies of "The Big Three Deportation Crime." (Ten copies, 25¢; 60, \$1.00; 500, \$5.00. One copy free.)
- () Inclosed find check, money, or stamps for the full amount of _____

My ADDRESS IS: _____

Sincerely yours,

OUR LEND-LEASE PALS IN EAST PRUSSIA

HOW THE RUSSIANS ABUSED WOMEN,
AND LOOTED, BURNED AND KILLED.

BY AUSTIN J. APP, PH.D.¹
TRANSLATOR AND EDITOR
2615 W. CRAIG PLACE
SAN ANTONIO 1, TEXAS

INTRODUCING THE TRANSLATION OF A CHAPLAIN'S ACCOUNT²

In a nine-page, single-spaced, mimeographed account, entitled, "Der Russeneinfall in Ostpreussen 1945," a German priest, Father Ernst Woelki, who saw and suffered eight months of the Russian occupation of East Prussia in 1945, makes his report to the bishop. Once this young priest, about to be shot to death, was spared when it was discovered that the Nazi's had fined him for saying mass for the Poles; another time he was about to be clubbed to death on a wagon when the horses ran away and so saved him; he finally escaped from the Russian zone into Frankfurt, in October 1945, hidden in a freight car.

Though calm, objective, and dispassionate, Father Woelki's manuscript tells a tale of murder, lust, and loot such as had never before disgraced Christian Europe. It is urgently desirable that all Americans read this—and sicken with shame. It is American lend-lease and American unconditional surrenderism which enabled the Russian semi-savages for the first time in history to debauch the women of Christian Europe.

The manuscript was given me by Father E. J. Reichenberger, pastor of Glencross, South Dakota. He vouches for its authenticity, of which internal evidence itself is sufficient. Father Reichenberger wrote in an article, "I lived in Czecho-Slovakia—even before it existed—from 1912 to October 1938 . . . I never use letters of which I do not possess the original and if I am not absolutely certain of the trustworthy char-

¹ Until drafted into the army in 1942, the writer was head of the English department, University of Scranton, Scranton, Pa. Now professor of English at Incarnate Word College, San Antonio, Texas. Born in Milwaukee; A. B., 1924. St. Francis Seminary, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; M. A. 1926, Ph. D., 1929, The Catholic University, Washington, D. C. Spent four summers in Europe, 1927, 1931, 1932, and 1934. Author of "Ravishing the Women Conquered Europe"; "Slave-laboring German Prisoners of War"; and *History's Most Terrifying Peace*" (1946, \$1.00).

² The publishing date for the present "Our Lend-Lease Pals in East Prussia" is June 21, 1947.

acter of the writer" (In *Nord-Amerika*, August 29, 1946). After the Munich pact. Father Reich- enberger came to this country. He is now an American citizen.

Father Woelki's account is in German. I have translated it literally. It is very important to note that the parts in brackets, and the sub- heads, and the footnotes are my own, are not a part of the manuscript. Any omissions are described in brackets or at least indicated by dots.

LEST FATHER WOELKI'S ACCOUNT SEEM TOO STRONG

An American Army Chaplain, Released from a German Prisoner-of-War Camp, Also Saw and Describes the Russian Occupation

In April, 1945, the Germans retreated from Neubrandenburg, the Russians entered, and the American prisoner-of-war camp there was dis- solved. Writing in the *American Ecclesiastical Review* (March, 1947), condensed in *The Catholic Digest* ("Liberation," May, 1947, pp.90-96), the Reverend Francis Sampson, one of the released American prisoners of war of Neubrandenburg, writes:

"An old French priest-prisoner later asked me to go downtown with him . . . Expecting the worst, we were still shocked beyond words by what we saw. Just a few yards into the woods from the camp we came across a sight that I shall never forget. Several German girls had been raped and killed; some of them had been strung up by their feet and their throats slit. Some Americans had told me about this, but I had found it too difficult to believe."

"We finally arrived at the church rectory and went in. The house had been partly destroyed by fire, and completely wrecked inside. The priest's two sisters, both nuns, and his mother and father had come to him for protection. The priest and his father were sitting on the steps, and were obviously in a state of extreme shock; The women were huddled together on a couch. One of the sisters spoke to the French priest and told him that the three women had been violated by a group of Russian soldiers, and that their brother and his father had been forced to watch . . . I judged that they were on the verge of losing their minds."

Our Lend-Lease Pals Treated Americans Worse Than Our So-Called Enemies the Germans Had Treated Them

The released American prisoner of war, Father Francis Sampson, goes on to say, *"Every Russian soldier received a ration of vodka every day . . . the majority of them were pretty drunk most of the time. While in this condition some of them had relieved Americans of all their valu- ables, especially wrist watches. Then they forced Americans to dig latrines."* In other words those wicked Germans whom we are hanging all over Europe for alleged war crimes had not plundered American prisoners of war, their enemies, of "their valuables, especially wrist watches," but our lend-lease allies, the ones we have invited to sit in judgment with us on the Germans at

Nuremberg, they did so plunder our own Amer- ican boys. What an hypocrisy and a crime that America should talk of punishing Germans while it is allied and conniving with the atrocious bolshevik barbarians. What will a just God have to do to the raping, looting, expulsionistic hangmen of Nuremberg who try to cover up their own outrages by continuing to smear a much less guilty and fallen foe!

The released American POW goes on to say, *"I went to see the Russian Colonel in charge of the camp, but found that he was drunk too. We were beginning to feel much less secure under the Russians than we had under the Germans, and were wondering what we could do about it."*

Yet our Morgenthauistic bloodhounds go about hanging, starving, imprisoning Germans, and talk of re-educating Germany, the record of whose armies in the matter of order and de- cency, as against rape and loot and drunkenness, leaves even that of our American armies trailing in shame!

A SOUTH AMERICAN WOMAN, TOO, LIKE THE AMERICAN CHAPLAIN, MORE THAN SUPPORTS THE ACCOUNT OF FATHER WOELKI

Helena Contag, born in Ecuador, a teacher, married a German in 1935, and so was in Berlin when the American Armies stopped outside of Berlin to let the Russians get in first to rape and loot unhindered for three weeks. She writes, *"I saw girls as young as eight years dragged into the cellar and raped. I saw a young Russian—he couldn't have been over 18—pull an old woman of at least 65 into this basement and ravish her. Those fiends soon learned one German phrase: 'FRAU KOMM.' . . . and the Lord have mercy upon any woman or girl who failed to obey, in- stantly. She would be fortunate indeed if her ravishers, and there might be one or 50, simply smashed her head in and then proceeded to satisfy their animal instincts. Often a woman would beg them to kill her rather than ravish her. Frequently she got her wish, a pistol bullet in head or breast, but whether this death came before or after did not matter; the rape took place, and, more often than not, with a line of soldiers impatiently waiting their turn. Many girls, especially the younger ones, died from those long series of physical and soul tortures, so that to some in the line-up of Russians, satisfaction came from a corpse"* (Helena Contag, as told to J. M. Sheppard, "Under Russian Occupation," *Catholic Digest*, August 18, 1946, p.72).

