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R.F., per MDT ✓



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869 HALL OF ADMINISTRATION / LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90012

(213) 974-5555

MICHAEL D. ANTONOVICH  
SUPERVISOR, FIFTH DISTRICT

3/26/84

Dear Jim.

If Pat's

article is correct — why  
are we following these policies?

Best Regards —

Mike

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# ms ington

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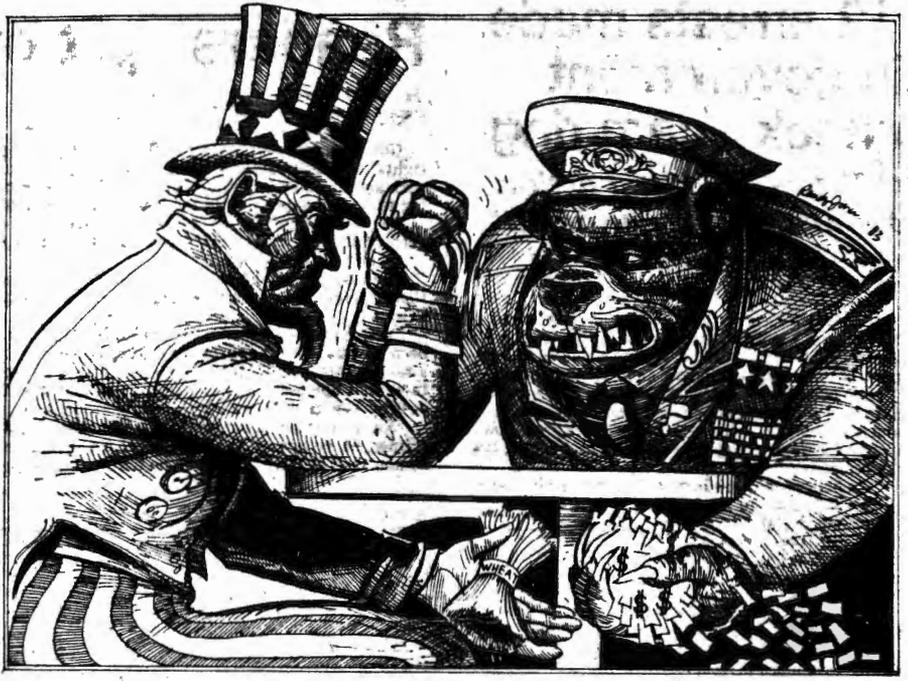
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DREAMS DON'T  
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## Picking up the tab for our enemies

### PATRICK BUCHANAN

**A**t long last the overdue grocery bills of the Warsaw Pact are being paid. The bad news, friends, is that you and I are paying them — with the Reagan administration acting as agent in our behalf. So it came to light last weekend.

Here is how the transaction went, from start to finish. — During the decade of detente, communist Poland and Stalinist Romania expressed a desire to purchase vast amounts of American grain and food. Having, however, no hard Western currency, they asked to buy on credit. The American big banks agreed to lend the money — if the Commodity Credit Corporation, a federal agency, would guarantee 98 percent of the principal of the loan, and an 8 percent profit. It's called no-fault banking.

Having consumed the grain, Warsaw and Bucharest walked away from the loans. With neither principal nor interest coming in, the big banks went to the CCC to get paid off. For two years, they have been paid off with the tax dollars of the American people.

So the grocery bill of the Warsaw Pact, from the decade of detente, is being handed by the communist capitals of Eastern Europe to the American people. In addition, so as not to harm the future credit rating of the communist deadbeats, the Reagan administration has deliberately evaded the legal requirement of putting Poland and Romania into formal default. Detente lives!

With last week's mail came some related anecdotes and facts. From an excellent speech from Jack Kemp's office, one learns, for example, that:

The World Bank plans to "contribute \$1 billion to the (People's Republic of China) in 1984. Four hundred million dollars of this will

be from the International Development Association — no interest, 50 years to repay." Such largesse for one of the most repressive regimes on earth, which is sitting on reserves of \$11.2 billion and which itself last year gave Yugoslavia \$120 million in foreign aid. (Of last year's international lending, subsidized primarily by Americans, \$3.2 billion went to communist regimes.)

