

**Double Genocide Valid (Red=Brown):  
Soviet Communism as Murderous as German Nazism  
(28 Books Reviewed by Jan Peczkis)**

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**Organized Efforts to Suppress the Recognition  
of Communist Crimes As Equals To Nazi Crimes**

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***A Litmus Test Case of Modernity: Examining Modern Sensibilities and the Public Domain in the Baltic States at the Turn of the Century***

Donskis, Leonidas      2009      **Double Genocide. Red=Brown.**

**Controlling the Discourse: An Almost-Paranoid Fear of Anything That Challenges Holocaust Supremacism and Does Some Justice to the Non-Jewish Victims of Genocide!** The very title of this book is

Orwellian. It equates "modernity" with, among other things, the Judeocentric narrative on the presumed special-ness of the Holocaust and the inferiority of Communist crimes as against Nazi ones. I focus on the article by Dovid Katz. (pp. 259-277). He is identified as Professor of Yiddish

Language, Literature, and Culture at Vilnius University. Katz displays an almost childlike frankness in his disapproval of anything that questions Holocaust supremacism. But perhaps because of this very frankness, the reader can see the reality of the zero sum game, and victimhood competition, in full clarity. Dovid Katz introduces himself, "The author is a supporter of the Western (and internationally known) narrative of the Holocaust..." (p. 259). He certainly is. But in making his statement, he alludes to the fact that Holocaust supremacism is what rules both the West and the international community. Katz' screed comes across as a desperate attempt to maintain control of the discourse, in which the Holocaust remains elevated over all genocides, and the genocidal crimes of the Communists remain second-class genocides, if that. Thus, he makes bogeymen out of Red=Brown and "Evaluation of Equal Totalitarian Regimes" (p. 260), and out of Two Equal Genocides (p. 263). OH DEAR! A MEMORIAL DAY TO SIMULTANEOUSLY COMMEMORATE THE VICTIMS OF NAZISM AND THE NO-LESS-REAL VICTIMS OF COMMUNISM? But wait, it gets better. Katz complains that a proposed European-wide commemoration for both victims of Communism and fascism, "would inevitably supplant Holocaust Memorial day and serve the Red=Brown construction of European history." (p. 267). As it should! The victims of Communism would finally get a measure of justice. Imagine that.

"HOLOCAUST OBFUSCATION": WELCOME TO THE WORLD OF ORWELL Dovid Katz introduces a new element of Holocaustspeak-- Holocaust obfuscation, which should not be confused with Holocaust denial. He differentiates Holocaust obfuscation from Holocaust denial as follows, "agreeing that something happened but claiming that it was not a singular or important event but one of a number of conceptually identical or analogous events". (p. 272). In other words, Thou Shalt Not Compare the Holocaust to Anything Else. JUSTICE FOR SOME IS NOT JUSTICE AT ALL Nazi criminals have long been prosecuted; Communist criminals rarely if ever. Katz makes the attempted criminal proceedings, against onetime accused Communist murderer Yitzhak Arad, into some horror story. (pp. 263-264). Evidently, Katz is promoting a Talmudic-style dual-justice system, with its favoritism towards Jews and disfavor to everyone else.

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***The First Guidebook to Prisons and Concentration Camps of the Soviet Union*** Shifrin, Avraham 1982 ***Soviet Gulag System Long After Stalin. Double Genocide Valid. Red=Brown*** Some people think that Communism was a great idea until it went bad because of Stalin, and that the Gulag system was a product of Stalinism. Far from it! The Gulag system long preceded Stalin, and long survived him. The items in this book date from the 1970's Brezhnev era. This comprehensive catalogue, based upon the author's experiences as well as eyewitness accounts, lists thousands of detention facilities, according to city, town, and region, in the USSR. The facilities are located not only in remote areas of the Soviet Union, but also population centers, including the USSR-seized Polish city of Lvov (Lwow, Lviv). (p. 80). Many of the conditions of incarceration are no better than they were in the days of Stalin. For instance, in the notorious logging camps, prisoners toil long hours in 40 or 50 below Celsius weather. Owing to their meager and unbalanced diet, they experience scurvy (p. 167), if not avitaminosis. A REBUKE TO THOSE JEWS WHO COMPLAIN ABOUT DOUBLE GENOCIDE, OR RED=BROWN It has been argued that there were no death camps under the Communist system comparable to the Nazi death camps--to which admission guaranteed death. There certainly were, even in the 1970's. (e. g., p. 31-on, 73, 228, 266, 269, 285). These included the camps where poorly protected or unprotected workers deal with uranium, facing very close to 100% mortality. Interestingly, one "ordinary" camp had a phrase praising work as a means of freedom--chillingly reminiscent of the ARBEIT MACHT FREI sign at Auschwitz. (p. 10). MANY "ENEMIES OF THE PEOPLE" UNDER COMMUNISM Non-criminal prisoners are housed with common criminals (p. 88). They often face abuse, some organized by the prison staff, from the latter. Those incarcerated include political dissidents, nationalists advocating their homeland's freedom from the Soviet empire, Jews (including the author) guilty of "Zionism" in wishing to emigrate from the USSR to Israel, etc. MILITANT ATHEISM Anti-religion and especially anti-Christianity has always been a staple of the political left, and, under Communism, it was honed to perfection. In psychiatric hospitals, those who believe in God are considered insane. The most commonly-mentioned

offense for incarceration in the Soviet prisons and camps is professed belief in God and wanting to teach religion to one's own children (p. 66, 155-156, 194, 200, and many more). One eyewitness describes such a situation as follows, "An atmosphere of hopelessness and despair reigned in the camps. Only the religious prisoners were able to stand above the human degradation. They believed that they were being tested by God and that they had to endure their sufferings. The others, however, fought each other over food or reduced themselves to acts of homosexuality or even sodomy." (p. 167). **GULAG UPRISINGS** There have been quite a few large revolts against the unjust incarcerations and living conditions in the prisons and camps. (150, 152, 240-241, 298). Some of them were successful for a few days before being drowned in blood by Soviet forces or the KGB, the successor to the NKVD. Shifrin warns leftists in the West who support, or are sympathetic to, Communism. He points out that the Communist secret police first killed the leftists. (p. 362).

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***The Gulag Archipelago 1918-1956*** Solzhenitsyn, Aleksandr 1973

**The Fact of Double Genocide Affirmed. Red=Brown. Soviet Betrayal of the Warsaw Uprising Recognized. Author Admits Soviet Guilt for the Katyn Massacre** This monumental work provides a great deal of arcane details about Russian history, Soviet thinking and policies, and the situation inside the Gulags. For this reason, it can be hard to follow to the reader who doesn't have extensive prior knowledge about these matters. Two glossaries in the back of the book are helpful in this regard. Because there are so many topics and issues raised in this combined volume, I will elaborate on only a few of them. **DOUBLE GENOCIDE (RED=BROWN) AFFIRMED** Some Jews, evidently seeing it as a threat to Holocaust supremacism, have warned of the "dangers" of comparing the presumably-peerless Holocaust with the genocides and classicides inherent in the Gulags. This has been called Double Genocide and Red=Brown (the dreaded equating of Stalin's crimes and Hitler's crimes). Alexander Solzhenitsyn, a world-class authority on the Gulags, is not among those following this rather Judeocentric "Gulags were not so bad" contrivance. **THE MASS MURDER FACTORY THAT WAS THE**

**GULAGS: THE DOUBLE STANDARD** The eminent Russian writer estimates that there were 15 million inmates in the Gulags in 1941. (p. 28). The practice, common in the west, of dichotomizing Nazi and Communist camps is not shared by Solzhenitsyn, who comments: "Since Herod was no more, only the Vanguard Doctrine [that nationalism would die out] has shown us how to destroy utterly--down to the very babes. Hitler was a mere disciple, but he had all the luck: his murder camps have made him famous, whereas no one had any interest in ours at all." (p. 359). **SOLZHENITSYN RECOGNIZED THE FACT THAT THE SOVIETS HAD BETRAYED THE 1944 POLES' WARSAW UPRISING** Solzhenitsyn mentions Gulag Poles only sporadically in this set of volumes. He alludes to the Soviet betrayal of the Warsaw Uprising by noting that it is not much discussed because "...it shows us in an unfavorable light." (p. 45). **SOLZHENITSYN RECOGNIZED SOVIET GUILT FOR THE KATYN MASSACRE DECADES BEFORE THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT BELATEDLY DID ALSO** After the Katyn massacre of Polish officers and intellectuals, by the Soviets, came to light, the latter attempted to shift the blame to the Nazis. The so-called Burdenko Commission served this purpose, and their "findings" are cited to this day by Soviet-deniers. Solzhenitsyn alludes to the Soviet whitewash, and affirms the fact of Soviet guilt for the Katyn Massacre. (pp. 60-61). **FELIKS KONECZNY WAS RIGHT ABOUT RUSSIA AS A MANIFESTATION OF TURANIAN CIVILIZATION** Solzhenitsyn is candid about the chronically-despotic aspects of Russia's past: "In the conventional Cadet (let alone socialist) interpretation, the whole of Russian history is a succession of tyrannies...Whether it was Ivan the Terrible, Alexis the Gentle, heavy-handed Peter, or velvety Catherine, all the Tsars up to the Crimean War knew one thing only--how to CRUSH." (Emphasis his)(p. 79).

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***Forever in the Shadow of Hitler?*** Knowlton, James 1993  
**HISTORIKERSTREIT: German Historians' Debate Shackled by Holocaust Supremacism, the Ignoring of Non-Jewish Victims, and the Devaluation of Communist Genocides. Long-Term Implications: Double Genocide. Red=Brown. Nazi=Soviet** This volume consists of English-language translations of the papers of German historians that had participated in the HISTORIKERSTREIT of the mid-1980s. My main focus

is on how the debate reinforced Holocaust supremacism, effectively making Communist crimes secondary to Nazi German crimes (against Jews that is). This standard narrative is now being enforced on Eastern European and post-Soviet nations, with a near-hysteria voiced about "double genocide", as in the Baltic states. THE HISTORIKERSTREIT: SCARE TACTICS DESIGNED TO PROTECT HOLOCAUST SUPREMACISM FROM EVEN A GLIMMER OF SCHOLARLY CHALLENGE Historian Joachim Fest has a perceptive grasp of the situation as he comments, "Several observers have termed the HISTORIKERSTREIT 'superfluous'. Anyone who examines the substances of the differences of opinion expressed in this debate could easily have come to this conclusion. For no opponent has ever doubted or even contested the crimes committed against the Jews. No one attempted to relativize these crimes or to balance them with the crimes of other peoples. And it took the ever-astonishing excitability of a Rudolf Augstein to invent the formula of the 'new Auschwitz lie.' This is, as we now, clearly a form of journalistic dyslexia. Not even Ernst Nolte challenged the singularity of Nazi crimes--although he is being accused of just that. It is also uncontested that these crimes have a singular character for the Germans themselves. These mass murders are an elementary component of the Germans' past and will continue to be, perhaps for generations, a part of their future." (p. 264). Note the standard, exclusive Judeocentric focus. There is not even a cursory mention of the millions of non-Jews murdered by the Third Reich! NO VALID DICHOTOMY BETWEEN "NAZIS" AND GERMANS Any notion that the problem rested only with Hitler or a few German leaders quickly evaporates in the face of the following fact: Historian Rudolf Augstein writes, "One knows in the meantime that approximately a million German-speaking people were directly involved with the annihilation of the Jews, and this does not count their relations." (p. 132). Note, once again, the standard, exclusive Judeocentric focus. No one even considers how many individual German-speaking people were directly involved in the Holocaust, or in the genocides of other non-Jews. Evidently they do not really matter.

GERMAN REPENTANCE FOR NAZISM WAS FORCED BY CIRCUMSTANCES, AND THEN WAS LARGELY LIMITED TO CRIMES AGAINST JEWS (MOREOVER MEDIATED BY MONEY), AND NOT CRIMES AGAINST POLES AND OTHER NON-JEWS Historian Christian Meier makes the following revealing statements, "Among the

three nations into which Hitler's Reich was divided, only the citizens of the Federal Republic have troubled themselves to any degree about the mass murder of more than FIVE MILLION JEWS in the Second World War. There are, I assume, three reasons for that: The Federal Republic accepted the legal succession of the Third Reich. The only way the country could again achieve a respected place among nations INCLUDED REPARATIONS and a lot of hard thinking. Finally, the repudiation of everything that Germany did between 1933 and 1945 provided the foundation for the fledgling democracy...IN ESSENCE, THIS HAS TO DO WITH CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST THE JEWS. Other people, as much as they had to suffer under us, ARE OF SECONDARY IMPORTANCE, compared to what was done to the Jews." (p. 24; Emphasis added). So there you have it! The non-Jewish victims of Nazi Germany are of secondary importance. It is no more complicated than that. THE SHOE EXHIBITS OF THE JEWISH VICTIMS [AS AT THE USHMM]: PLAYING ON EMOTIONS TO PROMOTE HOLOCAUST SUPREMACISM Historian Joachim Fest sagely comments, "We know the horrifying images of piles of bodies, the shoes, eyeglasses, suitcases, and other valuables of the victims that were brought together into greater and smaller mountains. BUT WHAT JUSTIFIES US IN THINKING THAT THAT SHORT OF THING DID NOT HAPPEN IN THE MURDER FACTORIES OF THE STALIN PERIOD? We did not see it." (p. 65; Emphasis added). [Consider the shoe exhibit, of course only of Jewish victims, located in the USHMM (United States Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, D. C.) I once computed that 100 million pairs of shoes, those of the 100 million non-Jewish victims of 20th century genocides all over the world, would fill FIVE buildings of the same volume as the USHMM!] SUBTLE ORWELLIAN PROMOTIONS OF HOLOCAUST SUPREMACISM AND DEVALUATION OF NON-JEWISH GENOCIDES The subtitle of this work is "the controversy concerning the singularity of the Holocaust." I never hear of any "controversy surrounding the singular of the Cambodian genocide", etc. Now consider this loaded question repeated by historian Heinrich August Winkler, "Why was it you, you Germans, who committed the GREATEST CRIME of the twentieth century, the mass murder of the Jews?" (p. 171; Emphasis added to the loaded phrase). How instructive that none of the other 100 million victims of 20th century genocide is even considered for the status of "the greatest crime of the twentieth century"! A

number of the historians involved in the HISTORIKERSTREIT (for example Joachim Perels, p. 249) insinuate that discussion of Soviet Communist crimes is a device for Germans to make their crimes "less horrible".

