

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS AND
R. I. SOCIETY OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS



New England

THE CRADLE OF
AMERICA'S INDUSTRIALIZATION

SPEAKER

Antoine Gazda

R. I. Society of Professional Engineers Inc.

195 Angell Street, Providence 6, R. I.

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First 20mm. Oerlikon A. A. Cannon

Switzerland 1936

Mr. Antoine Gazda, experimenting with the f i r s t rapid firing 20mm. Oerlikon A.A. Cannon, initiated by him and developed with the Oerlikon Machine Tool Works, Zuerich-Oerlikon, as the "RIGHT ANSWER FOR THE COMING DIVE-BOMBER MENACE."

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1947, AT 8:00 P. M.

PROVIDENCE ENGINEERING SOCIETY AUDITORIUM

JOINT MEETING

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS

CHARLES A. MAGUIRE, PRESIDENT

AND

R. I. SOCIETY OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS

CHARLES E. BLAIS, PRESIDENT

SPEAKER

ANTOINE GAZDA

SUBJECT

"NEW ENGLAND, THE CRADLE OF
AMERICA'S INDUSTRIALIZATION"

INTRODUCTION OF MR. ANTOINE GAZDA BY RISPE PRESIDENT CHARLES E. BLAIS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1947, AT JOINT MEETING OF RISPE AND ASCE HELD AT PROVIDENCE ENGINEERING SOCIETY AUDITORIUM.

Officers and Members of the Rhode Island Society of Professional Engineers and Officers and Members of the Providence section of the American Society of Civil Engineers, distinguished guests and friends. As you all know this is a joint meeting of the RISPE and the ASCE one of many such meetings that have been held during the course of the current year between the RISPE and other affiliated engineering groups. Under the original joint meeting plan, arrangements provided for the opening of the meeting by the Chairman of the ASCE and the presentation of the distinguished guest speaker by the President of the RISPE. I am sorry to advise that the Chairman was inadvertently called to Washington on urgent business and due to his inability to preside at the opening phase of our interesting program, I have responded to a request made by the officers of the ASCE to pinch hit for him. At the outset, I wish to express my sincere appreciation for the opportunity to serve both Societies in this dual capacity. I deem it an honor and a pleasure to be called upon for the purpose of presenting a distinguished fellow engineer whose fame as an international inventor and industrialist is world wide.

The guest speaker of the evening came to this country from Switzerland early in 1940 for the purpose of manufacturing a most effective defensive weapon to combat the deadly and destructive dive bombing tactics of the Huns. At the outset of his search, he had a good opportunity to appraise New England's capacity for producing this much needed precision built weapon, that was developed in Switzerland in 1936. Accordingly, the Oerlikon Cannon was produced in the United States in vast numbers for the British Admiralty which was in sore need of this new weapon. Following our entry into the War the program of production which started in Rhode Island 18 months before Pearl Harbor had reached a high level of efficiency particularly in Rhode Island where exceptional facilities had been provided for making a supreme contribution for fulfilling the demands of the United States Navy's requirement for a superior war weapon. At this point with your kind permission, I wish to digress slightly to personally express to our guest speaker my sincere and heartfelt thanks for his mighty contribution that so effectly neutralized the dive bombing attacks of our ruthless enemies and hastened the termination of hostilities.

I am especially grateful to our guest speaker because through his efforts the duration of the war was materially shortened and I like many of you who suffered through months of fearful anxiety regarding the fate of our loved ones was once again rewarded by their return to us. It is my firm conviction that when history finally reveals the complete story of the war that our guest speaker will be presented to us as a truly great man whose mighty efforts did so much in so little time to forever efface the threat of our diabolical enemies. In the post war world our guest speaker is diligently employed in producing equip-

ment for peace time needs important among these is the jet-propelled helicopter, he is a strong supporter of this type of flying machine and anticipates its use extensively in a post war world. Although his principal peace time interests are concerned with civilian aviation in which he has had over thirty years experience, he is still engaged in armament research for the U. S. Government. He is a great booster for Rhode Island, his conviction is firm in the belief that the precision mechanics and master craftsmen are found in great numbers within the confines of Rhode Island and herein lies our successful future.

Gentlemen, it is an honor and a privilege to present to you our guest speaker of the evening, a great man, a humanitarian, a great industrialist and a fellow engineer, Antoine Gazda. — Mr. Gazda.

Lecture given by Mr. Antoine Gazda before the
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS AND
RHODE ISLAND SOCIETY OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS,
on April 23, 1947.

Mr. President, Gentlemen:

It certainly is a great honor for me to be with you tonight, and I was happy to be able to accept Mr. Blais' kind invitation to address this distinguished gathering.

Not being much of a speaker, and my Austrian mother tongue still struggling with my English, I felt a little uncomfortable when Mr. Blais asked me to address you. As a matter of fact, I felt like the Duke of Wellington before the Battle of Waterloo, when he was asked what his chances were and what he thought about his Generals; he answered, "When the enemy is as afraid of my Generals as I am, then I shall win the battle". And he did.

Another problem for me was the subject on which to speak to you.

Being in New England, the cradle of the great American industry, and having myself been connected for a life-time with patents and industry, I decided to talk to you about New England industry, particularly in Rhode Island, where I settled in 1940 to organize a new branch of industry.

You may be interested to know why I chose Rhode Island.

I came to this State in 1940, although this was not my first visit to America. As a matter of fact, I had been here eight times before, each time fascinated anew by the tremendous and exciting strides in ideas and production methods made by America's justly famous engineering talent. I was already very familiar with American mass production — especially in the automotive and aviation industries, in which I had many friends, having previously visited their plants from the East to the West Coast.

When I flew to the United States in May, 1940, a few weeks before the collapse of France, I carried with me all the manufacturing drawings of the 20-mm. Swiss Oerlikon cannon. This new weapon had by then been recognized by the British as the right answer to the dive-bomber, against which they were now engaged in a life-struggle, and it was my intention to organize the production of this cannon in the United States for the British Admiralty. After my

arrival in 1940 I traveled all over the States, renewing my friendships with industrialists, Wall Street bankers and Government officials, and trying to interest them in the manufacture of this weapon, or parts of it, for the British.

To my astonishment, I discovered, during this visit, that this big, highly industrialized country, America, famous for its mass production, as a peace-loving nation had the smallest defense industry, in proportion to its size and resources, that I had ever come across. In fact, for its gun models it was almost entirely dependent upon foreign designs and licenses. Switzerland, the oldest democracy in the world, is also well-known as a peace-loving nation, though a small one, but I found that in America there was not one armament factory organized and equipped in a manner to compare with our Swiss-Oerlikon Works. There were practically no machine-tools to be had for immediate use for armament work. There was only a minimum percentage of toolmakers and skilled workers for armament work. This situation, of course, was not favorable for my program. However, I was not discouraged by all these setbacks, and proceeded with my plan, as I wanted to fulfill the promise I had given to the British Admiralty when I warned them of the collapse of France — that I would ensure delivery of Oerlikon cannons from America. When the unbelievable happened, and France did fall, the Swiss Oerlikon Works were, of course, no longer able to deliver to England, and my purpose was to hasten production here of the 20-mm. Oerlikon AA cannon which the British Fleet now needed so urgently.

I had heard about New England's machine-tool and textile machinery industries. Also, Governor William Vanderbilt of Rhode Island had heard of my presence in this country and of my plans. He sent Mr. William Allen, Chairman of the Industrial Commission of the State of Rhode Island, to New York to invite me for a visit to Providence. This visit soon convinced me of the skill of New England's labor and its adaptability to my plans. A large proportion of the plants and shops in Rhode Island were at that time idle, and my idea was that these would form an excellent basis for the American production of Oerlikon cannons. I made my headquarters with the Rhode Island Industrial Commission, who furnished me with a desk in its offices, and I immediately went to work, with the assistance of the Secretary of the Commission, Mr. Clifton N. Lovenberg, and Mr. Cockrell, consulting engineer of the Commission, to locate production capacity for this cannon in Rhode Island.

Before I left Switzerland, the Swiss Oerlikon Works had shipped a 20-mm. Oerlikon AA cannon, as a prototype to the United States. Unfortunately, this cannon never reached the United States, as it was captured on the boat in Bordeaux by the Germans when they overran France. Nevertheless, I was able to arrange with the British Admiralty to bring another Oerlikon cannon to the United States by destroyer, and when this cannon reached New York I shipped it immediately to Providence. As soon as the Oerlikon arrived here, I contacted General Herbert R. Dean, then in charge of the Rhode Island National Guard, and asked for his assistance. General Dean gave me his full cooperation, and placed at my disposal the State Armory in Cranston, where this Oerlikon cannon was exhibited, under heavy guard, so that interested manufacturers might be able to compare our drawings with the actual parts.