From Reader's Digest comes an article titled, "The Great Russian Raid on U.S. Technology," documenting the bleeding of American security secrets. Contained within is this nugget: A Russian defector contends that 75 percent of the 100 or more Soviet "diplomats" attached to the San Francisco consulate are either KGB or GRU (military intelligence). Their primary target: Silicon Valley.

From the Heritage Foundation comes a paper analyzing the greatest espionage center in history: the

alliance with Stalin, "about the brave new world we would together build when the Soviets finally got over their paranoia. The San Francisco spy center and commodity credit to the Warsaw Pact date to the decade of detente, the illusion of how, with a golden web of aid, trade and technology transfers, we would bind the Soviet empire to the West, "moderate" Soviet behavior, usher in a generation of peace. As the Berlin blockade and Czechoslovakian coup woke us up to the illusions of the '40s, Angola, Afghanistan and the crushing of Solidarity should have awakened us to the illusions of the '70s.

Apparently, they did not. Even under Ronald Reagan, foreign policy appears to be steered in critical areas by illusion, inertia, nostalgia. A nationalist foreign policy grounded in the security interests of the United States would, three years ago, have shut down the San Francisco consulate; evacuated the U.N. spy center from New York to the Third World; terminated contributions to the IDA; demanded and gotten veto power over all loans from the World Bank; put Jaruzelski in default; and cut the contingent of Soviet bloc diplomats in Washington to numbers comparable to those of the United States in communist Europe. Without belligerence, but without apology.

The principal adversaries of such a foreign policy — the international bankers and finance ministers, the foreign ministries of the West and that parasitical class of international bureaucrats numbering in the thousands and thousands, based in Washington and New York, Paris and Geneva — have no clout with the American people. The yawn that greeted America's announced withdrawal from the Law of the Sea Treaty and UNESCO proves that.

After November, one question the right must address is this: Given that the populist, nationalist and conservative Republican Party of Ronald Reagan, once in power, proved incapable of a clean break with the establishment, globalist and detentist Republican Party of Kissinger and Rockefeller, is a new institution required? ■

*The grocery bill of the Warsaw Pact is being handed to the American people.*

United Nations. Analyst Robert Brooks says there are "some 680 Soviets and approximately 2,000 Eastern bloc diplomats" in New York alone, and as many as a third are thought by Western intelligence sources to be operating as agents of their nation's intelligence services."

Considering that the Soviets, with three votes in the General Assembly and three delegations at the U.N., still pay only 4 percent of the cost, that the United States pays 25 percent and with its allies roughly 60 percent, NATO is the principal underwriter of the Soviet espionage operations conducted against NATO.

The World Bank and the U.N. date to the Second World War, and our illusions about the wartime

Patrick Buchanan is a syndicated columnist.

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON



September 11, 1984

Mike-test remark

Dear Malcolm:

Thanks very much for sending on Brett Beach's letter. I have dropped him a line.

Thanks, too, for your editorial. You are eminently correct. We must never let the people of Eastern Europe think we are reconciled to their permanent involvement.

Best regards,

RON *A*

Mr. Malcolm S. Forbes  
Forbes Building  
60 - 5th Avenue  
New York, New York 10011

Sept 13, 84 Presidential Ltr to  
Brett O. Beach also attached

840913

**HANDWRITING FILE**

To Malcolm D. Forbes - Forbes Bldg.  
60-5<sup>th</sup> Ave. N.Y. N.Y. 10011

Dear Malcolm:

Thanks very much for sending on Brett Becher's letter. I have ~~received her~~ <sup>dropped her</sup> a line.

Thanks too for your editorial. You are eminently correct. We must never let the people of Eastern Europe think we are ~~committed~~ <sup>recommitted</sup> to ~~for~~ their permanent enslavement.