However, and this is not mentioned, it could just as easily be said that the avoidance or belittling of Communist crimes is a device for the crimes of the Zydokomuna (Judeo-Bolshevism) to be less visible and, yes, "less horrible." Historian Horst Moeller takes historian Juergen Habermas to task for his doublespeak on Nazi and Soviet genocides. Moeller warns that, "This so-called expulsion [of the kulaks] is in fact not 'only' a deportation but, beyond that, a mass murder of a class of persons that the Fifteenth Congress of the Communist Party had declared to be 'exploiters and enemies of the people.' The act was organized by the Party and was handed over to liquidation commandos." (p. 218). For his part, historian Juergen Habermas now acknowledges that, "I accept the criticism that 'annihilation', not 'expulsion,' kulaks is the appropriate description of this barbaric event." (p. 170).

SO THE JEWS WERE MURDERED NOT FOR WHAT THEY DID BUT FOR WHO THEY WERE. BUT SO WHAT? SO WERE THE VICTIMS OF COMMUNIST CLASSICIDES! Historian Joachim Fest nicely lays the lumber on the Holocaust supremacists as he writes, "At first it is claimed that the monstrous and unheard-of aspect of the so-called Final Solution is that the perpetrators were not concerned with guilt or innocence. Instead, they made membership in a race the exclusive cause for decisions about life and death. But at the end of 1918, in a speech before the commissars, one of the first heads of the Cheka, the Latvian Martyn Latsis, declared that in the course of the Bolshevik revolution not guilt but membership in a social group would determine punishment and liquidation: "We are in the process of exterminating the bourgeoisie as a class. You do not have to prove that this or that person acted against the interests of Soviet power. The first thing you have to ask of a prisoner is, 'What class do you belong to, where do you come from, what education have you had, what is your occupation? These questions are to decide the fate of the accused. That is the quintessence of the Red Terror.'" (pp. 64-65). Historian Ernst Nolte adds that, "The 'extermination of the bourgeoisie' and the 'liquidation of the kulaks' were, in contrast, proclaimed quite publicly." (p. 153). VICTIMHOOD COMPETITION: DO NOT CONFUSE THE MANNER AND SPEED OF MASS MURDER WITH THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE MASS MURDER Historian Joachim Fest



points out that the Holocaust was not the only genocide based on a government bureaucracy. So were the Communist genocides and classicides. (p. 65). Stalin generally did not use gas chambers, but his Red bullets left their victims just as dead. (p. 65). Although the Soviets did not have giant centralized extermination centers like the Nazis, their geographically-scattered concentration camps did the same job, only more slowly, and over a wider geographical area. Historian Richard Lowenthal comments, "They [kulaks] were shipped to far-away concentration camps and in general were not killed right away but were forced to suffer conditions that led in the course of time to a miserable death." (p. 200).

**THE CORNERSTONE MYTH USED TO JUSTIFY HOLOCAUST SUPREMACISM: AN EMPTY CLAIM** Historian Eberhard Jaeckel brushes off all other considerations, and blindly repeats the canned cornerstone talking point as follows, "I, however, claim (and not for the first time) that the National Socialist murder of the Jews was unique because NEVER BEFORE had a nation with the authority of its leader decided and announced that it would kill of AS COMPLETELY AS POSSIBLE a particular group of humans, including old people, women, children, and infants, and actually PUT THIS DECISION INTO PRACTICE, USING ALL THE MEANS OF GOVERNMENT POWER AT ITS DISPOSAL." (p. 76; Emphasis added to the loaded phrases). Let us look at this closer: "NEVER BEFORE": How can Jaeckel possibly know which other genocide-mongers in history had tried, but failed, for one reason or another, to exterminate all members of a targeted people? And then go ahead and tell the "NEVER BEFORE" to the Armenians and Gypsies, some of whom some likewise insist that they were targeted for eventual complete annihilation. Finally, who has decreed that an (inferred) total genocide is one iota more significant than "only" a partial genocide in the first place? "AS COMPLETELY AS POSSIBLE" Compared with what? Germany never invaded Finland or Sweden, for example, to ensure that the Jews living there (including those from Denmark) would be left dead. "PUT THIS DECISION INTO PRACTICE" If so, then not very well. Nearly one-third of all the Jews mentioned in the Wannsee Protocol were still alive at the end of the defeat of the Third Reich. And don't forget all the Nazi-spared Jews, including the Jewish Honorary Aryans and those Jews released for ransom. "USING ALL THE MEANS OF GOVERNMENT POWER AT ITS DISPOSAL" Really? Reread the last section. Besides,

how much effort was needed to kill millions of unarmed civilians? And contrary to much Holocaust mythology, the Nazi extermination of 6 million Jews did not harm Germany militarily or economically. [See my reviews of the works of Gotz Aly.] **WHY THE NAZIS USED KURT TUCHOLSKY AS A PRIME EXAMPLE OF THE DEGENERATION OF GERMAN SOCIETY CAUSED BY JEWISH INFLUENCE** Historian Ernst Nolte writes, "Thus it is a weakness, not a strength of the established literature that the shameless commentary of the Fascist press about the assassination of Walter Rathenau is often cited, but not Kurt Tucholsky's far worse comments in 1927 in which, expressing himself vividly, he wished German women and children of the educated classes death by gas." (p. 152).

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***The Black Book of Communism: Crimes, Terror, Repression***

Courtois, Stephane 1997 **Double Genocide. Red=Brown.**

**How Holocaust Preeminence Marginalizes the Crimes of Communism and Makes Its Victims Almost Invisible**

Though some of the groups targeted by the Soviets were in accordance with their ethnicity, and so qualify as Communist genocide, most of the groups targeted were according to class--hence classicide. The Communist subjugation of Poles, beginning with those of the Soviet Union and ending with those of post-WWII, Poland, is examined in detail by Andrzej Paczkowski. (pp. 363-393). This volume is full of information, and I now focus on the near-silence on the crimes of Communism compared with those of Nazis (against Jews, that is). **THE COMMUNISTS MURDERED FAR MORE HUMAN BEINGS THAN THE NAZIS** In the Foreword, the editors put the number of victims of Communism at 85-100 million dead. (p. x). Stephane Courtois, a director of research at the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS), supports a total of about 100 million dead at the hands of Communism, and apportions them as follows: USSR (20 million), China (65 million), North Korea (2 million), Cambodia (2 million), etc. (p. 4). **THE CONTRIVED DISTINCTION BETWEEN "EXTERMINATION FOR A POLITICAL OBJECTIVE" AND "EXTERMINATION AS AN END IN ITSELF"** In the Foreword, the editors provide this stinging rebuke, "The plausible distinction, however, can easily be turned on its head. In particular, Eastern European dissidents have argued that mass murder in the name of a noble

idea is MORE perverse than it is in the name of a base one. The Nazis, after all, never pretended to be virtuous. The Communists, by contrast, trumpeting their humanism, hoodwinked millions around the globe for decades, and so got away with murder on the ultimate scale. The Nazis, moreover, killed off their victims without ideological ceremony; the Communists, by contrast, usually compelled their prey to confess their 'guilt' in signed depositions thereby acknowledging the Party line's political 'correctness'." [Note: PEDAGOGIKA WSTYDU] (p. xv). THE NAZIS TARGETED PEOPLES NOT FOR WHAT THEY DID BUT FOR WHO THEY WERE. BUT SO DID THE COMMUNISTS Stephane Courtois writes, "Critics have often tried to make a distinction between Nazism and Communism by arguing that the Nazi project had a particular aim, which was nationalist and racist in the extreme, whereas Lenin's project was universal. This is entirely wrong. In both theory and practice, Lenin and his successors excluded from humanity all capitalists, bourgeoisie, counterrevolutionaries, and others, turning them into absolute enemies in their sociological and political discourse." (p. 753). THE PRIMACY OF THE HOLOCAUST PREVENTS AN OBJECTIVE ANALYSIS OF THE CRIMES OF COMMUNISM Stephane Courtois sagely comments, "More recently, a single-minded focus on the Jewish genocide in an attempt to characterize the Holocaust as a unique atrocity has also prevented an assessment of other episodes of comparable magnitude in the Communist world." (p. 23). Well said! THE HOLOCAUST EFFECTIVELY MAKES THE VICTIMS OF COMMUNISM INVISIBLE, AND DENIES JUSTICE TO THEM Courtois points out that, "In contrast to the Jewish Holocaust, which the international Jewish community has actively commemorated, it has been impossible for victims of Communism and their legal advocates to keep the memory of the tragedy alive, and any requests for commemoration or demands for reparation are brushed aside." (p. 19). And there are those who would have us believe that over-attention to the Holocaust, and attention to other genocidal crimes, is not a zero sum game. It may not be exactly, but it certainly is close enough.

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***Fascism and Communism*** Furet, Francois 1998 Double  
**Genocide (Red=Brown, Soviet=Nazi, Stalin Like Hitler). Treading on  
 Holocaust Preeminence: Ernst Nolte--Given a Bad Rap By the**

**Judeocentrists--is NOT Trying to Lessen the Crimes of Nazism** By way of introduction, German historian Ernst Nolte has gotten a lot of flak, from academics, because he dared compared Communist genocidal crimes with Nazi genocidal crimes (against Jews, that is). Verboten.

INTRODUCTION: WHY THE MORBID FEAR OF GIVING COMMUNIST CRIMES THEIR DUE? In the Preface, Tzvetan Todorov states that both Francois Furet and Ernst Nolte attribute "exceptional status to the destruction of the Jews under the Third Reich." (p. x). Todorov repeats all the standard Judeocentric cliches about the uniqueness and "irrationality" of the Holocaust, and tries to downplay the significance of the Soviet camps. Francois Furet asserts that the Nazis did not need the high number of Jews, in Russian Bolshevism, to develop an intense hatred of Jews. (p. 21). How does he know this? Francois Furet notes that Mussolini borrowed from Lenin in order to fight Communism. Both Mussolini and Lenin came from ultrarevolutionary socialism. Furet then falls back on the perceived danger that such thinking serves as at least a partial exoneration of Nazism. (p. 2). However, Furet also makes this thoughtful comment, "The fascist movement fed on anticommunism, the communist movement on antifascism. But both shared a hatred for the bourgeoisie world, which allowed them to unite." (p. 19). NOT A WHITEWASH OF NAZISM. BUT COMMUNIST GENOCIDAL CRIMES ARE INESCAPABLE Ernst Nolte categorically rejects the notion that his position is an attempt to lessen the gravity of the Nazi crimes. He writes, (quote) But the "rational core" of Nazi anti-Judaism consists in the factual reality of the large role played by a certain number of personalities of Jewish origin at the center of the Communist and socialist movements, evidently because of universalist and Messianic traditions proper to historical Judaism. "Rational core" does not necessarily mean "legitimate core": "rational" means something that can be apprehended in an intelligible manner or that can be represented in an immanent manner...Nazism was certainly not just a reaction against Bolshevism, but an excessive one, and as a general rule, excess is what justified at the outset leads to the unjustifiable. (unquote). (pp. 28-29).

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***Hannah Arendt in Jerusalem***

Aschheim, Steven E. 2001

**Double Genocide (Red=Brown) and (Communism=Nazism)  
Inadvertently Substantiated. Jewish Nazi Collaboration Avoided by**

**Jews Today**      **COMMUNISM WAS WORSE THAN NAZISM: STALIN WAS WORSE THAN HITLER**      Michael Halberstam compares totalitarian systems: "Historians agree that the average ethnic German was not terrorized by the constant threat of deportation and death, as was even the most powerful Russian party member during Stalin's rule in the mid 1930's. Such doubts about the actual levels of threat experienced by the ethnic German population under National Socialism raise suspicions that the terror thesis--and with it, the comparative concept of totalitarianism--constitutes an apologetic for crimes committed under the Nazi regime. The terror thesis, it is argued, falsely presents the German population as passive sufferers, rather than willing participants in the murderous political cult of German nationalist supremacy." (p. 106). All this has other implications other than Germans making excuses for their conduct by pretending that they had no choice for their actions. Many academics today would have us believe that "Communism was not bad", or even that Communism was almost a bad cold. We commonly see the Orwellian minimization of the evils of Communism with the very word Communism spelled with a lower-case "c". Some influential Jews are almost hysterical about the very concept of double genocide (Communist=Nazi), because the full recognition of Communist democides and genocides is a threat to Holocaust supremacism.      **"COMING TO TERMS WITH THE PAST": GOOD FOR NON-JEWS BUT EVIDENTLY NOT FOR JEWS**      Without doubt, the most volatile content of Arendt's classic was her candid discussion of Jewish Nazi collaboration during the German-made Holocaust. Lilian Weissberg comments: "EICHMANN IN JERUSALEM was criticized by many Jewish organizations as an indictment of Jews because Arendt did not understand them as innocent victims only." (p. 154). Susan Neiman (p. 65) notes that some saw this as a confusion of who was on trial: Eichmann or the Judenrate. We keep hearing the cliché that "Victims can also be victimizers" with reference to Poles. This also very much applies to Jews, but nowadays we hardly ever hear about that. **A SELF-RIGHTEOUS CULT OF VICTIMIZATION: THE ROOTS OF HOLOCAUST SUPREMACISM (NOT TO MENTION JEWISH POLONOPHOBIA)** The editor, Steven E. Aschheim, takes Arendt's perceptive criticisms further: "Indeed, in her treatment of the Judenrate, her apparent blurring of the almost sacrosanct distinction between perpetrators and victims seemed to violate fundamental sensibilities...Moreover, very early on, Arendt warned

that the uniqueness of the atrocities could create a self-righteous cult of victimization, one that indeed has occurred." (p. 14). No wonder we have victimhood competition and victimhood Olympics. NO POLOKAUST NEGATIONISM HERE Hans Mommsen puts Arendt's work in a broader context. Arendt recognized the fact that the Nazi extermination of the Jews was also expanding into the extermination of Sinti and Roma (Gypsies) and Slavs. (p. 230).