The South American woman, who having Amer- ican papers narrowly escaped rape herself, con- tinues, *"Then, 20, 30 times a day I witnessed such revolting sights that my stomach would not hold anything. I continuously vomited and gagged until, my throat torn raw, I threw up a bloody foam. Near by lived a woman of 61 who had long been suffering from cancer of the womb. Her husband had been killed in an air raid and her only son had been returned to her without one of his legs, lost early in the war. This woman, who had but a few days or weeks to live, was drag- ged into the church basement and there, with her son forced to look on, was violated a dozen times. The son, shrieking objections, was shot, and final- ly the old woman expired"* (p.73).

Thus Americans—generals, politicians, profes- sors, school marms, clergymen, alas, even bishops—who demanded unconditional surrender and who cried for a harsh peace for the Germans got what they wanted, and may God properly record in his book what these American uncon- ditional surrenderists accomplished for Christian womanhood!

Here Follows the Account of the Russian In- vasion and Occupation of East Prussia in 1945 As a German Priest, who Witnessed and Suf- fered It, Reported it to his Bishop. The Sub- Heads, the Items in Brackets, and the Footnotes are by the Translator and Editor, A. J. App. The Account Itself is by the Rev. Ernst Woelki, Chaplain, Dransdorf, Bonn, Germany.

DER RUSSENEINFALL IN OSTPREUSSEN IN 1945

[The first three paragraphs described how the people in fear, trembling, and prayer in early January, 1945, awaited the Russian invasion. They are omitted.]

On Monday [presumably, January 22, 1945] the Russian burst into Bischofstein [East Prussia border town]. How can one describe the inva- sion of the Russians? People who have not ex- perienceed the satanic fury with which these hordes plunged upon the first German territory cannot understand the terror and crushing de- spair of the population as from that hour for weeks and months ever new hordes plunged upon the farms and homes to kill, to deport, to rob and to ravish.

Bolsheviks Murder Rich and Poor Alike, Non- Nazis, Peasants, Women and Children

In each of the neighboring villages of Plaessen und Prossitten, more than forty people imme- diately were victims of the invader's bloodlust. Old and young, rich and poor. The hope of the peasants, of the poor and the non-Nazis to be spared by the soldiers of the Red Army was com- pletely shattered. In the schools of one little village 97 people were murdered, chiefly women and girls. In the town of Bischofstein, that used to have 3000 inhabitants, at least 300 of those remaining [after the German evacuation] were killed. In one house alone, the second from the railway station, 80 people were killed. A girl, the only survviior, said that the Russians lined all the inmates of the house along the cellar stairs and shot them down. Then they set fire to the house. Could these things be called military necessity?

If Woman Too Violently Resisted Rape, All By-standers Were Killed Too

If any girl or old woman struggled against be- ing raped, all Germans about the spot were murdered for it. The first thing the Russians demanded of the men was a watch. Many who, completely robbed, could not give one of the Russian gangs any watch were shot down.

Our Lend-lease Pals So Savage as Even to Hinder Burying the Dead

In the locality of Heilsberg similar terrifying crimes were committed. Also in Sensburg. Entering the evacuated city, the Russians shot or stabbed to death a hundred people. The exact number can never be known. One man, conscripted to a burial gang, counted 240 bodies thrown in mass graves. And there were four such grave gangs. In Muntau from among nine Catholic families, twelve people were shot. Among these were two children, three and five years old, the mother of these children, four married couples of whom every one was over 65, and an old man 77 years old. In the village of Salza there were killed among the Catholics—it is only of those that I can give an exact account—a young woman, then the 400-year-old mother of eight children, and four others all of whom were over 70. The bodies were not allowed to be buried and lay in the streets for three weeks.

Our Fellow-Trialists at Nuremberg Demonstrate the Art of Total Looting

In Weissenburg the Russians killed 37 people in one evening. It is a litany of murder and brutality one could recount for every village. And even so, after but a few days the dead were envied by the survivors. Because the battle for Koenigsberg lasted into April, an unimaginable quantity of Russian troops came into the East Prussian theater who throughout these months sacked city and villages. Several times during the day and night, ten-men squads would break into the houses, drove everybody into one room, plundered through all dressers, dumped the drawers out, then overthrew the dressers and cut open the mattresses. In the early days, some attempt used to be made to straighten things out somewhat after each gang left. But after a few days this was given up as useless.

Our Bolshevik Potsdam Partners, Officers and Men, Prove Their Cultural Equality to the Germans by Outraging Eleven-Year-Old Girls, a Crime No German Army Has Ever Been Accused Of, Much Less Been Guilty Of!

But what was most maddeningly horrible was how the Russians threw themselves upon the womenfolk. Girls from eleven years on up and women up to 60 were exposed to the lust-crazed attacks of the utterly unrestrained Russians, in this respect virtually all alike. It was of no use that women disguised themselves, that they walked about in rags and uglified their faces with ashes. Many Russian officers described the wild, unchecked outrages as Stalin's direct answer to Hitler's racial laws.

Like Us Americans, Bolsheviks Announce They Came to Liberate!

One week after the invasion, garrison headquarters were set up. So also one in Damerau, to which we had to report on February 7. It was the first opportunity to leave the house and meet other people. Previously no one could risk going on the street. Like the bitterest of ironies sound-

ed the official bulletin of the Russian commander announcing that the Red Army came as a liberator, that ration cards were abolished, that there would again be free trading. The first official order was that the cattle from all farms was to be driven to a few large enclosures. After a short while no farmer had any more horses, cattle, pigs, or chickens. Similarly, from all houses the grains and the furniture were carted away and stored in churches or railway stations.

Slave-labor Deportation of Men Between 18 and 50 Begins

On February 15, 1945, all men between 18 and 50 had to report for clean-up work at home in East Prussia, so it was explained. However all of them were transferred and deported to Siberia or to the Donets basin. From returnees I conclude that only ten per cent are still alive.

Only those men who happened to be assigned to important work on the collective farms [Kolchosen] were not deported on February 15. This good fortune I too happened to have, in as much as I was used as a woodchopper and swine feeder in Damerau on the place of Farmer Hipfel, which had been converted into a collective farm. There were typhus cases in the house. Consequently we were allowed to remain there with 70 Germans.

[Father Woelki in the next omitted paragraph explains how he secretly managed to say mass and distribute holy communion at about six in the morning in an attic. This was a great consolation to the people for there were very few clergymen left.]

Our Fellow-Crusaders Murder Most Clergymen, But That Is Not a Nuremberg Offense—Only When Nazis Imprison, Not Murder, a Reverend Niemoeller Is There a Crime!