I invited Rhode Island manufacturers to view the cannon and drawings, and discussed their possibilities of manufacturing parts for this cannon. When I realized the favorable potentialities existing in Rhode Island, I instructed one of our Swiss Oerlikon engineers, Mr. Lameraner, whom I had left in London, to come to Providence to assist me in establishing the sub-contracting organization for producing this gun in Rhode Island.

I am happy to say that here in Rhode Island I received a great deal of eager and active co-operation in my plans. However, among other obstacles — which I found particularly in Washington — I had to overcome resistance from Rhode Island sources which had no sympathy with Britain's war, ignoring the possibility of this country's being involved and showing little appreciation of the danger the world was facing in those days. I also had opposition from sources which did not care to see competition in the Rhode Island labor market.

Finally, it was in this little State of Rhode Island that I had the privilege of transforming idle work-shops and textile machinery plants, in the shortest time, into important participants in the foundation of what was to become a gigantic United States armament industry. In spite of the lull existing in those days, it was the traditional fame of New England's industry that brought me to this progressive State of Rhode Island seven years ago.

When Governor J. Howard McGrath took office, he asked a friend of mine to arrange a meeting with me. When I met the young Governor, he complimented me on what I was doing to improve the economic status of the State, and for the Allied war effort,

and urged me to call on him directly in any matters in which he could be of assistance. From that time onwards he was my keenest supporter in all I did for the Allied war effort.

With its traditional industrial spirit, Rhode Island proved equal to the task when, eighteen months before Pearl Harbor, I started there mass production of the now famous 20-mm. Oerlikon AA. cannon for the British Admiralty.

Soon came the terrifying news of the Fall of France, — which I had foretold, which everyone had refused to believe, and which was the reason that brought me to America this time. The Nazi occupation of France made it impossible for Switzerland to continue deliveries to England, and the British Government immediately sent me a hurry-up call to investigate the possibilities of speediest delivery of Oerlikon cannons from America. The British had by now learned by tragic experience of the danger of air-power. They had seen the terror of the dive-bombers, which had devastated Poland and Belgium, and which had sent many of their own ships to the bottom of the sea. No longer did the British ridicule the danger from the air to ships, as they did in 1936, when I developed this Oerlikon cannon model and proposed it as the only defense against the coming dive-bomber.

You will be interested to hear that it had taken me almost three years to convince the British Admiralty of the necessity of this new anti-aircraft defense. During the years 1937, 38 and 39, I had to fight against many skeptical ordnance experts to get this powerful cannon introduced into British Admiralty service. Most of these experts felt that the mighty battleships and destroyers of the Royal Navy could easily cope with any threat from the air, and that they had nothing to fear. Some even relied on their mighty 16-inch cannons. My records of those years show that it took me 238 meetings with the Admiralty officials, during 380 days' stay in England, to accomplish the introduction of this defense which they came to need so desperately.

In my efforts to convince the British Admiralty of their need of this new armament against the coming dive-bomber, I was fortunate in having the support of Lord Louis Mountbatten — then a Commander in the Royal Navy — who was one of the first to recognize the significance of this powerful new defense, and who gave me his unceasing assistance and encouragement. It was he who arranged so many of my important meetings and who accompanied me on my visits to influential officials. Indeed, it was

largely due to Lord Louis Mountbatten's foresight and persistence that the British Admiralty finally accepted the Oerlikon cannon as anti-aircraft defense. He even came to America at the beginning of 1941, and, on the basis of his own battle experiences as Commander of destroyer flotillas, convinced the United States Navy of the fact that the Oerlikon cannon was the best defense against the Axis dive bomber. Throughout those difficult years of struggle, I was indeed grateful to have Lord Louis' support. I am happy to say that during that time there developed between us a real friendship, of which Lord Louis gave ample proof during a temporary period which was for me personally a dark and critical one. Only a few months ago we met again, in happier circumstances, in Switzerland, when now Admiral Viscount Mountbatten of Burma had to interrupt his skiing holiday to obey the order he had just received to assume the difficult task of being the last Viceroy of India.

When America entered the war, little Rhody was ready for Uncle Sam, and was able to shift its Oerlikon cannon production for the British Admiralty to the United States Navy. The Oerlikon cannon was immediately adopted as America's best defense against dive-bombers and Kamikazes. Everything afloat in the Allied Navies — from the humblest fisherman's boat to the mighty "Queen Elizabeth" (which carried eighty Oerlikons) — had to be equipped with 20-mm. Oerlikon AA Cannons. My Rhode Island organization, the American Oerlikon Gazda Corporation, whose mass production was by then in full swing, also had to help to tool up the General Motors and the U.S. Navy Hudson plants, as well as numerous sub-contractors for the speediest manufacture of Oerlikon cannons for the United States Navy.

Now it may be revealed that over 460,000 men and women were employed in making this 20-mm. rapid-firing anti-aircraft cannon in the United States during the war, and on this Oerlikon program alone the U.S. Government spent over \$2,800,000,000. — (two billion eight hundred million dollars). Rhode Island itself produced \$187,000,000's worth of Oerlikon cannons.

These figures show, not only how vital to the war effort this Oerlikon cannon proved to be, but also what an important contribution to that effort was made by Rhode Island industry.

I believe I am not wrong in saying that some of the gentlemen here tonight have contributed a significant share to the production of this cannon in Rhode Island.

As industry is so obviously dependent on invention, and as

many new industrial ideas first saw the light in New England, I should like to say a little about inventions.

Everyone realizes that it is to American inventive genius that the prosperity of this great country is so largely due; the names of some of great American inventors — Edison, Steinmetz, the Wright Brothers, Henry Ford, and others — are a proof of this. The American mode of living, economically and socially, is and always will be influenced by the achievements of inventors and scientists; indeed, the course of the whole world's progress will depend upon the achievements of such men. Unfortunately, those responsible for guiding the world's destiny do not always recognize this. For example, when the San Francisco Conference tried to shape the post-war world — a world of peace — they came to the anachronistic conclusion that the key to a peace-guarantee would be a strong air-force. In so doing they neglected to take the scientists into account, and it was not long afterwards that they were shocked into realization of the power of the scientists. The atomic bomb was released, demonstrating a force whose significance had been entirely disregarded by the United Nations representatives at San Francisco, and on which the nations of the world have still been unable to agree. A new problem has been posed, and its solution will unquestionably be a major factor in the shaping of the world's future, whether for peace or for war.

We know that inventions contribute to progress, and lead to the creation of new employment opportunities, but for an inventor to be successful, those three great characteristics — intelligence, courage and determination are indispensable, as from idea to production is a long and thorny path, and not every inventor has lived to see his brain-child materialize.

As an inventor first of all looks for protection of his invention by a patent, it may be of interest to recall how the early American inventor was protected.

It was under President George Washington that Congress passed an Act, in 1790, for the granting of patents to inventors. The Secretary of State in those days was authorized by the President to perform this office, and it is known that, during the George Washington Administration, Thomas Jefferson, in his capacity as Secretary of State, personally examined and granted many of the petitions for patents. At that time petitions for patents were accompanied by a model of the invention, and not merely by a drawing and a description, as is the case today.

So it was in the year 1790, that the American inventor was first protected by a U.S. patent. With the granting of patents, American inventive genius was encouraged. The year 1790, so important for the American inventor, was also important for the industrialization of America, in which New England has played such a noteworthy part. It was in that year that Samuel Slater started to run his first spinning machine in the Slater Mill in Pawtucket, and by so doing he laid the foundation for the now gigantic American textile industry in this smallest State of the Union.

Only four years later, Jefferson issued a patent for the cotton gin, the machine for separating the seeds from raw cotton, which, in the truest sense of the word, revolutionized the United States.

American industry is still in search of new ideas for production, and before the end of the war, as recently stated by the Commissioner of Patents, industry checked over two and one-half million inventions, patented since 1790.

Some of these inventions, so ingeniously painstakingly and precisely contrived, have been fated to lie dormant for a long time, to be hailed as something new and startling when rediscovered years later. Our old patent for the zipper, for instance, granted in 1893, remained practically unknown to the general public until comparatively recently, and the same is true of many ideas which have contributed to the smooth running of American life and industry.