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***Dwoj Jezdzczy Apokalipsy: Stalin I Hitlera, Biografia Porownawcza***

Niekrasz, Lech 2000 **Hitler and Stalin: Twins in Brown and Red. The Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact (1939-1941) Had Been Real, and Not Just a Time-Stalling Tactic** THE TWO HORSEMEN OF THE

APOCALYPSE is the title of this Polish-language book. This scholarly work requires a good deal of historical knowledge in order to appreciate fully. The research behind this book is supported by an extensive bibliography for further study. There are also photos that show the two dictators, including relatively uncommon ones of their childhoods. In the West, it is fashionable among academics to treat Hitler as the very epitome of evil, and to reckon Stalin as not so bad. This work juxtaposes the two dictators and mass murderers side-by-side. Owing to the breadth of the information presented, I can only mention a few issues. Author Lech Niekrasz discusses those who suggest that Hitler may have been one-quarter Jewish. (p. 29). Both future dictators had been doted on as children (p. 38) and, later as powerful adults, loved photo-opportunities with children. (p. 160). Both Hitler and Stalin appeared to have lacked a sense of humor. (p. 53). Both had wives that committed suicide. (p. 171). Stalin and his colleagues found seminary boring. (p. 48, 53). Where did Hitler's bottomless anti-Semitism come from? Niekrasz thinks that his mother's agonizing death at the hands of the Jewish doctor, Edward Bloch, possibly caused by a mistake, triggered it. (pp. 56-57). The author touches on the 1920 Polish-Bolshevik War. He adds to those who suggest that the Katyn massacre had been a long-delayed revenge by Stalin against the Poles. Hitler and Stalin cooperated in the destruction of Poland in 1939. Niekrasz shows that the Hitler-Stalin pact had been a substantive one, and not merely a time-stalling tactic by Stalin. For instance, it was the Soviets who

supplied the petroleum that became the fuel for the German planes used against England in 1940. (p. 241).

### **Communism Also Did Genocide. Example: Katyn Was Genocide**

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***Victims of Politics: The State of Human Rights*** Glaser, Kurt 1979

**Katyn Was a Form of Genocide--As Recognized By These German Scholars. No Dichotomizing of the Holocaust and the Many Other (Seldom-Mentioned) Genocides. [Double Genocide.**

**Red=Brown. Nazi=Soviet]** German authors Glaser and Possony present, in this one volume, a large body of examples of human injustices. Although the authors display a pro-German slant that at times veers into German revanchism, and have glaring omissions in data, they give the reader information seldom encountered in English-language publications. **LONG BEFORE TSARIST RUSSIA: THE FIRST RECORDED DEPORTATION OF KRESY POLES EASTWARD** Probably the first recorded de-Polonization of the Kresy (Poland's pre-WWII eastern borderlands) goes back nearly a thousand years: "Czar Yaroslav I used vyvod [relocation of an entire group] in 1031 when he moved large groups of Poles from northern Galicia to sparsely settled grounds in central Russia." (p. 416). **GERMAN DISCRIMINATION AGAINST POLES IN THE FACE OF THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION** Interestingly, Glaser and Possony discuss the German discrimination against Polish workers in the Ruhr area (1870-1914): "In the Ruhr, as elsewhere in the [Second] Reich, Poles were victims of the Prussian Germanization policy designed for the eastern provinces, which forbade official use of the Polish language." (p. 305). Here Glaser and Possony are using the term "eastern provinces" as a euphemism for German-conquered areas of Poland (conquered during, and even before, the Partitions). **NOT ONLY THE JEWS AT THE HANDS OF THE NAZIS: THE MANY VICTIMS OF SOVIET GENOCIDE** By way of introduction to genocide, Glaser and Possony comment: "Members of all ethnic groups and believers of all religions have been victimized by the terror machine, but various groups were victims of ethnic genocide in the proper sense, among them the Balts, Chechen, Chinese, Crimean Tatars, Finnish Ingrians, Greeks, Ingush, Jews, Kalmyks and eastern Mongolians,

Koreans, Meskhetians, Poles (e. g., the Katyn murders), Ukrainians, Volga and other Germans..." (p. 41). **KATYN GENOCIDE A FORM OF ARISTOCIDE (TARGETED DESTRUCTION OF THE CREAM OF A NATION)** Even though this book was written decades ago, it is timely in view of the fact that it was only in its dying days that the Soviet Union admitted its guilt for the Katyn massacre and, to this day, its Russian successor refuses to admit the fact that Katyn was a genocidal act. Glaser and Possony coin the term aristocide (Greek *aristos*=best + --cide), and, recognizing it is a subset of genocide, write: "A Chronology of Genocide...Aristocide Against Poles: The attempted extermination of the Polish intellectual elite, begun in 1940 by the Soviets at Katyn, was continued by the SS, notably in the Lvov [Lwow, Lviv, Lemberg] areas." (p. 527). In actuality, both Soviet Communist and Nazi German aristocide and genocide against the Poles goes back much earlier--to the very first hours of World War II in September 1939. Glaser and Possony elaborate on the various Soviet genocides against the peoples of the USSR itself, but conspicuously avoid putting Katyn into its proper context (which was the first WWII de-Polonization of the Kresy, consisting of the genocidal deportation of 1.5 million Poles from Soviet-conquered eastern Poland, in 1939-1941. Most of these Poles survived, and the scale of deportations was limited, ONLY because of the German attack on its erstwhile Soviet ally in 1941). Glaser and Possony also fail to mention the genocidal murder of 2-3 million Poles (including half of Poland's intelligentsia) by the Germans during WWII. **FALLACIOUS HOLOCAUST SUPREMACIST ARGUMENT (GET KILLED FOR WHO YOU ARE VERSUS GET KILLED FOR WHAT YOU DID)** It is often nowadays claimed that Jews during the Holocaust were unique in facing extermination not for what they did but for who they were. In contrast, Glaser and Possony make it clear that, to a large extent, the victims of Soviet genocide also perished not for what they did but for who they WERE: "The thesis that the term 'genocide' does not apply to the phenomenon now known as Gulag Archipelago is a piece of sophistry that must be rejected...at least during Stalin's time, large numbers of people were killed who engaged in no political activity at all but were regarded as potential political opponents... A major campaign was waged for the 'liquidation of Kulaks as a class' after the 'bourgeoisie' and the 'capitalists' had been liquidated. This raises the question why social class is not included in the categories of people who must be protected against



genocide. Lenin and Stalin were open advocates of 'class genocide.'"(p. 39). ECONOMICS, RATHER THAN LIBERAL ACTIVISM OR SOCIAL ENLIGHTENMENT, DRIVES SOCIAL CHANGE Glaser and Possony tend to support the view that most social change comes not from liberal enlightenment as much as changing economic conditions: "Slavery is incompatible with a modern industrial economy: it was efficiency more than Christianity that moved Czar Alexander II to free the serfs of Russia in 1861. It can be speculated that even had there been no Civil War, slavery would not have survived indefinitely in the American South." (p. 462). GERMAN CHAUVINISM Glaser and Possony cannot be accused of pro-Polish sympathies in their candid though incomplete accounts of the genocide of Poles, as at Katyn. They one-sidedly cite anti-Polish Ukrainian nationalist propaganda as fact (pp. 100-102, 422), and treat the Polonophobic comments of arch-Polonophobe Lloyd George (p. 9, 417) with complete credulity. In common with German revanchists, Glaser and Possony portray the Germans as victims of Nazism (p. 23). They would actually have the reader believe that Hitler basically conned his way into power (p. 496). Never mind the fact that the Germans wanted to believe that they were a master race, and that they were victims of the newly-resurrected Polish state, of Germany's WWI enemies (who actually DARED to defeat them), and, above all, of the Jews. And never mind the fact that it was an overwhelming majority of Germans (89%) that voted the Nazis into power in free elections, and that what Hitler stood for had been widely known for over ten years (since at least the publication of *Mein Kampf*). Glaser and Possony (p. 528) repeat the canard that 2.11 million Germans perished during the expulsions following WWII. While lamenting the German expellees, and discussing the annexation of the Kresy by the Soviet Union after WWII (p. 422-424), they fail to mention the fact that the Kresy Poles (who had not by now perished in the Soviet and Ukrainian-nationalist genocides) ALSO underwent harsh unilateral expulsion and lost their centuries-old domiciles without due process of law!

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***Katyn: State-Sponsored Extermination: Collection of Essays***

Szonert, M.B. 2012 **Katyn, According to National Law, Definitely Qualifies as Genocide.** There are many books on the Katyn massacre. [See the Amazon Peczkis Wish List: THE KATYN

MASSACRE...] This one stands out by providing an up-to-date account of Katyn and its understanding on the international scene. It also shows, in striking fashion, how much effort the Roosevelt Administration exerted in order to suppress the truth about Katyn. THE LEGACY OF KATYN Editor Maria Szonert Binienda (p. 5) introduces the reader to the significance of the Katyn massacre by quoting Benjamin B. Fisher of the CIA (Central Intelligence Agency), who said that, "The Katyn Forest massacre was a criminal act of historic proportions and enduring political implications." Dr. Mark Kramer of Harvard University, the descendant of Latvian Jews murdered by the NKVD, summarizes, for the reader, the course of murderous Soviet Communist policies. Katyn stands out. Although the Soviets had gradually murdered millions of people up to 1940, Katyn was one of the few times that they systematically murdered many thousands of people at one specific time. (p. 8). World War II had begun when Nazi Germany and the USSR agreed to jointly conquer Poland. Karol Karski, a Professor of International Law at the University of Warsaw, shows how the Soviet invasion of eastern Poland, in partnership with Nazi Germany relative to western Poland, had flagrantly violated international law. This act of Soviet aggression violated the Soviet-Polish nonaggression pact (1932; extended through 1945), several provisions of the League of Nations restricting JUS AD BELLUM ("right to war"), the London Convention (1933), the Briand-Kellogg Pact (1928), and the Litvinov Protocol (1929). (p. 31). KATYN, NOT "JUST" A MASSACRE: A CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY In addition, Karol Karski puts Katyn in the context of international law, as he writes (quote) It shall be noted, however, that the Katyn crime has all the characteristics of a crime against humanity in that it was directed in part against a civilian population. The Nuremberg Principle VI (c) includes under this heading "murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation, and other inhumane acts committed against any civilian population..." It should be added in this context that the terms GENOCIDE, WAR CRIME and CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY also applied to the four waves of deportations of Polish citizens to Siberia and Central Asia between 1940 and 1941...These deportations had the characteristics of ethnic cleansings and were carried out in such a way as to disintegrate ethnic ties. (unquote)(p. 31). Judge Aurelia Pucinski discusses the work of her late father, Roman Pucinski, including the 1952 United States Congressional Investigation. [For details on the 1952

investigation, read, the Peczkis review of: The Katyn Forest Massacre, Hearings before the Select Committee..., Part 3 (Chicago, IL.)). She also provides a fine history of the earlier stalling acts of American and British officials. Witold Wasilewski elaborates on information that the Russians have released, and that which they had either destroyed or withheld. For instance, while the general outlines of the Katyn massacre are known, the specifics are not. Most of the places where Poles were murdered by the Soviets remain known vaguely, if at all. KATYN EXTENDED THE GENOCIDE OF SOVIET POLES OF THE GREAT TERROR Karol Karski points out the fact that the genocidal crime at Katyn was a continuation of the so-called Polish operation of 1937-1938, during which 85,000 Soviet Poles had been murdered for no other reason than the fact that they were Poles. (p. 23, 30). He adds that the crime at Katyn falls under the 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. (p. 32). Interestingly, the fact that Katyn was a form of genocide, and therefore had no statute of limitations, was recognized, in 1994, by Soviet prosecutors such as Boris Topornin and Aleksandr Yakovlev. The Russian government then muzzled the prosecutors. (p. 32). Ironically, during the Nuremberg Trials themselves, none other than the Soviet Union ITSELF had recognized Katyn as a form of genocide--when it was falsely trying to blame it on the Germans! (p. 30). Maria Szonert Binienda aptly assesses the legacy of the crime of Katyn, as she comments, "Poland would be a very different country today if the Soviets, in collaboration with the Germans, had not deprived the nation of its most enlightened citizens. The extermination of the pillars of Polish society resulted in the next generations being raised and taught by Communist collaborators and opportunists who continue to suppress the truth about Katyn. That is why no National Katyn Memorial has been built in Poland yet." (p. 58).