The clergymen of Santoppen, Glockstein, Plausen, Prossitten, Siegfriedswalde and one priest in Bischofstein were murdered. The clergymen of Bischofstein, Schulen, Schellen and Gross Koellen were deported.

Another function of the garrison stations consisted in bringing together the women and girls of the villages and cities . . . Very little effort was made to represent this as conscription for work, such as potato peeling or laundry. Most of the victims were finally held in a camp and then deported to Siberia.

Our Fellow "Liberators," As Our Government and Press Called Them During the War, Systematically Enslave and Deport Men and Women.

This man and woman hunt was engaged upon very systematically after February 15 by the GPU. Large units established themselves in the cities or in a group of about ten villages, searched all the houses and woods and selected from the lists of the precincts all girls, women, boys and men between the ages of fourteen and seventy. These were dreadful hours which were spent in the hiding-places of the farm. The Russians stabbed and shot into the straw and hay and other concealments. The victims were torn

from their work, and marched off under a strong guard without a chance to say goodbye to anybody. In this manner virtually the whole of the younger population of East Prussia which had not followed the German retreat was carried off. Only a few young people, who had hid themselves for months in forest caves or cellars of burned-down buildings, remain.

Father Woelki and Many Civilians Arrested For No Crime and Starved, and Frozen, and Beaten Up

One March morning I was led off with several others from the farm. That night we remained locked in a small unheated quarter in the village in 30 degree of coldness. The following morning we were forced into a cellar in Bischofstein which was so crowded that one could not set down. Of the sixty people, only about ten were taken out for two minutes of fresh air every second day. We were given nothing to eat [Essen gab es keins]. The hearings were only at night. Most of the victims were threatened with pistols, but all, including the men over seventy years of age, were beaten up during the hearings. During the fourth night I was called: "Come on, you German pig!" The four commissars, who submitted me to six questionings, wanted to prove me a Partisan [presumably a Nazi]. For many carried off with me, the fact that there had been among us a spy proved disastrous.

In the end, fifty from our cellar were ordered away and marched off. From not one of them has there been any news to this day. The course of the deportees led to Camp Eylau, where the first frequent casualties occur from fatigue and typhus. From Eylau transports depart with 2000 people in nailed-up cattle cars. From returned men and girls I have exact information about ten of these transports. About 20 to 22 per cent died en route. By October 1945 only some 20 to 10 per cent remained alive. Consequently not more than ten per cent of the civilian deportees will ever return from Russia.

Father Woelki Temporarily Freed Because It Was Found Gestapo Had Fined Him For Illegally Offering Religious Services to the Poles

Curiously enough I was discharged, but was given no papers and had to continue to work on the collective farm. After a few days, I was arrested by a GPU squad along with the remnant of those still under 60 years of age on the farm. For a day we were dragged about, and finally taken to Seeburg. I was questioned in three different offices and then freed, mainly because the Gestapo of Allenstein had fined me for offering religious services to the Poles. In Seeburg, just as in Heilsberg, Roessel and other cities, the civilian population had been ordered out on the very first day and driven into a village. When I was fortunately out of Seeburg and had been on the highway but a few minutes, a Russian army squadron picked me up. In Lokau I managed to escape and spent a day and a night in a straw pile. In Lokau all the farmers had been shot.

Arrested Again, Forced to Carry Bricks by Day, Slaughter Pigs at Night

In my attempt to escape through the woods, I was again kidnapped by a Russian troop when I approached a farm for a drink of water. In a thick forest I managed to escape them, even though they shot at me. On Good Friday I was again captured by a troop of Russians

I was taken to a small camp where I had to carry bricks or clay all day long without stopping. At night I was locked in a small room with several other Germans. After resting but a short span on boards, we were aroused with bayonets and ordered into the night to new assignments. Usually, in the glow of a kerosene lamp, we had to slaughter pigs.

The Fellows Whom Our Government Is Rewarding With the Ancient German City of Koenigsberg Herd German Girls Into Work Camps and Brothels

About thirty German girls worked at the camp. At three of the nearby camps the Russians had also dragged together girls. Every night, Russian soldiers and officers, brought over in trucks from the garrisons and hospitals of Seeburg, stormed into the girls' quarters and abused them in the most brutal manner. As an only way out, a few of the girls surrendered themselves completely to a healthy Russian guard to be at least spared venereal contagion.

Father Woelki, For No Crime Whatever, is Deported to Russia But Thrillingly Escapes

After nine days, we were deported, ten men to eighteen guards, to Kursk, so we were told. . . . [Thinking of the people at home without a pastor,] . . . I was willing to risk flight.

On the third day, therefore, I nervously and anxiously sought the moment that offered a chance for flight. When in the late afternoon we were about 1200 feet [400 meters] from a forest, I ran for it and reached the woods just as they began to shoot. They chased me in the woods until dark . . . [He arrives in Ermland and is re-arrested for slave-labor]

About To Be Clubbed to Death, Runaway Horses Save Him

In Prossitten I worked two months on the farm of Farmer Woywod, which had been converted to a collective farm [Kolchosa]—sawing wood, butchering cattle, stringing barbed wire, constructing cattle stalls and laying floors.

[In the following page of the manuscript, which I omit here, Father Woelki describes how at night he managed to say mass for some of the villages in an old attic and give the last sacraments to dying persons. For priest and faithful this was a great risk, for among these "Liberators" whom long before Pearl Harbor our government and even many of our ecclesiastics had elected for the bounty of our lend-lease, "gathering for religious services was subject to the death penalty"!]

Twice during this time the local commander handed me over to the GPU. On one day I was taken to six different GPU-headquarters, loaded on a waggon and driven into a forest, where they wanted to club me to death. But the horses staged a run-away and so saved my life. The guard wiped the blood from my face and jacket and locked me into a lonely and empty building [Gehoeft]. At the last headquarters of the GPU I was treated as a partisan leader [partisan seems to mean Nazi resistance or underground] and questioned unceasingly until I had lost my voice. Suddenly I was discharged, because the company was abruptly ordered on a special assignment. I was forbidden to go to Sensburg, and was ordered confined to the collective farm. On Pentecost—there were no Sundays or holidays—the GPU again took me while I was butchering cattle, carried me to Frankenau and locked me in the attic [Lucht?] of a house.

Lightning-rod Escape, Hides in Hospital Which Russians Use as Prophylactic Station for Girls They Were Abusing

During the night I tried the lightning rod. In a house in which I could conceal myself from the pursuers, I found eight old people whom, after the danger had passed, I was able to give holy communion. I carried the sacred host in the golden capsul when I was arrested at my work. Through gardens and meadows they showed me the nearest way to the woods, where I hid myself. To return to the Kolchosa was too dangerous . . . Consequently I went to the hospital at Bischofstein and concealed myself there for a time.

It was very sad there. Several times a week the Russians brought in wagon-loads of girls whom they held captive on the collective farms and regularly brought in for examination. The ugly charges were, 'Who contaminated whom!'

