[redacted] of the Council for Liberation of [redacted] is located [redacted] floor [redacted] following three floors are reserved for the [redacted] offices. Each floor has nine for that purpose outfitted [redacted]. At the present time the number of employees listed on payrolls in both institutions reaches 60. They were picked according to their membership in the following parties - the Union of Struggle for Russia's Peoples Freedom (S.B.O.N.R.) and the National Labor Union (N.T.S.). Considering that the three remaining groups composing the Bureau do not possess supporters, they were unable to offer present candidates for the jobs of Bureau employees. There are represented in the Bureau - the League by V.M. Zenzinov, the Russian People's Movement by A.I. Kurganov, the Union of Struggle for Russia's Freedom by M.S. Soloviev and the National Labor Union by professor I.V. Budanov. Soloviev has been elected secretary of the Bureau and its financial manager and conducts at the present time the whole work. The Bureau issued its bulletin "Liberation", where it published a short information about the Stuttgart's agreement and a communique for the foreign press, the text of which had already been printed [redacted]

members calling to support the Council for Liberation of Russia's Peoples (S.O.N.R.).

The task of the Bureau is to negotiate with representatives of other nations and with other Russian organizations about their joining of the future center.

Kurganov has been entrusted to negotiate with other nations. Later on K.G. Kromiadi has been asked to help as adviser. Don Levin either took part in the parleys with separate national groups or negotiated himself with representatives in his capacity as representative of the American Committee. In addition to that A.F. Kerensky negotiated with Armenians and Georgians in Paris.

The results of these negotiations are the following:

The [illegible] Ukrainian organizations - the Union of Ukrainian [illegible] in Germany (O.U.N.S.), the Ukrainian Republican Democratic Party (U.R.D.P.) and the Partisans of the Ukrainian People's [illegible] (U.N.R.) declined firmly to participate in parleys, what [illegible] considering their position, which not only anti-[illegible] anti-Russian. Their papers "Ukrainskie Visti" [illegible] started a furious badgering against [illegible] when the Russian will [illegible] [illegible] inter[illegible]

Veselski, V.P. Mirchenko, A. Plamenny, Ondim Levkovich and several other persons, possibly Poltavets Ostranitsa, too. There is a good reason to suppose that they will get financial support to issue an Ukrainian paper of pro-Russian tendency. This would be a very positive fact, which would determine the correlation of forces inside the Ukrainian group and would have taken away the monopoly from the Galician separatists. At any rate the persons taking part in this initiative are [illegible] of their conditions.

Kremiadi negotiated with the [illegible], and became already during the Persian campaign of Baratov, he served under command of General Bicherahov and was on friendly terms with him. The latter has been entrusted with the call of a meeting of Caucasus' mountaineers. This meeting took place on [illegible] in [illegible], near [illegible]. The meeting was attended by [illegible]. The meeting adopted a resolution to join the [illegible] of Russia's Peoples (S.O.N.R.), and Bicherahov [illegible] to issue a paper. [illegible]

[redacted] A [redacted] [redacted] he got 10,000 Marks for [redacted] Ifdiker, belonging to [redacted]

[redacted] in Paris with [redacted] of these negotiations these national groups consequently [redacted] part in the second conference of the members of the [redacted] in Frankfurt, but emphasized, that their delegates will bear [redacted] mandates. This upset Don Levin, who immediately left for Paris, but failed to convince the Georgians and the Armenians and therefore the second conference had to be postponed, it will be held near Frankfurt on October 26, 1951.

The Bureau as a whole did not have any parleys with Russian social and political groups. Separate members negotiated with the members of the Committee of United Soldiers of Vlassov (K.O.V.), with Turkull, Pismenny, Grechko, Gorbaniuk and members of the Supreme Monarchical Council - Meyer, Michailovsky and Kelsi, as well as with Cossacks - Donskov. These negotiations led to nothing and could not have any result because the members of the Bureau were not in a position to guarantee that their opinion is being shared by other members of the Bureau.

