



**1987-88 Marian Year
&
Rejection of Communism
&
Rise in U.N. Peacekeeping**

October 2023

Preface

This Booklet includes the content of the Exhibit 'The Peace Plan Works - Chart 3' Poster. The content is rearranged in a format for better reading on a smartphone, tablet or computer and/or saved for reading at a time and place more convenient for the reader. The images in the Booklet can be enlarged.



To view or download for printing a higher resolution image of this poster in its full-size version with a computer go to 'FaithRenewalResources.org', or alternately with a smartphone or tablet, scan this QR Code to access the site, and then select '[Fatima Peace Plan](#)' and then see '[The Peace Plan Works](#)' for available options, one of which is this Booklet.

Chart 3 presents the spread and later rejection of Soviet Communism throughout the world. It also shows the significant increase in U.N. Peacekeeping. In both cases, major changes begin in or following the 1987-88 Marian Year.

Huge Rejection of Communism Begins after 1987-88 Marian Year



East Timor 1984	Guinea 1984	Afghanistan 1989	Bulgaria 1989	Czech Republic 1989	Poland 1989	Romania 1989	Albania 1990	Angola 1990	Benin 1990	Cape Verde 1990	Chile 1990	Congo, Republic 1990	Mongolia 1990	Mozambique 1990	Nicaragua 1990	South Yemen 1990	Armenia 1991	Azerbaijan 1991	Belarus 1991	Colombia 1991	Croatia 1991	Estonia 1991	Finland Areas Ceded to Russia 1991	Georgia 1991	Guatemala 1991	Guinea 1991	Poland 1991	Russia 1991	Slovenia 1991	Ukraine 1991	Uzbekistan 1991	Bosnia and Herzegovina 1992	El Salvador 1992	Kosovo 1992	Madagascar 1992	Mongolia 1992	Montenegro 1992	Serbia 1992	Slovenia 1992	Moldova 1999	Peru 1999	Myanmar (Burma) 2010	Zimbabwe 2017
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Nations Rejecting Communism:

Spain 1939	Greece 1949	Iran 1953	Austria 1955	Iran 1953	Austria 1955	Congo, Democratic Republic 1960	Ghana 1966	Portugal 1974	Grenada 1983
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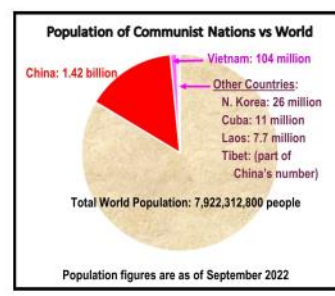
Nations Impacted by Russia's Errors: (i.e., the evils of Communism)

Russia 1917	Estonia 1940	Tibet 1950	Congo, Democratic Republic 1960	Chile 1970
Kyrgyzstan 1919	Finland (ceded areas to Russia) 1940	Iran 1952	Congo, Republic 1960	Benin 1974
Kazakhstan 1920	N. Vietnam 1954	Cameroun 1955	Ghana 1960	Cape Verde 1974
Mongolia 1921	Guinea Bissau 1956	Guinea 1958	Mali 1960	East Timor 1974
China 1921	Cuba 1959	Guinea 1958	Guatemala 1960	Ethiopia 1974
Armenia 1922		Guinea 1958	Myanmar (Burma) 1962	Portugal 1974
Azerbaijan 1922		Guinea 1958	Colombia 1964	Angola 1975
Belarus 1922		Guinea 1958	Zimbabwe 1965	Cambodia 1975
Georgia 1922		Guinea 1958	Argentina 1966	Laos 1975
Ukraine 1922		Guinea 1958	South Yemen 1969	Madagascar 1975
Moldova 1924		Guinea 1958		Mozambique 1975
Tajikistan 1924		Guinea 1958		S. Vietnam 1975
Turkmenistan 1924		Guinea 1958		Somalia 1976
Uzbekistan 1924		Guinea 1958		Seychelles 1977
Spain 1936		Guinea 1958		Afghanistan 1978
Poland 1939		Guinea 1958		El Salvador 1979
		Guinea 1958		Grenada 1979
		Guinea 1958		Nicaragua 1979
		Guinea 1958		Peru 1980

◀ In 1946 Yugoslavia included the future countries of: Bosnia-Herzegovina; Croatia; Kosovo; Montenegro; Slovenia; N. Macedonia; and Serbia.