Gets Russian Papers, Returns to Sensburg, Sees Desecrated Shrine

In Bischofstein I managed to get false papers and risked going to Sensburg. Finally the hour really arrived in which I once again saw the city, the church, and a good many of the people . . . [He describes getting the permit, his episcopal assignment to Sensburg, and finding the 10,000 inhabitants of Sensburg shrunk to 2500] . . . The Catholic church stood in tact. In the neighboring church, the Shrine Heiligelinde, the tabernacle had been dynamited, the organ destroyed, the benches thrown out. The Russians had turned the beautiful shrine into a feed mill. My own dwelling the Russians had immediately own dwelling the Russians had immediately burned down. . . [He tells of strict curfew, even women shot for least violation of it; he creeps through fields to say mass in villages at night] . . .

Our Fellow Four-Freedom-ites Deliberately Starve the People

Conditions in County Sensburg had been exactly as everywhere else in East Prussia. People murdered, families torn apart. Hardly any men under sixty left; and only very few girls and young women had escaped being dragged off.

As everywhere else, so also in County Sensburg, there had not been a single food distribution from January to October. The remark of the Commandant of Bischofstein is typical: "We have not given those swine anything to eat in six months, and still they don't croak [die-prieren]!"

In this or that village some farmer still had a cow which he kept hidden in the woods. As early as May I myself dug up the entrails of a butchered cow in order to get a little nourishment. And in the worst imaginable rags did the Germans walk about!

Our Fellow Re-Educators Bring Venereal Disease to 90% of the Women

Until October there was no doctor in the County. When a doctor who had fled returned to Sensburg, he was deported the very next day. The hospital was empty and totally looted. Frequently I came upon houses in which everyone was down with typhus. The wife of the deported doctor, who had great concern for the sick, told me that 90% of the girls and women had venereal disease. There was no medicine. If the sickness was in an advanced stage the Russian treatment consisted of a bullet in the head, as frequently happened in Sensburg. And one has to emphasize again and again, that these outrages against women were not a matter of a few vicious units. Everywhere and all the time, even until my escape in October, the Russians carried on continuous and universal outrages against everything feminine.

While Americans Kept Screeching for a Harsher and Harsher Peace, Their Unconditional Surrenderism Had Delivered German Women Helplessly Into Mass Eurasian Bestiality

In Sensburg they threw women and girls on coal piles and then formed lines. Sick women were abused in their beds. Grandmothers, mothers, children were raped in each others presence. In the Southwest part of the County they drove wood staves into the bodies of women. I found one dying young girl that had been raped over seventy times, and I saw how a girl was raped on the coffin of its mother by a whole troop. On the outskirts of the City of Sensburg there were held in one establishment thirteen and fourteen year old girls. They had to drink beakers of whiskey and be at the disposal of the Russian hordes passing by.

Following the Roosevelt-Morgenthau Plan of "Reparations in Kind" the Bolsheviks, Invited to Help Us Hang Germans at Nuremberg, Demonstrate How the Human Beast on the Loose Can Really Sack and Loot

To despoil the Germans really and totally of everything, the people—now with the cooperation of the Polish military—were driven from the cities and villages. In Sensburg this was done on September 15. About fifteen kilometers from their homes they were driven into a farm establishment. In the meanwhile their homes were totally looted of literally everything.

Only beginning September were travel orders issued. All the rails had been hauled away except the trunk line, Insterburg, Allenstein, Berlin, and this had been reduced to a single track. Consequently the people dragged themselves with their little packs to Rothfliess or to the 65-kilometer-distant Allenstein. Who had not lost everything on the road, lost it in the stations and the trains. Men and women were undressed and robbed of their shoes, coats and overcoats.

[Now in the fall of 1945, the Truman-Attlee-Stalin expulsion policy of Potsdam got under way for the numerically most enormous atrocity in the world. And so Father Woelki is ordered out, too. We omit his paragraphs on his last sad week in this ravished land]. . . . On October first I was given emigration orders . . .

Hidden in a Freight Car, Father Woelki Leaves His Native Province, Turned to Thistles and Brothels by Our Lend-Lease Brethren

. . . . At the boundary of the parish I climbed to the roof of the last house and there took my farewell of the country Vast stretches of land stood full of thistles. Sin is ravishing this beautiful land

Hidden in a freight car, I got across the Oder.

Signed, *Ernst Woelki*, Chaplain,
Bonn—Dransdorf.

AMERICA'S SHARE OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE BOLSHEVIK BESTIALITIES IN EUROPE

So ends this eyewitness account of the most bestial occupation Christian Europe has ever suffered. It is a tale of sacking and looting and murder worse than that of the savage vandals of old. But, its looting and labor slavery are not the worst of it. The crowning horror and shame of the American-arsenalled Russian occupation of Germany, Austria, and Hungary is the frightful, universal, bestial abuse of women.

The pity of it is that it is American unconditional surrenderism—an utterly criminal, indefensible war policy—which only and alone gave the Bolshevik semi-savages the chance and, to their ignorant minds, the justification for outraging millions of women.

And the nauseating shame of it is that this most enormous abuse of women was committed under the smirking conspiracy of silence of the conniving Anglo-American governments and their Morgenthauistic henchmen, and was thoroughly smokescreened by sadistically ballyhooed war-crimes trials, atrocity films, executions of Germans, who committed no atrocities which the Anglo-Americans did not commit or hold militarily justifiable, and whose crimes in any case did not include the most beastly of atrocities, the one utterly and ever without any possible military necessity, the mass outraging and lust-murder of women.

For the Allies, for Americans, to continue to speak of German guilt after committing or abet-

ting the most sickening large-scale mistreatment of women in the history of warfare should fill any decent American or Englishman with nausea. For the American government to talk of keeping the bolshevik semi-savages out of Greece, while in flagrant violation of the Atlantic Charter offering to reward these raping, looting louts with the ancient German city of Koenigsberg, while being "busy as bees" all over Germany in the ghastly vandalism of German factories in order to ship them as a reward to these ravishers of millions of Christian women is a staggering hypocrisy, a pathetic futility on the one hand, a gigantic humbug on the other.

If the American government and its Morgenthauistic henchmen justly and honestly, if belatedly, wanted to keep communism out of Europe, they would say: *We insist on justice and will not agree to anything unjust. We and all the victors signed and are pledged to the Atlantic Charter. It is therefore the measuring rod for all secret or other agreements. The Charter says that no territories are to be shifted against the will of the people. Therefore East Prussia, and the Saar, and everything else that is German remains German, and our whole moral might stands against anyone who tries to take them. And that goes for all other points and for all other parts of the world. Any secret agreements and any treaties which do not conform to this United-Nation-pledged Atlantic Charter are not only null and void, they are war crimes.*

Please, if you can, order more copies of "Our Lend-Lease Pals in East Prussia," and give them to everybody who wants or needs the truth. Mail them especially to editors and politicians.