Best Regards Ron



September 13, 1984

Dear Brett:

Mr. Malcolm Forbes forwarded your letter to me. I am most grateful for your kind words. You brightened my day.

Sincerely,

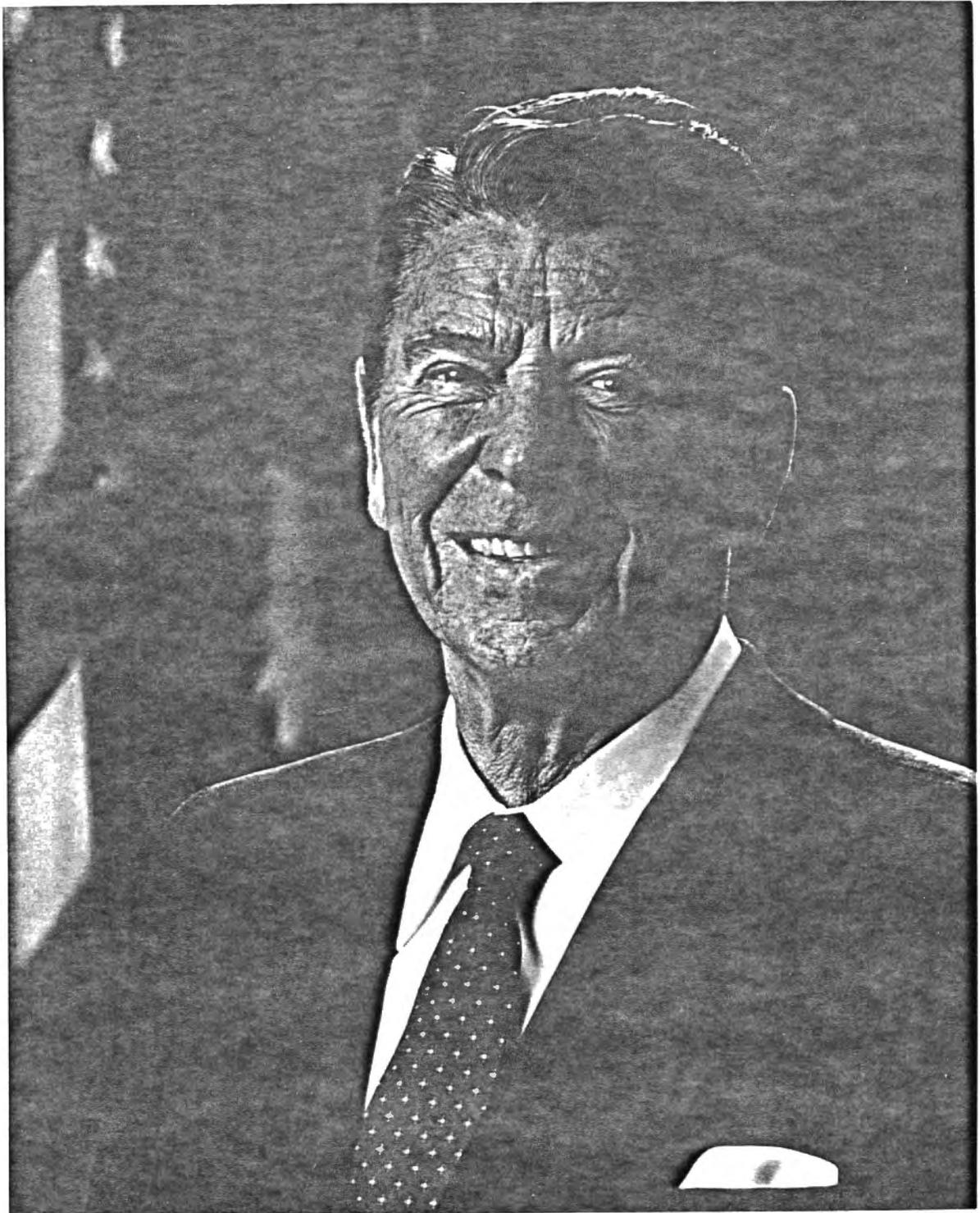
*A*  
RONALD REAGAN

Brett A. Beach  
Route 1  
Rantoul, Kansas 66079

RR:AVH:pps

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840913



To Brett A. Beach - With great appreciation,  
every good wish & Best Regards  
Ronald Reagan