The helicopters, jets, rockets and other sensational developments, which have revolutionized their spheres in the twentieth century, were invented long, long ago.

Rockets were successfully used by the ancient Chinese thousands of years ago. Jet propulsion, a sensation in the field of modern aviation, was invented by the Alexandrian philosopher, Hero, in the pre-Christian era, and was again demonstrated, in the seventeenth century, by the English mathematician Sir Isaac Newton.

The Helicopter was invented by the great Italian artist and inventor, Leonardo da Vinci, who designed and even built a model of a helicopter 400 years ago. That versatile genius was responsible for originating more devices than he could launch in his lifetime, and which we now take for granted as part of our everyday existence.

It's the same old story — There's nothing new under the sun, but a new application of an old idea will awaken people to the value of that idea.

Two or three years ago I was thrilled to learn that there was to be an auction in New York of 20,000 early American patent mod-

els, and for a number of reasons I was keenly interested. In the first place, having myself trod the thorny path of the inventor for over thirty years, I thought I could appreciate what a story of enthusiasm, hope, and often bitter disappointment those records could tell. Secondly, I saw in those models contributions of that American inventive genius to which the prosperity of this great country owes so much.

Having a profound admiration for these models, I tried to obtain some of them. My interest was intensified when I learned that the models to be auctioned included some from early inventors of New England, and particularly Rhode Island. Therefore, I was anxious to bring them back, if possible, where they belonged — that is to say, to the State of Rhode Island. Fortunately I was able to secure thirty-five of these early patent models, all of them invented by Rhode Islanders. Eight of these models, apart from their historical value, are of particular industrial interest to the State of Rhode Island, being closely identified with the great American textile industry, the cradle of which is Rhode Island. I brought these models to Rhode Island, repaired them, put them into working order, and awaited a suitable occasion for presenting them to their native State. I found such an occasion when, on December 13, 1944, the U.S. Alien Property Custodian exhibited alien patents in the Providence Public Library. At that time I had the honor of presenting to the State of Rhode Island these thirty-five historical models of early Rhode Island inventors, and they were graciously accepted by Governor J. Howard McGrath. They were placed on permanent exhibit, as an incentive to present and future Rhode Island inventors to contribute further to the progress of New England industry.

As I said a little while ago, almost all inventions have to suffer obscurity for a time and experience a rebirth before their value is recognized. I am certain, however, that this will not discourage inventors from continuing to strive for improvements in American industry, and especially for progress in New England. No amount of discouragement or disappointment — material or spiritual — can quench the spark when an inventor has faith and inner conviction in his idea — when he feels that he has something to offer which, in one way or another, will prove to be an advance in our civilization. Indeed, with the all-round acceleration which we, in our generation, have witnessed — especially in the last decade — inventors of today can surely hope that their aspirations will be reached much sooner than those of their predecessors. Whilst the pioneer spirit of New England is necessarily tempered with wise caution, there is today

a keener desire than ever, on the part of industry, to find new, forward-looking ideas. It is the men of vision who always have and always will form the real backbone of any nation's progress, and when that vision is supported by specialized training and the keen business sense for which New England is famous, satisfying rewards may be confidently expected.

The end of the war found New England eager to induce new, out-of-State industries to replace the mushroom growth of heavy war industries, and in Rhode Island the Industrial Commission made tremendous efforts to bring such industries to us here.

Such plants, however, although the location on the waterfront and waterways may look attractive for transportation and export, do not appear to me as suitable for New England. This region has no steel mills, nor coal mines, nor any of the basic requirements necessary to support a mass production program in competition with other, more favorably endowed regions.

I do see New England's successful future guaranteed by its traditional specialization in quality and skill, as proved so well in precision tooling, textile machinery, jewelry and similar industries. Adhering to this principle, New England industry will solve the difficult problem of successful competition with other industrial States in the Union.

Thank you.



U.S.A. 1947

Mr. Antoine Gazda at his desk in the laboratory
of GAZDA ENGINEERING, Wakefield, R. I.

SPEAKER:

Antoine Gazda

Mr. Antoine Gazda, a native of Austria, and flyer in the First World War, is well known for his armament and aviation inventions, and revolutionized aviation when he brought out the first jet propelled Helicopter three years ago.

Ten years ago, he warned the British Admiralty of the coming Nazi dive-bomber menace. To counteract this threat he initiated and developed with the Swiss Oerlikon Machine Tool Works in 1936, the now famous 20 mm. Oerlikon Anti-Aircraft Cannon, which he contributed first to the British war effort.

Two months before the event, he forecast to the British, the collapse of France and the French Army.

He forecast the London blitz with two-ton bombs. All the foregoing was skeptically received and considered, until unfortunately, proved to be true.

He immigrated to the United States in Spring 1940, where he organized in Rhode Island mass production of the 20 mm. Oerlikon A.A. Cannon for the British Admiralty. Shortly before Pearl Harbor the United States Navy accepted the 20 mm. Oerlikon as standard defense weapon against dive-bombers.

It was this 20 mm. Oerlikon Anti-aircraft Cannon which finally crushed the Axis dive-bombers and kamikaze.

During the San Francisco Conference — the result of which the world was awaiting with tension — he published a sensational article expressing his opinion that the Allied leaders of the Conference have evidently neglected to take the scientists into account in their plannings.

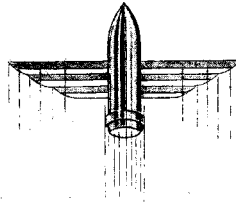
He pointed out that in any future conflict, an air force would be obsolete, and scientists will have more horrible weapons than the air force proved to be in the last war.

Only a few weeks after this, the first atomic bomb was dropped, and changed completely the security set-up of the San Francisco Conference.

Mr. Gazda, a member of the S.A.E. since 1928, is still engaged in armament research for defense weapons, although his principal interest is in the civilian aviation and automotive field in which he has had over thirty years experience.

He is a strong supporter of the Helicopter, and hopes the time will not be too far off before Helicopters will be used extensively in civilian flying.

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SUBJECT:

OUR ONLY CHANCE
By Antoine Gazda

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GAZDA ENGINEERING

ARMAMENT AND AVIATION DEVELOPMENT

1712 INDUSTRIAL TRUST BUILDING, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

OUR ONLY CHANCE

By Antoine Gazda

OUR ONLY CHANCE

By Antoine Gazda

Soviet Russia's ruthless imperialism with her aim for world domination has reached the point where the rest of the still-free world has to decide:

either attack Russia directly by military means

or

attack Russia indirectly, by organizing elements behind the Iron Curtain, for destroying the Soviet Regime.

I believe in an indirect attack on the present political regime of Russia and her satellite countries. The growing signs of disillusionment of millions of peoples in Russia and her satellite States show that there are millions anxious to destroy this tyrannic regime.

The Soviet controlled countries, POLAND, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, HUNGARY, etc. are becoming more and more disillusioned, as nearly everything produced by them - farm or industrial products - are exported to Russia. High tax burdens and nationalization of the private industry, business and banking have cut heavily the purchasing power of the people in the cities, under which also the farmers suffered.

The oppressing of the Roman Catholic, Jewish and Protestant Churches in these satellite countries and the famous mock trials of high ranking Catholic clergymen nourished the flame of hate against the Soviet masters. Under this oppression the Roman Catholic Church in Poland, with about ninety percent Catholics, and in Czechoslovakia, went underground, as the Soviets have been unable to create there a counter-force as tried with more or less success with the Protestant and Eastern puppet Orthodox Church in Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria.

But a revolt against the Soviet in Russia and their regime in the satellites cannot be achieved without outside help. We have to show the people inside the Iron Curtain that they have not been forgotten by the outside world. As Soviet Russia is not willing to lift the Iron Curtain for permitting free exchange of information and ideas, we have to find methods and means to pen-

erate the Iron Curtain and bring the truth of a free world to these oppressed people, thus upsetting Russia's lies and misrepresentation of democracy. In doing so we have to deal also with the facts which brought Communism as an ideology to the Russian people - especially to the Russian intelligentsia.

Communism, a political program of the Soviet, has been injected in these people as a Religion. If we want to have these people "democratic" we have to show them the way with practical programs of social progress.

The Soviets with the tyrannic and cruel methods in their own country and in the satellites rule now about 800,000,000 people. The Soviets with a membership of only 6,000,000, of which none of their own members feel safe, cannot rule for long 800,000,000 people. Periodical purges of the Communistic party, where distrust and suspicion are growing, prove the internal weakness in the Party and shows the vulnerability of their system.