One copy, 10c; 4, 25c; 20, \$1.00;
500, \$15.00; 1000, \$25.00.

Order from
DR. A. J. APP
2615 W. Craig Pl.
San Antonio 1, Texas

For supplementary information on the fearful Allied injustices and crimes in post-war Europe, you are referred to the following two pamphlets and one book written by Dr. A. J. App, 2615 W. Craig Pl., San Antonio 1, Texas:

"Ravishing the Women of Conquered Europe."
(One copy, 5c; 5, 25c; 24, \$1.00; 500, \$12.00; 1000, \$20.00).

"Slave-laboring German Prisoners of War."
(One copy, 10c; 4, 25c; 20 \$1.00; 400, \$15.00; 1000, \$30.00)
History's Most Terrifying Peace. Thirteen Reprinted and Original Articles. 109 pages. Second Printing, February, 1947. \$1.00.

OUR LEND-LEASE PALS IN EAST PRUSSIA

HOW THE RUSSIANS ABUSED WOMEN, AND LOOTED, BURNED AND KILLED.

BY AUSTIN J. APP, PH.D.,
TRANSLATOR AND EDITOR
2615 W. CRAIG PLACE
SAN ANTONIO 1, TEXAS

INTRODUCING THE TRANSLATION OF A CHAPLAIN'S ACCOUNT²

In a nine-page, single-spaced, mimeographed account, entitled, "Der Russeneinfall in Ostpreussen 1945," a German priest, Father Ernst Woelki, who saw and suffered eight months of the Russian occupation of East Prussia in 1945, makes his report to the bishop. Once this young priest, about to be shot to death, was spared when it was discovered that the Nazi's had fined him for saying mass for the Poles; another time he was about to be clubbed to death on a wagon when the horses ran away and so saved him; he finally escaped from the Russian zone into Frankfurt, in October 1945, hidden in a freight car.

Though calm, objective, and dispassionate, Father Woelki's manuscript tells a tale of murder, lust, and loot such as had never before disgraced Christian Europe. It is urgently desirable that all Americans read this—and sicken with shame. It is American lend-lease and American unconditional surrenderism which enabled the Russian semi-savages for the first time in history to debauch the women of Christian Europe.

The manuscript was given me by Father E. J. Reichenberger, pastor of Glencross, South Dakota. He vouches for its authenticity, of which internal evidence itself is sufficient. Father Reichenberger wrote in an article, "I lived in Czecho-Slovakia—even before it existed—from 1912 to October 1938 . . . I never use letters of which I do not possess the original and if I am not absolutely certain of the trustworthy char-

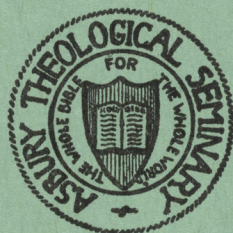
¹ Until drafted into the army in 1942, the writer was head of the English department, University of Scranton, Scranton, Pa. Now professor of English at Incarnate Word College, San Antonio, Texas. Born in Milwaukee; A. B., 1924. St. Francis Seminary, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; M. A. 1926, Ph. D., 1929, The Catholic University, Washington, D. C. Spent four summers in Europe, 1927, 1931, 1932, and 1934. Author of "Ravishing the Women Conquered Europe"; "Slave-laboring German Prisoners of War"; and **History's Most Terrifying Peace** (1946, \$1.00).

² The publishing date for the present "Our Lend-Lease Pals in East Prussia" is June 21, 1947.

THE *Asbury Seminarian* ★ ★

VOL. II

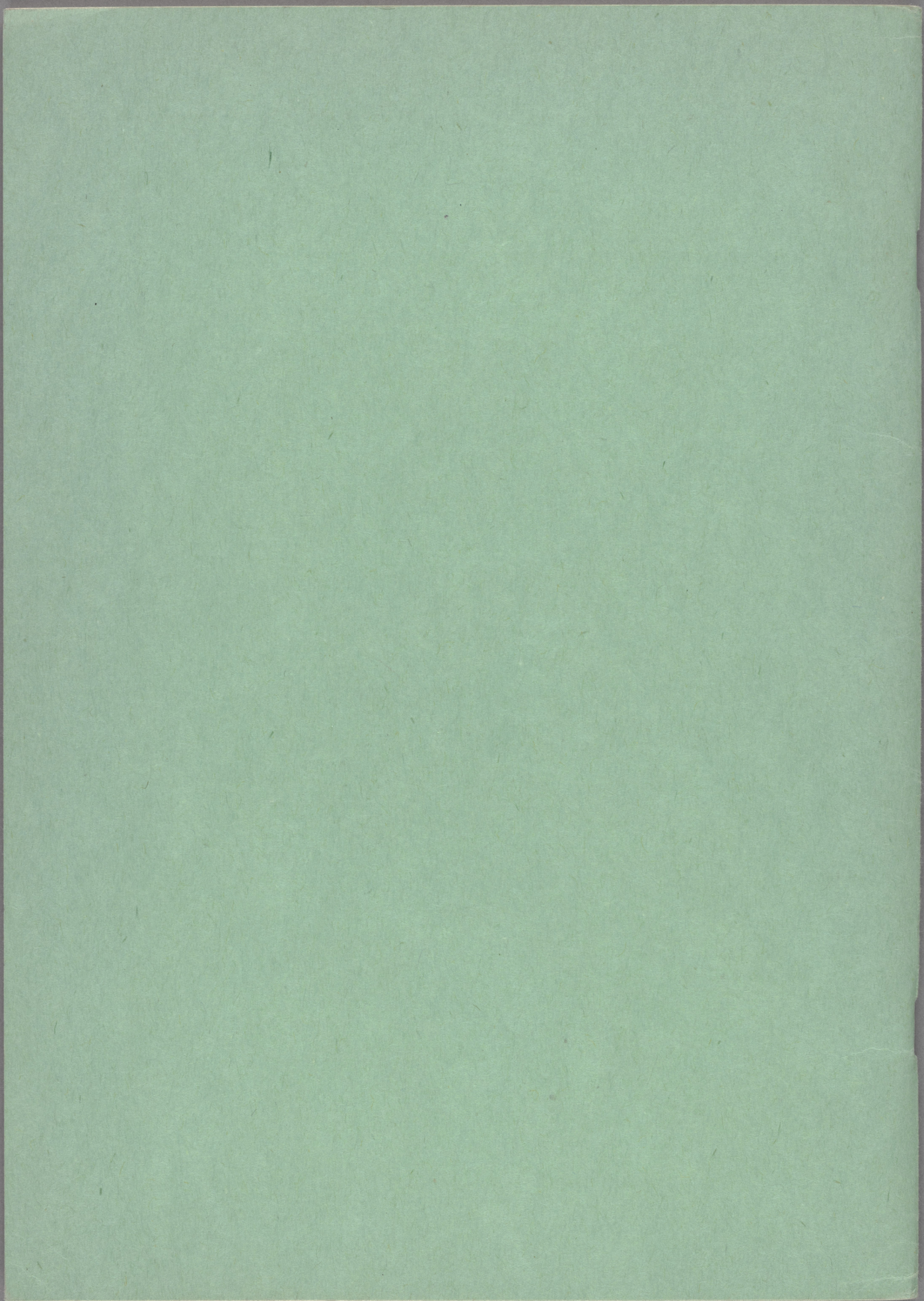
No. 4



Winter ❁ *1947*

With Index for 1947

TRAINING A SPIRIT-FILLED MINISTRY



1939

1.