FORBES MAGAZINE

CHAIRMAN & CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER  
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

*NO*  
*pls show to NR,*

September 6, 1984

PERSONAL

Mr. Michael K. Deaver  
Deputy Chief of Staff  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mike:

The President might have a moment to enjoy this letter and--  
maybe my wee editorial entitled "A Certainty" on Page 25.

As ever,

*Malcolm*  
Malcolm S. Forbes

Enclosures

# Fact and Comment

By Malcolm S. Forbes, Editor-in-Chief

## AFTER THE VOTES ARE COUNTED

candidates, Congress and we the people are agreed that our complicated tax structure needs revision.

But, if you value your life, don't hold your breath until it happens. In fact, given the diversity of suggested "simplified" approaches, we might live longer without some of these touted improvements.

Most bandied is the flat tax. Do away with *all* tax exemptions for everything from suburban sewers to urban schools and subways. Just to begin to list what won't be tax favored is to demonstrate the near impossibility of an unadulterated flat tax.

The concept has all the appeal of a mirage, all of us thirstily hauling ourselves to an oasis that doesn't exist. Should there be a flat tax, before the ink's dry on the bill the President signs, there will be proposals to scale it up with income. Not unreasonable. But no longer flat. Then the compelling reasons for some of the most compelling deductions will compel their repassage.

Anyway, all the proposals, all the chatter, all the congressional flapping of tongues and flailing of arms will probably deflect other legislation for a while.

Which will doubtless do more good than any tax bill.

## A CERTAINTY: RUSSIA'S EUROPEAN "ALLIES"

will again be independent.

One day.

Though that day may be a very long time coming.

For Mondale & Co. to jump all over President Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz for making such observations isn't even smart politics.

It's not inflammatory for Shultz to say, "We may not see freedom in Eastern Europe in our lifetime. Our children may not see it in theirs. But someday it will happen." It's a statement of fact. While the Russians obviously don't like to face it and will put off the day as long as they possibly can, it doesn't change the fact that that day will come.

## GERALDINE FERRARO AND HUSBAND JOHN ZACCARO CAME OUT

of that grueling tax flap in good shape.

Husband John was quite right—it hurt him a bit in his very competitive business. Other realtors were shocked by the little amount of sharp real-estate tax sheltering Mr. Zaccaro did. He works at his business and pays a

greater share of taxes, I'll bet, than anyone else in his profession.

I'm glad top Republican strategists made sure that the GOP didn't try to make political mileage of the whole matter when the storm was at its height.

## A GOOD NUMBER OF COMPANIES WITH A PILE OF CASH

these days are unlikely to find a better investment than buying their own undervalued shares.

Who knows better than their managements how undervalued their shares are?

What better way to establish it?

What better way to increase return on capital than to lessen it?

How better to profit their shareholders?

Herewith a few for-instances:

Company	Buyback			Recent stock price
	1983-84 (thou.)	Shares repurchased—% shares out-standing	average price	
Alleghany	954	12.7	63 $\frac{3}{4}$	80 $\frac{1}{4}$
Coca-Cola	6000	4.6	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{3}{8}$
General Dynamics	9,258	20.5	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gould	4,021	8.8	25 $\frac{3}{8}$	31 $\frac{1}{8}$
Houston Natural Gas	7,090	20.9	52 $\frac{3}{8}$	48 $\frac{3}{4}$
Joy Manufacturing	1,900	10.7	28	25 $\frac{3}{8}$
Philip Morris	4,000	3.3	70	76 $\frac{3}{8}$
Premier Industrial	1,544	7.9	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{3}{8}$
SmithKline Beckman	3,328	4.1	54 $\frac{1}{4}$	57 $\frac{3}{8}$
Standard Oil of Ind	11,900	4.2	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	57