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***Execution by Hunger: The Hidden Holocaust*** Dolot, Miron 1985

**The Holodomor Was No Misstep or Accident. It was an Act of Sustained Genocide** This review is dedicated to the 85th anniversary of this tragedy. Miron Dolot is the pseudonym of a Ukrainian who went through the 1932-1933 famine, later fought in WWII and was a prisoner of the Germans, and who finally emigrated to the West after the war. USE TERMS CORRECTLY Strictly speaking, the Ukrainian farmer should not

be called a peasant, because he was not a farmhand, nor a serf: "...the Ukrainian SELIANYN was a free Cossack-farmer before the Russian occupation of Ukraine." (p. xiv). Contrary to Communist propaganda, the kurkul/kulak was not usually particularly wealthy, and his success did not come from exploiting the poor. It came from initiative and hard work. THE SOVIET AUTHORITIES DID NOT MERELY ACCOMMODATE OR TOLERATE STARVATION. THEY ACTIVELY PROMOTED IT Far from being an incidental by-product of collectivization, the mass starvation of Ukrainians was very deliberate. In fact, so scrupulous were the Soviets in confiscating the last traces of feedstuffs hidden by Ukrainian farmers that they checked everything imaginable. (pp. 166-167). They overturned the cribs of babies (p. 167), tore apart the chimneys and ovens, holed the walls and floors (p. 208), destroyed the fields and gardens (p. 229), and sent horses walking all over the fields in the belief that a horse would abruptly stop at, or jump over, a buried food-storage pit. (p. 167). Dolot survived this genocide because his family had very creative hiding places for feedstuffs. (pp. 170-171). CONSEQUENCES OF THE MAN-MADE GENOCIDE-FAMINE The starved people ate almost anything: rotting food, dogs and cats, wildlife, frogs, weeds, tree bark, insects, etc. Cannibalism existed, and mothers cooked the bodies of their own children. (p. 199). Suicides were quite common. Corpses lined the roads in winter. Cemeteries were overflowing, with people too weak to bury their dead. Beggars were everywhere. People bartered their last valuables, and even robbed the graves for jewelry. (p. 178). (This is reminiscent of the later poverty-stricken WWII-era Poles who dug up the sites of mass murders of Jews—and also of Poles.) In time, villages became silent ghost towns. THE HOLODOMOR WAS DEFINITELY GENOCIDE Dolot refutes those who suppose that the targeting of the Ukrainians was incidental: "It finally became clear to us that there was a conspiracy against us; that somebody wanted to annihilate us, not only as farmers but as a people--as Ukrainians." (p. 175). Even if the Soviet leadership was primarily motivated by enforcing collective farming, they knew, or should have known, that it would cause millions of deaths and they knew, or should have known, that most of the victims would be Ukrainians. Therefore, the leadership of the Soviet Union, even if not guilty of genocide by direct intentionality, is guilty of genocide by oblique intentionality!

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***The Crime of Katyn: Facts and Documents*** Stahl, Zdzislaw 1965

**General Anders Affirms Katyn as Genocide. Document-Filled Book a Boon to Scholars** This English-language version was originally scheduled for publication in 1948, but wasn't actually published until 1965, the 25th anniversary of the crime. General Wladyslaw Anders, who was to live until 1970, commented: "A quarter of a century has passed and this untried and unpunished crime of genocide lives in the memory of civilized nations." (p. v). [And now, 2019, which is 79 years after Katyn, still not a single perpetrator has been brought to justice. Meanwhile, we comb the world over for 95 year-old Nazi killers of Jews. Evidently, there exists a Talmudic-style dual justice system.] One feature of this book not generally found in other books on Katyn is the chronological table of the convoys, which carried the doomed Poles, as they left the camp at Kozielsk. (pp. 60-61). This covers the period of April 3--May 12, 1940. Each entry lists the date, number of men removed, and the names of a few of them. **THE WEB OF SOVIET LIES** This work also includes the sentence-by-sentence conversation, between General Sikorski and General Anders on one hand, and Stalin on the other, concerning the whereabouts of the missing officers. (pp. 86-88). It was then that Stalin said the transparent absurdity about the men all having escaped to Manchuria, which was only several thousand miles east of the POW camps. (p. 87). Interestingly, throughout this period of Soviet dissembling, the claim that the POWs had fallen into the hands of the advancing Germans was never made. Instead, that was a later after-the-fact invention following the Nazi broadcast of April 1943. There is the fascinating testimony of Ivan Krivozertsev, a Russian who claimed to have seen the arrival of the Poles at the death site in 1940. (pp. 229-240). Krivozertsev ("Michel Loboda") was found hanged in postwar England (1947). (Suicide? Or a Communist "hit"?). **RUSSIAN APOLOGISTS FAIL MISERABLY** No insects (p. 130) were found on the bodies, pointing to an early-1940 (pre late-spring) death at the hands of the Soviets, not a mid-1941 (summer) death at the hands of the Germans. Other forensic details are provided, including that from the original German-sponsored international commission. There is also a document by the Polish physician, Marian Wodzinski. (pp. 191-228). A thorough debunking of the Soviet Burdenko commission, which attempted to blame the Katyn crime

on the Nazis, is included. (pp. 243-264). The Soviet case fell apart quite easily. For instance, there were a handful of mementos, postdating spring 1940, allegedly found by the Soviets on the bodies, thus supposedly proving a 1941 German murder date. However, the meagerness of these mementos in no way outweighs the thousands of exclusively pre-spring-1940 ones found earlier. A handful of mementos could easily be forged. Besides, no one got to see these "new" mementos apart from the Soviet Commission [and, besides, there is no independent evidence that these "new" mementos actually came from the bodies!] (p. 263).

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**Disaster Archaeology** Gould, Richard A. 2007 **Modern Forensics Re-Confirms Old Forensic Evidence For Soviet Guilt on Katyn. British Still More Interested in Pleasing Communists Than Doing Justice to Poland—Even Decades After WWII! Cultural Marxists Wrong: Proof of Native American Cannibalism** This work raises many topics, two of which I emphasize here. It delves into such things as 911-victim remains, fire victims, cannibalism, ethnoarchaeology, shipwrecks, individual and mass murders, etc. The reader will encounter many interesting facts. For instance, the failure of cadaver dogs to locate buried human remains does not rule out their local presence. (p. 152). **OLD FORENSIC EVIDENCE STILL STANDS--ON THE KATYN VERDICT OF COMMUNIST GUILT** Author Richard A. Gould re-examines the forensic evidence used to prove that the Soviets, and not the Nazis, had been responsible for the WWII Katyn Massacre. (pp. 157-159). Other than the evidence from saponification, which he finds not totally convincing (p. 158), he contends that all the other forensic evidence cited remains valid in the light of current knowledge! For instant, the bodies were so "glued" together that it would've been impossible, without causing obvious disruption, to plant pre-spring-1940 documents and newspaper articles on them or remove post-spring-1940 documents and newspaper articles from them. After-the-fact Soviet pronouncements of having discovered more recent documents on the Poles' bodies (e. g, as per the Burdenko Commission) lack credibility owing to the fact that there is no independent way of verifying the claim that they actually came from the bodies. (p. 159). Gould concludes: "Postwar and post-Glasnost documents have supported the findings of the three German-convened commissions, and a clear historical

consensus has emerged that the Soviets bear full responsibility for the killings." (p. 160). THE BRITISH MORE INTERESTED IN PLEASING THE USSR THAN DOING JUSTICE TO POLAND--MOREOVER DECADES AFTER THE NEED FOR NOT OFFENDING THE SOVIET ALLY Gould goes on to give the reader an example of the shameful long-term cover-up in the west regarding Communist guilt at Katyn. In 1975, decades after the end of WWII and the need for an unoffended Soviet ally against the Nazis, the Anglican Church voiced strong opposition to the placing of a Katyn monument on its cemetery grounds. (pp. 201-202). The real issue was the "1940" encryption on it. Belatedly, and in spite of additional interference, this time from the USSR, the Katyn monument was constructed on separate land. AMERICAN INDIAN CANNIBALISM: FORENSIC EVIDENCE DISPENSES WITH POLITICAL CORRECTNESS Nowadays, the cultural Marxists like to demonize white history. For example, they paint European settlers as rapacious barbarians, and the Indians as innocent, peace-loving natives. The facts are otherwise. The discussion of cannibalism among the Pueblo (Acoma, Zuni, and Hopi) peoples is as fascinating as it is ghoulish. Cannibalism had long been discounted because it did not fit the "peaceful native Americans" conception, and because it was seen as furthering the racist notion that American Indians were savages. Gould elaborates on findings of disarticulated and burnt human bones that bear human-tool marks. This itself doesn't prove that humans consumed human flesh. Polished bone-ends, indicating the stirring of bones in a pot while boiling, are more convincing. (pp. 138-139). Conclusive proof came in the form of human-myoglobin traces in a ceramic vessel (indicating that human flesh had been boiled in it), and human coprolites containing human remains. (pp. 141-142).

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***Children of the Katyn Massacre: Accounts of Life After the 1940 Soviet Murder of Polish POWs*** Kaczorowska, Teresa 2006 **Katyn Was Genocide. Poles and Jews: Multiple Double Standards. Grave Robbery at Katyn.** Wes Adamczyk, who wrote the Foreword of this book, provides more historical detail than just about any other author in this book. (Adamczyk has subsequently expanded his essay into an excellent book: WHEN GOD LOOKED THE OTHER WAY.). **KATYN: A FORM OF GENOCIDE AGAINST THE POLISH PEOPLE** In the massacre at Katyn

and surrounding locations, some 22,000 members of the cream of Polish society were systematically murdered--all to prevent the Polish nation from possessing the necessary leadership to ever rise again. It was a cold-blooded act of genocide done by the Soviet Union against Poland, and its effects continue today: "Poland would today be a different country if the Soviets together with the Germans had not deprived it of its most enlightened citizens. Their extermination resulted in the next generation being taught and raised by opportunists, traitors, and betrayers. The liquidation of Poland's elite is permanent and irreversible." (Ewa Gruner, p. 49). **DOUBLE STANDARD: NAZI MURDERERS OF JEWS ARE PUNISHED, WHILE COMMUNIST MURDERERS OF POLES ARE NOT**

The content of this volume goes far beyond the authors' childhood experiences of losing their fathers. In fact, the authors present a good deal of information of historical value. One of the most enduring themes mentioned is the fact that NO ONE has ever been punished for the crime of Katyn (p. 4, 46, 90, 104, 161, etc.). (Then again, this must be contextualized. The ends of the Earth are, to this day, searched for geriatric Nazi criminals (against Jews, that is), but no comparable effort is ever made to find and punish Communist criminals. Why?) **JEWS SOMETIMES BLAME POLES FOR NOT SPECIFICALLY HONORING THE JEWISH VICTIMS OF KATYN, BUT WON'T HONOR SUCH JEWS THEMSELVES!** In the decades following the Katyn massacre, and especially after the fall of Communism, many Katyn Societies have sprung up all over the world in order to memorialize the victims. In Israel, the Yad Vashem Institute, focusing exclusively on the Jewish victims of the Nazis, has refused to include the Polish-Jewish victims of Katyn in its purview (p. 231). **NOT ONLY THE HOLOCAUST REMAINS OF JEWS WERE LOOTED: THE GRAVE ROBBERY OF KATYN VICTIMS** Many of the children of Katyn victims have, during and since the 1990's, visited the several sites of the murders. Locally, excavations were conducted. (pp. 35-37, 44). Some of the graves of the Poles had obviously been looted by Russians: "The local population began to find bones, Polish buttons, and military decorations when they, in need of fuel, were demolishing the fence that, during the war, had still bordered the burial areas. They would dig through this place in pursuit of military accessories and valuables. They destroyed a lot of remains." (Ewa Gruner, p. 41). [Holocaust materials focus exclusively on the Jews. They commonly mention that Poles looted places where the



remains of Jews were interred--all in search for valuables. The Katyn experience shows, once again, that such looting was a common occurrence. It obviously involved a variety of perpetrators and victims!]

#### NOT ONLY HOLOCAUST-SURVIVING JEWS SOMETIMES EXPERIENCED DIFFICULTIES GETTING THEIR PROPERTY BACK

Halina Kozłowska describes the entry of the Red Army into Skierniewice in 1944 (pp. 181-182). The Soviets threw Poles out of their homes, broke locks, and stole at will. Those who protested were often shot. Other Poles were shot in the nearby forests. The Soviets also raped Polish women and girls. Later, the Kozłowski domicile was, for a time, confiscated by the new Soviet puppet government of Poland. (p. 182). Generations later, some unscrupulous Poles, attempting to take advantage of the unresolved question of the ownership of the home, came to claim it. [This situation shows that it was not only the returning Polish Jews who sometimes experienced resistance to the reclamation of their properties.]

THE 1939 ZYDOKOMUNA: JEWISH DISLOYALTY TO POLAND A number of the children of Katyn live (or lived) in Wilno (Vilnius). Witold Swianiewicz personally remembers how the local Jews warmly welcomed the Soviet invaders (p. 203), and how he was nearly betrayed to the Soviets by a Jewish acquaintance who had evidently become an NKVD agent (trying unsuccessfully to learn exactly where the Swianiewicz's were living at the time.) (p. 204).

