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SOVIET TREATY VIOLATIONS



FACTS FOR THE ARMED FORCES

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THE AGREEMENT

MAY 7, 1920—Soviet regime signs treaty with independent Georgian Republic, pledging no interference in Georgia's internal affairs.

THE RESULT

FEBRUARY 11–12, 1921—Soviet troops invade Georgia, in step leading to absorption of republic into USSR.

THE AGREEMENT

MARCH 16, 1921—In trade agreement with Britain, Soviet Union pledges not to engage in propaganda in that country.

THE RESULT

MAY 26, 1927—Britain ends agreement because of Soviet violations, including failure to stop propaganda as promised.

THE AGREEMENT

JUNE 5, 1922—Soviet Union concludes friendship agreement with Czechoslovakia.

THE RESULT

JUNE 29, 1945—USSR compelled Czechoslovakia to cede Carpatho-Ukraine to the Soviet Union.

THE AGREEMENT

DECEMBER 12, 1943—USSR and Czech government-in-exile sign treaty of friendship and mutual assistance.

THE RESULT

FEBRUARY 25, 1948—Czechoslovak government forced to accept Communist ultimatum, as Soviet Union completes arrangements to force country into its satellite empire. Ultimatum compels appointment of a cabinet of Moscow followers and climaxes Soviet post-war drive to absorb once-independent Czechoslovakia.

THE AGREEMENT

DECEMBER 17, 1925—USSR signs non-aggression and neutrality pact with Turkey.

THE RESULT

MARCH 20, 1945—USSR denounces this pact, begins campaign to secure control of Black Sea straits.

THE AGREEMENT

AUGUST 31, 1926—Soviet Union concludes non-aggression pact with Afghanistan.

THE RESULT

JUNE 14, 1946—USSR forces Afghanistan to cede border territory of Kushka.

THE AGREEMENT

SEPT. 28, 1926—Soviet Union makes non-aggression pact with Lithuania, later extending this agreement through 1945.

THE RESULT

JUNE 15, 1940—Soviet troops invade Lithuania.

AUGUST 3, 1940—Lithuania is annexed by Soviet Union.

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THE AGREEMENT

SEPT. 27, 1928—Soviet Union adheres to Kellogg-Briand pact for renunciation of war.

JANUARY 21, 1932—USSR agrees to non-aggression pact with Finland.

FEBRUARY 5, 1932—Soviet Union signs non-aggression pact with Latvia.

MAY 4, 1932—Soviet Union pledges non-aggression in agreement with Estonia.

JULY 25, 1932—Soviet Union signs non-aggression pact with Poland.

MAY 5, 1934—USSR-Poland extend non-aggression pact for 10 years.

JUNE 9, 1934—USSR recognizes Rumania, guarantees her sovereignty.

SEPT. 15, 1934—USSR enters League of Nations, pledging thereby "the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organized peoples with one another."

AUGUST 21, 1937—Soviet Union signs non-aggression pact with Republic of China.

JULY 30, 1941—USSR concludes agreement with Polish government-in-exile, pledging mutual aid and cooperation.

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THE RESULT

SOVIET UNION VIOLATES this pledge by 1939-40 invasions of Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Rumania, and Finland.

NOVEMBER 30, 1939—Soviet military forces invade Finland.

JUNE 16, 1940—Soviet troops invade Latvia.

AUGUST 5, 1940—Latvia is forcibly incorporated into the USSR.

JUNE 16, 1940—Soviet military forces invade and occupy Estonia.

AUGUST 6, 1940—Estonia is annexed by USSR.

SEPT. 17, 1939—Soviet troops invade Poland.

SEPT. 29, 1939—USSR signs agreement with Nazi Germany to partition Poland.

JUNE 27, 1940—Soviet army invades Rumanian provinces of Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina. Soviet occupation of these areas completed in four days.

AUGUST 23, 1939—USSR makes treaty with Nazi Germany, termed "a joint conspiracy" to deprive Poland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Finland, and Rumania of their independence and territorial integrity.

OCTOBER 2, 1949—USSR breaks relations with Republic of China, after recognizing Communist Chinese regime it helped to gain power.

APRIL 25, 1943—USSR breaks relations with Polish government-in-exile on pretext of Polish request for Red Cross investigation of Katyn Forest massacre.