## IN MANUFACTURING, BETTER MOUSETRAPS HAVE TO BE SOLD

An interview with MSF by editor Raymond Kimber in *Manufacturing Systems* magazine

**Kimber:** There has been a great deal of discussion about the current status of manufacturing in the U.S. and what will happen in the future. Are we really losing our manufacturing capability?

**MSF:** I think there is no question that there is and will be proportionately less manufacturing in terms of our gross national product than in the past. But we shall always need a steel industry, for example, and an automotive industry.

**Kimber:** Was the decrease in the proportion of manufacturing output to gross national product normal evolution, or did something go wrong?

**MSF:** What happened was that we were too complacent in the way we did things, we stopped being competitive. We got spoiled by those decades after World War II when we had things pretty much to ourselves. It's a well-known tale that Western Europe and Japan were flattened. Their manufacturing plants weren't amortized, they were atomized—they had simply been eliminated.

We began dragging our feet when we decided to make a little more money by converting war plants instead of installing new equipment. We were locked in, then, to what we had rather than beginning from scratch.

So part of the problem, in my opinion, is that we didn't keep up with the state of the art. Not merely in machine tools, but in automation—after all, we built the first robots and robotic assembly lines. We pioneered in the development of robots, but not in their use.

**Kimber:** Did a fear of loss of jobs enter in?

**MSF:** Since the Industrial Revolution there's been a fear that the introduction of machines or new methods will eliminate jobs. But, in my opinion, there has never been a time in history, isn't now and never will be, when progress in manufacturing techniques eliminates more jobs than it creates. That just isn't the history. Automation does eliminate some jobs. But it creates lower costs, better efficiency and a higher standard of living because things are relatively less expensive. What results is more jobs, but of a different structure.

We are developing techniques whereby materials are delivered as needed rather than being inventoried all over the country. But that takes scheduling and it takes timing; it takes people in a different end of the business—what you might call the white-collar end of the blue-collar business. The new systems require people in transportation and distribution—areas that aren't directly thought of as industrial jobs.

There's another aspect to the demand for basic labor. We're coming apart at the seams in this country. Our infrastructure—that's a fancy name for roads, bridges and

pipes that carry water and sewage—is falling apart from heavy use. Everything in the country is connected by these veins. And they are raw material—steel, concrete, copper. But the main point is that replacing these things is labor intensive. There's no way to automate the laying of a pipeline or the building of a bridge.

So, in my opinion, there's a different mix, but the numbers are not a source of gloom. They are, I think, a source of considerably higher expectations.

**Kimber:** Some economists have said that we should allow any industry that is failing to indeed fail. Do you agree with that?

**MSF:** I think, as a fundamental axiom, that's a part of the basic definition of the free enterprise system. Now, that doesn't mean we can sit still and allow other coun-

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***"The government cannot determine which companies should be allowed to survive. . . . What you have then is a nationalized industry."***

---

tries to export their unemployment problems by dumping goods that their governments have subsidized.

But in the long run, keeping an industry alive that is not competitive is a costly impossibility. Witness Great Britain and what happened to its steel industry. The unions were so strong and so insistent on no new techniques and no curbing of the payroll that they had four people doing a job that one person did in a Japanese or German steel plant. Well, that is ultimately self-defeating and doesn't save jobs.

**Kimber:** Investment banker Felix Rohatyn and labor leader Lane Kirkland have started a group that appears to be equivalent to a "Big Business" administration. . . .

