

639986 III

639986 III 100

RARA' SOME TRUTHS ABOUT SOVIET-POLISH RELATIONS



EVIDENCE OF RUSSIAN BETRAYAL

The above picture taken from the French weekly "L'Illustration", issued on September 2, 1939, presents Stalin and Ribbentrop shaking hands with obvious satisfaction and pleasure, after signing the "pact of non-aggression" on the 26th of August, 1939 at Moscow. This pact in reality was a gangsters' plot against world peace and a sentence of death for several million people, who died during the second world war.

The Bolsheviks—both Russian and American—label all who oppose Communist domination anywhere, as "fascists" and "Hitler's friends". In refutation, the above picture is historical evidence that Stalin joined hands with Hitler and his statesmen, making it possible for the Germans to destroy world peace through a sneak attack on Poland on September 1, 1939—an attack which marked the beginning of the devastating second world war. Russia, in turn, attacked Poland on September 17th and seized her lands, in keeping with the above mentioned pact.

The echo of the events of September 1st, 1939 and Hitler's first shots against Poland and the world had hardly been silenced, when the entire world was again shaken by the shocking news of what took place on September 17, 1939.

On that day tanks, cannon, and columns of Russian armies crossed Poland's boundary and struck the heroic Polish armies from the rear as they fought the German enemy. This happened at a moment when General Casimir Sosnkowski energetically reformed the retreating Polish columns at Lwow, and with these quickly gathered divisions, made a powerful push against the enemy, who was thrown back from the gates of Lwow to the city of Przemysl.

At first neither Poland nor the world at large could believe that Poland had been attacked from the rear. Russia had pretended friendship for Poland and the western world through the entire period up to September 17, 1939, and had severely criticized Hitler's fascism.

However, on September 17, 1939, Stalin showed his true colors both in regard to Poland and the whole western world.

It became evident that striking Poland in the back was a blow that had been carefully planned by Stalin and Hitler. An agreement to this effect had been made in Berlin on August 26, 1939, in expectation of Hitler's attack. The perfidity of Stalin's pact with Hitler was evidenced in Stalin's temporary reception of the English and French delegations at Moscow and his promise to aid them in their fight with Hitler.

Today the text of this disgraceful pact is in the hands of the allies. It indicates clearly that Stalin was its instigator and creator. It proves conclusively that Hitler and Stalin were of like mind. The pact was not made public, because the hour had not yet arrived, when the mask would be torn from Stalin's face.

Stalin plunged the knife into Poland's back in a cowardly maneuver. He approached Polish territory cautiously and fearfully, remembering well the year, 1920. Though on September 17, 1939, blood-strewn Poland held no dangers for him as an opponent, it was better to be careful.

The united forces of Stalin and Hitler were able to stop the Polish counter-offensive. General Sosnkowski yielded to the combined German-Russian armies, and sword in hand, had to fight his way across the Polish border.

And so through the years of 1939, 1940 to the 22nd of June, 1941, Stalin was the chief and most

loyal collaborationist of Hitler and his brown-shirts. By his two years of military cooperation, Stalin made it possible for Hitler to conquer not only Poland but almost all of western Europe, and to become a serious threat to England and America.

Stalin's obedient collaboration with Hitler ended only when Hitler, intoxicated with victory, decided to conquer Russia in turn.

THE RIBBENTROPP-MOLOTOV LINE

On October 30, 1939 Molotov, Stalin's mouth-piece, said "two combined blows at Poland, one delivered by the German army, the other by the Red army—and nothing remained of her!..."

Poland could not withstand the attack of 70 million Germans and 180 million Soviets, and broke down.

With gluttonous glee Stalin and Hitler then divided the Polish lands between themselves, setting their boundary line at the River Bug, the so-called line of the hanged Ribbentropp and the un-hanged Molotov.

