

The Underappreciated Polokaust in Detail

(Reviews of 52 Books)

Polokaust: 75% of Young Poles Lost Close Relatives [This Page]

“Only” 1.8 Million Poles Died in WWII? Try 4.4-8.0 Million! [p. 4]

Polokaust Not Worse--Owing to Nazi German Wartime Limitations [p. 5]

Poles—Like Jews—Persecuted Before WWII, and All Over Europe [p. 14]

German Attitudes, Against Jews AND Poles, Long Preceded Hitler [p. 20]

The Polokaust Recognized as Genocide [p. 50]

Not Just Nazi Death Camps: High Mortality in “Ordinary” Concentration Camps [p. 55]

Long-Term Polokaust By Starvation [p. 68]

Eventual Extermination of the Poles By Mass Sterilization [p. 88]

Operation Zamosc: Prelude to GENERALPLAN OST [p. 90]

Mass Gassing of Poles, and Why Not Done More [p. 100]

German Mass Plunder of Poles, and Cultural Genocide [p. 107]

The Polokaust in Textbooks [p. 110]

Polokaust: 75% of Young Poles Lost Close Relatives

Warszawa w Latach 1944-1949: Odbudowa Gorski, Jan 1990

Polokaust: >75% of Young Poles Had Lost at Least One Close Relative. Germans Massively Pillage Poles, and Not Only the Jews. Warsaw Destroyed and Rebuilt THE REBUILDING OF WARSAW IN

THE YEARS 1944-1949 is the title of this Polish-language book (review based on 1988 edition). THE VAST MAJORITY OF POLES HAD LOST CLOSE RELATIVES IN THE POLOKAUST One common Holocaust-promoting meme is the one that "only" 10% of the Polish population perished under German occupation. Yes, "only" 10%. What a relief! [And never mind the fact that most of the world's Jews were untouched by the Holocaust.] But even that "only 10%" does not tell the full story. A postwar survey of youth (p. 437) showed that 73% of them had lost at least one close loved one. Of the losses, some 14% had been from military action, thus debunking the Holocaust-related myth that Poles, unlike Jews, had "merely" died "because it was war." Fact is, the vast majority of Poles who died during WWII did so from deliberate murderous German action. For instance, 43% of close loved ones had perished in German prisons and concentration camps; 24% had been publicly murdered by the Germans (by shooting, hanging, etc.), and 10% had died from the deliberately brutal conditions under the German occupation. [Even then, the survey seriously understates the situation, because it cannot count the many youth that did not survive to be surveyed about the losses of THEIR loved ones!] DO NOT BLAME POLES FOR NOT ALWAYS BEING EXACTLY WELCOMING TO RETURNING HOLOCAUST-SURVIVING JEWS! This book also touches on the privations faced by the population. There were rampant problems with such behaviors as begging, vagabondage, chronic looting, and even selling of children. (p. 184, 228). [Not mentioned is the fact that the situation explains the looting of sites of mass murder of Jews, and the occasional postwar killings of Jews by Poles (perhaps 600 out of 300,000), as trumpeted by Jan T. Gross in his FEAR.] NOT ONLY JEWS WERE ROBBED BY NAZIS: POLES WERE ALSO Nowadays, the media makes much of the fact that Jews in Poland, and over much of Europe, had their properties confiscated. As usual, the impression is created that only Jews suffered in this regard. They most certainly did not. Before destroying Warsaw, the Germans had removed 26,000 wagonloads of loot from the Nazi-condemned city. (p. 77). Ironically, this enabled a small fraction of the otherwise German-burned library and archival collections to survive when they turned up after the war in Germany. (p. 474-on). The USSR belatedly

(in 1958) returned 19 tons of German-confiscated Warsaw cultural materials that the Red Army had located in Germany. (pp. 481-482). GRIM BUT TRUE PHOTOGRAPHS The non-Polish reader can appreciate the many photos in this book. They show such things as the Soviet "liberators" entering the city they had betrayed and allowed the Germans six leisurely months to systematically destroy, the returning poverty-stricken people eking out a life amidst the ruins, the volunteers removing the rubble with hand tools and horse-drawn lorries (later also rail cars), the first temporary dwellings, the tramcars serving as restaurants, the first Communist-propaganda slogans and statues, the re-establishment of an electrical network, the crane-hoisting of the rebuilt Zygmunt Column, the monotonous blocs of newly-constructed apartments, etc. THE GERMAN VENDETTA AGAINST THE SOVIET-BETRAYED WARSAW UPRISING