PRE-WWII POLISH ANTISEMITISM HAS BEEN EXAGGERATED Wanda Wasserman touches on her life in prewar Poland as an assimilated Polish Jew: "She admits that she personally never experienced any anti-Semitic sentiments on the part of Poles. She has even had many Polish friends. However, from other Jews she heard about the negative feelings of Poles toward her people." (p. 222). Her direct experience adds support to the premise that prewar Polish anti-Semitism had been sporadic and intermittent, not constant and relentless. It also contradicts Celia Heller, who, in her ON THE EDGE OF DESTRUCTION, would have us believe that assimilated Polish Jews experienced Polish anti-Semitism about as often as their non-assimilated counterparts.

## Nazi Genocide and Communist Classicide are Equally Significant

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***Against Their Will: The History and Geography of Forced Migrations in the USSR*** Polian, Pavel 2003 **Double Genocide**

**(Red=Brown) Tacitly Validated. No Legitimate Dualism Between Classicide and Genocide. Deportation to Widely-Scattered, Remote Areas Can Itself Be a Form of Genocide.** The obvious strength of this

work is its comprehensiveness. It includes a table (pp. 327-333), covering 1920-1952, that lists the nationality that had experienced deportation, the dates of the deportation, the place of origin, and the destination of the deportation. The gulags had many inmates. The reader may be surprised

at the numerous nationalities deported, and the very large number of episodes of deportation.

SOVIET COMMUNIST CLASSICIDE AND GENOCIDE OVERLAPPED. SOVIET POLES PREFERENTIALLY

TARGETED FOR THEIR ETHNICITY I now focus on the USSR,

including the Great Terror (1937-1938). The Communists had various motives for conducting the deportations, and these motives overlapped. Consider, for example, the anti-kulak campaign (in 1934-1939), as

described by Polian in his Reference 114 (quote) Particular peoples, especially Germans or Poles, were treated as kulaks almost

indiscriminately, and even Russians, when judged against Koreans or Kazakhs, appeared kulak. Among those banished kulaks from Belorussia

or Ukraine, the number of Poles was disproportionately high, and some anti-kulak operations targeted Poles almost exclusively. (unquote)(p. 112).

During the later 1939-1941 deportations of Kresy Poles, one quoted NKVD said unabashedly that all the Poles, no matter how many there were, are enemies, and that one cannot, in this generation at least, convert a Pole to

Communism. (pp. 117-118). For more on the fact that the systematic mass murders of Soviet Poles, during the Great Terror (1937-1938), was an act of genocide, please see my review of OPERACJA ANTYPOLSKA... by

historian Tomasz Sommer. DO NOT, HOWEVER, FORGET GENOCIDE BY OBLIQUE INTENT AS OPPOSED TO GENOCIDE BY DIRECT

INTENT The Soviet mass murders of Soviet Poles during the Great

Terror (1937-1938) was an open-and-closed act of genocide. However, the targeting of an ethnicity, by direct intent, is not necessary for the act to qualify as genocide. Thus, the Soviets can also be guilty of genocide by oblique intent, insofar as they very well KNEW that their act will cause the massive disproportionate deaths of a specific ethnic group. Thus, for instance, the Holodomor qualifies as genocide, even if the Soviets technically did not target the Ukrainians "as Ukrainians", because the Soviets certainly knew that the vast majority of the millions of famine-induced deaths would be of Ukrainians, and they went ahead and did it anyway. Thus, the Holodomor qualifies as Soviet genocide by oblique intent even if it does not quite qualify as Soviet genocide by direct intent. The issue is even more basic. Why should the demonization and destruction of an identifiable group according to class (classicide) be any less significant than the destruction of an identifiable group according to ethnicity (genocide)? But that is exactly what happens as a result of the Holocaust supremacism that permeates much of western thinking.

**SYSTEMATIC DEPORTATIONS THEMSELVES A FORM OF GENOCIDE** Clearly, at least some of the Soviet-enacted deportations qualified as nation-destroying acts--hence genocide. Unfortunately, Pavel Polian does not develop this theme. The reader should consider the fact that deportations are clearly nation-destroying acts in many ways. They scatter the peoples over long geographic distances, making them into thousands of little enclaves functionally nonexistent to each other. They deprive the deportees of their national institutions--such as monuments, churches, educational institutions, etc. Finally, they harm the targeted population biologically. Apart from the higher mortality, the deported peoples experience a net lower birth rate--moreover a depressed birth rate sustained over time. **IMAGINE A JEWISH HOLOCAUST THAT RELIED SOLELY ON MASS DEPORTATIONS** To make the point that the partial or total biological extinction of a targeted ethnicity is NOT necessary for it to qualify as genocide, let us focus on the much-mystified Holocaust. Imagine that the 11 million European and North African Jews mentioned in the Wannsee Protocol had all been deported to Siberia, and were scattered over many thousands of remote locations. The Jewish people would largely have ceased to function as a Jewish people, and additionally would have experienced biological losses as well, albeit over a long period of time. It would've been as destructive of Jewishness as the murder of 6

million of them and the physical destruction of thousands of Jewish institutions by the Nazis.      THE GULAGS HARMED THE USSR: AN INADVERTENT RIPOSTE TO THE "HOLOCAUST WAS IRRATIONAL BY HARMING THE NAZIS" ARGUMENT      One argument for Holocaust uniqueness, and the preeminence of the Holocaust over all other genocides, is the premise that it was the only time that a perpetrator committed a genocidal act that did him harm. Apart from the fact that the Shoah, in fact, did NOT harm the Nazis, the argument begs the question about other genocides that did harm to their perpetrators. Polian contends that, despite the economic benefits of forced labor and the development of remote areas such as Siberia, the internal deportations actually harmed the Soviet Union, economically and otherwise, in the end! He comments, (quote) On the macroeconomic scale of the state, however, the deportations were disadvantageous, since they scratched millions of well-settled, economically productive families off the production cycle; rendered vast lands and numerous settlements deserted and neglected; caused the loss of population labor skills and traditions, and a dramatic decline in agricultural and industrial production; required additional expenses for the transportation of deportees who settled them down at new locations; and so on and so forth. (unquote)(pp. 319-320).      MINIMIZING THE SCALE OF THE 1939-1941 COMMUNIST DEPORTATIONS OF POLES FROM THE SOVIET-CONQUERED KRESY      One shortcoming of this work is author Pavel Polian's systematic over-reliance on Soviet archives. For instance, he quotes a figure only 300,000-400,000 Poles deported from Soviet-conquered Eastern Poland to the gulags in 1939-1941--a figure that he admits is "surprisingly low". (p. 118). For a scholarly defense of the multiples-greater traditional figure, by historian Marek Jan Chodakiewicz, please read the Peczkis review of *Polish Poetry from the Soviet Gulags: Recovering a Lost Literature*.      THE MYTHICAL 2 MILLION GERMAN EXPELLEE DEAD      The author also touches on the post-WWII movements of ethnic Germans in Poland (vertriebenen), realizing that they (and the deaths caused) occurred largely from German directives. There were three phases in these movements: (End 1944--spring 1945)--evacuation measures enacted by the German authorities, (March/April--July 1945)--the self-directed wild exile by the local Germans, and (only after Potsdam) the actual forced expulsions of the remaining Germans. (p. 40). He also rejects the overall figure of 2 million German dead, and endorses Rudiger

Overmans and his figure of 400,000. (p. 40). THOSE MUCH-MALIGNED OSADNIKI IN THE KRESY Now let us roll back in time to pre-WWII eastern Poland. Interestingly, for all the attention that the OSADNIKI had played in both Soviet Communist and Ukrainian nationalist propaganda, not only had their impact on the local populations been negligible, but also they were not even all Polish. Polian estimates that 85% of OSADNIKI were Poles; the remainder included Ukrainians and Belorussians. (p. 116). AFTER THE DEFEAT OF THE SOVIET'S ERSTWHILE NAZI GERMAN ALLY There was a major wave of deportations after WWII, conducted to suppress opposition to Communism, and to punish peoples collectively for allegedly having sided with the Nazi Germans. Interestingly, the Soviets used Nazi methods, such as the burning of the inhabitants in a barn into which they had been herded, and burning of entire villages. (p. 147).

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***The Gulag Handbook: An Encyclopedia Dictionary of Soviet Penitentiary Institutions and Terms Related to the Forced Labor Camps*** Rossi, Jacques 1989 **Insights into Gulag-Related Vocabulary, Communist Doublespeak, Class-Warfare Anti-Polish Rhetoric, etc.** This work, in dictionary format, lists the Russian word written in Cyrillic alphabet, and then provides an English-language definition of it. Explanatory notes are also frequently included. Of course, the gulag terms are often expressions of Communist doublespeak. For instance, the term "mass exile" was used for deported Poles. PRELUDE TO COMMUNIST CLASSICIDE The term Pan (Sir, or Landlord) was a fixture in Communist ideology--an emotional term of opprobrium for Poles of whatever means. (Note that the vast majority of Poles deported to the interior of the USSR were not landlords!) The Communists actually defined a Pan as anyone whose clothing was better than that of the typical Soviet citizen! (p. 291). The genocide-style delegitimization of the target group is obvious. Thus, a "Pan" was almost as bad, to a Communist, as a "Jew" was to a Nazi. OTHER DATA This work is not limited to vocabulary. There are sketches of gulag-camp layouts, and tables of such information as types of prison sentences, purported gulag inmates' food rations, etc. A detailed bibliography of gulag literature is included, including seldom-cited works on this subject. The authors recognize the fact that the Soviet Union, not Nazi Germany, was responsible for the Katyn Massacre. (pp. 155-156).

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**Lista Straty Ziemianstwa Polskiego 1939-1956** Jasiewicz, Krzysztof  
1995 **Few Jews Murdered at Katyn. A Catalogue of the Polish Landed Gentry, With Data on Their Murderers** A LIST OF THE LOSSES OF POLISH LANDED PROPRIETORS 1939-1956, is the title of this Polish-language scholarly work. In the supplement volume, there are detailed summaries in German, French, English (pp. 133-138), and Russian. For background and collateral information, please read the Peczkis review, of author Krzysztof Jasiewicz's *Zagłada polskich Kresow: Ziemianstwo polskie na Kresach Polnocno-Wschodnich Rzeczypospolitej pod okupacją sowiecką 1939-1941 : studium z dziejów ... (Historia najnowsza) (Polish Edition)*. FEW JEWISH VICTIMS OF KATYN This work challenges the contention that there were many Jewish victims of the Katyn Massacre. [Some have claimed that as many as 15% of the Polish officers murdered at Katyn were Jewish.]. The tabulation of the nationalities of officers held at Kozielsk camp (p. 33), based on archival information, indicates that 1.2% of them were Jewish. [However, some Jews were identified as Poles, and may not have been listed as Jews.] THE POLISH LANDED GENTRY WAS LONG PERSECUTED BY POLAND'S ENEMIES Depending on the definition of a landed proprietor, there were about 80,000-100,000 of them in pre-WII Poland. (p. 24). They were geographically distributed all over Poland (pp. 27-30), implicitly refuting the contention that their presence in the Kresy was some sort of anti-Ukrainian or anti-Byelorussian move, or some kind of attempt to enhance the Polish aspects of the Kresy. Author Jasiewicz basis his work on information from surviving witnesses and relatives. This set of volumes (original and supplement) catalogues 3,719 (p. 25) murdered victims of the Polish landed gentry, by name, along with available data on such things as year of birth, service to Poland, year of death, circumstances of death, and perpetrators of this crime. A variety of other biographical information is included, whenever available, in the individual listings. The listing is in alphabetical order, as is the comprehensive index of the names in the supplement volume. Jasiewicz includes a table of the seldom-known pre-WWII occupations of the murdered landed gentry. (p.36). The most common known occupations were engineers, agriculturalists, and lawyers. The tabulated data (p. 25; see also English-language description on page

134 of the supplement volume) is revealing. It shows that 40.57% of the victims perished at the hands of the Germans, 50.76% at the hands of the Soviets, and 3.05% at the hands of Poles. [However, most of these "Polish" caused killings were at the hands of the post-WII U. B. (Bezpieka), whose leadership was predominantly non-Polish (Jewish and, to a lesser extent, Russian and Ukrainian).]. Only about 3%, at most, of the total murdered Polish gentry lost their lives at the hands of the 1939-war Soviet-inspired "proletarian justice", administered primarily by Byelorussians and, to a lesser extent, Ukrainians. The foregoing data overturns some common suppositions about the identities of the murderers. It turns out that the Soviet Communists, animated as they were by class hatreds, were less significant as murderers of the Polish landed gentry in comparison with the Germans. It also refutes those who would dichotomize the conduct of Nazified and regular German formations. Of all the German-conducted murders of Polish landed gentry, not surprisingly, 27.9% were by the SS, and 31.3% were by the Gestapo, criminal police, and gendarmerie. Pointedly, however, fully 40.17% were by the Wehrmacht. (p. 25). As for the Communist and Communist-inspired killers, the data is consistent with the following premise: In Communist takeovers, "pressure from the top" (killings directly done by the Communist government), is more significant than "pressure from the bottom" ("proletarian justice"--the earlier and concurrent Communist-agitated murders conducted by unorganized or loosely-organized peasant and working-class perpetrators.). In fact, of the Soviet-directed killings, over 87% were at the hands of the NKVD, nearly all of which occurred after the completion of the Soviet conquest of the Kresy. Now consider the nationalities of those engaging in those murders that occurred while Poland was under impending and actual foreign rule. These were motivated by some assortment of Communist-inspired class hatreds ("proletarian justice"), nationalistic hatreds (e. g., by the OUN and later UPA), opportunistic common banditry, etc. The Byelorussians, unexpectedly, killed more Polish landed gentry than did the Ukrainians. [However, this may at least partly owe to the fact that the Byelorussian-majority areas of the Kresy had more Polish landed estates than did the Ukrainian-majority areas of the Kresy.]