Per terms of their pact, both collaborationists began a systematic destruction of the Polish people. We must not forget that Hitler's two years of mistreatment and destruction of the Poles were duplicated by the Russians in the Russian-occupied zone during that period. Of the six million Poles living east of the Ribbentropp-Molotov line, around two million of the very best among them were removed forcefully by Stalin and sent to Siberia. General Sikorski was able to free only 113 thousand of these, who were sent to the Near-East to help England save that territory from Hitler's madness. The greater number of these people were brutally exploited in labor camps, and to this very day only a small remnant of these two million people of the best Polish stock, managed to return to Poland in shattered health.

FIRST WARNING OF POLISH AMERICANS

During this time Americans of Polish descent, aware of the fact that Russia and Germany were deadly enemies not only of Poland but of the whole world, futilely warned the Western Powers not to be taken in by Stalin's sudden switch to the Allied cause, when actually forced to do so by Hitler. Unfortunately, the war picture was bad at the time; America was not ready for war, England was isolated and bound to her island, Hitler, the conqueror of all Europe, was marching rapidly, so it seemed, into the depths of Russia. Polish Americans could not stop the reinforcement of

Russia by the Lend-Lease policy of President Roosevelt, for the world was told that if aid was not given Russia, more than Europe would succumb to Hitler.

KATYN

At the moment, when Hitler's hordes attacked Russia, and Russia seemed to be lost, Stalin and his Moscowites did not hesitate to perpetrate a diabolical crime, the like of which the world has never witnessed since the beginning of time, namely the murder of 11,000 Polish reserve officers. In the forests of Smolensk, Stalin's NKWD killed these prisoners of war by shooting in the back of their heads. They were the flower of the Polish nation. This is a crime, the cruelty and inhumanity of which, in utter disregard for the rights of defenseless war prisoners, has never been recorded in the history of civilization, throughout the ages. There is no nation or people on this earth, which could perpetrate a crime of this sort. Even the Germans, who used every effort to wipe out the Polish people, did not murder war prisoners.

The Katyn crime is no secret today, as Russian propaganda tries to claim. The fact that the International Tribunal, which judged war crimes at Nuremberg, turned down the Russian claims that the crime was perpetrated by the Germans, though the Tribunal officiated during the early honeyed period of friendship with Russia, further, the still unrepudiated reports of Swiss experts as to the time of year in which the crime was enacted and the vague answers given by Stalin personally to General Sikorski and to General Anders—are unbreakable evidence that the Moscowites committed this act of bestiality.

Nobody writes of the Katyn crime today, for the world is naively seeking a common language with Russia in order to save the peace. But we will no doubt hear about this most terrible crime in the world's history, with all its sordid details, when the world realizes that the idea of peace with Stalin, is comparable to the idea held earlier concerning peace with Hitler.

Only mad hatred and a desire for the destruction of a people can dictate such crimes like the one at Katyn.

Actually, Katyn is not the only incident in the history of Polish-Russian relations, but it is one of its beastliest and most shameful.

THE GOVERNMENT OF RED PUPPET

When, thanks to American aid, Russia recovered from Hitler's attacks—the desire for aggression and world conquest re-awakened in her. The echoes of the bombardment of Stalingrad had not yet subsided when Stalin began weaving plans not only for the recovery of what he had lost as a result of the German attack, but also for further conquest. His plans embraced not only Poland with Lwow and Wilno, but also the remainder of Poland, Germany, Europe and the world.

The so-called "Lublin Committee" was the instrument designated for the conquest of Poland, later called "the provisional government of Poland". Besides this committee, he already had taken as prisoners of war at Stalingrad, the German, Von Paulus, the Romanian, Groza, the Yugoslavian, Tito, the Bulgarian, Dimitrov, the Frenchman, Thoreza, the Italian, Togliatti, and so on, each to be used by him for their respective countries. For England and the United States, he had designated no one as yet.

The Lublin committee, comprising a collection of Russians and traitors, was moving in toward Poland behind the Soviet armies and when these got to the Vistula River, settled in Lublin. This government of Stalin's for Poland had only social derelicts, and no one who could rightfully represent the real Polish nation.