THE EXPLOITATION OF THIS SITUATION WITH THE RIGHT MEANS
WILL BE OUR CHANCE

Furthermore, Russia, with a hostile mixture of over a hundred races and nations has the greatest difficulty in controlling the millions of those masses who are eager to get their freedom.

We have to take advantage of this serious situation by approaching the people inside the Iron Curtain and giving them every help for their liberation. This approach and help is not an easy task and cannot be achieved by radio alone as at present tried by the "Voice of America". I am informed by competent sources that short wave radio receivers behind the Iron Curtain are only in the hands of Soviet Commissars and other officials. We know that there are a few heroes who risk their lives and those of their relatives in secretly listening to the "Voice of America" so far as this voice penetrates "jammings" of the Soviets.

But this is certainly not enough to bring the people to a revolt against their master, although there is only a small ruling class living in luxury and comfort, with power over life and death of millions of persecuted peoples who have lost all aspect of human life.

Other more promising means to approach the people behind the Iron Curtain have to be found. See:

"PENETRATING THE IRON CURTAIN BY USE OF 'TRADE WINDS'".

With such means the approach has to be careful and intelligent and must take into consideration the different races and nations - their mentality and beliefs and also what they have missed most since being for over thirty years under the tyranny of the Soviet regime.

RELIGION:

A most important medium will be religion. I am reliably informed that, in spite of the oppressing of the Church in Russia since the early Lenin days, the Russian masses are still strongly religious and believe in God. Of the fifteen million Russian people in concentration camps, 20% of them are there because of their belief in the old Russian Orthodox Church.

The Soviets soon found out that they could not risk keeping the Churches closed and therefore set up a puppet Church with a puppet Patriarch. This, naturally, did not satisfy the Russian Orthodox Church and religion went underground. I know of the existence of thousands of so-called catacomb congregations in secret places of Russia. In these underground churches the masses hold religious services, worshipping God and teaching secretly Theology, and educating missionaries for Christianity.

Our appeal to, and help for free worship to God will be a most powerful and dangerous weapon against the Soviet and more successful than rosy descriptions of the democracy and freedom existing in America.

This has to be our first step in our approach to the oppressed people behind the Iron Curtain.

We are very fortunate to have at our disposal for such plans the leaders of the Russian Orthodox Church outside the Iron Curtain at present in the Holy Trinity Orthodox Monastery in Jordanville, New York. This Russian Orthodox Monastery with a Seminary under the direction of Archbishop Vitaly, ruling head of the Russian Orthodox Church in the United States and Canada, which has over a hundred churches in the United States, including churches in New York City, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, etc., and having in the position of Dean, Dr. Nicholas Alexander, formerly professor at Rhode Island State College, recently organized the first World Congress of the Russian Orthodox Church since the Russian Revolution in 1917.

This World Congress took place on November 26, 1950, in the Monastery in Jordanville, N. Y. and was presided over by the world leader of the Russian Orthodox Church, the Metropolitan Anastasius, and attended by the Archbishops and Bishops from England, Germany, France, Belgium, Italy, Australia, South America, China and Persia. This world-wide council of the Russian Orthodox Church moved toward a plan to invite other religious groups to join their fight against Communism.

The Metropolitan Anastasius and Archbishop Vitaly with their professors and sixty theological students found in the Monastery in Jordanville a place where the Russian Orthodox Church found relief from their sorrows and have started to build there a new world center of the Russian Orthodox Church. This Church does not recognize the red puppet Patriarch in Moscow.

The Holy Trinity Russian Orthodox Monastery in Jordanville was founded in a very modest manner consisting of a farmhouse in 1930 by Very Reverend Igumen Panteleimon Niznik, who is still active as the Father Superior there. The Monastery came to importance when, in 1946, Rhode Island Senators J. Howard McGrath and Theodore Francis Green took an interest in it and opened the way for the escape from death at the hands of the Soviets of Bishop Seraphim and fourteen Russian Orthodox Monks and brought them to America from Switzerland where they had found temporary refuge after their Monastery in Czechoslovakia was destroyed. This group represents the remaining successors of the original Brotherhood of Saint Job founded in Old Russia in 1618 for the purpose of writing and printing religious books. They brought with them to America priceless relics saved from destruction in Russia. Among these relics is a particle of the Holy Cross of Jesus Christ, Holy Relics of Saint John the Baptist, Saint Andrew the Disciple, Saint Barbara, Saint George, Saint Job, Saint Sergius, Saint Seraphim and many others.

On November 26, 1950, the Metropolitan Anastasius presided at the dedication services of the new Holy Trinity Church which was entirely built and decorated by the Monks of the Monastery.

With the arrival of Bishop Seraphim and his group, the Holy Trinity Orthodox Seminary was formed and chartered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York as follows:

"The purpose for which the Corporation is formed is to operate a seminary for the education of young men for the secular and oblate priesthood in the Russian Orthodox Church in the United States".

A strong course in Theological education is offered to all men desiring to become members of the Russian Orthodox clergy in parishes outside of the Monastery in the United States or abroad. The Seminary's Library possesses over 4,000 titles in eight languages and consists of books on religious topics and Orthodoxy which are unique in the United States.

The Seminary Faculty consists of the following outstanding educators and personalities:

The Most Rev. Archbishop VITALY MAXIMENKO, S.T.B., S.T.D.
Professor of Old Testament
Formerly:
Professor of Dogmatic Theology at the Russian Theological Institute in Russia.

Very Rev. BASIL DEMIDOFF, A.B., S.T.B., LL.D., D.D.
Professor of Church History and Polemic Theology.
Formerly:
Professor of Polemic Theology and Missioner of the
Russian Orthodox Seminary in Russia.

Very Rev. MICHAEL POMAZANSKY, S.T.B., S.T.D.
Professor of Old Testament and Slavonic Language.
Formerly:
Professor of Religion at the Russian Orthodox Seminary
in Russia.

Very Rev. CONSTANTIN ZAITZEFF, A.B., Ph. D., LL.D.
Professor of Dogmatic Theology.
Formerly:
Professor of Philosophy at the University of Petrograd
and Missioner in China.

Doctor JOHN ANDREEVSKY, Ph.D., M.D., Litt. D., S.T.D.
Professor of Apologetics and Russian Church History.
Formerly:
Famous Physician of Neurology and later secret Professor
of Theology for the underground catacomb church in Russia.

Doctor MIRON GORCHUKOFF, S.T.B., S.T.D.
Professor of Logics and Russian Literature.
Formerly:
Professor of Language and Literature at the Russian
Orthodox Seminary in Russia.

Very Rev. Igumen JOSEPH KOLOS
Professor of Church Music.
Co-founder of the Monastery in Jordanville.

Rev. PAUL KOZLOW
Associate Professor of Music.
Formerly:
Famous conductor of Russian Church Choirs.

Rev. CIPRIAN PIJOFF
Assistant Professor of Church Arts.
Famous artist-painter of Russian Church Arts.

NICHOLAS TALLBERG
Professor of History.
Formerly:
Executive Assistant in Foreign Department in Russia
and Professor of History and Literature of the Immi-
gration from Russia.

ALEXANDER BOGOLEPOV

Professor of Canon Law, Greek and Slavonic Languages.
Formerly:
Assistant Dean and Professor of Ancient Languages at
the University of Petrograd.

Dr. NICHOLAS ALEXANDER, Eng.D.

Professor of Applied Science; Dean of the Seminary.
Formerly:
Captain in the Imperial Russian Navy and Dean of
Instruction in the Imperial Russian Naval Academy.

1926-29:

Professor of Experimental Mechanics at the M.I.T.

1929-32:

Professor of Applied Sciences at the University of
Bridgeport and Director of Research Laboratories,
Sikorsky Aviation.

1932-48:

Professor of Aeronautical Engineering at Rhode Island
State College.

Since 1948:

Dean of the Holy Trinity Orthodox Seminary, Jordanville,
New York.



PENETRATING THE IRON CURTAIN BY USE OF "TRADE WINDS"

One of the simplest and most promising means to communicate with the people behind the Iron Curtain would be the use of existing "Trade Winds". This atmospheric circulation around the globe has been known over two thousand years, having been first described by Plato 400 years B.C. These "Trade Winds" blowing from the high pressure area to the low pressure area along the globe are exceedingly regular from the Northwest to the North-eastern Hemisphere. The North Atlantic Pact Countries, favorably located between 40° to 65° latitude as:

ICELAND, NORWAY, ENGLAND, DENMARK, NETHERLANDS,
BELGIUM, FRANCE, PORTUGAL and ITALY

would be most suitable for such plans, as would be WEST GERMANY and AUSTRIA, as can be seen from the enclosed map: TRADE WIND MOVEMENTS.