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***Zagłada Polskich Kresow: Ziemiaństwo Polskie Na Kresach Północno-Wschodnich Rzeczypospolitej Pod Okupacją... Sowiecka 1939-1941***

Jasiewicz, Krzysztof 1998 **The WWII Soviet Invasion and the Communist Classicide Directed Against the Polish Landed Gentry**

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE KRESY: THE POLISH LANDED GENTRY IN THE NORTHWEST PART OF THE REPUBLIC UNDER SOVIET OCCUPATION, 1939-1941, is the title of this Polish language scholarly work. It covers the period between the Soviet-Nazi conquest of Poland and Nazi Germany's attack on its erstwhile Soviet ally, and is based on extensive archival information. The entire population of the 1939 Kresy amounted to 13.5 million people, of which 5.5 million were ethnic Poles. (p. 141). [Thus, while Poles were a minority, it was a large one, and it is manifestly incorrect to think of the Kresy as "non-Polish".] Those big, bad "wealthy Polish landlords" figure prominently in both Soviet Communist and Ukrainian nationalist propaganda, for which reason they are greatly exaggerated. They actually constituted only about 0.25%--0.3% of the total Kresy Polish population! (p. 79, 135). Also, far from being something directed against the Byelorussians and Ukrainians, as sometimes propagandized, landed estates occurred all over Poland, including places that had no Belorussians or Ukrainians. (p. 37). The very concept of "landed estate" is a relative one--often not large by the standards of agricultural holdings in other nations (such as the USA). For instance, Jasiewicz (p. 37) notes that, in "western Byelorussia", there existed 4,695 holdings of at least 50 hectares. Of these, 2,798 holdings exceeded 100 hectares. (p. 37). Communism has always been based on the inciting and cultivation of hatreds, especially those based on social class. Communist propaganda stirred up the peasantry against the landlords, and later the Soviet authorities conducted various organized repressions against the same. Jasiewicz calls all this primitive egalitarianism. (p. 50). Perhaps ironically, most of the poverty of the Kresy owed not to the privileges of the wealthy, but to such things as the massive scale of yet-unrepaired WWI-era destruction (p. 41), not to mention the recently concluded 123 years of onerous tsarist Russian rule. In addition, most of those eventually arrested by the Soviets were peasants. (p. 211). At very least 200 members of the landed gentry were murdered, but the vast majority of those murdered by



the Soviets were commoners. (p. 79). Most Poles deported to Siberia were also commoners. (p. 140). The first wave of murders against the landed gentry began during the actual Soviet invasion. The murderers included Byelorussians, Ukrainians, Red Army personnel and NKVD, robber bands, Communized bands, "people's courts", etc. (p. 71). Not all peoples were equally receptive to Communist incitements. The following peoples did not participate in the murders of the Polish landed gentry: Karaims, Armenians, Russians, and Tatars. In contrast, Jews often acted as members of militias. (p. 71). However, Jasiewicz (p. 187) cites some local Jews who lamented the destruction of the Polish state. Other locals--mostly Byelorussians and Ukrainians but also many Poles--engaged in robbery. (p. 91). All of the foregoing so-called "proletarian justice" (as that during the Russian Revolution) included the senseless destruction of property and infrastructure. (e. g, p. 87, 99). A large number of art collections, agricultural equipment and facilities, buildings, libraries, etc., were destroyed. The subsequent Soviet-organized "redistribution of wealth", Communist style, included the seizure of tens of thousands of head of livestock from the landed estates, and giving many of them to the peasantry. This only temporarily improved their lot. According to Soviet statistics, 3,170 landed estates, in just "western Byelorussia", were confiscated. (p. 95). The Soviets then introduced collective farming and all of its miseries. Jasiewicz provides biographical detail on some of the landed gentry. This includes a listing of individuals and their known fate. (p. 277-on). He also points out that quite a few prominent and patriotic Poles were members of the Kresy's landed gentry. These included famous Auschwitz-exposer Witold Pilecki, and Major Henryk Dobrzanski "Hubal" (p. 223).

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***Triumph of Provocation***      Mackiewicz, Jozef      2009 **1920 War: Reds, Not Poles, the Aggressors. Soviet Communism Inspired Nazism**

This work provides countless historical details, a few of which I mention. King Stanislaw August is described as excessively conciliatory to Russia, but not someone who was a puppet of Catherine the Great. (pp. 40-41). 1920 BOLSHEVIK WAR: USSR, NOT POLAND, THE AGGRESSOR      Polonophobes and Communist apologists still try to blame the Poles for starting the 1920 Polish-Soviet War. Mackiewicz, a participant

in this war, knows better. He notes the seamless flow of conflict going back to the battles of WWI: "It [the 1920 War] was caused in the first place by the Germans' withdrawal from the intervening zone of occupation, the Ober-Ost, in February 1919, and continued without a break until 12 October 1920. The Soviet War grew out of the first unplanned skirmish, which occurred at Bereza Kartuska in Byelorussia on 14 February 1919." (p. 218). Pilsudski's eventual strike into the Ukraine, far from being an act of unilateral aggression or an attempt to restore Poland to her pre-Partition boundaries, was actually a bold pre-emptive move against an incipient Soviet offensive against Poland: "In 1920, the action expanded dramatically. Over a million [Soviet] men were deployed in a swiftly-moving front...From January onwards, the Red Army was constructing a huge strike force of 700,000 men on the Berezina...But Pilsudski nipped these preparations in the bud. A sharp attack on Mozyrz in March, the daring march on Kiev launched on 24 April, and the fiercely contested Battle of the Berezina in May all served to delay the Soviet advance." (p. 219). Finally, Poland really had no real choice in 1920. The Russian Reds wanted a "free" Poland, which really meant a Communist-ruled one. The Russian Whites professedly were willing to recognize a Polish state in her "ethnographic" boundaries (pp. 71-72), which meant hardly any Poland at all--only a tiny rump state along the lines of the Duchy of Warsaw.

**THE KRESY: SELDOM-APPRECIATED FACTS** In fact, Poland's critics have always portrayed the Kresy as "not rightfully Polish" on "ethnographic" grounds. The author, on the other hand, realizes that modern ethno-nationalist divisions are a relatively recent development. He writes: "In the 1860's, 'Lithuanian' was more a territorial designation than an ethnic one. A Pole from Vilna (Wilno, Vilnius) would call himself a Lithuanian in order to distinguish himself from the Poles of the KORONA, i. e., of the Polish Kingdom..." (p. 220). Mackiewicz continues: "Western observers in 1921 and 1922 noted the absence of any particular national consciousness on the part of the rural population of the Vilna region...Given the mixture of languages in the region, the population could just as easily become ardent Belorussians or Poles...[as Lithuanians]." (p. 221).

**DOUBLE STANDARD ON THE HOLOCAUST AND THE VICTIMS OF COMMUNISM** Holocaust-uniqueness proponents have tried to create an essential difference between the murderous racist policies of the Nazis and the murderous "classicist" policies of the Communists. Mackiewicz rejects this

dichotomizing: "Why should the murder of people because they are Jews be worse than the murder of people only because they have achieved a certain social status or because they believe in other ideals?" (p. 21). Good question! COMMUNISM WAS ROTTEN FROM THE BEGINNING: IT SERVED AS A MODEL FOR NAZIS TO LATER IMITATE Communist apologists have tried to picture Soviet Communism as something benign until it "was made bad" under Stalin. Mackiewicz notes the irony of anti-Communists also being preoccupied with Stalinism, and then makes it clear that Communism was a murderous, totalitarian ideology from the beginning: "It was Lenin who was the first to introduce concentration camps, of which the most notorious was situated on the Solovki Islands. It was Lenin who ordered tsarist officers to be drowned in leaking boats in the White Sea. It was he who ordered the murder of the Tsar's entire family, including the children and faithful servants...It was the time of the greatest religious persecutions: thousands of adherents of the Orthodox, Catholic, and other denominations, priests and pastors, bishops and archbishops were murdered; churches were turned into warehouses of even into stables." (pp. 203-204). The organizational structure of Soviet camps, codified in 1919, was later copied by Hitler. (p. 17).

### **Nazi Death Camps Had 100% Mortality. So What?**

#### **Some Gulags Also Had 100% Mortality**

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#### ***The Dark Side of the Moon. With a preface by TS Eliot***

Anonymous      1947      **Polish Deportees in the Interior of the USSR in 1940-1941. Some Gulags Were As Deadly as the Nazi Death Camps** This book (review based on 1946 edition) is probably the first English-language book on the subject of Polish deportees. In the Preface, poet T. S. Eliot summarizes the Polish sacrifices and contributions to the Allied victory in WWII, and puts the Polish experience in the broader context of the barbarization of Europe because of the Nazis and Communists.      **LARGE NUMBERS OF DEPORTEES SUPPORTED BY THE FACTS--NOT EMPTY SOVIET CLAIMS** This work is not for the

fainthearted. After providing historical background, it describes the horror faced by Poles loaded into trains and deported into the interior of the Soviet Union. The privations were frightful. The conditions on the trains were impossible. There were commonly 50-60 people per rail car (p. 61), not the 25 cited by certain Russian revisionists, who are trying to downgrade the number of Polish deportees to only a few hundred thousand. LIKE THE NAZI GERMAN DEATH CAMPS, THE DEATH RATE OF SOME GULAGS REACHED 100%! Part of the Holocaust supremacy is the argument that none of the gulags (Soviet camps) were as bad as the Nazi death camps. In fact, there were. Only the deaths were slower. In certain Soviet camps, including those in the Arctic Circle, Novaya Zemlya, and Kolyma, virtually no one could survive more than 2-3 years of captivity. (p. 21). Other camps are described as follows: "Dysentery and tsinga are endemic. Out of a camp of 10,000 men, some 2,000 die every year, a considerable proportion of these from exhaustion." (p. 120). The authors recount the gruesome effects of scurvy on the human body. (p. 108). Those who were too ill to work were frequently shot on the spot. (p. 119). THE FALSEHOOD OF POLAND ONCE ATTEMPTING AN ALLIANCE WITH NAZI GERMANY

From 1935 through early 1939, the Nazi German government tried to entice Poland to an alliance against the Soviet Union--a treacherous request met with uncompromising refusal. (p. 40). LITERATE JEWS IN A SEA OF ILLITERATE RUSSIANS Various bits of historical information are included in this book. Did you know that, in 1914, 80% of the tsarist Russian nation was illiterate? (p. 16). This means that the Jews, nearly all of whom were literate, had a big advantage over the Russians. This, in turn, highlights the importance of the Zydokomuna in the years before, during, and after the Russian Revolution. LIKE THEN LIKE NOW: POLONOPHOBIA SERVES AN AGENDA The authors mention Poland's earlier history, and how the Partitioning powers had created a self-serving unfavorable view of Poles in the west. The authors conclude: "The purpose is always the same, just as the formulae are the same, because the source never changes; and this purpose is to carry out, to justify and to make permanent the annulment of Poland's place in Europe; and, by doing so, to throw Europe herself to the thrust of one New Order or another." (p. 30). It is sobering to realize that this is also happening today, with attacks on Poland for her patriotic and religious traditions, by Euro-

enthusiasts, internationalists, Holocaust Industry profiteers, cultural Marxists, Lewaks, and others with their goals at Poland's expense.

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***Kolyma: the Arctic Death Camps*** Conquest, Robert 1978

**Falsely Minimizing the Deadliness of the Soviet Gulags to Whitewash Communism or To Promote Holocaust Supremacism** This book is full of disturbing information, but it must be told, especially in the light of today's tendencies to elevate the crimes of the Nazis (against Jews, that is) above that of the Communists (against both Jews and non-Jews).

