









# SMALL NATIONS AND THE WORLD SECURITY ORGANIZATION

By ANTHONY A. OLIS,  
Co-Chairman, American Lithuanian Mission.

The Atlantic Charter, proclaimed by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill on August 14, 1941, sets forth that one of the principles for which we entered the war is right of small nations to self-determination and independence. The Charter states:

"Second, they (the United States and the British Empire) desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the people concerned. Third, they respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live, and they wish to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them."

In a speech on September 12, 1943, Secretary of State Cordell Hull reaffirmed these principles in declaring:

"All people who, with a decent respect for the opinions of mankind, have qualified themselves to assume and to discharge the responsibilities of liberty are entitled to its enjoyment."

"Each sovereign nation, large or small, is in law and under law the equal of every other nation."

"All nations, large or small, which respect the rights of others are entitled to freedom from outside interference in their internal affairs."

The Republic of Lithuania was established on February 16, 1918, as a modern nation under a constitutional government.

During its days of independence since the last war, Lithuania demonstrated that it had a "decent respect for the opinions of mankind."

By its progress in its economical and cultural life it demonstrated that its people WERE "qualified to assume and discharge the responsibilities of independence."

Russia has, therefore, solemnly agreed and covenanted that it would respect the SOVEREIGNTY of the Republic of Lithuania. And these agreements and treaties were made not at the time when Russia was helpless because of internal revolution but in the years when the Soviet Union had a strong Government.

On September 28, 1926, a non-aggression treaty, which is still in effect, was entered into between the Republic of Lithuania and Soviet Russia. The language of three Articles of said pact is as follows:

"Article 2. The Republic of Lithuania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic mutually undertake to respect in all circumstances the sovereignty and territorial integrity and inviolability of each other."

"Article 3. Each of the two contracting parties undertakes to refrain from any aggressive action whatsoever against the other party."

"Article 5. Should a conflict arise, and if impossible to liquidate it in a diplomatic way, both contracting parties agree in such case to nominate conciliatory commission."

This Treaty was by its terms to be in effect until December 31, 1945, and is therefore still in effect today.

On October 10, 1939, Lithuania and Russia entered into a mutual assistance pact — Article 7 reads:

"...The realization of this treaty must not infringe the sovereign rights of the contracting parties, especially the structure of their state, their economic and social systems, military instruments, and altogether the principles of non-intervention of one state in the internal affairs of another state."

Therefore it is not anti-Russian to take the position that there should be a restoration of the independent Lithuania which Russia solemnly agrees to respect in all circumstances by its treaty which by its terms is still in effect to December 31, 1945.

Furthermore, in the creation should be the principles of justice and international law.

An organization which sacrifices principles and rests its strength upon the fact that it is an agreement subscribed to by our present-day allies will only be a temporary nature.

Japan was our ally in the last war. In 1919 we were appealing Japan by sacrificing the principles of justice and independence as they applied to ancient Korea. In 1919 our State Department refused a passport to Dr. Syngman Rhee, President of Korea's Provisional Government, in order to prevent him from presenting his country's case before the Peace Conference at Paris.

The reason for this violation of Wilson's lofty principle of "the right of self-determination of peoples" was that Japan had been our ally in that war, we did not want to offend Japan, and we said at that time, as we say now, that nothing should be permitted to stand in the way of reaching an agreement for a durable peace.

Today we know that this sacrifice of principles in order to reach an agreement neither brought us peace nor do we have an ally in Japan.

In a speech made to the Supreme Council of the U. S. S. R. on October 31, 1939, the President of the Council of the People's Commissars of Soviet Russia, Mr. Molotov, referred to the mutual assistance treaty with Lithuania and similar treaties with other Baltic states as follows:

"We stand for the conscientious and exact observation of the treaties concluded, on the principle of entire reciprocity, and declare the idle talk about the sovietization of the Baltic states to be profitable only to our common enemies and to all kinds of anti-Soviet provocateurs."

