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TOM CORCORAN

14TH DISTRICT, ILLINOIS

ENERGY AND COMMERCE
COMMITTEE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON FOSSIL AND
SYNTHETIC FUELS

POST OFFICE AND CIVIL
SERVICE COMMITTEE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON POSTAL OPERATIONS
AND SERVICES

COMMISSION ON CONGRESSIONAL
MAILING STANDARDS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

October 17, 1983

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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
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OTTAWA, ILLINOIS 61350
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(800) 942-0837

Dear Friend:

During my term in office I have been working closely with the Polish-American community on all matters pertaining to Poland and "Solidarity". I have taken several concrete initiatives in support of the courageous people of Poland not only because this represents the concerns of my constituency, but also because I am personally committed to the ideals of freedom.

The fate of Poland and other nations held captive by the Soviet Union should be everyone's concern because freedom is indivisible everywhere in the world, and the lack of freedom anywhere in the world affects us all. The Polish people always understood this and that is why they never hesitated to live up to their motto: "For Your Freedom and Ours". I also understand this and that is why I want to express my solidarity with the people of Poland as best I can.

I am very much aware of Yalta and its consequences for Poland, other captive nations, and the rest of the world. While nothing can ever compensate the millions who have already suffered as a result of Yalta, the time is long overdue to renounce this cynical agreement with the hope of building a better world for the future.

Although I have already announced my candidacy to represent the State of Illinois as a senator, I would like to take full advantage of the remainder of my term as a Member of the U.S. House of Representatives. I will continue to support efforts as well as speak in Congress to correct the tragic error of Yalta.

At this time I am appealing to you and all freedom-loving Americans to support the Pomost Socio-Political Movement and me regarding the above aim. I know that Yalta is an extremely sensitive issue for Polish and other Americans, and that is why I ask for your active support of our mutual goals. Together we can make a difference. You can be assured that I, for one, will always remain committed to the ideals of freedom.

Sincerely,



Tom Corcoran

Representative in Congress

No taxpayers' funds have been used in the preparation or mailing of this correspondence.

Dear Friend,

"Yalta" represents one of the most shameful acts recorded in history. At the Yalta Conference in February 1945, President F.D. Roosevelt, and Winston Churchill implicitly acquiesced in Soviet hegemony over Eastern and parts of Central Europe. To the present day "Yalta" stands out as a symbol for Western appeasement towards the Soviets at the expense of "Captive" nations not only in Europe but around the world. Indeed the 1945 Yalta Executive Agreement resulted in massive loss of life and suffering while raping entire nations of freedom, independence, and basic human rights.

After 38 years it seems that the time is long overdue to close this very dark chapter in U.S. history. That is why freedom-loving Americans around the country are calling upon their elected officials to formally renounce the 1945 Yalta Executive Agreement. You can also take part in this massive action by:

- 1) Collecting signatures under the Pomost Renounce Yalta petition.
- 2) Writing your senators and representatives of Congress to support legislation calling for the formal renunciation of Yalta.
- 3) Supporting the efforts of Illinois Congressman Tom Corcoran to correct the tragic error of Yalta.
- 4) Supporting the work of the Pomost Socio-Political Movement both morally and financially.

Donations, requests for petitions and additional information, can be sent to the address listed at the bottom of this page or write to:

POMOST SOCIO-POLITICAL MOVEMENT
3242 N. PULASKI ROAD
CHICAGO, IL. 60641

Join the effort to renounce Yalta now. Thanking you in advance for your support and cooperation.