**MSF:** They call it the Industrial Policy Study Group—in effect it's national industrial policy they're talking about. They are, in my opinion, absolutely barking up the wrong tree. The government, in a committee, cannot determine which companies should be allocated capital—which should be allowed to survive. I was opposed to the bailout of Lockheed and Chrysler—I wouldn't have made those exceptions. Still, I'm glad they worked out, and look at the happy results. But as a policy, who would decide who gets saved in a free enterprise system? It's a contradiction of terms. What you have then is a nationalized industry where the government decides who gets saved.

Look at the governments in Europe. Every one of them has tried that. It results in the most inefficient operation

*(Continued on p. 232)*

FORBES MAGAZINE

CHAIRMAN & CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER  
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

September 6, 1984

Miss Brett A. Beach  
Route 1  
Rantoul, KS 66079

Dear Brett:

I am sure the President joins me in the warm wish that you were old enough to vote.

Many thanks for your letter and I am taking the privilege of passing it on to Mr. Reagan's Washington address.

Sincerely,

Malcolm S. Forbes

August 29, 1984

Sir:

I am 17 years old & proud to be a Ronald Reagan supporter. I just wanted to say that I totally agree with your editorial "Those Making a Big Deal Out of Reagan's Mike-Test." Those "thickheads" are wasting their time trying to discredit President Reagan, & the American people will prove that in November.

Brett A. Beach  
Rantoul, Ks.



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United States Department of State

Assistant Secretary of State  
for European and Canadian Affairs

Washington, D.C. 20520

December 7, 1987

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Dr. V. Stankus  
Vice-President, Special Affairs  
Lithuanian-American Community of the USA  
5001 Mayfield Road, #130  
Lyndhurst, Ohio 44124

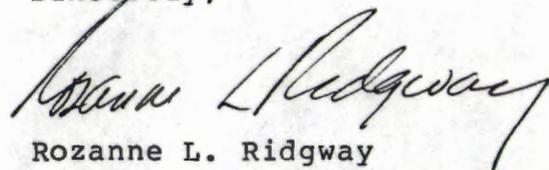
Dear Dr. Stankus:

Thank you for the letters you sent to the President, the Secretary and to me regarding your joint project with the Ohio and Kentucky American Jewish Committees and the Ohio Helsinki Accords Council. I commend your efforts to work for the repudiation of the Ribbentrop-Molotov Pact as a way of restoring a degree of independence to the Baltic states.

As you know, the Government of the United States does not recognize the forcible annexation of the Baltic states by the Soviet Union that came as a consequence of that Nazi-Soviet agreement and its secret protocols. We have no intention of changing that policy.

Thank you again for your letters and for your kind words. I appreciate your support for our efforts on behalf of peace and human rights.

Sincerely,

  
Rozanne L. Ridgway

and human rights

2/9

To Records Management  
for Filing.

Thanks,  
Chris  
x7560

CF

---

Dr. V. Stankus  
5001 Mayfield Rd. #130  
Lyndhurst, Ohio 44124

Copies To:  
President Reagan  
Senate Majority Leader Byrd

THIS IS A CONFIRMATION COPY OF THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE

GENERAL SECRETARY MIKHAIL S. GORBACHEV  
EMBASSY OF USSR  
WASHINGTON D.C. 20500

IN ORDER TO HAVE PEACE, WE MUST HAVE FREEDOM. RENOUNCE AND CANCEL  
STALIN-HITLER PACT (SOVIET-NAZI PACT OF 1939). STOP GOVERNMENT  
INTERFERENCE WITH RELIGIOUS BELIEVERS. STOP PUTTING PRISONERS OF  
CONSCIENCE IN PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS. ALLOW ALL PEOPLE TO EMIGRATE-  
THE JEWS, THE CHRISTIANS, PEOPLE OF ALL BELIEFS AND NATIONALITIES.

SIGNED BY THE FOLLOWING PARTICIPANTS OF OBSERVANCE OF HUMAN RIGHTS  
DAY, CLEVELAND CITY HALL DECEMBER 7, 1987.