Warsaw was by far the most destroyed capital city in all of Europe. A map and figures show the extent of the destruction. (pp. 75-76). About 10% had been destroyed in the 1939 German terror bombing and shelling, and another 20% had been destroyed in the Warsaw Uprising. The remainder of the destruction, approaching 100% in left-bank Warsaw, had been entirely non-military--done by the Germans, who systematically burned and blew-up almost every remaining building in the three months after the fall of the Soviet-betrayed Warsaw Uprising and the forced evacuation of the city. Even the Stare Miasto (the historic old town), notwithstanding the fierce combat during the Warsaw Uprising, had a substantial number of surviving buildings and library/archival collections until the barbarous Germans came after the Uprising and destroyed them all. (p. 406). REBUILDING WARSAW: WHERE EVEN TO START? The rebuilding of Warsaw seemed an insurmountable challenge. First of all, tens of thousands of booby-trapped explosives (mines), shells, and grenades left behind by the Germans had to be removed. (p. 69). Some 38,000 unburied or shallow-buried corpses had to be removed and then buried at a safe depth in the outlying cemeteries. (p. 207). Twenty million cubic meters of rubble had to be removed. (p. 206). WARSAW THE PHOENIX SLOWLY COMES BACK TO LIFE Some 200,000 Poles returned to Warsaw in the first few months of 1945, settling mostly in less-damaged Praga. (p. 154). The

returnees re-established their careers as much as possible. For instance, hospital staff improvised field hospitals amidst the ruined hospitals, and librarians dug books out from the ruins of libraries and catalogued them. (pp. 184-185). At the end of May 1945, the first rebuilt municipal water pump began to function. Some 352 km of functional waterworks were available by the end of 1945: By the end of 1948, this had risen to 561 km--approaching the prewar total. (pp. 246-247). By December 1945, electrical service had been restored to the main institutions of Praga. (p. 55). The danger of mass epidemics amidst the Warsaw returnees passed in 1947 with the completed reconstruction of the sewer system and other sanitary facilities. (p. 207).

“Only” 1.8 Million Poles Died in WWII? Try 4.4-8.0 Million!

Polska 1939-1945: Straty Osobowe i Ofiary Represji Pod Dwiema Okupacjami Materski, Wojciech 2009 **The Definitive Work on the Polokaust (Polonocaust). Not "Only" 1.5--3.0 Million Ethnic Poles Died in World War II. Even 8 Million is Possible!** The usually-Judeocentric books in the West tend to minimize the Nazi German genocide of ethnic Poles during WWII. In contrast, the Polish government after World War II wrote of 6.028 million Polish citizen deaths--roughly half of them ethnic Poles. New figures, quoted by researcher Andrzej Chmielarz (p. 91), write of 4.114 million ethnic Poles murdered by the Germans, and a total loss of up to 8 million from all WWII-related causes! Will these new facts ever come to American public consciousness? Not very likely.

Polokaust Not Worse--Owing to Nazi German Wartime Limitations

In the Shadow of the Reich Frank, Niklas 1987

BOMBSHELL. Why the Polokaust Destroyed "Only" 10% of Ethnic Poles: Hans Frank Complained That He Was Not Given Sufficient Manpower To Exterminate All the Poles! Jews, engaging in Polokaust negationism, commonly remind us that, whereas 90% of Poland's Jews fell victim to the Holocaust, "only" 10% of ethnic Poles were murdered by the Germans (in the Polokaust). Only 10%--what a relief!