THE AGREEMENT

SEPT. 24, 1941—Soviet Union pledges adherence to Atlantic Charter, which provides that agreeing countries seek no aggrandizement, that the countries desire no territorial changes not made in accord with freely-expressed wishes of the people concerned, and that they respect the right of all peoples to choose their own form of government.

JANUARY 29, 1942—Soviet Union, with Iran and Britain, signs treaty of alliance, providing for military use of Iranian territory only until end of military operations against Germany.

FEBRUARY 4–11, 1945—At Yalta conference, USSR agrees on various post-war measures—including adoption of a resolution that the liberated peoples of Europe should have the opportunity to solve their economic problems by democratic means.

FEBRUARY 11, 1945—USSR, at Yalta conference, agrees to declaration that Polish provisional government "shall be pledged to the holding of free and unfettered elections as soon as possible on the basis of universal suffrage and secret ballot."

APRIL 11, 1945—USSR signs 20-year treaty of friendship, mutual aid, and cooperation with Yugoslavia.

JUNE 14–18, 1945—President Truman and Premier Stalin agree, in an exchange of letters, to "free access by air, road, and rail from Frankfurt and Bremen to Berlin for United States forces."

JULY 17–AUGUST 2, 1945—At Potsdam conference, USSR agrees that there should be uniform treatment of the German people throughout Germany.

THE RESULT

AGAINST THESE PROMISES stands the Soviet Union's record of occupation and domination of Rumania, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Czechoslovakia, Tannu Tuva, Afghanistan territory, Hungary, East Germany, Albania, Bulgaria, Poland, North Korea, Mongolia.

SOVIET UNION REFUSED to withdraw its troops from Iran at the end of World War Two.

IN VIOLATION OF THIS AGREEMENT stands the USSR's record of domination in Bulgaria, Rumania, Poland, East Germany, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia, and other countries which were forced into post-war roles as satellites of the Soviet Union.

JANUARY 5, 1947—Soviet Union refuses to participate in meeting with Britain and U.S. to secure compliance with the 1945 agreement pledging free elections in Poland.

JANUARY 19, 1947—Communist-controlled fraudulent election carried out under conditions of Soviet military occupation.

SEPT. 29, 1949—Soviet Union denounces this agreement.

APRIL 1, 1948–MAY 12, 1949—The Soviet Union imposes the Berlin Blockade by severing all land and water routes between Berlin and West Germany. Western Allies supply Berlin by airlift. March, 1962—Soviet Union harasses flights by Allied airplanes between Berlin and West Germany.

EAST GERMANY TODAY continues to be a rigidly-controlled Soviet satellite. Its people have been denied free elections, isolated from the people of West Germany, and victimized by the same kind of regimentation, police rule, and economic restrictions imposed on the peoples of all the Soviet Bloc states in Europe.

THE AGREEMENT

AUGUST 14, 1945—The Soviet Union enters into treaty with Republic of China, containing these pledges: "Each high contracting party undertakes not to conclude any alliance and not to take any part in any coalition directed against the other high contracting party . . . The treaty comes into force immediately . . . and shall remain in force for a term of 30 years."

MARCH 10, 1947—Council of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Moscow, agrees that all German prisoners of war should be repatriated by December 31, 1948.

MAY 4 AND JUNE 20, 1949—Four Power Agreements of New York and Paris guarantee U.S., British, French, and Soviet joint control of Berlin, all access routes to and from the city, and freedom of movement within the city.

JULY 27, 1953—Military armistice established between United Nations Command and opposing Communist forces, assisted by USSR, of China and North Korea. Armistice agreement pledges signers to "cease introduction into Korea of reinforcing military personnel."

JANUARY 14, 1956—USSR signs agreement with Yugoslavia, pledging \$110,000,000 in credits for industrial construction.

AUGUST 4, 1956—USSR pledges an additional grant of \$175,000,000, bringing total to \$285,000,000.

OCTOBER 19, 1956—USSR-Japanese Joint Declaration pledges the Soviet Union to refrain from interference in Japan's internal affairs.

THE RESULT

FEBRUARY 14, 1950—These pledges were broken when the USSR made a new agreement with the Communist Chinese regime it had helped create. The Soviets did not even bother to change the basic wording. The new treaty also pledges: "Both high contracting parties undertake not to conclude any alliance against the other high contracting party and not to take part in any coalition or actions or measures directed against the other high contracting party . . . The present treaty will be valid for 30 years."