PLEASE REPLY: P.O. BOX 576 EDGEWATER BRANCH CLEVELAND OH 44107

SIGNED  
OHIO HELSINKI ACCORDS COUNCIL  
AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE CLEVELAND CHAPTER  
LITHUANIAN AMERICAN COMMUNITY OF USA INC.  
COMMITTEE IN SUPPORT OF SOLIDARITY-POMOST

# NEWS RELEASE



CITY OF CLEVELAND  
GEORGE V. VOINOVICH, MAYOR

FROM THE OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: Noon Monday, Dec. 7, 1987

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Claire Rosacco 664-2238, h-229-4604  
Jerry Masek 664-2238, h-671-8078  
August Pust 664-3534, Ethnic Affairs

## VOINOVICH, OTHERS, MARK "UNIVERSAL HUMAN RIGHTS DAY"

Mayor George V. Voinovich today honored Lithuanian Catholic dissident Vytautas Skoudis, and spoke out for universal freedoms for all people, as the City of Cleveland observed "Universal Human Rights Day."

Human Rights Day was started by the United Nation. The local celebration was coordinated by the Ohio Helsinki Accords Council, the City's Community Relations Board, the Mayor's Office, and 14 other organizations. A wide variety of ethnic groups attended the noon event in the City Hall Rotunda.

Skoudis, born in the U.S., was recently released by the Soviets, after seven years imprisonment for exercising religious freedoms guaranteed by the Final Act of the Helsinki Agreement.

In accordance with Gorbachev's visit to the U.S. this week, the Ohio Helsinki Accords Council, together with Voinovich and the City, will call on Gorbachev to stop persecuting Soviet Jews, and to allow emigration from the Soviet Union without harassment.

They will also call Gorbachev to denounce and cancel the Stalin-Hitler Pact of 1939, which unlawfully partitioned, by acts of war, Poland and the Baltic States between the Soviets and the Nazis. It is the last remaining Nazi act still in force, and has robbed the Baltic States of their sovereignty. The U.S. does not recognize this forceful incorporation into the Soviet Union.

In his proclamation, Voinovich said the event is "embracing the course of justice, compassion and humanity...(it) calls attention to the basic rights of all citizens; our minorities, Blacks and Hispanics; the new immigrants from Asia; Jews from the Soviet Union, and all nations. It provides us with an opportunity to reaffirm publicly our commitment to our precious freedoms, which serve as a beacon of hope for peoples everywhere."

Among the groups supporting the event are the American Jewish Committee, AFL-CIO, Polish-American Congress, A. Philip Randolph Institute, Committee in Support of Solidarity -- Pomost, Baltic-American Committee of Greater Cleveland, Czechoslovak Committee of Cleveland, Lithuanian-American Council, Lithuanian-American Community of U.S.A. Inc., Spanish-American Committee, Smoloskyp, United Ukrainian Organizations of Greater Cleveland, and the Vietnamese Community.

LITHUANIAN-AMERICAN COMMUNITY of the U.S.A., Inc.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

9660 Pine Road  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 09115

Please reply to: Dr. V. Stankus  
Vice-President, Spec. Affai  
5001 Mayfield Rd. #130  
Lyndhurst, OH 44124  
Tel: (216) 381-3580

Honorable Edward F. Feighan  
Congress of the United States  
Washington D.C. 20515

September 18, 1987

Dear Congressman Feighan:

I wish to thank you on behalf of the Lithuanian community in your constituency and throughout the USA for your efforts to reunite Mr. Peciulaitis, a Lithuanian, with his family in Cleveland.

As you have observed Mr. Peciulaitis has spent 22 years in Siberia for being a Lithuanian partisan fighting for the freedom of Lithuania from Stalin's Soviet union. However, Mr. Peciulaitis may have very well been earmarked originally as a Soviet victim as a consequence of the Nazi-Soviet Pact, August 23, 1939, because of his American heritage.