WHY "ONLY" 10%? THE POLOKAUST WAS CONSTRAINED BY WARTIME GERMAN MANPOWER SHORTAGES German manpower was simply unavailable for the extermination of the tens of millions of Poles! Referring to the Poles, living on their own land, as foreigners (sic!), Hans Frank pointedly complained: "It is outrageous that the Government in Berlin can send only a handful of men, give them orders to exterminate fifteen million foreigners here, and then expect them to remain in this territory without additional security. When the Bolsheviks plan to annihilate people, they send at least two thousand Red Army troops into every little village where the people are to be exterminated. But to send us only ten thousand police troops for the whole GG [General Government--German-occupied central Poland], and then order us to finish off fifteen million people...that just can't be done." (pp. 260-261). Notice also how the Nazis are trying to copy Communist mass-murder techniques, and are complaining that they are unable to do so. Yet Communist crimes keep being grossly underemphasized (e. g., Double Genocide; Red=Brown, Nazi=Soviet). We also keep hearing about Poles and Jews being unequal victims. It is clear that they were unequal in the matter of timing and methods of their destruction, and certainly not in terms of German attitudes and aims. To begin with, the Poles were not deemed to have any more inherent worth than the Jews. For instance, Niklas quotes Hans as:

"...using the icy voice you always liked to use when you talked about inferior Poles and Jews who had no right to be alive." (p. 201). Also:

"...Kruger...and his SS men commenced their extermination of the 'subhuman creatures', whether Jew or Pole." (p. 123). THE POLOKAUST

BY HUNGER Up to that time during the German occupation of Poland, two million Poles had already been openly murdered (p. 254), while the remainder of the Polish population was being forced to die a slow death by starvation, as tacitly admitted by Hans Frank: "The majority of Poles consume only about six hundred calories per day. The population is by now so debilitated that it becomes an easy prey for typhus...We may further debase the diet of the Polish peasant only to the point just short of where he is no longer fit for manual labor!" (p. 128). Clearly, Poland under Hans Frank had been transformed into one giant concentration camp! Niklas also points out that Hans Frank's later concessions to the Poles were belated attempts to cover up his crimes as the defeat of Nazi Germany was becoming inevitable (e. g., p. 258). Niklas Frank quotes his father's statements that came up at Nuremberg (p. 26). The elder Frank had said that there would not be enough trees on which to print the names of all of the Poles that he had ordered killed. An even more chilling statement by Hans Frank was the one in which he said that, after Germany won the war, the Poles and Ukrainians could be turned into mincemeat. The juxtaposition of Jews and Poles, and the eventual German goal of exterminating them both, is obvious from the following genocidal ditty composed by Heinrich Himmler: "One, two, three, the Polack rabble / I shall send straight to Heaven, / And also the Jews and Ukrainians, / Not a one shall outlive me. / And who's the one to help me out in this? Thank God, / Our Reichminister Frank." (p. 111). Hans Frank himself left nothing to the imagination. He openly said, "In several years, Poles will no longer be in existence." (p. 255). GERMANS SYSTEMATICALLY STOLE FROM JEWS. GERMANS SYSTEMATICALLY STOLE FROM POLES. WE NEVER HEAR ABOUT THAT Much attention has been devoted to the fact that the Nazis, as individuals and as a group, profited personally from the theft of Jewish valuables. Niklas points out that Hans also stole a great deal of valuable Polish properties, including much art, Oriental carpets, gobelins,