In the Bureau itself there is no unity with regard to the majority of questions to be faced. It should have been foreseen

[redacted] a series of cases the [redacted] to in an obvious isolation. [redacted] instigated the majority of the [redacted] and against other Bureau members. On the 17th Solovieff left [redacted] phone for America. He expects to be back on the 26th, what is [redacted] doubtful, because the question of a visa will be decided by [redacted] Immigration Authorities and the Department of Justice.

In other words the Bureau ~~xhx hxx~~ was unable to do anything with regard to the broadening of the Russian front during the last month and a half. In relation to the cooperation of the representatives of other nations, there were parleys with persons who did not enjoy any influence among their own compatriots. [redacted] else could be expected, knowing the existence of strong [redacted] parative tendencies. The point is how far the participation [redacted] such puppets can be tolerated in the political work, i.e. is [redacted] the same problem that was faced by the Vlasov's Movement.

The Bureau keeps secret the names of these [redacted] of the Russian society, who will be [redacted]

[illegible] of the provisional executive committee in the last [illegible] third of its members. In all probability the members of the [illegible] could not agree upon these candidates.

Kerensky undoubtedly continues to play an active role in the work. After his return from Paris Kerensky demanded an account from the Bureau and negotiated independently with Georgians and Armenians.

It is necessary to mention that the Bolsheviks published in the paper "Novoye Vremia" and article against the Council for Liberation of Russia's Peoples (S.O.N.R.), where they accused a [illegible] of supporting emigrant criminals and sarcastically called [illegible] a corpse pulled out of the grave.

[illegible] position of these Russian emigrant groups, which [illegible] with the activities of the Bureau and of the Council for [illegible] of Russia's Peoples (S.O.N.R.) is not an easy one. [illegible] to articles published in newspapers the latter's [illegible] opponents are the Bolsheviks, the Mensheviks (Dalin [illegible]), all separatists and finally the extreme [illegible]. The Bureau notes that the arguments [illegible]

Union feels strong and boons the trip of Boldyrev to Teheran and allegedly to Abyssinia and Germany. Besides it informs that he started a tremendous work in Japan and Korea. Therefore, if the Council for Liberation of Russia's Peoples will collapse through no fault of the Union, the N.T.S. will put forward its former position, i.e. that it is not possible to work with a coalition of parties, but that all the work should be confided to a single organisation - the N.T.S. Unfortunately the middle groups, i.e. the Committee of United Soldiers of Vlassov, the Cossacks, Solonevich the "Association "Suvorov", the Federation of Russian Veterans (R.O.V.S.), the Russian Anticommunist Association (R.A.O.) and the Russian Anticommunist Center (R.A.C.) show no unity in their opposition and up to the present time could neither secure the aid of influential American circles, nor [illegible] just a wee bit impesing counter-manifestations. All [illegible], on the grounds of the material of facts, to open [illegible] Americans to the neo-communist nature of the Union [illegible] Liberation of Russia's Peoples (R.R.C.[illegible]) [illegible] the Masterplan [illegible]

[illegible] there in [illegible] Section [illegible] 200 persons, the second in [illegible] 50 organizations were represented [illegible]

[illegible] consisting of [illegible] they condemn the work of the American Committee [illegible] and of the five groups and publish general and foggy [illegible] about the observance of principles of democracy, about [illegible] free suffrage and the equality of rights of the participants. Instead of this it should have been shown how to proceed with democratic elections, which groups should join the work and what does equality of rights really mean.

Should everything be done from the beginning on a larger scale, the work started in Fussen and Stuttgart destroyed, or the already done accepted ? If so, by whom and on what conditions?

One must fear that if the five groups "in power" should show themselves as having no weight, the opposition will equally have no force and will give up after a few protests. Finally the Americans can lose their patience, especially now, when they spend money, if they gain the conviction that there is no fighting of the communism, but everything comes to a struggle between small and bigger emigrant groups.

The hopes for a firm turn in the American policy and for a [illegible] [illegible] the Bolshevik, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].