AUGUST 3, 1955—Soviet regime furnishes West German Red Cross with data on the health and whereabouts of only 20 of the approximately 14,000 Germans known to be still held in the USSR.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1955—USSR unilaterally transfers Soviet control over all access routes to and from Berlin to East German regime.

AUGUST 13, 1961—Construction of Berlin Wall completely prohibits free passage from the Soviet sector to the Western sectors.

JULY 11, 1955—UN Command details long list of armistice agreement violations by Communist parties.

MAY 6, 1957—UN Command, in another of series of official complaints, charges that Communists have sent troops into Korea's demilitarized zone six times in period of less than four months.

MAY 28, 1958—Yugoslav sources disclose that the Soviet Union has postponed for five years the grant to Yugoslavia amounting to \$285,000,000. This represented an attempt to retaliate against Yugoslavia for its refusal to accept the Soviet Communist Party's ideological leadership.

1958—DURING THE WEEKS preceding Japanese elections of May 22, Soviet radio beams propaganda at Japan violently opposing the reelection of Premier Kishi's Government.

1959-60—USSR THREATENS JAPAN with the possibility of nuclear war if Japan ratifies United States-Japan Security treaty, signed January 19, 1960.

SOVIET TREATY VIOLATIONS

OFFICIALS OF THE SOVIET UNION, from the 1917 Bolshevik revolution onward through 45 years of Communist rule, have established an undisputed reputation for breaking their most solemn pledges.

The Soviet regime's consistent viewpoint on the relative unimportance of promises is not restricted to its dealings with other countries, but extends with equal force to its relationships with the Russian people and the various minority groups which comprise the USSR.

Only three days after the November 7, 1917 revolution placed it in power, the Communist regime abolished freedom of the press as a privilege too dangerous to be entrusted to the people. The people were promised, however, that the decree would be rescinded just "as soon as the new regime took root." This 45-year-old promise notwithstanding, the order still applies today.

Other instances in which the Soviet Republic has broken faith with its own people are legion. The Revolution of 1917 was carried out in the name of democracy, and ever since "democracy" has been one of the most frequently used words in the Communist lexicon. But while the Communists have capitalized on the word, they have radically altered its definition—from "government by the people" to "government for the good of the workers." Since the Communists keep for themselves the right to determine what is "good" for the workers, the Soviet definition of democracy in fact has become "government by Communists."

After 1917, the Russian people wanted not only democracy but its specific institutions: a constitution, a parliament, elections, a secret ballot, trade unions, etc. They were given all these things, but in name only.

The Soviet Constitution is an interesting document to read. However, it is violated or ignored by the regime as a matter of course. The Soviet parliament meets regularly, but it possesses neither power nor function. Elections are held every four years, but the single-slate ballot gives the voters no choice. A "secret ballot" is provided, but its purpose is to identify dissenters rather than protect them. Trade unions flourish, but only to make the worker more subservient to his employer, the state.



VIOLATIONS

A RECORD OF BROKEN PROMISES

THAT PROMISES MEAN NEXT TO NOTHING to the Communist official mind has been admitted by Soviet leaders:

V. I. LENIN—

"Promises are like pie crust, made to be broken."

"It would be mad and criminal to tie one's hand by entering into an agreement of any permanence with anybody."

J. V. STALIN—

"Words have no relation to actions—otherwise what kind of diplomacy is it? Words are one thing, actions another. Good words are a mask for concealment of bad deeds. Sincere diplomacy is no more possible than dry water or wooden iron."

G. E. ZINOVIEV—

(first head of the Communist International)—

"We are willing to sign an unfavorable peace—it would only mean that we should put no trust whatever in the piece of paper we should sign."

The Soviet Communist regime has entered into hundreds of international agreements. The following list shows how well the Soviet leaders keep their promises when it no longer appears to be in their interest to do so.

RED ARMY FORCES INVADED POLAND on September 17, 1939, and three days later the USSR signed an agreement with Nazi Germany to partition Poland . . . thus trampling into dust the non-aggression pact the Soviet Union had signed with Poland a few years earlier. A symbol of Soviet conquest is the toppled boundary post that bears the national emblem of the proud and once independent nation. The Soviets described their invading army as one "of a free people come to free their brothers," but later showed their real intention of destroying Polish freedom. The USSR refused to cooperate with the Polish government-in-exile and withheld aid from the Polish underground forces in Warsaw when, to support Soviet troops outside the city, they rose in a brave but futile struggle against the Nazi occupation forces and were wiped out.