Sincerely,



Adam W. Kiernik
Co-Chairman
Renounce Yalta Committee

RESOLUTION

POMOST SOCIO-POLITICAL MOVEMENT, AT ITS FIRST CONVENTION HELD IN CHICAGO ON OCTOBER 8-9, 1983, IN VIEW OF THE CONSTANTLY INCREASING THREAT TO THE WORLD BY SOVIET COMMUNISM AND ITS ABUSE OF HUMAN RIGHTS, APPEALS TO ALL CONCERNED MEN AND WOMEN TO SUPPORT OUR EFFORTS IN RENOUNCING THE YALTA AGREEMENT, THE CORNERSTONE OF THE ADVANCE OF SOVIET IMPERIALISM. POMOST FAILS TO SEE ANY REASON FOR ANYONE NOT TO ATTEMPT TO INFLUENCE AMERICAN AND INTERNATIONAL POLICY TO HELP POLAND AND OTHER NATIONS SUBJECTED TO SOVIET RULE REGAIN COMPLETE FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE AND TO PRESERVE DEMOCRATIC SYSTEMS IN THE WORLD. WE, THE PEOPLES OF SUBJUGATED NATIONS AND THE FREE WORLD, HAVE ONLY ONE ENEMY--THE SOVIET UNION. WE ASK ALL PEOPLE TO COME TOGETHER IN ONE VOICE AND UNIFY OUR EFFORTS IN THIS ENDEAVOR. THE QUESTION OF THE SHAMEFUL YALTA AGREEMENT WAS RAISED IN THE 50'S BY PRESIDENT EISENHOWER IN HIS APPEAL TO CONGRESS TO REJECT THIS AGREEMENT. RECENTLY VICE PRESIDENT BUSH DENOUNCED THE RESULTS OF YALTA. PROMINENT CONGRESSMEN, POLITICAL FIGURES, SCIENTISTS, AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CULTURAL WORLD HAVE JOINED THE HONORARY COMMITTEE TO RENOUNCE THE YALTA AGREEMENT. RENOUNCING THE YALTA AGREEMENT WOULD BE A DEFINITE ACHIEVEMENT ON THE ROAD TO FREEDOM FOR EASTERN EUROPE, AND, HOPEFULLY, ALL NATIONS ENDURING SOVIET TOTALITARIAN RULE. IT WOULD MORTALLY DAMAGE THE VERY PRINCIPLE OF SOVIET COMMUNISM--SUBJUGATION OF NATIONS (THE "BREZHNEV DOCTRINE"). THE FIRST CONVENTION OF POMOST SOCIO-POLITICAL MOVEMENT AGAIN APPEALS TO ALL CONCERNED MEN AND WOMEN TO SUPPORT OUR EFFORTS IN THIS ENDEAVOR..

Pomost (the Polish for "bridge") is a worldwide, activist organization which began its formal program in Jan., 1982, although many of its present activities were actually started earlier, in 1978.

Pomost has representatives in nearly 30 cities and communities worldwide, including exceptionally active groups in such locations as Chicago, Los Angeles, New York City, Cleveland, and in the state of North Carolina.

In essence, Pomost is concerned with creating a dynamic and effective response to the continuing oppression in Poland and the widespread abuse of human rights there.

Basically, the organization's program includes:

- .Producing a quarterly publication, Pomost, with articles in Polish and English.
- .Producing a monthly, English-language newsletter ("The Bridge").
- .Conducting a Polish-language radio program (Tues.-Fri., 9-9:30 p.m., over station WOPA in Oak Park, Il.).
- .Mobilizing support for U.S. congressmen and senators who favor a democratic and free Poland.
- .Educating American politicians and the public, generally, about the importance of Poland's striving for freedom.
- .Raising funds for Solidarity's work.
- .Developing media contacts in order to ensure coverage of events and activities.
- .Developing committees to support such important services as those performed by Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty and the Voice of America.
- .Spearheading a drive to have the Yalta agreement renounced by the U.S.
- .Organizing demonstrations and rallies to protest events in Poland.
- .Sponsoring appearances by key personalities concerned with events in Poland.
- .Assisting Polonia to articulate its diverse concerns as these relate to American society.
- .Providing as much moral and legal support as possible to recent Polish émigrés.
- .Assisting émigrés with employment.
- .Planning special events to raise funds for Pomost's activities.

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WHO ARE WE?

On January 30, 1982, declared to be "Solidarity Day" throughout the world, the Pomost Socio-Political Movement was founded. The official registration of Pomost as a political organization was a natural, successive stage in the work begun by those responsible for publishing the socio-political quarterly Pomost since 1978.

The founding of Pomost SPM reflects the resolve of Pomost activists and sympathizers to enter directly into the political life of many countries. Through citizen participation, it reflects a commitment to influence the many important domestic and foreign policy decisions made by elected officials.

The wide acceptance of ideas presented in the Pomost magazine and an increase in the activities of the informal organization, logically, led to the formulation of ideological and operational principles. The Pomost program was developed in such a way as to allow other social and political groups to identify with it. In particular, those groups which understand that the final outcome of the conflict between the totalitarian Soviet system and the universal ideals exemplified by the Solidarity movement may decide, among others, the future of Western democracies.

The Pomost movement has attracted people with similar views based upon the Christian value system, as well as Polish and European cultural traditions. These people are residents or citizens of many countries and they represent various social classes; their views were formed under the influence of many different political systems, including "lessons" learned from Soviet style totalitarianism. They believe that through their participation in the actions of Pomost they can foster a renewal of the moral climate in Western democracies. They believe that this is their obligation.

WHAT DO WE HOPE TO ACCOMPLISH?

The fundamental long range goals of Pomost include participation in the defense of Western civilization and in regaining independence for Poland, as well as other nations under Soviet domination.