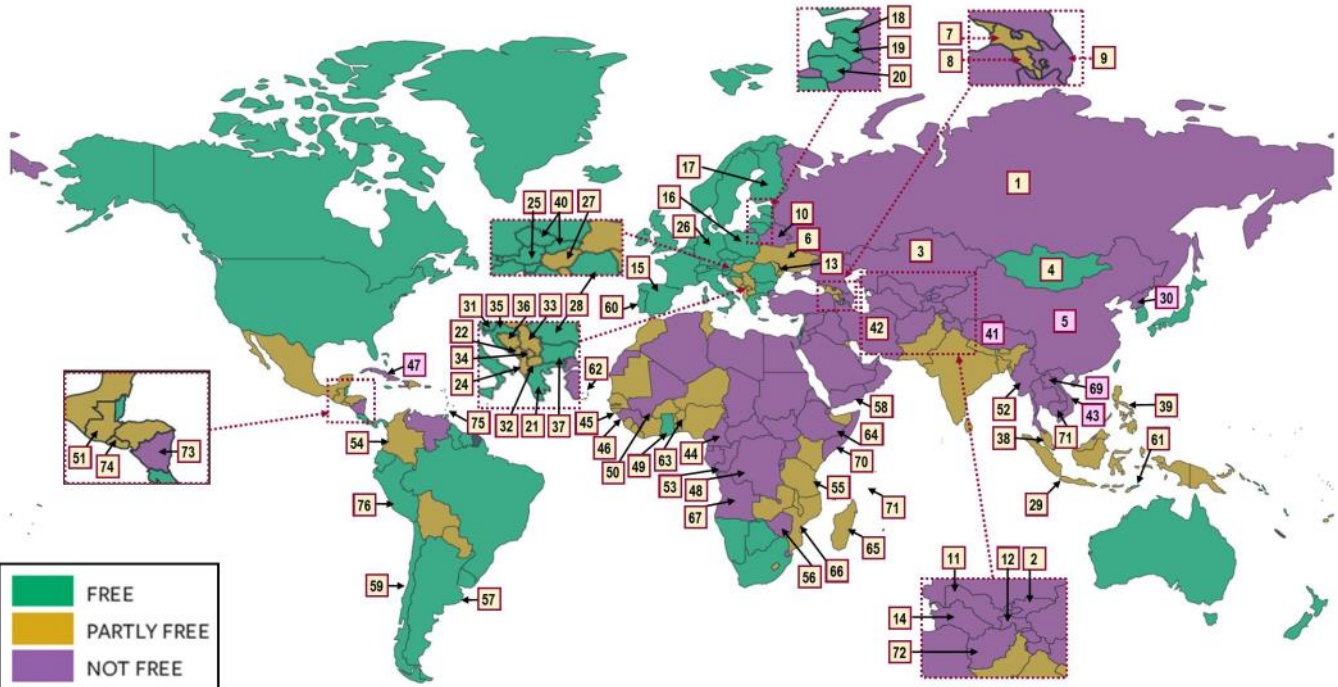
The spread of Soviet Communism ▲ ended the year after Pope John Paul II's 1979 Consecration to the Immaculate Heart of Mary.

Still Communist: China; Vietnam; N. Korea; Laos; Cuba; and Tibet (annex to China)



Locations of Nations Impacted by Russia's Error

(From the Freedom House *Freedom in the World 2022 report*)



List of Nations by map # with year first impacted by Russia's Error

#	Nation	Begin	End
1	Russia	1917	1991
2	Kyrgyzstan	1919	1991
3	Kazakhstan	1920	1991
4	Mongolia	1921	1991
5	China	1921	?
6	Ukraine	1922	1991
7	Georgia	1922	1991
8	Armenia	1922	1991
9	Azerbaijan	1922	1991
10	Belarus	1922	1991
11	Uzbekistan	1924	1991
12	Tajikistan	1924	1991
13	Moldova	1924	1999
14	Turkmenistan	1924	1991
15	Spain	1936	1939
16	Poland	1939	1989
17	Finland	1940	1991
18	Estonia	1940	1991
19	Latvia	1940	1991
20	Lithuania	1940	1991
21	Greece	1943	1949
22	Montenegro	1943	1992
23	Yugoslavia	1946	1992
24	Albania	1944	1990
25	Austria	1945	1955
26	East Germany	1945	1989
27	Hungary	1945	1989
28	Romania	1945	1989
29	Indonesia	1945	1965
30	North Korea	1945	?
31	Slovenia	1945	1991
32	North Macedonia	1945	1991
33	Serbia	1945	1991
34	Kosovo	1945	1992
35	Croatia	1945	1991
36	Bosnia-Herzegovina	1945	1991
37	Bulgaria	1946	1989
38	Malaysia	1946	1989
39	Philippines	1946	1954
40	Czechoslovakia	1948	1989
41	Tibet	1950	?
42	Iran	1952	1953
43	Vietnam	1954	?
44	Cameroon	1955	1964
45	Guinea Bissau	1956	1991
46	Guinea	1958	1984
47	Cuba	1959	?
48	Congo, Democratic Republic	1960	1965
49	Ghana	1960	1966
50	Mali	1960	1991
51	Guatemala	1960	1993
52	Myanmar/Burma	1962	2010
53	Congo, Republic	1960	1990
54	Colombia	1964	2005
55	Tanzania	1964	1992
56	Zimbabwe	1965	2017
57	Argentina	1966	1977
58	South Yemen	1969	1990
59	Chile	1970	1973
60	Portugal	1974	1989
61	East Timor	1974	1984
62	Cape Verde	1974	1990
63	Benin	1974	1990
64	Ethiopia	1974	1994
65	Madagascar	1975	1992
66	Mozambique	1975	1990
67	Angola	1975	1990
68	Cambodia	1975	1992
69	Laos	1975	?
70	Somalia	1976	1991
71	Seychelles	1977	1993
72	Afghanistan	1978	1989
73	Nicaragua	1979	1990
74	El Salvador	1979	1992
75	Grenada	1979	1983
76	Peru	1980	1999