"Trade Winds" blowing summer and winter from the North-east to the Northern Hemisphere with little deviation are prevailing in the center of 45° to 55° cruising regularly over:

CZECHOSLOVAKIA, POLAND, UKRAINE and the heart of the SOVIET UNION, as well as over HUNGARY, RUMANIA, BULGARIA.

These natural air transports can carry innumerable "Lighter-Than-Air Balloons" day and night, summer and winter behind the Iron Curtain.

THEY WOULD BE OUR BEST MEANS FOR COMMUNICATING WITH THE
PEOPLE BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN

These "Freedom Balloons", constructed in different sizes for their different purposes, would so open an unparalleled and almost untouchable way of contacting the people behind the Iron Curtain. These balloons would be equipped with automatic release means for their load. If they should be intercepted and shot down they would release their load immediately (first, leaflets; later, arms), distributing the load over the Soviet territory, fulfilling their purpose:

DELIVERY OF THE MATERIAL BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN

A daily mass release of these "Freedom Balloons" from different starting points - different countries - would give the Soviets little chance to intercept those noiseless and well-camouflaged balloons in their travel in different altitude and speed during the day and night.

A scientific meteorological study of these "Trade Winds", their direction, speed, etc. would guide their starting points, route and release time.

Set with their load timing release over previously calculated targets, they would be started from:

NORTH ENGLAND and DENMARK

routed and timed for their flight over ESTONIA, LITHUANIA crossing the North center part of the Soviet Union with the Moscow-Leningrad area, falling between 55° and 60° in the Ural Area, their well-guarded and secret industrial sector.

ICELAND-NORWAY

destined for the northern part of Soviet Russia up to the Murmansk Coast.

WEST GERMANY

destined for East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Ukraine, passing the center of Russia to Samara-Orenburg.

AUSTRIA

routed for Hungary and Rumania.

ITALY

routed for Hungary and Bulgaria.

In an open war with the Soviet Union the use of these "Freedom Balloons" could be intensified by releasing them from planes of our Air Force over the enemy territory. It would be more effective to release such inflated balloons from our planes, than to drop the leaflets directly from the plane. (Main advantage: noiseless load transportation by smallest target carried farther by "Trade Winds".)

Furthermore, the leaflets would be framed with strips of tinfoil (see enclosed sample) and when dropped from the balloons would completely disrupt the Soviet radar defense system.

In war these balloons could be successfully used as aggressive weapons, carrying radio transmitters, arms, firebombs and even more destructive weapons.

Of greatest importance for success would be the strategy and planning of such an approach to the people behind the Iron Curtain. Such conduct could under no circumstances have the character of "Propaganda".

The planning has to take into consideration the different nations, races and their religion, their mentality and has to be planned with the advice of people who know what policies will appeal most to the subjugated peoples. Their policies must capture the imaginations of the Russian peoples. In other words, the advice has to come from people who have the "know-how".

Such experts, in addition to the faculty of the Russian Orthodox Seminary, are at our disposal for such plans.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Gardner", is written in the right margin of the document.

60°

55°

50°

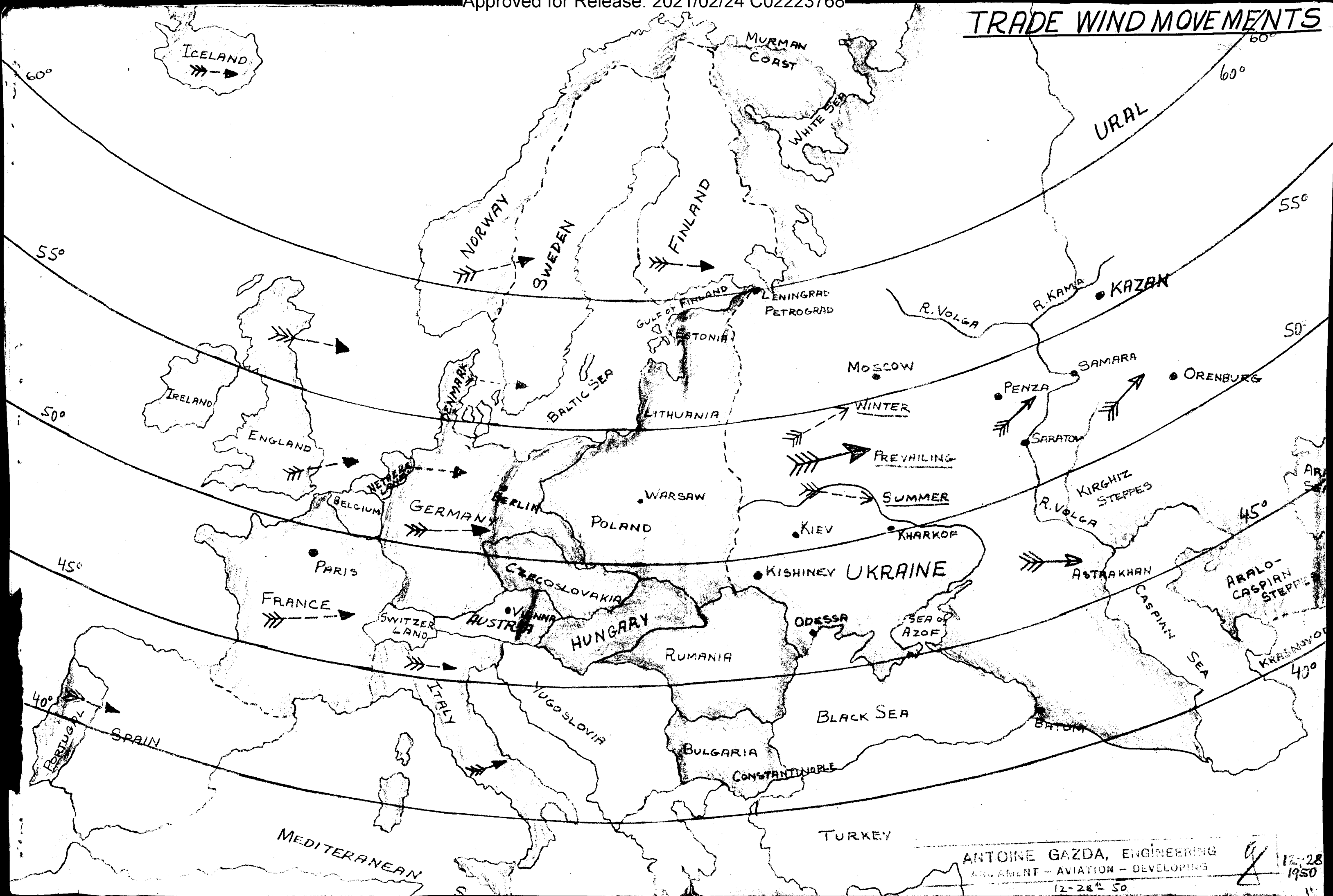
MAP

TRADE WIND MOVEMENTS

40°



TRADE WIND MOVEMENTS



ANTOINE GAZDA, ENGINEERING
 REGIMENT - AVIATION - DEVELOPING
 12-28-50

12-28
 1950

REPORT ON PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION IN RUSSIA

By Dr. Nicholas Alexander

Pressures: Highest in winter (September-April) Center of Eastern Siberia 780 - 800 mm.

Lowest in winter (September-April) Murman Coast, Arctic Ocean 750 - 715 mm.

Lowest in Summer - South Section of Caspian Sea - 750 mm.

Western Siberia

Winter

About 50° Lat. - High Pressure belt, decreasing to North (very rapidly), to South and West - Highest at Lake Zaisan and upper R. Irtish.

R. Yenisei - Southern winds are prevailing.

From R. Yenisei pressures are decreasing toward N. and N.W. as an average and particularly in winter. From this section to E - mountains; they are favorable to keep heavy cold air.

From Yakutsk to W from R. Lena mountains are spreading up to 60° N and to E of R. Lena up to the polar region.

Fall

From September-October pressure decreases rapidly toward N. Arctic Ocean from Aralo-Caspian Steppes.

In October the highest pressure is on the continent instead of in the Ocean section.

Summer

The highest pressure is in South Russia and Aralo-Caspian Steppes - 45° - 50° Lat.

Central Europe

Winter

Anti-cyclones of South Russia are correlated with the Eastern Siberia anti-cyclones; even they are spreading to Central Europe to N of Alpes. At the same time on the Black Sea, cyclones are very often and pressures are lower than in South Russia.