As an officially registered organization, Pomost SPM has the following aims:

- 1.) To give complete support to freely elected democratic governments in their efforts to win and maintain a just and durable peace.
- 2.) To actively participate in the political life of those democratic countries where most members live, and to develop and forge close and direct contacts with democratic movements (and Pomost members participating in those movements) in other countries, especially in Poland and Eastern Europe.
- 3.) To perpetuate and enrich the democratic ideals reflected in the "moral renewal" of the Polish Solidarity movement.
- 4.) To develop and coordinate work with like groups in other countries in order to promote the principles of freedom, liberty, and justice for all.
- 5.) To attract all men and women of good will who share a concern for human rights in Poland and elsewhere where totalitarianism reigns. Pomost believes that such concern assists the pursuit and development of human rights, and peace throughout the world.

Pomost also participates in those activities which:

- * tighten contacts between democratic movements in Poland, and Polonia.
- * form in the West another Polish base of power, as a guarantee for an independent Poland in the future.
- * increase the role of Polonia through political and business activities.

HOW ARE WE ORGANIZED?

Organizational activity is directed by the Executive Committee which is headquartered in Chicago, IL. Elected according to statute, the Board of Directors nominates members of the organization to serve on the Executive Committee. The structure of the organization is based on mutual trust and ideological motivation.

The performance of specific concrete tasks and actions form the basis of the movement's work. Those making suggestions or proposing initiatives are obligated to carry them to completion with the support of the entire organization. Unsupported ideas and suggestions are scratched from the agenda. Meetings are held to a minimum. This restricts bureaucracy and wasted time. More time is thus available for necessary concrete action.

POMOST IS AN ACTIVE ORGANIZATION

- * Seven thousand copies of the magazine are published quarterly.
- * Thirty thousand copies of the bulletin, The Bridge, are printed monthly.
- * Books, pamphlets, and leaflets are also published.
- * Press releases, announcements, telegrams, and many letters from members of the organization are sent to the mass media and elected officials.
- * Newsletters are published by some local chapters of POMOST, for example, PO PROSTU in San Diego and MYSL POLSKA in West Berlin.
- * Radio programs are conducted by local chapters in Chicago (100,000 listeners), Milwaukee and Detroit.
- * Radio transmissions in Europe and in Poland are constantly monitored, and information regarding the situation there is made available to the mass media in the West.
- * Direct contact with Solidarnosc and the democratic opposition in Poland is maintained.
- * There are representatives in many of the larger cities in the West and in Poland.
- * Funds, printing supplies and equipment, and radio equipment are provided for Solidarnosc.
- * Demonstrations in support of Solidarnosc are organized in the West, and support is extended to other groups defending human rights and individual freedoms under totalitarianism.
- * Signatures under petitions are collected and sent to leaders of the Free World. Examples include petitions to renounce the 1945 Yalta executive agreement; to secure additional funding for RFE/RL and VOA; to maintain sanctions against the totalitarian governments of Poland and the Soviet Union; to secure "postage free" shipment of food and medicine to Poland; to help legitimate refugees gain permanent residence in the West.
- * Performances featuring independent (non-communist sponsored) artists from Poland are arranged in many cities and the proceeds are given to the democratic opposition in Poland.
- * Political campaigns in the West are closely monitored and complete support is lent to those candidates who merit it.
- * Close contacts with similar organizations are maintained, and cooperation to achieve common objectives is encouraged.
- * A Polish "lobby" in Washington is being built through fund raising, meetings with elected officials, and the establishment of contacts with government agencies.

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Dear Friend,

The attached article appeared in a recent issue of Pomost.
Written jointly by Pomost's Office Manager, Andrew Jarmakowski, and Pomost's Executive Committee Coordinator, Christopher Rac, the article describes the dangers of the Central American situation.

The article makes its point that what has happened to the subjugated people of Poland, Eastern and Central Europe, and elsewhere, can easily happen on our very own soil unless we act quickly.

Such action, of course, means supporting President Reagan and his Central America policy, and striving for creative and dynamic solutions to the problems in that troubled region.

It is Pomost's hope that this article speaks to some of these issues and that this will inspire you to become an "activist" for freedom in our own hemisphere as you also support the struggle for freedom in such places as Poland and Afghanistan.

If you need further copies of this article for distribution to friends or members of your church, organizations, to which you belong, etc., please drop a note to the Pomost office at 3242 N. Pulaski Rd., Chicago, IL. 60641.

In the meantime, I can assure you that the attached article will be of interest and vital concern to you.