Finland passes these days through the most dreadful times and the whole world looks with a tremendous admiration upon this courageous little nation, which is fighting for its freedom and democratic principles. The Finnish people of 4 millions have to defend their land against 180 million Russians. Each Finnish battalion of 600 men is standing against a Russian division of 18.000. On the snow covered fields, the frozen lakes and deep woods the Finns are fighting for what is most sacred to them: their freedom. For a nation which was always free and independent this word sometimes does not mean so much, but the Finnish people knows what that freedom means, which they 20 years ago, gained through so much suffering and so many sacrifices. The Finns can understand Stuart Mills word: Freedom is a thing that cannot be given, it must be fought for.

Finland has certainly not provoked the ^{late} ~~thread~~ that has fallen upon her now. Finland's only aim was to live as a free nation among other free nations. Finland wanted above all peace, but nobody can ask her to give up her independence, her individual freedom and democratic ideals. It is the loyalty to these ideals that inspires the Finns to fight so courageously, praying to God "give us liberty or give us death".

As probably very few of you have ever seen Finland I may be allowed to describe her geographical conditions and civilisation with a few words

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Stuart Mills words: Freedom is a thing that cannot be given,
 it must be fought for.
 Finland has certainly not provided the reason that
 has fallen upon her now. Finland's only witness to live as a
 free nation among other free nations. Finland wanted above
 all peace, but nobody can ask her to give up her independence,
 her individual freedom and democratic ideals. It is the
 joy to these ideals that inspired the things to fight so
 courageously, praying to God "give us liberty or give us death".

In general Mostly the lakes are full of islands, in many places the lakes are like winding rivers
Inland waters cover

(X) 12% of the whole surface of the country.

There is one rural community in the North, ^{Finland} with 5,000 lakes.

Finland is the most beautiful country of forests and hills, of ridges and mountains, and lakes. In the Finnish national poem "Our Land" Runeberg sings the praise of Finland's 1000 lakes - it was written sometime around 1850. Today the number of Finland's lakes is given as 70,000. (X)

We often don't realize the size of Finland. It ranks fifth in Europe - in one line with Poland - after France, Spain, Germany and Sweden, and it is almost as big as California.

Finland is certainly not a country as some people believe, which is all the year round covered by snow and ice and where in the streets of the few towns you are supposed to meet more polar bears than human beings.

Of course if you look on the map you will see that Finland is situated pretty far in the North. The capital of Finland, Helsinki, is on the same latitude as Greenland and the North of Finland reaches as far as Northern Alaska.

Due to Finland's situation far in the North, in the Summer half-year, the days are very long. During the short white nights, in most parts of the country one can read without artificial light, even at midnight, and therefore during two whole summer months all the city lights are turned off in the streets.

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The climate in Southern Finland is like that of Southern Canada.

HISTORY

The origin of the Finns, like that of the Finno-Ugrian people in general, is uncertain. There are several theories but the most modern conception seems to be that they are a group closely related to the Indo-European race. They are not, as people often believe, Mongols. The earliest homestead of the Finns was probably in the Southeastern part of the European continent. From there they migrated to the North and settled in Finland some 2000 years ago. In the literature the Finns are for the first time mentioned by Tacitus, the famous Roman historian in the first century A.D. Finland as a country can look back upon more than a thousand years of development as a nation.

In 1249 Finland accepted Christianity. Finland's patron saint, Sanctus Henricus, was an Englishman who came over to Finland to preach the gospel. And the first man, who for the first time let the Finns into a bigger political enterprise, was also a Scotchman, Bishop Thomas. He was the leader of the Finns when in 1240 they fought on the ice of the river Neva to protect themselves against the invasion from the Russian Duchy of Novgorod, which at that time was a vassal state under the tartars. Thus already during the Middle Ages Finland became a part of Western Europe and they adopted the Western civilization,

which later on, during the Renaissance and 18th century developed modern liberal ideas.

It may be mentioned as a sign of the early participation of Finland in European culture that three times, in the Middle Ages, Finns were rectors of the University of Paris, which then was the greatest center of European learning.

Since the 12th century ⁽¹¹⁵⁰⁾ Finland was for 700 years in union with Sweden, but not as a colony or subjugated dependency, but as an integral and equal part of the Swedish Kingdom, let us call it the Swedish-Finnish realm. This union with Sweden and the strong and decisive influence Finland got from there did not imply the loss of the Finnish people's national character - Finland remained fundamentally Finnish, but law, government, and administration developed along the same lines as in the other Northern countries.

Many fights took place between the Finnish-Swedish realm and the Russian Empire, during the past centuries. The Western faith and outlook of life and a democratic social and political system with self-government and individual freedom stood against the Russian form of life, based upon Byzantine culture, Greek orthodox faith and autocratical ideas inherited from the Tartars.

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After the Russian Revolution 1917, Finland declared her independence through her legally elected Diet. But Russian troops who all turned Bolshevik were still garrisoned all round the country, and the Russian navy was stationed in the port of Helsinki. Groups of Finnish industrial workmen joined the Reds. This can be explained by different reasons. Although Finland had not directly taken part in the World War, it had suffered famine and misery during this period. This had particularly hit the population of the cities and of the industrial centers, creating a fertile soil for revolutionary intrigues. Furthermore many Finnish patriots had previously been in contact with Russian revolutionary leaders when both groups were struggling

against the Czarist oppression.

When the Russian Bolshevik troops together with the Finnish extremists tried to overthrow their Finnish, legal, democratic government, they had not counted on the determination of the Finnish people to become really and truly free and independent. The fight lasted several months. With the help of Swedish volunteers and a German military corps victory was won in the Spring 1918 and Finland's independence was secured.

It was particularly the Finnish farmer who fought the Russian bolsheviks, though all other classes took part in this struggle, and provided the leaders. In spite of a certain split within the workers it was the mass of the Finnish people who fought the War of Liberty, not only small groups of the intelligentsia or the middle classes.