From this place toward N up to 55° and further pressures are decreasing very slowly - but rapidly toward Baltic Sea and White Sea.

This low pressure area is spreading to SW of Iceland and to W and N of Norway to N of Murman Coast and W to Noraya Zemlia. This "axis" is in the direction from ESE to WSW. At the Meridians of Aral Sea 50° lat. pressures are higher than in the same latitude in European Russia.

At about 60° lat. practically there is no difference in pressures because in Western Siberia that change is more rapid toward N.

Summer

June - July comparatively high pressure in North Germany remains with a little deviation to S and decreasing to N and NW of Europe.

On central plain Russia pressures are decreasing from W to E but not much. Isobars 760 - 759 - 758 mm. moving toward E in Central Russia and further than toward N and S.

In short from Western Boundary of Russia to lower R. Volga in R. Kama - 48° to 60° lat. pressures somewhat higher than further to N. and S.

WINDS AND YEARLY CHANGES - AMPLITUDES

In European Russia and Western Siberia due to a variation in pressure winds are variable.

November- February particularly pronounced and variation is more frequent, and Isobars are very close together.

May- September - variations are not so often and Isobars are far apart.

Murman Coast and Norway Border

Lowest pressure in winter and yearly amplitude smaller than in summer.

Highest Pressure in May and greater amplitude.

Also toward S and E from this region toward Northern Finland and White Sea - great amplitude is May-June but in winter the lowest pressure not so low (amplitude is small).

Petrograd - Toward S from Murman Coast the greatest amplitude falls on January and smallest on July similar to -

European Russia and Siberia - the same thing prevails.

Further to East - this difference between winter and summer (January and July) is greater.

Distances are great between high pressure area in Eastern Siberia so the influence of this high pressure area is less than we could expect.

Important that in winter, October-April, high pressure area passes through South Russia and Kirghiz Steppes.

Low pressure areas are in Arctic, Black and Caspian Seas.

Summer High Pressure in Atlantic 40° lat., spreading toward Central Europe.

Low Pressure in Central Asia.

Important influence of Low Pressures in Seas toward N of Arctic Ocean to 55° Lat.

Very Important

Wind direction is identical to Western Europe and Westerly Winds are prevailing, deviating toward S.W. in winter and W and N.W. in Summer. The only difference from Western Europe is a number of SE winds appearing in winter.

Comparing the probability of winds by months, can be stated that SE winds are more often in Winter.
NW " " " " " Summer.

Penza-Samara area - SW winds are prevailing in Winter.

Orenburg-Samara area SW winds are the strongest. As a good proof - Railroad snow protections are built.

Astrakhan area - E winds and NE winds appear more often than in Orenburg, definitely NW winds are very frequent in this section.

Southwestern Russia and adjacent regions - there is a change from W winds of Northern Russia to East winds in Southern Russia.

In Summer - Prevailing winds are in accordance with Isobars even in a larger scale (as in Kishinev) where all tree branches are bent toward SE because of strong NW winds.

In Eastern Sections of South Russia - Easterly winds appear in winter and Westerly Winds in Summer. Deeper toward S Easterly winds appear not only in winter but even in spring and fall.

Good Proof: In Fall (October) strong winds are pulling out water from NE Section of Sea of Azof.

Summer direction changes to West Winds and Eastern Winds appear not so often.

Black Sea Region and toward S of 48° lat. East winds are prevailing.

Western Siberia and Aralo-Caspian Steppes.

- (a) There is a tendency for a change from W winds in winter in Northern Section to E and NE winds in Southern Section but pronounced more than in Black Sea Coast.
- (b) Prevailing N and NE winds in Aralo-Caspian Steppes are known even by travellers.
- (c) Sandy ridges and dunes (sandy hills) indicate this fact. These regions are toward S from high pressure areas.
- (d) It is remarkable to notice the turns of winds toward left from winter to summer even in Krasnovodsk and Tashkent, - in short everywhere in Summer wind direction indicate the presence of high pressures on the West.
- (e) Westerly winds are prevailing in Western Siberia in Fall and more than in winter, meantime warm, humid air and cyclones are reaching more often Western Siberia.

PROPOSED APPROACH TO THE PEOPLE IN THE SOVIET UNION

- A. With their old Russian Orthodox Religion which we have to bring back to them with their old Church Music and Folk Dances. Music is a most significant medium by which people may speak to others across barriers of nations and languages. Russian mentality is most receptive to this. Giving them back the old Orthodox Church we have to supply them with prayers, not glorifying Stalin as their God, with Sunday sermons and instructions for wedding, baptism and funeral ceremonies. Educating them to freedom of worship of God and teaching them Christianity - all these communications will come from the head of the old Russian Church, the World Metropolitan Anastasius, who will be most eager to assist such plans.

Of greatest importance will be the first message by which the World Metropolitan will approach the Russian people. A sample of this first message, including translation, is enclosed.

- B. With an educational program including information concerning the long-standing friendly relations between the Russian and the American people recalling to them the help which the Russian people received from the United States right after the first World War and the help and material they received from America in their fight against the Nazis.
- C. Appeal to the farmer with a special program.
- D. Appeal to the worker with a special program.
- E. Appeal to the parents and wives of the Russian soldiers with an explanation "War Never Pays".
- F. Counteract with facts the Soviet hate and fear propaganda against the United States, and denounce their tyrannical rule of the Russian people.
- G. Strengthen existing underground movements and organize new underground movements against the Soviet regime with detailed instructions and a bonus system (see enclosure).
- H. Supply them with arms and ammunition for their final revolt.
- I. Give the signal for revolt.

SAMPLE OF FIRST RELIGIOUS MESSAGE

ПОСЛАНИЕ РУССКОМУ НАРОДУ.

РУССКИЕ БРАТЬЯ!

Помните ли Вы о Господѣ Богѣ?
Онъ создалъ небо и землю, и всю
тварь, природу и человѣка.

Онъ управляетъ всѣмъ міромъ и
царствами, судьбами народовъ.

Онъ и нашъ русскій народъ сдѣ-
лалъ великимъ и славнымъ, помогъ
ему создать огромное царство, не-
презойденную богатую русскую
культуру.

Если Вы обо всемъ этомъ не слы-
шали и не знаете, то спросите Ва-
шихъ дѣдушекъ и бабушекъ: они
объ этомъ помнятъ и Вамъ расска-
жутъ.

Знаете ли Вы, что такое религія,
Вѣра? Спросите у нихъ же: они
Вамъ повѣдаютъ, потому что жили,
когда еще была свобода на русской
землѣ.

Наша и Ваша религія, Вѣра — есть
старая русская Православная Вѣра.

Наша Православная Русская Цер-
ковь отъ временъ равноапостольнаго

MESSAGE TO RUSSIAN PEOPLE

RUSSIAN BROTHERS!

Do you bear in mind Our Lord, Our God?

He created the heaven and earth, all beings, nature and man.

He rules the Universe and Kingdoms and the destiny of all people.

He made our Russian people to be the greatest and most glorious. He helped them to create the huge Kingdom and unsurpassed rich Russian Culture.

If you did not hear about this and do not know, then question your grandfathers and grandmothers. They remember this and will tell it to you.

Do you know what is Religion? Faith? Ask them and they will tell you because they lived when Liberty was on the Russian Land.

Our and your religion is the Old Russian Orthodox Faith.

Our Russian Orthodox Church exists from the time of the Apostle, Saint Vladimir - more than a thousand years.

The oldest Metropolitan of the Russian Orthodox Church, Anastassy, has left Soviet Russia with the millions of faithful Russian people, and is living now in America where he established the Russian Orthodox Church free of Bolshevik bondage, and everywhere in the free world he opens hundreds of new congregations.

We all pray everyday for you Russian Orthodox people who are in a critical predicament and for your deliveration from godless and ferocious power. We believe that Almighty God will have mercy soon upon His people: He will hear our and your sincere prayers.

We will pray to God for you everyday and will send you our sermons about our Orthodox Faith of our fathers.

Short Prayer

"O Lord, save Thy people and bless Thine Inheritance".

RUSSIAN ORTHODOX PEOPLE IN LIBERTY

SAMPLE OF MESSAGE IN TINFOIL FRAME

ПОСЛАНИЕ РУССКОМУ НАРОДУ.

РУССКИЕ БРАТЬЯ!

Помните ли Вы о Господѣ Богѣ?
Онъ создалъ небо и землю, и всю
тварь, природу и человека.