Cordially,



Pomost Public Relations Director

NO MORE APPEASEMENT POLICIES

by: Andrew T. Jarmakowski
M. Christopher Rac

Anyone even remotely interested in the history of Soviet aggression recognizes the strategy involved. The machinations and the intrigues are always the same: well planned invasions are conducted systematically from a coordination center; and the invading force, the totalitarian Left, is heavily financed and supplied with military equipment.

The most recent manifestation of this Soviet activity is in El Salvador. Here, the Soviet Union is involved in the conflict directly, as well as indirectly through the totalitarian Left of Cuba and Nicaragua.

The presence of Soviet-backed totalitarian forces in Central America constitutes a threat to all of the countries of that area and to the United States. The seriousness of this situation becomes more obvious as the days go by.

For military purposes in Cuba, the Soviet Union is alone spending more than twenty times the amount the U.S. is spending for military aid to Latin America:

- * Besides 2,500 military advisors and 6,000-8,000 civilian advisors, the Soviet Union has stationed a military brigade of 3,000 men in Cuba.

- * During 1981 and 1982, Cuba received 1 billion dollars worth of military supplies and 4-billion dollars worth of economic assistance from the Soviet Union.

- * Although the population of Cuba is 1/7 the population of Mexico, Cuban military forces are twice as large as Mexican forces.

- * Cuba also possesses, for example, about 200 MIG fighters, which includes a squadron of the modern MIG 23's, about 650 tanks, 90 helicopters, modern warships, two submarines in the Foxtrot class, 50 destroyers, etc.

In Nicaragua, the second Soviet dominated country in Central America, over 39% of the men 18 years of age or older are serving in the military, and the goal of the Sandinistas is to create an army of 250,000.

In comparison, Honduras and El Salvador have approximately 20,000 and 32,000 men respectively in the military.

The Sandinista junta received over 50 Soviet tanks, 1,000 East German trucks, 100 anti aircraft guns, and a large amount of Soviet 152 mm Howitzers with a range of 17 miles. Five thousand civilian advisors and 2,000 military advisors and political-police specialists are presently stationed in Nicaragua.

Totally disregarding the military and terrorist offensive in El Salvador, well known facts about the repressive Cuban model, and the example of Nicaragua, which proves how the totalitarian Left can dominate and crush new democratic initiatives, the Western news media and the Western liberal establishment focus attention on the results of the conflict in El Salvador, instead of on the causes.

It appears that the main cause for the way this reporting is being handled is great conscious and unconscious fear of a determined opponent, who already has won the ideological war with the liberal doctrines.

In order to conceal this fear, which is responsible for assorted liberal intellectual machinations, the liberal establishment has resorted to a system of justifications. These justifications are diversions which have nothing to do with a peaceful and humanitarian solution to the conflict in Central America.

For example, the main theme of U.S. congressional debates centers on the presence of 55 American military advisors in El Salvador. And American Catholic bishops, who are the first to discuss nuclear issues, conveniently forget totalitarian slave labor camps,

campes for political prisoners, and the very real threat to human lives and souls presently developing in Central America.

Help for the Contras' democratic forces presently fighting the pro-Soviet Sandinistas in Nicaragua, is being torpedoed by liberal American legislators. The defeatist Zablocki-Boland amendment is a good example of such an action.

Facts are distorted and outright lies are told. Not long ago, the Washington Post reported that 75% of U.S. aid to El Salvador was for military supplies and 25% for economic assistance, instead of 25% for military supplies and 75% for economic assistance as is the case.

Also the argument that El Salvador will become another Vietnam for the U.S. is being illogically repeated over and over again. The great thinkers, who are so fond of this argument should study in first place the geographic location of El Salvador. Geographically speaking El Salvador would be "Vietnam" for the Soviet Union.

There is no paucity of examples of conscious and unconscious fear. But fear is no way to oppose a system, which, immediately after it is established in any country, deals, ironically, first and ruthlessly with the liberal establishment.

The military and terrorist offensive under the auspices of the Soviet Union and totalitarian leftist groups in Central America is conducted by implementation of Comrade Castro's "practical" methods:

*** Unification of the extreme Left through a constant supply of funds and equipment. The aid to pro-Soviet "revolutionaries" in Central America is presently coming from Soviet bloc countries; from Cuba, Nicaragua, and other anti-Western sources.

*** Establishment of a "broad social coalition" patterned after the model of the united national front of Eastern European countries and comprised of various non-communist factions, a tactic well known to people in the "Captive Nations."

The reason for such a coalition is to demonstrate that it is democratic and that its main goals are reform, free elections, and future social gains for the entire nation, not the seizure of power by the totalitarian Left.

*** Use of the "broad social coalition" as a propaganda weapon. The goal here is to obtain help from disoriented, non-communist organizations, or even governments; keeping the forces fighting for a democratic society from influencing world public opinion and keeping any aid from reaching them.