U.N. Peacekeeping Starts Increasing Significantly with Marian Years

For the Church this would not be surprising considering that it gives Mary the title of 'Queen of Peace'

1940 1950 1960 1970 1980 1990 2000 2010 2020

A Brief History of UN Peacekeeping

World War II momentum suddenly turned in favor of the Allies after Pope Pius XII's October 31, 1942 Consecration of the World to the Immaculate Heart of Mary. The Pope also repeated the Consecration on December 8, 1942, the Feast Day of Mary's Immaculate Conception. Then, encouraged by the 'turning of the tide' in the War, President Roosevelt moved forward in January 1943 with serious, coordinated planning for a future U.N.-like organization. In a similar vein in early 1943, U.S. public opinion and Congressional interest began to grow in support of such an organization. The President's directed in-depth planning would proceed through 1943 and early 1944.

On May 30, 1944, just weeks after Pius XII honored the Mother of God by elevating the Feast of the Immaculate Heart Mary to being celebrated by the whole Church, the U.S. invited Britain, Russia and China to meet and plan for a the U.N. organization. The meeting took place between August 21 and October 7, 1944, at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference in Washington, D.C..

Planning continued, leading to the April 25 to June 26, 1945, San Francisco U.N. Conference that was attended by representatives of 46 nations. At the conclusion of the Conference, the U.N. formally became an international organization to promote world peace.

During the Cold War, actions in the UN by the Soviet Union did at times constrain the UN Security Council from authorizing peacekeeping operations. Yet with Pius XII's declaration in September 1953 of the 1954 Marian Year, coupled with the start of a partial thaw in Soviet Communism, UN peacekeeping did begin to increase from the mid-1950s into the mid-1960s, this being during Khrushchev's era.

But then progress stalled, beginning with Brezhnev's deteriorating health from 1970. **See enlarged text on next page** for period of Brezhnev's free serving while in poor health, beginning with Brezhnev's deteriorating health from 1970.

It will not be until Pope John Paul II's 1984 Consecration of the World to the Immaculate Heart of Mary, done in a manner to specifically include Russia's conversion, and done in union with all the bishops of the Church, that a new kind of top Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, will arise in 1985.

However, it will not be until the 1987-1988 Marian Year that a dramatic increase in UN peacekeeping will begin as Cold War tensions suddenly ease and Soviet Communism starts to unravel internally as well as globally. Yet this change will create new tensions and conflicts elsewhere in the world as other countries reject communism and seek new forms of governance, and in some cases divide, forming new, independent countries. Thus, the need for UN peacekeeping increases in the 1990s and 2000s as the UN Security Council responds to these needs, which are identified on this Chart.