choice pieces of furniture, clocks, vitrines, jewelry, furs from both Jewish and Polish women, etc. (p. 116, 121, 224). THE FALLACY OF MIXING NAZISM AND CHRISTIANITY Hans Frank was a homosexual (p. 259). He also showed his anti-Christian stance when he complained that too many Germans were attending church, even in the face of impending German defeat (p. 281). POSTWAR GERMAN CONTRITION FOR NAZISM WAS INSINCERE Niklas Frank contends that millions of Germans were sufficiently guilty to have been hanged at Nuremberg (p. 17). As for denazification, he is of the opinion that the postwar transformation of Germans from Nazis into Social Democrats was largely cosmetic in nature (p. 16-18). Niklas Frank appears to be, at least to a degree, endorsing the view that Germans are inherently warlike. Alluding to Limes Germanicus, which was part of the Roman's defense system built c. 74 A.D. east of the Rhine, Niklas "addresses" his father as follows: "Good, you helped the German people to attain their true nature: war, murder, and slaughter, just as it used to be in long-ago times in the dark forests on this side of the Limes." (p. 165). CULTURAL GENOCIDE: THE GERMANS PLANNED TO DESTROY THE JASNA GORA MONASTERY Although Niklas was born in 1939, the same year that Germany unleashed WWII by conquering Poland with the Soviet Union, and was therefore too young to understand what was going on then, he provides a devastating critique of his father's conduct as the Butcher of Poland. Of course, some of the matters raised by Niklas have since been subject to further clarification. For instance, Hans Frank's assertion that he was responsible for protecting the Black Madonna of Czestochowa (Tschenstochau)(p. 117, 357) has since been exposed as a lie. It turns out that the Germans had placed explosives in the monastery in order to blow it up during their retreat, but a perceptive Pole saw a wire that led to the explosives, enabling the Poles to disarm these in time, thereby saving the Black Madonna.

Ostkrieg: Hitler's War of Extermination in the East Fritz, Stephen G.
 2011 **Polokaust Not More Severe Because USSR Didn't
 Collapse. The Polish Death Camp Lie is Ironically Wrong!** THE

POLOKAUST WAS NOT WORSE OWING TO GERMAN MILITARY REVERSES True to the title, Fritz goes beyond military events and focuses on Nazi genocide--of not only Jews but also Slavs. He realizes that WWII in general, and the invasions of the East, were motivated by the German goal of lebensraum. As time went on, German plans for the fate of the natives became increasingly radicalized, beginning with the systematic German murder of Polish intelligentsia, and many thousands of innocent Poles, in 1939. (pp. 18-19). Initial plans for Operation Barbarossa called for the active and passive killings, by starvation, of several tens of millions of locals, mostly Slavs. (p. 62-63). This, for the most part, did not become reality only because the German forces turned out to be spread too thinly for the imposition of systematic universal starvation. (pp. 171-172). Fritz elaborates on GENERALPLAN OST. It called for several tens of millions of Slavs (including Poles) to be resettled in Siberia and replaced with Germans. Fritz realizes that "resettlement" was not literal, at least entirely, and that GENERALPLAN OST was a genocidal plan against Slavs. (p. 93-94). As for Erhard Wetzel's oft-misquoted statement about Nazis not treating Poles the same as Jews, in terms of extermination, Fritz realizes that Wetzel's statement referred to the vast numbers of Poles compared with Jews (p. 256). It was not some kind of Polish "right to live", relative to Jews, in German eyes! Although GENERALPLAN OST had to be scrapped owing to the failure of the USSR to collapse militarily as had been expected, the Germans tried it on a smaller scale. Fritz describes Operation Zamosc. (pp. 257-259). The Germans had planned to expropriate the farmsteads of over 100,000 Poles, as a first installment, and to replace them with German settlers. Fierce Polish guerrilla resistance eventually doomed the project. DO NOT BLAME THE GERMAN-MADE HOLOCAUST ON CHRISTIANITY As for the Holocaust itself, Fritz supports the functionalist interpretation. The Nazi decision to exterminate the Jews did not come until about December 1941, after which milder versions of the Final Solution (mass resettlement of Jews in special European colonies, to Madagascar, etc.) had proved impractical. The USA had just entered the war, eliminating the Jews as potential hostages against such an occurrence. This also expanded the European war into a

full-blown WWII of which Hitler had warned the Jews in January 1939 about "causing", and for which event he then had threatened to retaliate with a European-wide extermination of Jews. (p. 180). Irony to customary attempts to blame Nazi persecution of Jews on Christianity, Fritz realizes that virtually all top Nazi leaders believed that Christianity and Nazism were incompatible, and that the Church would be dealt with after the war. (p. 13).