Castro's methods are being implemented in El Salvador. Propaganda at the totalitarian Left attempts to represent the "broad social coalition" fighting the dictatorship supported by the "American imperialists."

Representatives of the totalitarian Left are attempting to gain international support from various organizations, while, at the same time, discrediting the democratic government of El Salvador.

Emissaries of the totalitarian Left are attempting to disorientate the American public through use of the mass media.

These emissaries play the role of objective pragmatics striving for peaceful solutions and a just social order, while "humanitarian aid fronts" are being created to raise funds that will be funneled to leftist forces.

The people of the U.S., who should be very concerned that democratic forces win in El Salvador, are poorly informed. There is a tendency to minimize the danger posed by the situation. The consequences of a communist takeover in this region are never mentioned. These would include: increased taxes for the defense of the southern borders of the U.S.; an expected flood of 5-million refugees from the region to the U.S., and the possible nearby placement of Soviet nuclear missiles aimed at U.S. cities. In this respect, the Sandinistas have indicated they would like to see such missiles in Nicaragua.

Unchecked expansion of communist influences in Central America diverts the attention of the Free World and puts it on the defensive. Those concerned with the establishment of democratic systems in place of Soviet totalitarianism see this as a step backwards. Instead of focusing on Solidarnosc; the resistance in Afghanistan; the democratic forces in Angola, etc., the U.S. is forced to play a self defeating game.

As a result, The Soviets are free to operate in territories where truly democratic independence movements are on the verge of exploding.

II.

The politics of the Central American region thus features the appeasement of the Soviet Union. A similar situation is observed in regards to other parts of the world. The Free World has not successfully dislodged communist influences in any of the troubled areas of the world.

In Asian, African, and central and South American countries, extreme poverty, hunger, and social injustices have provided favorable conditions for the spread of a communist "utopia."

Deceived by promises and slogans, many disorientated people were and are ready to dedicate their lives to communism.

Eventually, most become convinced of the real value of the advocated slogans and programs. By that time, however, it is too late.

Interventionist troops, whether Cuban or Soviet, guard the established order. In the meantime, the West has not been able to fashion an appropriate, attractive ideology able to compete with Communism. Certainly Coca Cola bottling plants are not an alternative!

Communism has always established itself upon poverty and hunger. In prewar Poland, for example, the Polish Communist Party never gained a widespread influence. It never enrolled more than a few thousand members (1937). At the same time, in White Russia, poverty and illiteracy were common, and the Communist Party was able to find a few thousand members who were ready to commit any crime in the name of the championed ideology.

In the final analysis, therefore, the present situation is similar to that which existed in Europe during the years immediately preceding the outbreak of WWII.

There is only one difference. At the close of the 1930's, it was the governments of the major European powers that were engaged in the politics of "peace". Utilizing the radio and press, they were able to easily convince society of their aims, the assuring of eternal peace.

Annexing new territories and industrial regions, Fascist Germany savored success after success. The occupation of the demilitarized Rhineland, the announcement of the British-German sea pact, and, finally, the Anschluss with Austria met with only official protests from the European powers.

The aggressor could confidently prepare for the next moves without fear. Reason never prevailed over the pious wishes, nor superceded non posumus.

It was asserted time after time that the fulfillment of just one final demand by Hitler would guarantee "peace" for future generations. It was during this hysterical "peace" atmosphere that the crisis in Czechoslovakia developed in the fall of 1938.

The German minority campaigned furiously against the government in Prague, which Hitler threatened to intervene militarily. The German Army stood ready to march at the border, but Czechoslovakia was not fragmented by the threats. Confident of getting help from its allies, especially France, the main guarantor of the post-Versailles order in Europe, Czechoslovakia was determined, initially, to defend its territory.

France, however never seriously considered the defense of its threatened ally and wanted only to avoid becoming involved in any kind of conflict at all costs. It gladly agreed to the notorious conference in Munich where, without consulting the interested party, it agreed to Hitler's demands.

Forsaken, Czechoslovakia lost part of Sudetenland. Chamberlain, the premier of Great Britain, and the President of France were welcomed back to their countries as great men of state - men who had defended "peace".

It was an infamous peace and a peace that could not last, but it was peace. It was still possible to stretch out on the beach in the summer of 1939. No one remembered their recent ally, Czechoslovakia.

This idyllic situation would not last long. Only 22 days later, on October 24, 1938, the German Foreign minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, spoke privately with Lipski, the Polish Ambassador to Berlin.