#### MINIMIZING THE GULAGS FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES

There has been a curious western silence about the Gulags. (p. 200). Also, Communist apologists would have us believe that Gulag deaths were merely caused largely by passive negligence, Soviet-system inefficiencies, wartime disruptions and privations, etc. This is nonsense. To illustrate: "The dogs--wolfhounds--were a constant presence in Kolyma...Their rations were extremely good, better than that of the guards let alone the prisoners. Not only the dogs but also the horses enjoyed better conditions than the prisoners." (pp. 102-103). NOT TRUE THAT THE GULAGS WERE "NOT THAT BAD" COMPARED WITH THE NAZI GERMAN DEATH CAMPS FOR JEWS Unlike most other nationalities, the Poles were nearly all relegated to the hardest labor at the gulags (p. 96), with a predictable outcome: "In all, of 10,000-12,000 Poles sent to Kolyma in 1940-1941, 583 survived to return under the amnesty, between October 1941 and June 1942." (p. 219). Hardly anyone incarcerated earlier (1937-1938) was still alive at the time of the Sikorski-Maisky "amnesty" in 1941. (p. 217). SOME DEATHS ARE MORE SIGNIFICANT THAN OTHERS--NO! Kolyma wasn't the worst. Some have argued that there was no Gulag equivalent to the Nazi death camps--no camps to which admission absolutely guaranteed death. In fact, there were: "...the lead mines of the Chukhotsk peninsula. These were operated without safety measures (at least in 1940-1941) and all prisoners eventually died of lead poisoning. This applied, for example, to 3,000 Poles sent there in August 1940, about whom no action had to be taken when the amnesty for Polish citizens came into force at the end of the following year, since none of them was left alive." (p. 110). Also: "There

seem, indeed, to have been camps on the Arctic Islands of Nova Zemlya from which no one returned at all; but of these practically nothing is known, and they were certainly on a smaller scale. In Kolyma, millions died..." (pp. 13-14. The estimate, based largely on records of ship arrivals, is at least 3,000,000 Kolyma deaths in 1938-1953: pp. 227-228). **ATTEMPTS TO SURVIVE THE WORST OF THE GULAGS** Kolyma, located across, and north of, the Bering Strait, was called the "Soviet Alaska". Gold was found in the surficial layers (for panning) as well as in deep mines. The similarity ends there. Inmates had to work in -50 C with inadequate clothing, food, etc., under conditions of avitaminosis, beatings, rapes, endless lice and typhus, machine-gunning of rebels, and shootings of those who couldn't keep up with the arduous 12-16 hour-day labor. Polish inmates kept hope alive through faith in the eventual survival of Poland, if not of themselves. (p. 96). Scholar Robert Conquest adds that, "Then there were the Christians. These religious prisoners were the firmest and most unbreakable." (p. 93). One method of coping was tufta, which recounted the later adage of "They pretend to pay us, and we pretend to work" under Communism. Examples of tufta (pp. 166-167) included the sawing off of the ends of old logs to make them look freshly-felled, and piling of a few logs on brush to resemble a large, solid, stack of logs. Sometimes, though, it backfired.

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**Vorkuta** Buca, Edward **1976 Jewish Inmate of Soviet Gulags and Nazi German Camps Says Gulags Were Worse! Some Gulags Had 100% Mortality, Just Like the Nazi Extermination Camps.** Author Buca was part of the wave of Polish deportees that was part of the second Soviet occupation of Poland (1944-on). The teenaged Edward Buca had fought in the AK (ARMIA KRAJOWA) near Lwow (Lviv, Lvov). After the Kresy (Poland's eastern half) had been given away to the Soviet Union as part of the Teheran-Yalta betrayal of Poland by the West, he found himself defined as a direct enemy of the Soviet Union. Arrested in August 1945, he spent time in various Lvov-area newly-Soviet prisons before being dispatched to Vorkuta (Workuta). **WHAT IS BETTER--TO DIE QUICKLY IN A NAZI EXTERMINATION CAMP OR TO DIE A SLOW, AGONIZING DEATH IN THE SOVIET GULAG?** Vorkuta was a largely coal-mining forced-labor camp in the Soviet Arctic, north of the Ural Mountains, and some 1,200

miles northeast of Moscow. Probably the only positive experience there was the sight of the northern lights. (p. 64). The rest was unbridled horror: "The hard work in the arctic cold and the poor food wore away our energy and our health. After only three weeks most of the prisoners were broken men, interested in nothing but eating. They behaved like animals, disliked and suspected everyone else, seeing in yesterday's friend a competitor in the struggle for survival." (p. 79). "Patients usually tried to conceal a death for three or four days in order to get the dead man's rations for themselves...until they could no longer stand the stench." (p. 150). "So much of Siberia had been built with the hands of prisoners." (p. 330). A JEWISH INMATE WOULD RATHER BE IN A GERMAN CAMP THAN A SOVIET CAMP (SIC)! The Soviet concentration camps have sometimes been favorably compared to the Nazi German ones by soft-on-Communism western liberals and by advocates of Holocaust supremacism. But at least one Jewish inmate of both would beg to differ: "'Well, frankly, I preferred the German camps...there was a quick way out there, a gruesome death. There's no quick way out here, no sudden execution, just slow death from exhaustion. Who can survive twenty or twenty-five years in these camps? Nobody!'" (p. 222). THE FALSE DICHOTOMY BETWEEN NAZI GERMAN DEATH CAMPS AND THE SOVIET GULAGS Some have argued that there was no Gulag equivalent to the Nazi death camps--no camps to which admission absolutely guaranteed death. In fact, there were. One of them was located in Novaya Zemlya, to which Buca dreaded to be sent for this very reason. (pp. 325-326). THE VORKUTA INMATE POPULATION

There were relatively few Poles at Vorkuta at the time (p. 80, 99-101, 190-192, 197, 205, etc.). Most of the inmates were Ukrainians, especially members of the fascist-separatist OUN-UPA from the Kresy. Buca got along well with them. Considering the fact that the OUN-UPA had just completed a genocide of tens of thousands (or even hundreds of thousands) of mostly-defenseless civilian Poles, this is remarkable. What kept them from knocking off one more LYAKH (Pole)? The death of Stalin in early 1953 created a gradual thaw. Earlier revolts, though ending in failure reminiscent of that of Spartacus against the Romans (p. 177), had inspired others. Some of the Russian revolt leaders even escaped execution (contrary to the suppositions of Anne Applebaum in her GULAG), and were eventually freed. (p. 175). Buca was inspired to write a letter of protest against his unending imprisonment. (pp. 256-257). He himself led a

revolt, yet escaped the death penalty. ONE LEFT-WING ACCUSATION AFTER ANOTHER      Buca was finally freed in 1958. But the same western betrayal that had given away his domicile to the Soviets had also created a puppet state of the remainder of Poland. He found himself facing revived charges before a Communist Polish court. Once convicted, his new term was reduced to time served in the Gulags. He remained under constant suspicion until 1970. In 1971, he fled Poland to Sweden, and then emigrated to Canada.

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***A World Apart*** Herling-Grudzinski, Gustaw 1951      **Double Genocide. Some Gulag Camps Had the 100% Mortality of the Nazi Death Camps!** This book, originally published in 1951, is one of the first, if not the first, English-language account by a Polish inmate from the early-WWII (1939-1941) period. In the Preface (pp. ix-x), eminent British philosopher Bertrand Russell condemns the Communist apologists for their denials of the Soviet concentration camp system. Herling had been caught trying to flee Poland during her 1939 dismemberment by the Soviets and Germans. Since Nazi Germany was then an ally of the USSR, his desire to continue fighting the Germans was treated as an anti-Soviet act. He ended up at Yercevo, the Kargopol camp, located at Archangel, on the White Sea. He summarized his experiences (pp. 254-256) in refutation of Gulag-deniers. **THE PSYCHOLOGICAL MANIPULATIONS OF COMMUNISM: THE ORIGINAL PEDAGOGIKA WSTYDU** One prominent feature of this book is its insight into the psychology of both the tormentors and the tormented. We learn, for example, that Communist tortures were designed not merely to make the victims sign a confession of guilt, but to destroy their very personality. (p. 65). [This lives on as the PEDAGOGIKA WSTYDU as practiced by cultural Marxists and Holocaust supremacists]. Previous inmates of the Gulags who now served as overseers were often extremely harsh to current inmates. (p. 108). (This is reminiscent of Bruno Bettelheim's testimony about the conduct of long-term inmates of Nazi concentration camps towards newer prisoners.). Those inmates who planned escapes and stored food for them did not actually try to escape--which they knew was almost impossible. Their efforts were simply to build hope for the future. (pp. 124-125). Some Communists who now were incarcerated continued to cling to Communism because otherwise they



would have nothing else to live for. (p. 185). HOLOCAUST  
SUPREMACISM AND THE ATTEMPT TO BELITTLE THE GULAGS

It has fallaciously been argued that there was no Soviet equivalent to the Nazi death camps--no camp to which admission absolutely guaranteed death. In fact, there were. Herling himself was directly aware of the 100% mortality in certain logging camps: "I never came across a prisoner who had worked in the forest for more than two years. As a rule they left after a year, with incurable disease of the heart, and were transferred to brigades engaged in lighter work; from these they soon 'retired'--to the mortuary." (p. 41). SOVIET ARCHIVAL NUMBERS ARE UNRELIABLE Recently, some revisionists have cited Soviet documents that allege that the number of Gulag victims was quite small. In actuality, even official Soviet documents commonly omit or greatly downgrade things according to personal preference or ideology. Referring to a Mr. Sadovsky, a Communist official who fell out of favor and was incarcerated with him, Herling comments: "I suppose that before his arrest he did indeed hold a high position in the party hierarchy, for he once told me of the faked official statistics which had wiped out of existence several national minorities in Russia, including the Polish." (p. 186).

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***Destiny Can Wait, The Polish Air Force In World War II (Aviation Series)*** Lisiewicz, M. 1988 **Polish Airmen in WWII: Much**

**Detail. Some Gulags (For Poles) as Deadly as the Nazi Death Camps (For Jews). Nazi Racism: All Recaptured Slavic Great Escapees**

**Murdered** Owing to the fact that this book was first published in 1949, it is free of the potential accretions and distortions of time. This book not only discusses the air war from a Polish viewpoint, but also other aspects of WWII. 1939 WAR MYTHS REFUTED The canard about the Polish Air Force getting destroyed on the ground on the first day of the 1939 war by the Luftwaffe is debunked. In fact, 53% of the Polish Air Force planes and personnel were still intact on September 7, 1939 and 10% of the same were intact as late as September 14. (p. 14). Interestingly, many evacuated Polish planes and pilots lingered near the Polish-Romanian border. This fueled suspicion that, had there been no Soviet stab in Poland's back, the Polish Army would have awaited resupply through Romania, and re-entered southeastern Poland in order to continue fighting the Germans. (p.

15). THE PIVOTAL BATTLE OF BRITAIN The crucial Polish participation in the Battle of Britain is described in considerable detail. The Marshall of the Royal Air Force, Viscount Portal of Hungerford, commented: "The Poles proved themselves splendid airmen: adaptable, resourceful and highly skilled as aircrews and ground staffs." (p. v). In time, Sir Arthur "Bomber" Harris said: "The courage and determination of the Polish aircrews has always been of the very highest order, ably sustained by the tireless and skillful work of the ground staffs." (p. 174). HOLOCAUST

SUPREMACISM CONFRONTED: SOME GULAGS WERE AS DEADLY AS THE NAZI GERMAN DEATH CAMPS It has nowadays been argued that none of the Soviet Gulags (where Poles died) were as bad as the Nazi death camps (where Jews died); that there was no Soviet Gulag to which admission virtually guaranteed death. Tell that to those who were actually there! Of 20,000 Poles toiling in the deadly lead mines of Kolyma, only several hundred were (barely) alive just over a year later, and of these less than 20 survived for a significant additional length of time. Out of a camp in northern Novaya Zemlya came only ONE survivor, and even he soon died afterwards. (p. 29). POLES GET THEIR REVENGE BY

BOMBING GERMANY Polish airmen continued to participate in all phases of the air war against Germany. On December 31, 1942, the Polish aircrew shot down their 500th German plane. (p. 77). Poles took part in major air raids against German cities, such as Cologne, Bremen, and the big firestorm-raising raid on Hamburg in July 1943. (pp. 150-151). THE INTREPID POLES STOLE THE GERMAN SECRET OF THE V-2 ROCKET This work provides fascinating details about the Polish discovery of the secret of the German V-2 rocket, including the smuggling to England, aboard a flimsy plane, of a crashed V-2 rocket's steering mechanism. (p. 151-on). [Operation Wildhorn]. Unexpectedly, a German unit had shown up less than a mile away from where the Dakota plane first landed. It was too late to postpone the maneuver. Talk about adventure! There are also descriptions of Polish pilots involved in airdrops to Polish guerrillas in German-occupied Poland. This includes the herculean efforts to render aid to the distant, Soviet-betrayed Warsaw Uprising. THE GREAT

ESCAPE: ALL RECAPTURED POLES (AND OTHER SLAVS), WITHOUT EXCEPTION, WERE MURDERED The Great Escape from Stalag Luft III (near Sagan) is described from a general as well as Polish viewpoint. (p. 158, 249-252). A Polish engineer, Mickiewicz, designed at

least one of the "traps" of the three tunnels. Among the 76 escapees were 6 Poles: Kiewnarski, Kolanowski, Mondszajn, Krol, Pawluk, and Tobolski. (p. 251). All but 3 of the 76 escapees were recaptured, and 50 of these were shot by the Gestapo. While some recaptured British airmen were spared and some were not, ALL of the Polish escapees (in fact, all of the Slavic escapees) were murdered by the Germans. (Clearly, we can see, the Germans did not only single out Jews for worse treatment. Even late in WWII, they still collectively treated the Poles as UNTERMENSCHEN unworthy of the rights of western Europeans). THE SELLOUT OF POLAND One of the Polish airmen participating in the controversial Feb. 13-14, 1945 bombing of Dresden expressed his feelings at the recent news of the Churchill-Roosevelt Teheran-Yalta betrayal of Poland: "Lwow (Lviv), which was never a Russian city, by an arbitrary decision, is handed over to Russia!... Half of Poland has been handed over as a gift. The other half has been has been condemned to compulsory incorporation within the 'eastern sphere of influence' just as if it were some desert island in the Arctic, or a piece of the Sahara." (p. 169). THE "INVINCIBLE" ME-262 GERMAN JET: POLES SHOT SOME DOWN Towards the end of the war, the Germans developed the Me-262 jet aircraft. It was faster than any of the planes that the Allies had up to that time. It is therefore interesting to read how a Polish crew put their propeller-driven Mustang plane into a dive in order to temporarily match the speed of an Me-262 jet and to shoot it down. In fact, the Poles, at that time, shot down 4 Me262 planes. (p. 94).