In 1919, Finland's independence was recognized by all the foreign powers, except Russia, who only in the autumn of 1920, through the treaty of Dorpat, recognized Finland's old historical boundaries and handed over to Finland a strip of land at the Arctic Sea, Petsamo, which long before the Czars of Russia had granted Finland as compensation for some Finnish district ceded to Russia in the 1860's. *(Petsamo bay, has with its splendid harbours open during the entire year and never ice bound)*

I should like to make clear that Finland did not take anything from Russia which had not previously belonged to her.

Having assured her independence, Finland in 1919 adopted a new republican constitution. This constitution is to a large extent built upon the general principles of the past, but it has also influences from abroad, among others from the constitution of the United States. Finland has a president elected by special electors for 6 years and invested with considerable

executive powers. But all public powers come from the people. The Parliament consists of one chamber and the Cabinet is responsible to the Parliament. All elections are based upon unrestricted, general and equal franchise for men and women alike. Finland was the first European country to give the vote to women, as early as in 1906. The civil rights are granted as in the United States, there is freedom of speech and of faith, freedom of the press and of association.

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If we compare Finland to many other countries the Finnish people are rather homogeneous. The population of Finland is about 4 millions. 88% are Finnish, 11% are Swedish and 1% others.

In the South the population is 47 persons per square mile, about the same as in Georgia. In the North the average is only one inhabitant per square mile, about the same as in Nevada.

An interesting fact is that in the last 200 years the population has increased ten times, not by immigration but by growth. In 1750 the total population was only a little over 400,000 and today it is about 4 millions. In other European countries the increase, during the same period, has not been more than 2 or 3 times.

⊕ The lakes have largely contributed to the spreading of the population, as they have facilitated communication and commerce in the inland areas.

XX The considerable improvement in scientific farming has been furthered by the formation of co-operative societies

There are two national languages: The Finnish and the Swedish. The Finnish language is spoken by 88% of the population and the Swedish by 11%. The Swedish speaking Finns are however one hundred per cent Finns. They do not form a minority, nor do they feel themselves a part of the Swedes in Sweden.

From the point of view of religion the Finnish people is more united than most other nations. 97% of all Finns are ^{Lutherans} Protestants although of course complete freedom of faith exists. *The first Bible in the Finnish language was published 1642* During the religious wars in the 17th century they joined the Swedes in their fight against the Austrian monarchy under the Hapsburgs.

About 60% of the population earn their living from agriculture and forestry. In cereals, except for wheat, Finland has been self-supporting and in dairy products there has been a considerable surplus available for export. XX

The forests of Finland cover two-thirds of the country and they are, aside from the Russian forests, the biggest in Europe, furnishing Finland the raw material for her chief export articles: Timber, pulp, paper and plywood. X

Of the population only one-fifth lives in the cities. The cities are not very large. The big industrial enterprises are mainly situated in the rural districts.

Since the middle of the last century Finland has developed a considerable and absolutely modern industry in different fields. *17% of the population are working in the industries.* She has ~~lots~~ ^{lots} of shoe factories, food industry, mechanical, paper, iron, textile, chemical factories, shipyards, etc. To a large extent these industries are working with foreign raw materials - the cotton industry i.e. importing

⊕
The lakes and rivers offer splendid passage for timber-floating.

all its raw material from abroad and about 90% from the United States.

In the last decades Finland has begun to a greater extent than previously to exploit the mineral deposits in her soil. In the Southern part of Finland is the biggest copper mine in Europe, although its production is small in comparison ~~with~~ with the total world output. Far in the North there are considerable deposits of nickel, copper and iron ore and other minerals.

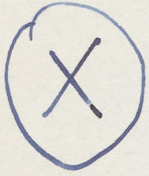
There are great possibilities for further development in Finland. New land can be taken up for cultivation. Although the forests are exploited in a rather scientific way and regrowth is provided for, the valuable raw material they give could be used to make commodities of still greater value and be a basis for enlarged industrial activity. *The forests make the climate of Finland milder, they help to distribute the rain more evenly and they protect the country against frost and cold winds.* Finland has not yet begun to ~~make liquid fuel in greater quantities and has not even tried to~~ ~~make sugar out of her wood.~~

It is calculated that Finland has approximately ~~2,600,000~~ *3,000,000* HP from her rapids out of which only about 650,000 are taken into use. ~~There is therefore about 2 million HP of white fuel in Finland not yet used.~~

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Because of the importance of foreign trade for Finland it is natural that that country has always been a strong supporter of free and close international cooperation. In 1934 the United States and Finland made a general treaty of

Page 10



The surrounding seas are of great importance to Finland's economy and to its intellectual intercourse with other countries. The distances from Finland to the chief markets of the world are not long.

friendship and commerce and the United States and Finland concluded a reciprocal trade agreement in 1936.

The largest part of Finland's trade has been with the Anglo-Saxon countries namely the United Kingdom, the United States, and the British Dominions. These countries together have absorbed almost 60% of her trade. It is interesting to know that Finland's trade with Russia represents only 1%. X

While the foreign trade of the United States corresponds to less than 10% of your national income the corresponding figure for Finland's export amounts to about 40%. The annual foreign trade per capita was in Finland 56 and a half old gold dollars; in this country only approximately 22 dollars. Finland has to have this big export in order to be able to pay for her imports.

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Since Finland became independent there has occurred a considerable development in different ways. During the last 20 years new land has been cleared for cultivation to an extent twice as large as the State of Rhode Island

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XX There are today over 500,000 owners of freehold land. Today.

independent land owners, and also otherwise the number of independent farms has been increased. ^{XX} The industrial production has more than doubled in these last 20 years. New possibilities of making a living have been created and Finland's foreign trade is now many times larger than it was before the World War. #

⊗ more than one third of the Finnish forests belong to the state.

The economic and social structure of the Finns does not show any great contrasts. The ownership of land and forests is mainly in the hands of independent farmers in as far as the land is not state-owned. ⊗ It is evident that this is of considerable social importance. Railways, telegraph and telephone are state-owned. There are of course social classes in Finland as in every country where economic life and economic development are free. But there are less differences between the classes than in most countries.

The wages are low, converted into dollars, but the real wages and the standard of living of the industrial workers are rather high because of the great buying power of the Finnish mark. As an illustration of the fact of how inexpensive life is, I should like to mention that for instance the foreign minister in Finland has about \$3000 a year, including allowances.

Finns of all classes have generally a good education.

There are in the country ⁸⁷ universities, the oldest founded in 1640. ~~There are also numerous high schools all over the country and several higher and lower primary schools in every district.~~ ^{There are schools even in the remotest villages in the forest areas.}

Of Finns of 15 years of age less than 1% are illiterate. ^{This} ~~is a great achievement if one considers the enormous difficulties~~ ^{There are schools even in the remotest villages in the forest areas.}

~~in schooling arising from the thin spread of the population, particularly in areas with so many obstacles to communication~~

and there are 57 people colleges and 00 101 vocational agricultural schools.

00 and 1300 young people's clubs closely connected with the people's colleges.

They can scarcely be another nation that can record such a rapid rise in the vitality and energy that is felt by the poor farmer living on his own land.