Lithuania supported the position of the Allies, Britain and France, by refusing to join in the Nazi-Soviet attack on Poland in 1939 during WWII and was thus partitioned, like Poland, between Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union. Further, for this anti-Soviet, anti-Nazi act Nazi Germany's partner (from 1939-1941) Stalin's Soviet Union issued order \*001223, October 11, 1939, calling for the eventual liquidation and operative liquidation of up to 750,000 people in Lithuania (when all categories of people are added up), regardless of concrete data of anti-Soviet activity. This included American, British, Zionist, patriotic Jewish personel and other segments of the population of Lithuania.

So Mr. Peciulaitis may have been earmarked for liquidation and operative liquidation (Soviet secret order of July 7, 1940 based on order 001223), because of his American heritage, even before his partisan activities. In either case we thank you for your efforts and ask you to use your influence to persuade Mr. Gorbachev to cancel and repudiate the Nazi-Soviet pact of 1939, so Lithuania can once again join the assembly of free nations.

Sincerely,

Dr. V. Stankus  
VP Lithuanian-American Community Inc.

\* See Third Interim Report of the Select Committee on Communist aggression House of Representatives, Eighty-Third Congress, second session Under authority of H. Res. 346 and H. Res. 438, pages 497 to 501

LITHUANIAN-AMERICAN COMMUNITY of the U.S.A., Inc.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

9660 Pine Road  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 09115

Please reply to: Dr. V. Stankus  
Vice-President, Spec. Affai  
5001 Mayfield Rd. #130  
Lyndhurst, OH 44124  
Tel: (216) 381-3580

Rozanne Ridgeway  
Assistant Secretary of State  
Department of State  
Washington D.C. 20510

November 5, 1987

Dear Assistant Secretary Ridgeway:

Please accept a brief note of explanation about the enclosed information and the upcoming Gorbachev visit. It might be of use to note that during the independent period (up to 1940) the rail system of the Baltic States became available in a large measure tariff free to the USSR for the transport of its goods for export through Baltic ports; that the 1939 Baltic Mutual Assistance Pact with the USSR allowed the stationing of Soviet troops in Baltic territory as a counterbalance against Nazi Germany and held both parties to respect and aid in the defense of each others territories.

The fact that Joseph Stalin had already betrayed the Baltic States by his pact with Hitler in 1939 may have had as much to do with his greed as with his rabid antisemitism that he shared with Hitler. The Nazi-Soviet Pact of 1939 sealed the fate of the Jews by delivering the bulk of their European population to Nazi insanity.

And the Stalinite Soviets apparently helped in the field by deporting Jews to Siberia or even killing them as they tried to cross into a Soviet influenced but nominally still independent Lithuania from the war torn areas of a partitioned Poland (see Treatment of Jews Under Communism, 83rd Congress, 2nd session, House Report 2684, Special Report 2, of the Select Committee on Communist Agression, Dec.31, 1954, Washington D.C.) After occupying Lithuania in conjunction with their agreement with the Nazis the Soviets also closed the largest and most famous rabbinical seminary in Europe, that of Telshe Yashiva in western Lithuania.

In our discussions with the American Jewish Committee of the Ohio and Kentucky District, and the Ohio Helsinki Accords Council it became apparent that the abuses in the Baltic States in particular and the USSR in general against the Christian and Jewish population keep repeating themselves because the Nazi act that set them in motion has never been repealed. The resulting constant harassment of the bulk of the population that holds to its religious beliefs is a continuing source of tension that certainly does not advance the cause of world peace.

Thus for the sake of world peace it might be more advantageous for the Soviets to go back to their 1939 relationship with the Baltic States (The Mutual Assistance Pact) when Baltic ports were open to a large measure tariff free to the Soviets and they had military bases in the Baltic States similar to what they would later have at Porkkala, Finland. The Soviets would in essence have their cake and eat it too by cancelling the Nazi-Soviet Pact but keeping the Mutual Assistance Pact. The resulting reduction of tension particularly in the Baltic area would certainly be beneficial to world peace by contributing to stability in the European region.

Sincerely,

Dr. V. Stankus