THE WARSAW UPRISING

Nobody can fail to remember that though the Moscowites had all the bridges on the Vistula River open, though their front was protected by the uprising of General Bor against the Germans, they remained inactive on the opposite side of the river, waiting until the Germans stormed Warsaw and wiped out 150,000 Polish insurgents.

Soon afterward the Moscowites committed still another crime. They invited the governing body of the Polish Underground, consisting of 16 persons, for consultation. They assured them of their safety, and that in case of unsuccessful negotiations, they would be allowed to go to England. This group made their appearance with a clearly given guarantee by England. Yet, on the way to Moscow, this legal government of the Polish Underground disappeared. A whole month went by with no news of their fate. Finally the Russians boldly announced that they had arrested the whole governing group, without any regard to given guaran-

tees. When Molotov told of this at the conference in San Francisco, Eden and Stettinius were forced to break further negotiations with Russia.

Stalin, without regard to the opinion of the entire world, arranged a judicial arraignment of the 16 members of the Polish government, thus demonstrating the unreliability and perversity of the Russians.

An agreement was signed by Bierut and Stalin, simultaneously with the court sentences against the legal members of the Polish government, on the basis of which almost half of Poland found herself in the hands of Russia, and the remainder under a communistic government forced upon it by Russia.

THE POLISH AMERICAN CONGRESS

Polish American organizations throughout the country united as a group in the POLISH AMERICAN CONGRESS on May 28, 1944, not only for the purpose of expressing their indignation and awakening world opinion, but to act as spokesmen for the enslaved Polish people, who were not free to speak for themselves. Just as all Americans of Polish descent had voiced their protest against German aggression in 1939, so now they rose in one body to reiterate that same protest against the menace of Russian aggression, and took upon themselves the great task of placing the true facts before the world tribunal of public opinion. Not only did they do this in regard to Poland, but they awakened the whole world to the fact that the very peace which it so longed for was being endangered by willingness to buy it at any price.

The truth is that the Polish people will never willingly renounce their freedom, that the freedom of the Polish people is a problem that concerns not only Poland but the whole world.

Just as politicians and world statesmen have been already convinced that world peace is applicable to all countries alike, so the Polish American Congress is making every conceivable effort to make the western world aware of the fact that freedom, too, applies to each and every country, for they are indivisible. If Poland is enslaved either by the Germans or the Russians, then so are Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Greece, Italy, Rumania, Finland, Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania. Not only that, the Polish American Congress has convinced the world that if it permits Russia to enslave Poland, sooner or later all western Europe

will lose its freedom. And if Poland and western Europe lose their freedom, our American freedom will be menaced.

HOW STALIN DESTROYS POLAND

Bibl. Jagl

The truth is that Stalin destroys Poland by other methods than Hitler.

The latter acted openly, without hiding his destructive intentions in regard to the Polish people. He boasted of his concentration camps, but did not create a "Polish government", only named his Herr Frank a governor, hung and murdered all who rebelled.

Stalin does things differently. He acts under cover and surreptitiously, because this is in keeping with Russian mentality. He calls the government forced upon the enslaved Poland, free, a people's government democratic in principle, his governor, Bierut, a "Polish President". He tries to conceal his concentration camps, the murders committed by his NKWD, and legalizes his fight with the "renegade bandits".

The Russians called all Polish insurgents of the uprisings of 1831 and 1863 "renegade bandits".

Moscowites or traitors acting as Poles control Stalin's courts, and in the name of the Polish nation, sentence to death those who fight for freedom and those who stand in their way. During the night when nobody sees and nobody hears, the highest calibre of Polish people disappear, are transported secretly to far off Siberia—from which one does not return. Whoever speaks of true independence and freedom for Poland is immediately labelled as a reactionary and fascist.

Creating this fiction of a supposedly "free" Poland, Moscow tightens the rope about the throats of the Poles, and from day to day more strongly enforces their slavery. Russian railway tracks already run across Poland, each town and village has a Russian garrison stationed there. But they are there at the "invitation" of Bierut, only for the purpose of "guarding the railway lines".

One is reminded here of the fourth point in the will of the tsar "Peter the Great", stating the necessity of sending Russian armies into Poland under any sort of pretext, and that "they should never leave from there".