Page 12.



~~The Enquirer~~
Los Angeles
California

The depression between 1920 and 1930 caused a considerable unemployment in Finland, the peak of unemployment was reached in Feb. 1932. —

but in November 1936 the organization of relief work could be abandoned.

XX And the number of foreign travelers increased rapidly.
in 1924 — 21,000 Tourists visited Finland, in 1937 there
were 88,000. Tourists - 12 -

~~some time~~ ^{Some time} are used in order
due to nature and climate, Ambulance schools have contributed
~~very much to overcome these difficulties.~~ To ~~use~~ ^{use} all the children.

During her 20 years of independence Finland has
proved herself a model democracy. The Finns know hard work. Page
They are extremely thrifty and honest people. ~~ardently devoted~~
~~to the principles of democracy.~~ Through these qualities they
gained the interest of other countries and many commission came
to study the Finnish cooperatives and trade unions, Finnish
education and social policy. But these foreigners admitted not
only the more practical, social accomplishments of Finland,
they also appreciated her as a country where great architects as
Soarinen were given the opportunity of erecting the most modern
and beautiful buildings, and great musicians as Sibelius
composed their symphonies performed all over the world.

And now in this country everything is brought to
a stanstill. Farms and cities are devastated by the war.
The great architectural monuments are smashed by shells. The
silence of the Finnish woods and the beauty of Sibelius' music
are drowned by the roaring of guns and the noise of exploding
bombs.

Let us try for a moment to visualize the starving
and freezing children, the desperate mothers who cannot feed
nor protect them from cold, the wounded soldiers lying in snow
and ice, perhaps in pain, waiting for an ambulance to come before
their limbs are frozen.

Let us not only talk about our admiration for Finland's
tremendous courage. Let us not only feel that they are fighting
for our own highest ideals, for democracy and freedom. Let us
show our sympathy by making the biggest personal material

sacrifice, let us help them by giving not of our surplus, but by giving the utmost of what we can.

The Americans of Finnish descent, who might be in this room, I beg to remember that their Finnish brethren are bleeding to death for their country. The Americans of Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish descent, I beg to remember that the future of the Skandinavian countries depends upon the outcome of the struggle in Finland. And to all Americans I should like to recall that the Finnish nation, though geographically far away, ought nevertheless to be close to our hearts, because on its battlefields modern democracy in Europe fights for its future.

1939

1.

Finland passed these days through the most dreadful times and the whole world looks with a tremendous admiration upon this courageous little nation, which is fighting for its freedom and democratic principles. The Finnish people of 4 millions have to defend their land against 180 million Russians. Each Finnish battalion of 600 men is standing against a Russian division of 18,000. On the snow covered fields, the frozen lakes and deep woods the Finns are fighting for what is most sacred to them: their freedom. For a nation which was always free and independent this word sometimes does not mean so much, but the Finnish people knows what that freedom means, which they 20 years ago, gained through so much suffering and so many sacrifices. The Finns can understand Stuart Mill's word: Freedom is a thing that cannot be given, it must be fought for.

Finland has certainly not provoked the fate that has fallen upon her now. Finland's only aim was to live as a free nation among other free nations. Finland wanted above all peace, but nobody can ask her to give up her independence, her individual freedom and democratic ideals. It is the loyalty to these ideals that inspires the Finns to fight so courageously, praying to God "give us liberty or give us death".

As probably very few persons in this assembly have ever seen Finland I may be allowed to describe her geographical conditions and her civilization in a few words.

Finland is the most beautiful country of forests and hills, of ridges and mountains, and lakes. In the Finnish national poem "Our Land" Runeberg sings the praise of Finland's 1000 lakes - it was written sometime around 1850. Today the number of Finland's lakes is given as 66,000.

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Of course if you look on the map you will see that Finland is situated pretty far in the North. The capital of Finland, Helsinki, is on the same latitude as Greenland and the North of Finland reaches as far as Northern Alaska.

Due to Finland's situation far in the North, in the Summer half-year, the days are very long. During the short white nights, in most parts of the country one can read without artificial light, even at midnight, and therefore during two whole summer months all the city lights are turned off in the streets.

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all its raw material from abroad and about 90% from the United States.

In the last decades Finland has begun to a greater extent than previously to exploit the mineral deposits in her soil. In the Southern part of Finland is the biggest copper mine in Europe, although its production is small in comparison with the total world output. Far in the North there are considerable deposits of nickel, copper and iron ore and other minerals.

There are great possibilities for further development in Finland. New land can be taken up for cultivation. Although the forests are exploited in a rather scientific way and regrowth is provided for, the valuable raw material they give could be used to make commodities of still greater value and be a basis for enlarged industrial activity. Finland has not yet begun to make liquid fuel in greater quantities and has not even tried to make sugar out of her wood.

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Finns of all classes have generally a good education. There are in the country 4 universities, the oldest founded in 1640. There are also numerous high schools all over the country and several higher and lower primary schools in every district. Of Finns of 15 years of age less than 1% are illiterate. This is a great achievement if one considers the enormous difficulties in schooling arising from the thin spread of the population, particularly in areas with so many obstacles to communication

due to nature and climate. Ambulance schools have contributed very much to overcome these difficulties.

During her 20 years of independence Finland has proved herself a model democracy. The Finns know hard work. They are extremely thrifty and honest people, ardently devoted to the principles of democracy. Through these qualities they gained the interest of other countries and many commission came to study the Finnish cooperatives and trade unions, Finnish education and social policy. But these foreigners admitted not only the more practical, social accomplishments of Finland, they also appreciated her as a country where great architects as Soarinen were given the opportunity of erecting the most modern and beautiful buildings, and great musicians as Sibelius composed their symphonies performed all over the world.

And now in this country everything is brought to a stanstill. Farms and cities are devastated by the war. The freat architectural monuments are smashed by shells. The silence of the Finnish woods and the beauty of Sibelius' musci are drowned by the roaring of guns and the noise of exploding bombs.

Let us try for a mement to visualize the starving and freezing children, the desperate mothers who cannot feed nor protect them from cold, the wounded soldiers lying in snow and ice, perhaps in pain, waiting for an ambulance to come before their limbs are frozen.

Let us not only talk about our admiration for Finland's tremendous courage. Let us not only feel that they are fighting for our own highest ideals, for democracy and freedom. Let us show our sympathy by making the biggest personal material

sacrifice, let us help them by giving not of our surplus, but by giving the utmost of what we can.

The Americans of Finnish descent, who might be in this room, I beg to remember that their Finnish brethren are bleeding to death for their country. The Americans of Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish descent, I beg to remember that the future of the Skandinavian countries depends upon the outcome of the struggle in Finland. And to all Americans I should like to recall that the Finnish nation, though geographically far away, ought nevertheless to be close to our hearts, because on its battlefields modern democracy in Europe fights for its future.