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***Inside Stalin's Gulag: A True Story of Survival*** Zarod, Kazimierz  
1990 **Some of the Gulags Approached (or Reached) the 100% of the Mortality of the Nazi German Death Camps. It Just Took Longer!** The author begins with his experiences during the 1939 German-Soviet conquest of Poland. He joined the evacuation of the remaining Polish forces to Romania. Unlike some others, he did not encounter any attacks by Ukrainian separatists (OUN) engaging in 5th-column activities in the Tarnopol area. But he never made it to Romania. He was caught by the Soviets invading from the east. Zarod spent some time in a local Tarnopol prison, and then was deported to northwestern Siberia. (See map, p. 13). He was a second-generation Siberian inmate: His father had been sent there in 1912 for pro-independence activities in Russian-ruled Poland. (pp.

83-89). "LIFE" IN THE GULAG When temperatures fell below -45 C, the prisoners got to stay indoors. (p. 113). He recounts Christmas, which he was fortunate to have a half day off because of the weather. The inmates made a makeshift Christmas tree. An inmate priest performed an illegal Mass with lookouts posted. (p. 118). EXTERMINATION WITHIN HOURS (NAZI GERMAN DEATH CAMPS) OR EXTERMINATION WITHIN A FEW YEARS (SOVIET GULAGS). BUT EXTERMINATION JUST THE SAME! Zarod worked in the camp records department. He estimated that, of some 4,000 men incarcerated in camp 936 between September 1940 and April 1941, 936--that is almost one-quarter--had died. Almost no one survived after 3 years. (p. 151). OPERATION BARBAROSSA, AND THE SOVIET "AMNESTY" OF THE SURVIVING GULAG POLES Nazi Germany attacked its erstwhile Soviet ally, and he was one of those released. As he traveled to the warmer climes of the southern part of the USSR, he met up with other "amnestied" Poles, but saw many of them die from various residual diseases (e. g., p. 247). He met a Russian woman who had a portrait of Stalin which she spat on, but which served to conceal a religious icon. (pp. 238-239). Zarod eventually traveled to Iran [as my parents and grandparents did] and then India. From there, he was shipped to South Africa before leaving for England. Imagine surviving the horrors of Siberia only to almost lose your life in the shark-infested waters off South Africa, after the ship you are on is torpedoed. (pp. 269-272). Fortunately, he was picked up by another ship, and made it safely to England. Finally, Zarod served in the RAF, as described by Air Commodore E. S. Williams. (pp. 9-11). Unlike far too many British leaders, Williams described Communism in true, stark terms.

### **The Lingering Implications of Communism, Including Cultural Marxism**

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#### ***The Soviet Takeover Of The Polish Eastern Provinces, 1939-41***

Sword, Keith 1991 **Polish 1939 Combat Against the Soviets, and Subsequent Successful Polish Guerrilla Warfare Against Them. The Zydokomuna Canned Fear-of-Nazis Exculpation Fails. Irony of Pre-WWII Kresy Ukrainians Gripping About Poland** The various authors of this anthology include the military, economic, and social

aspects of the conquest (not takeover) of the Kresy during the 1939 Soviet-German conquest and dismemberment of Poland. It was a raw act of aggression by the USSR--one that spectacularly backfired when Nazi Germany turned on its erstwhile Soviet ally in June 1941. Ryszard Szawlowski (Karol Liszewski) has a detailed chapter on Polish military resistance to the invading Red Army. It decisively refutes the myth that "Stalin scarcely fired a shot". Despite facing two well-armed enemies, the Polish forces inflicted significant casualties on the Soviets. About 2,500-3,000 Soviet soldiers were killed, and about 8,000-10,000 wounded. (p. 42).

THE JEWISH FEAR-OF-NAZIS EXCULPATION, FOR THE ZYDOKOMUNA, IS A FAILURE Yosef Litvak (pp. 67-68) points out that hundreds of thousands of Jews, who had earlier fled east, and were now in the USSR-ruled part of Poland, applied to return to the homes in the German-ruled sector of Poland. Consider the fact that the "mortal fear of the Nazis" is a common exculpation for the 1939 Jewish-Soviet collaboration. Obviously, were the Jews actually mortally afraid of the Nazis in 1939 and 1940, it would be impossible, or almost impossible, to find any Jews who would voluntarily agree to return to what is now Nazi-held territory. Instead, there were a large number of them!

SELDOM-MENTIONED POLISH GUERRILLA ACTION AGAINST THE SOVIETS IN 1939-1941 OCCUPIED KRESY Tomasz Strzembosz and Jerzy Wegierski have fascinating chapters on the little-know Polish guerilla action against the Soviet conquerors and occupants of eastern Poland. Perhaps the most eye-opening account is that of Strzembosz, who writes (quote) These armed units, formed by those who had managed to avoid deportation, subsequently replenished their manpower with people under threat from selective arrest (members of the Riflemens' Association, Polish Army NCOs, activists, participants in the 1920 war, etc.) as well as those whose cover was blown, and grew to embrace the whole area of the Augustow Forests and neighboring villages. Despite constant searches, ambushes, arrests, a sweeping control network and finally, two large manhunts organized in March and at the end of June 1940, these units survived until 22 June 1941, thanks to the support of a network of several local underground organizations. (unquote). (p. 173).

ORIGINAL LARGE FIGURES, FOR THE 1939-1941 POLISH DEPORTEES, ARE SUPPORTED Zbigniew S. Siemaszko has a detailed chapter on the deportations of Poles to the interior of the USSR. He puts the total

deportees at 1,646,000. (p. 217). Of these, 980,000--1,080,000 (of which 655,000 never returned: p. 232) were the deportees apportioned according to the following waves of deportations: February 1940 (220,000), April 1940 (320,000), June 1940 (240,000), and June 1941 (200,000--300,000). (p. 228). AND THE UKRAINIANS IN PRE-WWII POLAND WERE GRIPING David R. Marples has a chapter on the Ukrainians of eastern Poland, now under Soviet rule. He repeats the usual contentions about the Polish-owned landed estates. He then admits that the Ukrainian farmers in the Kresy had been much better off, as part of Poland, than the Ukrainian farmers across the Soviet border. (p. 241).

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***Stolen Childhood: A Saga of Polish War Children*** Krolikowski, Lucjan 2001 **Post-Gulag Polish Refugee Children. Catholic Spiritual Leadership. White Colonialism in Perspective** There are many works about the 1.1 million Poles deported to the Soviet Union in 1939-1941. This one is unusual in that it emphasizes the difficulties faced by Poles, especially children, after the 1941 "amnesty", including that while still in the USSR, subsequently in various nations as refugees, and finally in terms of the difficult postwar adjustment in their new homelands. The author himself was one of the victims. For a time, many of the freed Poles toiled in the cotton fields of "Soviet Louisiana". (p. 40). Krolikowski believes that the places the freed Poles were sent to were a matter of continued deliberate murderous Soviet policy: "At that time, none of the Poles knew that all of Turkestan had been for years a center of the most dangerous infectious diseases in the Soviet Union, or that from time to time there were epidemics of typhoid, 'enteric fever', dysentery, and malaria." (p. 43). In Anders' Army alone, over 47,000 soldiers died between February and summer 1942. (p. 48). THE FORMER KRESY DEPORTEES SCATTERED ALL OVER THE WORLD The Shah of Iran was described as friendly to the Poles crossing his territory. (p. 71). Of the many nations discussed that accepted the Polish refugees (including India, New Zealand, Palestine, Mexico, Nairobi, etc.), one of the places of permanent domicile was Canada, where many of the refugees eventually rose to high positions. Karol Wojtyla, the later Pope John Paul II, visited them in 1969. (p. 264).

**RARELY-SEEN SPIRITUAL LEADERSHIP** Krolikowski emphasizes Nairobi. The Felician nuns played a major role in aiding the

refugees. The priests were very ardent in maintaining the spiritual and moral tenor of their parishioners. (pp. 135-140). They compared parishioners' spiritual apathy to that of the Israelites following their deliverance by God from captivity. Some priests burst into salacious places of entertainment to shame the participants. One priest even threatened to leave the parish if many more people did not come to Confession. [Would that the Catholic Church had that kind of leadership today!]

**LASTING HARM TO POLISH CHILDREN** The refugee children were not easy to teach. Soviet workers, having no incentive to work hard or even to respect state property, had been a bad influence on the freed children. (p. 60). In addition, the children had a persistent distrust of authority because of their experiences. (p. 115). Still, many Poles learned about their surroundings, and some even climbed Mount Kilimanjaro. (p. 161).

**NO HOME: THE NEW SOVIET-IMPOSED COMMUNIST GOVERNMENT** The Soviet annexation of eastern Poland, and the Communist puppet state imposed on the rest, meant essentially no postwar Poland for the refugees to return to. Ironically, Communists demanded their return, all in the name of homecoming or family reunion, conveniently forgetting why they were not in Poland and why they were separated from loved ones. (p. 199, 231).

**WESTERN COLONIALISM IN PROPER CONTEXT: DON'T BLAME EVERYTHING ON WHITES** Krolkowski reflects on the European presence in Africa: "Increasing nationalism and anti-colonialism make it easy to accuse the colonial powers of exploitation. Of course, the slave trading, banditry, and robbery of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries covered the white race with incredible shame. But the greatest enemies of the black people were the Arabs and the tribal chiefs themselves, who rounded up the prospects, killed off those unfit for sale, and tied the rest to one long chain for the length march to the coast and the ships of white slave-traders...Some good has come...the natives became more educated and now are able to occupy positions in all branches of cultural and economic life." (p. 172).

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***Hitler And I***

Strasser, Otto 1940

**Nazi Author**

**Disagrees With Hitler, and Breaks With the NSDAP (Nazi Party).**

**Includes Different Views on Jews** Before discussing the causes of the breach between Strasser and the eventual Fuhrer, I focus on the Jews.

## ALLEGED JEWISH PROFITEERING FROM GERMAN HYPERINFLATION

Strasser wrote, "Jewish profiteers then made their appearance, intensifying the anti-Semitism always latent in the German people. Traders, profiting from the famine and the progressive devaluation of the mark, bought goods abroad and sold them in Germany at exorbitant prices. They exploited the Reichsbank, skillfully insinuated themselves into the Government machine, established invaluable contacts with high officials, and even pulled strings in Ministers' private offices, thus compromising those who should have represented authority and defended the poor against their exploiters." (p. 20).

## THE IMPACT OF JEWISH FINANCIAL SCANDALS IN WEIMAR GERMANY

Otto Strasser continues, "The scandals that surrounded the names of Galician Jews such as Kutisker, Barmatt, and Sklareck [Sklarek] caused the precarious edifice of German finances to totter and roused a wave of indignation. The exploits of the Barmatt brothers, who were expelled from Germany, were continued in shameless fashion in Holland, where another scandal broke out a year ago as a result of their criminal operations. The three Sklareck brothers continued their unsavory activities in Czechoslovakia." (pp. 20-21).

## A DEBATE: HITLER (JEWS AS CONSPIRATORS) AND STRASSER (JEWS AS OPPORTUNISTS)

Hitler spoke first, "Look at the Communist Jew who was Marx and the capitalist Jew who is Rathenau. All evil comes from the Jews...They conceal their fiendish devices behind a mask of reformist ideals. Their aim is the destruction of the nation and the obliteration of the differences between the races. Jews lead the workers and talk of improving their lot; in reality they are enslaving them, and killing their patriotism and their honor in order to establish the international dictatorship of Jewry." (p. 10). Otto Strasser had a more sanguine view of Jews, as he thus expressed his disagreement with the eventual Fuhrer. Strasser commented, "You do not know the Jews, Herr Hitler, and permit me to tell you that you overestimate them," I replied. 'The Jew, you see, is above all adaptable. He exploits existing possibilities, but creates nothing. He makes use of socialism, he utilizes capitalism, he would even exploit National-Socialism if you have gave him the change. He adapts himself to circumstances with a suppleness of which, apart from him, only the Chinese is capable.'" (p. 11).

## HITLER AN ATHEIST, AND OTHER REASONS FOR STRASSER'S BREAK WITH THE NSDAP

Otto Strasser's vision of the Third Reich had been, "...federal, Christian, and



European." (p. 27). It became increasingly obvious that Hitler had a very different vision. Strasser thus remarked to his brother Gregor, "I reminded him of Hitler's successive acts of treachery. 'We no longer talk the same language,' I said. 'We are socialists, and Hitler has already come to terms with the capitalists. We are republicans, and Hitler allies himself with the Wittelsbachs and even with the Hohenzollerns. We are European and liberal; we demand our liberty, but we also respect the liberty of others, while Hitler talks to his confidants about the domination of Europe. We are Christians; without Christianity Europe is lost. Hitler is an atheist.'" (p. 93). The final straw was when Goebbels expelled some Party members, prompting Strasser to turn in his resignation from the Nazi Party on July 4, 1930. (p. 116). Later, Strasser repeated his distaste for Hitler's increasingly-belligerent Pan-Germanism. (p. 207). **STALIN LIKE HITLER: ANTICIPATING TODAY'S CULTURAL MARXISM AND GLOBALISM? A SOBER WARNING** Strasser concludes, "Hitler the racialist and Stalin the Marxist have never felt or understood the moral law of such a revival. Strong in their mad materialism, they believe men's souls are dead, that millions are ready to accept slavery so long as their bodies are nourished." (pp. 219-220). What Otto Strasser said turns out to be prophetic. It is very true of the goals of the European Union, and the globalists, today.