It is hard to believe that on June 30, 1940, about eight months after the above statement was made, Commissar Molotov abandoned the foregoing position, and stated as follows:

"If the Russian Tsars, beginning with Ivan the Terrible, were trying to reach the Baltic Sea, they were doing not for their own personal ambitions, but because this was required for the development of the Russian state. It would be unpardonable if the Soviet Union did not seize this opportunity, which may never recur."

"The leaders of the Soviet Union have decided to incorporate the Baltic states into the family of the Soviet Republics."

# STALIN AND THE ALLIES

Remarks of Hon. N. M. Mason of Illinois  
in the House of Representatives

Officially Russia is now at peace with the rest of the world. We are told that Russia has suffered the loss of 15,000,000 men killed in this war. We all acknowledge that she did her full part in the war against Germany. The great question in the minds of the Allied Nations today is, "Will Russia do her full part to establish an effective world peace organization?"

We can only judge the future by the past. Every move Stalin has made since war in Europe first started has been made entirely from a nationalistic standpoint. Stalin has never lost sight of Russia's interests and has never failed to keep them uppermost in mind. From the time he teamed up with Hitler to invade Poland until this present moment every move he has made has been in the interest of Russia. His invasion and later absorption of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and the eastern part of Poland are clear evidence of his materialistic aims and objectives. He has succeeded in establishing communistic minorities in Roumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Hungary, and Austria, setting up puppet governments in each of these countries to do the will of and be subservient to, the Soviet Union. His exclusion of American newsmen and American officials from countries and territories that Russia has "liberated (?)" cannot be justified now that an enemy no longer exists. This situation is bound to engender suspicion concerning his future policies.

Russia has emerged from this war more nationalistic than ever. She is more nationalistic today than the United States was in 1919 when the Senate refused to ratify the League of Nations Treaty. Stalin is the one person who insists upon retaining the "hidden veto power" in the Dumbarton Oaks peace set-up. He does this so that Russia may continue to have a free hand in the world of the future. His unilateral action since Yalta, affecting Roumania, Yugoslavia, Austria, Poland and Turkey — in di-

The Department of State of the United States on July 23, 1940, denounced "Soviet elections" in Lithuania, in the following language:

"During these past few days the devious processes whereunder the political integrity of the three small Baltic Republics — Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania — were to be deliberately annihilated by one of their most powerful neighbor have been rapidly drawing to their conclusion."

"... The policy of this Government is universally known. The people of the United States... are opposed to any form of intervention on the part of one state, however powerful, in the domestic concerns of any other sovereign state, however weak. The United States will continue to stand by these principles, because of the conviction of the American people that unless the doctrine in which these principles are inherent once again governs the relations between nations, the rule of reason, of justice, and of law — in other words, the basis of modern civilization itself — cannot be preserved."

rect violation of the Yalta big three agreements — proved to be the greatest stumbling blocks at San Francisco to the formation of a world peace organization. Stalin does not waste time talking about his aims and objectives; he acts to accomplish them without regard for the wishes of others. He still believes that might makes right, and acts in accordance with that belief.

The future of Europe and the success of a world peace organization rest very largely in Stalin's hands. What this future will be can be judged by what he did to Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, and Poland, where the people who objected to Stalin's program of supervision and domination were "reported, deported, and liquidated." Judging the future by the past, what can we expect from Russia? What will Stalin do next?

## Praises Soviet Union

Henrikas Rabinavicius, former diplomat of Lithuania, now a citizen of USA, residing in New York City, in a letter to the New York Times of June 8, 1945, praises some of the "positive features of Soviet Union."

Mr. Rabinavicius says: "I, for one, who have been stationed in Moscow as a diplomat for the Republic of Lithuania for over five years, and as other foreign diplomats at that time (1930-35), had been freely permitted to travel in the Soviet Union, can only testify to the good it has done me in understanding many of the positive features of the Soviet Union, such as, for example, their non-discrimination against people because of their nationality, and other impressive observations. It helped us who had an opportunity to gather those impressions to work for a better understanding between the peoples we represented and the Soviet Union."

It is well that this letter was published. It should put true friends of Lithuania on guard as to the sort of pleading is carried on in behalf of Soviet Russia, by a person formerly in the service of the government of Independent Lithuania.

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