Онъ управляетъ все́мъ міромъ и
царствами, судьбами народовъ.

Онъ и нашъ русский народъ сде-
лалъ великимъ и славнымъ, помогъ
ему создать огромное царство, не-
презойденную богатую русскую
культуру.

Если Вы обо все́мъ этомъ не слы-
шали и не знаете, то спросите Ва-
шихъ дѣдушекъ и бабушекъ: они
объ этомъ помнятъ и Вамъ расска-
жутъ.

Знаете ли Вы, что такое религія,
Вѣра? Спросите у нихъ же: они
Вамъ повѣдаютъ, потому что жили,
когда еще была свобода на русской
землѣ.

Наша и Ваша религія, Вѣра — есть
старая*русская Православная Вѣра.

Наша Православная Русская Цер-
ковь отъ временъ равноапостольнаго

PROPOSED APPROACH TO THE PEOPLE IN THE SATELLITE COUNTRIES

- A. Show the people inside the Iron Curtain that they have not been forgotten by the outside world and keep alive the spirit of resistance and bolster their hope of liberation from the Soviet yoke.

Bring the facts to the people of the satellite countries outside the Iron Curtain and offset the:

Lies and misrepresentation about Democracy in America;

The Clever Communistic propaganda that America is a war-mongering nation whereas the Soviet Union wants only peace.

- B. Organize the dissident people behind the Iron Curtain and give spiritual and material assistance to their resistance movements.

- C. Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia

As the unrest in these countries is growing we have to take immediate advantage of the dissatisfaction of the people who are especially bitter because of the fact that almost everything they produce is being exported to Russia.

The oppressing of the Churches in these countries and the mock trials of high ranking Clergy and the nationalization of private industry and business will increase unrest.

Concerning Czechoslovakia we have to nourish the flame of the existant Slovak resistance and guerilla movement, cooperating closely with the well-organized Ukranian underground.

We have to promise Slovakia autonomy and independence in a liberated Czechoslovakia, making good a long-standing mistake since after the First World War.

- D. Eastern Germany

The approach to the German people in Soviet controlled Eastern Germany would be the easiest one as already proved by broadcasts from the "RIAS" (Radio in the American Sector). The German people in the Russian Sector would be most receptive to such undertaking.

Referring to the present East German regime as a puppet of Moscow and urging the people to demand free elections would certainly hurt the Soviets.

Furthermore, approach the Soviet troops in Eastern Germany with the same means and in the Russian language, explaining to them the long-standing friendly relations between the Russian and American people and the peaceful intention of America.

Inform them about the help which America has given to Russia in the hunger period after the First World War and the help and material which America gave to Soviet Russia in their fight against the Nazis.

Convince them that "War Never Pays", and that America doesn't want war or any imperialistic expansion.

As these Russian troops have seen the world outside the Iron Curtain many of them are no longer firm believers in the Soviet doctrine. For this reason the Russian troops in Eastern Germany are always carefully watched by the M.V.D. and are subject to constant political lectures to prevent their becoming independent in their thinking.

If these troops are expertly handled and educated there would be a chance that they would turn first against the Soviet regime.

Gary

2-20th 1951

Providence, R.I.





HISTORY
of the
RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH & SEMINARY
in JORDANVILLE, NEW YORK

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
WASHINGTON

November 24, 1950

Your Excellency:

I deeply regret that I cannot avail myself of the opportunity to journey to Jordanville for the impressive week-end exercises that you are about to have. It is, however, not desirable that I be away from Washington at that particular time.

I am asking my personal friend Mr. Antoine Gazda to convey to you and all the religious assembled my very best wishes and highest esteem.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Howard McEwen". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the typed name "Attorney General".

Attorney General

His Excellency
Archbishop Vitaly
Holy Trinity Orthodox Seminary
Jordanville, New York

**Archbishop
of Eastern America & Jersey City**

1841 Bathgate Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

Phone: TRemont 2-1673

December 9, 1946

Mr. Antoine Gazda
Industrial Trust Building
Providence, Rhode Island

Dear Mr. Gazda:

Dr. Nicholas Alexander of Rhode Island State College informed me as to your excellent assistance in the matter of obtaining visas for the Russian Orthodox monks from Switzerland.

I am happy to report that they are now here in this country, having arrived on Saturday, November 30. They proceeded directly to the Russian Monastery at Jordanville, New York, carrying priceless relics of holy Saints which they saved from persecution in U.S.S.R., and kept in their monastery in Czechoslovakia.

You probably did not realize the importance of their arrival here, but this new group will reinforce our present small group of old monks at the monastery, and with this new stream of highly educated and well-trained people, we can create a cultural and spiritual center of orthodoxy in the United States.

I wish to express to you, at this time, my very deep thanks for your assistance in this matter. I am praying God that He will send down upon you His blessings.

Sincerely yours,

+ Archbishop Vitaly. -

Archbishop Vitaly

Among Russian Monks Who Took Refuge Here



THE FIVE MONKS seated at this table, with an instructor at the head, are among the 14 members of the Monastic Order of St. Job who escaped Soviet capture and came to this country to continue their religious life. They are shown at Holy Trinity Monastery of the Russian Orthodox Church in Jordanville, N. Y.

Providence Journal, January 20th 1948

R.I. Senators Disclosed As Saviors of 14 Monks

Story of How Green and McGrath Opened Way for Escape of Russian Ascetics from Red Capture Told; Men Now Live in N.Y. Monastery

By LEONARD O. WARNER

The story of how 14 Russian monks seeking religious freedom escaped imprisonment or death through the intervention of Rhode Island's two U.S. senators finally has been revealed.

It all happened many months ago, but the tale of escape, with its intrigue and diplomatic repercussions, never has been told.

Tiny Switzerland was the locale for the tug-of-war between the United States and the Soviet Union for the custody of the 14 monks, members of the Monastic Order of St. Job of the Russian Orthodox Church.

Largely through the persistent efforts of Senators Theodore Francis Green and J. Howard McGrath—the latter then solicitor general and now national Democratic chairman—the 14 monks now are quietly at work at Holy Trinity Monastery in Jordanville, N.Y., near Utica.

Green and McGrath became interested in the plight of the 14 Russian monks early in 1946 when Dr. Nicholas Alexander, professor of aeronautical engineering at Rhode Island State College and prominent lay member of the Russian Orthodox Church, made an impassioned appeal to them.

The State College professor told them the 14 monks were threatened with immediate expulsion from their Swiss refuge unless permission could be obtained for them to come to the United States.

custody of the 14 monks went deeper than religious relics.

At the head of the group of 14 temporarily in Switzerland was Bishop Serafim Ivanoff, who represented that part of the Russian Orthodox Church which had refused to swear allegiance to the Soviet Union, or to Patriarch Alexis, Red puppet head of the church in Leningrad.

Bishop Serafim's superior was Metropolitan Anastasy, now in Munich, Germany, as world head of the non-Soviet Russian Orthodox Church.

Printers of Pamphlets

Bishop Serafim's small group started their trek westward from Czechoslovakia in 1944 when the Russians advanced near the small town of Bratislav, where the monks had been working for many years. There, they had printed religious pamphlets for distribution throughout the world.

The monks lost most of their belongings during the savage Russian-German battles around the monastery at Bratislav, but they took with them the precious religious relics and books on orthodox theology.

From Bratislav, they worked their way northward to Berlin, arriving there about January, 1945. The Nazis tolerated the monks, but would do nothing to help them escape the Russians.

After four weeks in Berlin, the

The Evening Bulletin is Jan. 20 1948

14 Monks Saved from Reds Through R.I. Senators' Aid

The escape of 14 Russian monks from imprisonment or death at the hands of the Soviet Government through the intercession of Senators Theodore Francis Green and J. Howard McGrath of Rhode Island was revealed yesterday.

The monks, who had fled from Czechoslovakia in 1944 and found temporary haven in Switzerland, were faced with expulsion from that country and surrender to the Russians before Green and McGrath—then solicitor general and now Democratic national chairman—secured their admission to this country. They are now living at the Holy Trinity Monastery, in Jordanville, near Utica, N.Y.

The plight of the monks, who are members of the Monastic Order of St. Job of the Russian Orthodox Church, was brought to the attention of Green and McGrath early in 1946 by Dr. Nicholas Alexander, professor of aeronautical engineering at Rhode Island State College and a prominent layman in the Russian church.