For the first time, Ribbentrop enunciated what the Germans were demanding from Poland: annexation of the free city of Danzig (Gdansk) to the Reich; construction of an extraterritorial highway through Polish Pomerania; changes in the border of Silesia, and

significant expansion of the rights of the German minority in Poland. Poland silently dismissed these demands.

On March 15, 1939, the politics of appeasement collapsed quickly and unexpectedly. The Germans annexed the rest of Czechoslovakian territory and they created a puppet state in Slovakia.

It became apparent that the defense of peace would not be possible without a military conflict with the fascist German government.

On May 2, the Polish foreign minister, Jozef Beck, replied to German demands while addressing the Sejm (parliament). He asked at that time, "What is this really all about? Is the free city of Gdansk under consideration or the expulsion of Poland from the Baltic, from which Poland cannot be expelled?"

War was then only a matter of time. The Germans were prepared. France and Great Britain had just begun to prepare. On September 1, it began. The German army invaded Poland. Mussolini, nevertheless, comically proposed that an international conference convene in San Remo to discuss the Polish matter. Even Hitler paid no attention to this suggestion.

On September 3, England and France declared war against Germany, but the announced offensive never took place. Once again, Poland fought alone.

The French Army and the British Expeditionary Corps waited peacefully until the German Army returned from Poland, healed its wounds, and then dealt with the entrenched soldiers on the Margnot line.

Nine months later, the scenario was the same. It took the Germans only 14 days to destroy utterly the demoralized French Army which had been in the trenches for so long. Not a single great battle was fought.

The politics of continual appeasement had borne fruit: untold human suffering and millions of human lives lost. Politicians and men of state made decisions that effected the fates and lives of millions, while the problem of accountability for those decisions remains. (Not one of those politicians has claimed responsibility.)

The politics of appeasement, which foster aggression, is, in the final analysis, not the politics of peace, but the politics of war. And should not those who delayed preparations for war in their countries be tried for treason? In the end only the results are important, not the intentions. The road to hell is paved with good intentions.

In this regard, it's also worthwhile to mention the so-called "peace movements." These are not a new phenomenon, clearly forgotten today. This is proven by a review of the pre-world War II period.

The Soviet Union strove to form an alliance with the Third Reich. Those strivings were crowned with the Ribbentrop-Molotov Pact, signed in Moscow on August 23, 1939.

Much earlier, however, in 1938, the Communist parties had already softened their anti-fascist propaganda. All of the Communist parties at that time were associated with the Third International, headquartered in Moscow.

Individual parties represented the Third International in their respective countries. Recommendations as to the actual "political line" to be adopted in each of these countries flowed from Moscow.

The French Communist party, for example, conducted a big campaign for "peace." It was the French communists who coined the slogan "We will not die for Gdansk," so popular in Europe at that time.

The parties and organizations associated with them, such as labor unions, organized peace marches and agitated amongst French soldiers until the morale of the army had been lowered.

This action operation even acquired an ideological framework. An attitude prevailed that French or English workers had no conflict of interests with German workers.

The capitalists, who allegedly wanted to divert the workers from their just demands and open up new markets for their products, were the ones calling for war.

Stalin recommended the creation of widespread "people's fronts" which were to oppose the bourgeoisie inclination toward war. This position changed after the Ribbentrop-Molotov Pact was signed when the communist parties then openly supported the German position.

Several days after the German attack on France, the French communist Party

was outlawed for collaboration with the aggressor. It became apparent that the so-called "peace activists" of a few months prior were no better than common agents.

Stalin's lover, the Polish Communist, Wanda Wasilewska, was openly riding around Warsaw in beautiful Mercedes cars in the company of high ranking Gestapo and SS officials. No one was then talking about peace.

Again the problem of accountability remains.

There is no paucity of examples of recurring political mistakes which result in war, mass murder, and the subjugation of free nations. These "historical" political mistakes should instruct us in order that they can be avoided in the future.

Therefore, as free people, thinking rationally and not wanting to live in societies governed by dictators, we must do all possible to prevent a repetition of history.

Furthermore, we consider those responsible for the appeasement of totalitarian systems, which has resulted in war, to be guilty of the following crimes: mass murder; the establishment of forced labor camps; the establishment of political indoctrination camps; and the total disregard and abuse of human dignity. We feel that they should be condemned to the same extent as those directly responsible for committing such infamous acts.

If we do not want to see politicians, who benefit from the advantages of the democratic system, politically appeasing totalitarian systems, primarily represented by the Soviet Union, we must clearly understand one fact.

These people are our adversaries, just as those who represent the totalitarian systems are our adversaries. We must therefore fight a "political battle" with each one of us becoming keenly aware of just who are our enemies. We simply cannot permit political mistakes, with disastrous results which will affect all of us, to be made in our name.