Today that pretext is the guarding of the communication lines to Germany, and which should last as long as Germany is occupied; and Germany is to be occupied for a period of 40 years!

Simultaneously Stalin wants to destroy the Polish way of thought by injecting the poison of communism into it, the sole aim of which is to transform a free people into obedient slaves. If the Poles were to become communists, they would without protest join the Russian anhill of dependencies, as the 17th Soviet republic. This is the purpose in organizing Poland into one communist party, the P.P.R.

In addition to all this Moscow is causing terrible economic chaos in the once thriving Poland. It has taken her oil, now it is stealing her coal and Polish goods. Our brethren in Poland are without clothing and shoes, for everything that Poland produces is taken into Russia for the communist aristocracy. Three years after having been "freed" by Russia, the poverty in Poland is far greater than ever in history.

These are the methods Stalin uses in destroying Poland and the Polish people. Though they differ from Hitler's in method—they are the same in purpose.

STAND OF THE POLISH NATION

The stand of the Polish nation in regard to the occupation of her territory by the Moscow army and regime is definite and clear. Not able to throw off the shackles of slavery by force, the Polish nation is defending itself from communistic activities and permanent serfdom by every possible means.

In truth, Poland is exhausted by this struggle, but she has no intention of capitulating.

She waits for succor from the western world, for she belongs to the western Christian world, both in soul and body. She awaits the day, when God will permit her to throw off the hated Russian shackles. She regards with contempt those few who capitulated to the enemy and are in his service.

The stand of the Polish nation is known to the whole world, and holds its respect. In spite of Stalin's various pretensions, the world well knows today that Poland is held in bondage, that Stalin wishes to destroy her, that his idea of "freedom" is a lie—in a word, that Poland is behind the Russian iron curtain.

STAND OF THE POLISH AMERICAN CONGRESS

The Polish American Congress, which represents all Americans of Polish extraction, is well aware of its historical responsibility. It understands perfectly that it is the last source of help for the oppressed Poles; for it is free to act and since it be-

longs to the most powerful country in the world, the United States, it holds the only keys which can open the doors to Polish freedom.

The key to the Polish cause is America's understanding that like world peace and world freedom, the Polish problem too is indivisible. Without a free Poland, there is no freedom in the other countries of the world,—as long as Poland is enslaved—the freedom of all the other nations of the world is menaced, and the freedom of the United States is at stake.

The Polish American Congress has accomplished a great deal in this field during its three years of activity,—more than it would at first seem, when one takes into account the strength of the solidly united but only moderately wealthy Americans of Polish descent.

The Polish American Congress was able to accomplish this thanks to the solidarity of its members, the righteousness of the cause which it espouses, and thanks to its uncompromising stand.

The world has long ago been surfeited by its cooperation with Russia. The attempts to come to an agreement with communism at Moscow, Teheran, Yalta and Potsdam were admitted to be tragic mistakes. One can say without the least overstatement, that the period of illusion has passed, and that the period for facing facts has arrived. For the time being all we hear is strong words, but we know that first comes the word and then the act.

The day of reckoning is approaching in great strides, when freedom versus slavery, justice versus wrongs, love versus hate will be weighed for their true worth.

We do not know the day nor the hour of that reckoning, but we are certain that it shall come.

With iron consistency, with Mazurian determination, the whole membership of the Polish American Congress works toward hastening the day of freedom from Russian enslavement for the country of their forefathers.

We believe that day is not far off.

*P. S.
Dnia 21 września br. odbyło się w sali Civic Opera House w Chicago, obchody rocznicowe 50-lecia polskiej, na 7000 przywrocenia Polsce niepodległości. Polonia Chicagoowska liczy ca. 600.000 osób, wzięła udział w jej organizacji w ramach przez Kongres Polonii Amerykańskiej.*



Published by
ILLINOIS DISTRICT
of the
POLISH AMERICAN CONGRESS
1520 W. Division St., Chicago, Ill.

*P. S.
Materiał ten uładzic
nie do uzytku prawnego*