The Communist press in Switzerland and France was agitating for

the expulsion of the monks on the ground that they had stolen valuables in their escape from Czechoslovakia to keep ahead of the advancing Red Army. The valuables were actually particles of bones of saints the monks had taken with them. Their leader, Bishop Serafim Ivanoff, had refused to acknowledge the authority of the Soviet - dominated ecclesiastical authorities in Russia and had thereby aroused the ire of the Soviet authorities.

The Swiss had set Sept. 10, 1946, as the date for the expulsion of the monks and later extended that date to Oct. 31. But the American consulate at Zurich was delaying the granting of visas for admission of the monks to the United States pending investigation of the theft charges against them.

It was only after Green and McGrath had taken a personal interest in the matter and other prominent Americans had also intervened that the visas were finally granted on Nov. 7, 1946.

The young monks are now quietly engaged in their religious work and are studying for the priesthood.

he engaged in the Friends' reconstruction work in Europe. He joined the Friends in 1921 and, with others, set up the national council, which celebrated its 25th anniversary last fall.

November 26th 1950

Prelates at Jordanville Russian Orthodox Church Map Fight On Communism

Jordanville — The world-wide council of the Russian Orthodox church outside Russia today moved toward consideration of a plan to invite other religious groups to join forces against communism.

The plan was announced by the Metropolitan Anastasius, primate of the church's holy synod.

The council, or sobor, is holding its first meeting in 20 years at Holy Trinity monastery, near here. Solemn religious pageantry marked the gathering of the high prelates of the church yesterday, as the Metropolitan Anastasius presided at the solemn services of dedication of the new church that was constructed largely by the monks of the monastery themselves. The 77-year old metropolitan said the monastery provided a place where members of the Russian Orthodox church and other denominations could "find under its domes relief from sorrows and tribulations."

The leaders of the Russian Orthodox Church in the United States, Canada, Europe and Asia move their meeting tomorrow to Lake Mahopac for the remainder of the sessions.

A dinner was served to more than 250 guests in the church basement and dormitories of the seminary, with women of St. Nicholas church, Utica, serving the meal.

Among speakers introduced by Dr. Nicholas Alexander, dean of the seminary and toastmaster, were Mayor Golder, Utica; Frank Graves, former commissioner of education; Dr. Delos Otis, representing the state department of education.

THE EVENING TIMES, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1950.



HOLY TRINITY RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH near Jordanville, was solemnly dedicated yesterday, with Metropolitan Anastasius, primate of the church's holy synod, officiating.—(Engraving by The Evening Times).









THE METROPOLITAN HEAD of the church outside of the Soviet Union, blesses the altar during the dedication ceremonies.

—Photo by Trimboli



METROPOLITAN ANASTASSY, recently arrived from Munich, as he led dedication ceremonies yesterday in the new Russia Orthodox Greek Catholic Church, built by the brothers of the Holy Trinity Monastery, just outside of Jordanville.

—Photo by Trimboli

DIGNITARIES VISIT

Impressive Rites Mark Dedication of Church

Jordanville—Metropolitan Anastassy, head of the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church Outside of Russia, met with church dignitaries from all over the world yesterday at the Holy Trinity Monastery near here in the first session of the church's first worldwide convention since the Russian Revolution in 1917.

Before the first session of the convention, the Metropolitan helped dedicate the new church built by the members of the monastic order. (See pictures this page.)

The church, which had had its seat in Serbia since the rise of the Bolsheviks, has transferred its Holy Synod, the ruling administrative body, to the United States, Dr. Nicholas Alexander, dean of the seminary at the monastery reported. The Metropolitan, and all of the archbishops and bishops from such countries as Germany, England, China, Persia, Teheran, Canada, Australia, France, Belgium, Italy and South America are in the United States on permanent visas, the dean reported.

The convention will meet at the monastery until Wednesday, at which time it will adjourn to the new Lake Mahopac monastery near Peekskill, which the church has recently acquired. Lake Mahopac will house the new world center for the church, on what was once the estate of Prince Bellousky, emigre Russian nobleman.

The Metropolitan, as well as the majority of the other delegates, are in the United States for the first time. He arrived from Munich, Germany, only last Wednesday, and has since stayed at the Lake Mahopac monastery.

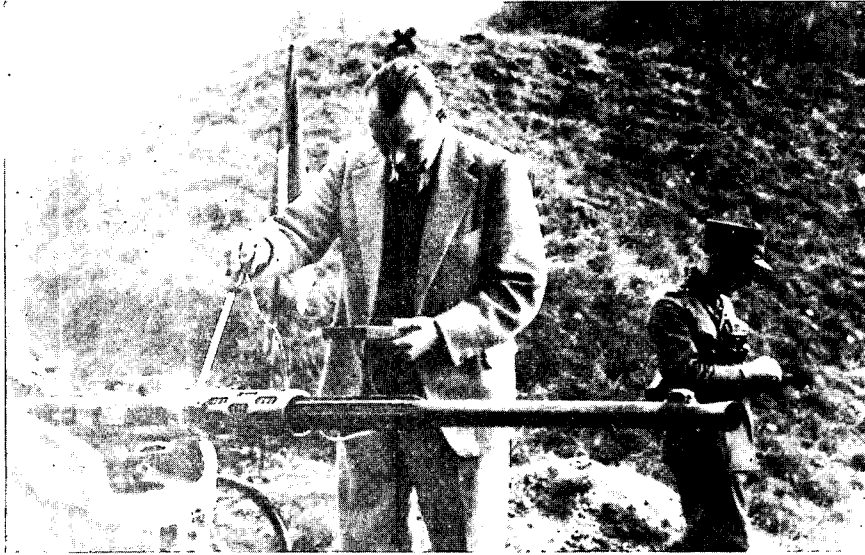
The church he helped dedicate yesterday is the fruition of the dream of the Holy Trinity founders. The monastery was started during the depression with only \$25, and now contains, in addition to the church, physics laboratories, a library, a herd of cattle, and the usual dormitory space.

The church does not recognize the Red Metropolitan, who sits in Moscow.



MONASTERY OBSERVES FEAST DAY OF PATRON—Archbishop Vitaly, left, ruling head of the Russian Orthodox Church in the United States, and Bishop Mikon, of Florida, lead observance of feast day of Holy Trinity, patron of Holy Trinity Monastery in Jordanville. As part of the observance yesterday in Jordanville, monks take part in procession, below, around monastery's new church.





First 20mm. Oerlikon A. A. Cannon

Switzerland 1936

Mr. Antoine Gazda, experimenting with the first rapid firing 20mm. Oerlikon A.A. Cannon, initiated by him and developed with the Oerlikon Machine Tool Works, Zuerich-Oerlikon, as the "RIGHT ANSWER FOR THE COMING DIVE-BOMBER MENACE."

SPEAKER:

Antoine Gazda

Mr. Antoine Gazda, a native of Austria, and flyer in the First World War, is well known for his armament and aviation inventions, and revolutionized aviation when he brought out the first jet propelled Helicopter three years ago.

Ten years ago, he warned the British Admiralty of the coming Nazi dive-bomber menace. To counteract this threat he initiated and developed with the Swiss Oerlikon Machine Tool Works in 1936, the now famous 20 mm. Oerlikon Anti-Aircraft Cannon, which he contributed first to the British war effort.

Two months before the event, he forecast to the British, the collapse of France and the French Army.

He forecast the London blitz with two-ton bombs. All the foregoing was skeptically received and considered, until unfortunately, proved to be true.

He immigrated to the United States in Spring 1940, where he organized in Rhode Island mass production of the 20 mm. Oerlikon A.A. Cannon for the British Admiralty. Shortly before Pearl Harbor the United States Navy accepted the 20 mm. Oerlikon as standard defense weapon against dive-bombers.

It was this 20 mm. Oerlikon Anti-aircraft Cannon which finally crushed the Axis dive-bombers and kamikaze.

During the San Francisco Conference — the result of which the world was awaiting with tension — he published a sensational article expressing his opinion that the Allied leaders of the Conference have evidently neglected to take the scientists into account in their plannings.

He pointed out that in any future conflict, an air force would be obsolete, and scientists will have more horrible weapons than the air force proved to be in the last war.

Only a few weeks after this, the first atomic bomb was dropped, and changed completely the security set-up of the San Francisco Conference.

Mr. Gazda, a member of the S.A.E. since 1928, is still engaged in armament research for defense weapons, although his principal interest is in the civilian aviation and automotive field in which he has had over thirty years experience.

He is a strong supporter of the Helicopter, and hopes the time will not be too far off before Helicopters will be used extensively in civilian flying.