III.

The Soviet Union's intentions to permanently establish systems of the totalitarian Left in Central America must be checked. We consider such maneuverings in this part of the world to be a threat to the existence of the United States. The matter is much too serious for us to idly stand by and watch new Communist successes so close to home.

Victory in Central America could represent a first step towards victory of the ideology of democracy over the ideology of Soviet totalitarianism. It could become a practical example which would encourage the overthrow of the totalitarian Left in other parts of the world.

It could give hope to all people who are constantly looking to the U.S. as the one hope in the battle for the democratization of the systems under which they live.

The key to victory in Central America is the U.S., which must play a major role.

On the one hand, coordination of all forces already working to thwart the Soviet threat in Central America is needed.

On the other, the development of a common ideological base is also needed, which would, at the same time, represent a rebuttal of the promises of the totalitarian Left.

We consider an ideological offensive as essential, not only for the present struggle in Central America, but also for the future encounters with totalitarian systems. Neither economic aid, nor the supply of military equipment will suffice if there is no appropriate ideological vision of the final goal that is being sought.

In this regard, the experiences of the Polish Solidarnosc should be taken under special consideration because, for the first time in its existence, the Communist system has lost the ideological war.

Of course, the first move toward eliminating the influences of the totalitarian Left in Central America must be made in El Salvador. Consequently, it must be demonstrated there that if a determined will to defend humanitarian ideals is found, the strength exists to expel the collective "utopia" from the doorstep of the U.S.

What should be done?

1.) A broad social front, including those groups which understand the Soviet danger, should be formed in the U.S. This front would serve to accurately inform the American

people about the situation in El Salvador, as well as directly pressure elected officials to understand, that a defeat there would directly threaten the safety of the U.S. The methods that must be applied are apparent:

- a) The initiation of a coordinated letter writing campaign to the press, representatives, friends, acquaintances, neighbors, regarding the issue of El Salvador;
- b) The organization of peace marches to support the legal, democratic forces in El Salvador;
- c) The creation of a special tribunal to investigate crimes committed against the people of El Salvador by the totalitarian Left;
- d) The creation of a special commission to collect information regarding the economic losses suffered by the people in El Salvador as the result of attacks by the terrorists of the totalitarian Left;
- e) The creation of humanitarian, social institutions whose task would be to help the people of El Salvador rebuild their war torn country. Churches and humanitarian organizations would be included in this action;
- f) The enlistment of uninfilitrated peace and disarmament movements into the pro-democratic action in support of the government of El Salvador. These movements must be convinced that only the withdrawal of pro-Soviet forces from El Salvador will increase the chances of maintaining peace in the region and allow cuts to be made in defense spending.

2.) The people opposed to a peaceful settlement of the conflict in El Salvador should be identified; especially those who can influence decision making and public opinion. It should be possible to convince most of these people of the merit of our cause through personal visits, discussions, and letters.

However some of them are already on the other side of the "barricade" and are consciously and deliberately working to prevent a peaceful resolution of the conflict. Therefore, actions against these individuals should be initiated in the following way:

- (a) countering their appearances by using designated groups and peaceful tactics;
- (b) diverting their attention from El Salvador by entangling them in other initiatives or problems;
- (c) supporting candidates against them when they are office-holders and up for election;

3.) We should organize an international support for the legal, democratically elected government of El Salvador.

This must be obtained with the consent of that government, and with the appropriate support of those forces already fighting against the totaliatrian Left. Consequently, it would be appropriate:

a) to establish embassies in El Salvador which would represent all of the nations already under Soviet dominion. It is safe to assume that millions of people who have escaped Soviet domination would support this initiative.

The opening of Ukrainian, White Russian, Afghan, Lithuanian or Polish embassies would have a tremendous propaganda effect and force many of Western politicians to consider whether or not they are responsible for the expansion of the Soviet empire;

b) to send an international brigade of advisors to El Salvador to help rebuild that devastated country;

c) to establish training camps in El Salvador for Afghan rebels, Angolans of the democratic movement, and exiled Cubans;

d) to make it possible for El Salvador to enter into international agreements with nations presently isolated and in danger of the next invasion by pro-Soviet forces of the totalitarian Left.

These nations, together with El Salvador, must assure themselves of mutual economic and military aid. They must begin to solve their many social problems as quickly as possible.

Action leading to a victorious end to the conflict in El Salvador has already begun.

Pomost Involvement In Latin America Affairs

Recent fact finding mission by Pomost representative Jerzy Majcherczyk in Latin America has led to the establishment of several Pomost's offices in Latin American countries. Furthermore Majcherczyk's trip provided Pomost SPM with background information based on which we have come to certain conclusions and initiated practical course of action.