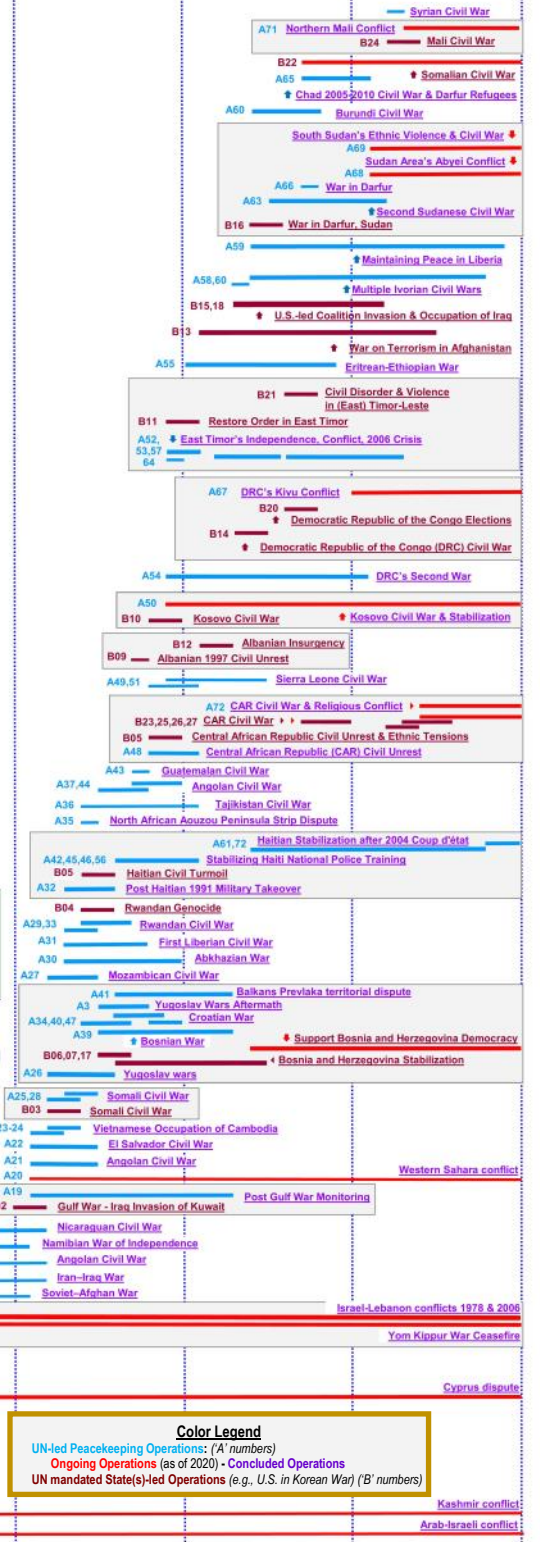
Oct. 31 & Dec. 8, 1942
Papal Consecration
of the World to
the Immaculate
Heart of Mary.



Pope declares
the first ever
Marian Year from
Dec.8, 1953 to
Dec.8, 1954



Pope declares
the second
Marian Year from
Pentecost June 1987
to August 15, 1988



A Brief History of UN Peacekeeping

The Momentum of World War II suddenly turned in favor of the Allies after Venerable Pope Pius XII's October 31, 1942 Consecration of the World to the Immaculate Heart of Mary. The Pope also repeated the Consecration on December 8, 1942, the Feast Day of Mary's Immaculate Conception. Then, encouraged by this *'turning of the tide'* in the War, President Roosevelt will move forward in January 1943 with serious, coordinated planning for a future United Nations (U.N.) organization. In a similar vein in early 1943, U.S. public opinion and Congressional interest begins to grow in support of such an organization. The in-depth planning within the Administration will proceed through 1943 into early 1944.

On May 30, 1944, just weeks after Pius XII honored the Mother of God by elevating in the Church the Feast of the Immaculate Heart Mary, an action consistent with the Fatima Peace Plan, Roosevelt invites British, Soviet and Chinese officials to meet and plan for today's U.N. organization. The meeting takes place between August 21 and October 7, 1944, at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference in Washington, D.C..

Planning will continue and lead to the April 25 to June 26, 1945, San Francisco U.N. Conference with representatives of 46 nations in attendance. At the conclusion of the Conference, the U.N. will formally become an international organization to promote world peace.

During the Cold War, actions in the U.N. Security Council by the Soviet Union will constrain at times the organization from authorizing peacekeeping operations. Yet with Pius XII's declaration in September 1953 of the 1953-54 Marian Year, coupled with the start of a partial thaw in Soviet Communism during Nikita Khrushchev's era as top Soviet leader, U.N. peacekeeping will begin to increase for a decade.

But authorization of new U.N. peacekeeping operations will be curtailed during the long 18-year era of Leonid Brezhnev's Soviet leadership and the brief eras of his two elderly successors. From 1975 onward, as the health of Brezhnev and his two successors deteriorate, U.S.-Soviet tensions will increase, impacting the Security Council and undermining its initiation of new U.N. peacekeeping efforts.

It will not be until Pope John Paul II's 1984 March Consecration of the World to the Immaculate Heart of Mary, which is done in a manner to specifically include Russia and done in union with all the bishops of the Church, that a younger and new style top Sovi-

et leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, will arise in March 1985.

However, it will not be until the 1987-88 Marian Year that a dramatic increase in U.N. peacekeeping will begin as Cold War tensions suddenly ease and Soviet Communism starts to unravel internally as well as globally. Yet this change will create new tensions and conflicts elsewhere in the world as other countries reject Communism and seek new forms of governance, and in some cases divide, forming new, independent countries. Thus, the need for UN peacekeeping increases in the 1990s and 2000s and the U.N. Security Council responds to these needs with the many missions listed on the right-side of this Chart.