Pomost SPM is an organization whose members have first hand experience of the communist system. This is especially true in view of their experiences with the Solidarity movement in Poland and a known fact that the Solidarity has captured the imagination of Latin Americans. The meaning of decisive ideological blow to the communist system dealt by the Solidarity values is of utmost importance in this respect. Also of importance is the primary goal of Pomost which is the independence of Poland and counteraction of the Soviet influence worldwide.

Soviet advances in Latin America, which the fact finding mission has shown, convince us that a formulation of an initial, minimal plan of action is presently necessary. This plan is as follows:

- * Pomost will prepare a detailed report of the fact finding mission and will provide decision makers in the United States with it. This report will not only describe the existing problems, but will offer specific practical solutions and courses of action.

- * Pomost will initiate and will support various publishing efforts in Spanish including materials on the Solidarity period, materials on socio-political thought of Poles in their confrontation with the communist authorities and any necessary helpful Solidarity oriented publications which are of such great demand in Latin America.

- * Pomost will publish Spanish editions of Pomost quarterly

* Pomost will initiate regular follow-up missions to update our information in order to maintain on going programs.

These actions will be part of an ideological offensive against the Soviet aggression, that was formulated in principal at the Pomost's first Convention in Chicago.

POMOST SPM

Petition

WHEREAS, During World War II, representatives of the United States took part in secret agreements which resulted in Soviet domination of peoples who were not represented; and

WHEREAS, The Yalta Executive Agreement stands out as perhaps the most cynical and immoral attempt to divide the world into Western and Soviet "spheres of influence"; and

WHEREAS, Yalta clearly violated the Atlantic Charter which guaranteed self-determination for all people; and

WHEREAS, The positive aspects of Yalta, such as the guarantee of free elections in Poland, were clearly violated by Soviet leaders; and

WHEREAS, The "Spirit of Yalta" threatens the security of all peace-loving people around the world: Therefore

We the below signed citizens of the United States, true to our tradition and heritage of freedom, call upon our elected officials to express our sincere felt solidarity with the suffering peoples of Bulgaria, Ruelorussia, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Rumania, Russia, Ukraine, and all the people of Central and Eastern Europe by formally renouncing the 1945 Yalta Executive Agreement.

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The above signatures were collected by: _____ Name _____ Address _____ Phone # _____

SEND THIS COMPLETED FORM TO: **POMOST SOCIO-POLITICAL MOVEMENT, 3242 N. PULASKI RD., CHICAGO IL, 60641**
(312) 725-3985 or (312) 831-4527

A Political Committee dedicated to **the cause of freedom** - and organized to renounce the 1945 Yalta Executive Agreement.



AN APPEAL ON BEHALF OF ALL FREEDOM-LOVING PEOPLE TO LEADERS OF THE U.S. SENATE AND
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The POMOST SOCIO-POLITICAL MOVEMENT is heading an action intended to renounce the 1945 Yalta Executive Agreement.

In international relations, we cannot allow, nor accept, the principles of deciding the fate of entire nations, and large parts of the world, without the participation of the parties involved. In the case of Yalta, the voice of our most loyal ally-Poland- was completely ignored when determining her fate. Poland, where the tragedy of World War II began, subsequently lost her independence again. The same consequences were shared by all other captive nations of Central and Eastern Europe. Many of these nations actually lost their statehood.

During the Yalta Conference, postwar "cooperation" was established and based on an unjust, and deathlike, foundation. An entire continent was ripped apart into two spheres of influence, while failing to take cultural, geographical, and economic history into consideration. This has and will continue to result in constant tensions and conflicts (East Germany, 1953; Hungary, 1956; Czechoslovakia, 1968; Poland, 1956, 1968, 1970, 1976, 1980-present, etc.).

Recognizing the invalidity of the Yalta Executive Agreement would be of significant and monumental meaning not only to the people of Europe, but Asia as well. Stating that unjust agreements, which seek to artificially determine the fate of countries (without their participation), cannot be recognized, or accepted, as a permanent historical fixture, would serve as a moral victory for all the freedom-loving people of the world. It would also allow numerous captive nations to look to the future with more faith.

Thus, while the renunciation of Yalta will not change the present position of these captive nations, it will serve as a gift of hope for a better, more just, tomorrow. History can only condemn those leaders who take the gift of hope and faith away from freedom-loving people everywhere.

Sincerely,

Andrzej Jarmakowski

Andrzej Jarmakowski
Director Solidarity's National
Convention-Gdansk, Poland
Co-Chairman
Renounce Yalta Committee

AJ:jb