THE POLISH DEATH CAMPS LIE--AN IRONIC FALSEHOOD Now consider the death camps. Irony to the mendacity about "Polish death camps", and the Nazis' siting of the camps in German-occupied Poland because of presumed Polish attitudes towards Jews, initial German plans called for most of these camps to be built in German-occupied USSR, specifically Mogilev and Riga! The unexpected failure of the Soviet Union to collapse in 1941 forced the Germans to relocate the camps further west (German-occupied Poland), and a crematory oven already installed at Mogilev was removed, and reinstalled at Reich-annexed Auschwitz. (p. 178).

THE MYTH OF THE FRENCH UNABLE TO SUBSTANTIALLY AID THE POLES IN 1939 WWII began in 1939 as Hitler threw all his forces at Poland, having correctly reckoned that France and Britain would do nothing beyond lip service for Poland. (p. 26). [France and England should not have made treaty obligations to Poland that they were unable, or unwilling, to keep.] As it turns out, the French WERE capable of intervening actively and effectively against Germany. Fritz (p. xxiii, 473) notes that the Wehrmacht in 1939 was then comparable to the French armies. This is quite apart from the fact that the German Army was largely tied down in Poland, leaving western Germany completely vulnerable to a French offensive. Fritz does not mention the fact that the kill ratio, in favor of the Germans during the 1939 War with Poland, was just over 4:1. To put this in perspective, the kill ratio in favor of the Germans over the Soviets was: 9.9:1 (1941), 5.91:1 (1942), 2.82:1 (1943), and 1:15:1 (1944). (p. 496).

THE EXCULPATORY MYTH THAT THE RED ARMY WAS IN NO SHAPE TO TAKE WARSAW IN MID-1944, DURING THE POLES' WARSAW UPRISING The author cites Rudiger Overmans on the month-by-month tallies of German military deaths on the Russian front--from June 1941 through December 1944. In the vast majority of months, the total monthly

deaths ranged from 25,000 to 75,000. The months of the highest fatal German casualties, in order, were (to three significant figures) 277,000 (August 1944), 180,000 (January 1943), 170,000 (July 1944), 142,000 (June 1944), 94,000 (March 1944), and 93,000 (October 1943). Note that the Red Army inflicted more fatal casualties on the Wehrmacht in August 1944 than in any other month, of the ENTIRE Soviet-German war, through at least the end of 1944! Although Fritz does not consider this, the Red Army's performance after the start of the Warsaw Uprising (August 1, 1944) soundly refutes the contention that the Red Army was too exhausted or overextended to do effective combat against the Wehrmacht, or to take Warsaw. As for the Soviet refusal to aid the Warsaw Uprising until after its doom was sealed, Fritz (pp. 419-420) recognizes it as the outcome of both unexpected German resistance AND a willful Soviet betrayal. Interestingly, Stalin rejected General Zhukov's plan to strike at Warsaw on July 8, opting instead for a broad-based offensive throughout the length of the very-long eastern front, and this only helped Germany, and prolonged the war. (p. 422). THE SOVIET UNION DID NOT SINGLEHANDEDLY DEFEAT NAZI GERMANY Of Nazi Germany's entire frontline losses, 80% occurred on the Russian front. (p. xxi, 470). This does not mean that the Soviets are the ones who defeated Nazi Germany, as often claimed. When it came to essential wartime production, the British and Americans out-produced the Soviets 2:1 to 4:1. (p. 494). The Lend Lease aid, which included 450,000 trucks and jeeps for the Red Army, played a crucial role in erasing and then reversing, during the crucial battles of 1943-1945, the long-term German advantage in mobility. (p. 421, 471). [Of course, the fact that the USSR helped precipitate WWII through the joint Soviet conquest and occupation of Poland (1939-1941) should never be forgotten.]

The Enigma Of General Blaskowitz Giziowski, Richard 1996

Why the Polokaust Did Not Proceed to the Complete Extermination of the Poles: Practical Wartime Considerations "Hans" Blaskowitz was descended from a family of recently-Germanized Slovenians that had settled in East Prussia. (p. 18). The enigmas

surrounding him include the motive behind his vocal professed opposition to German crimes against Polish civilians (moral or utilitarian?) and the nature of his sudden death in 1948 at his war crimes trial (accident? suicide? murder of an inconvenient witness?).

THE POLES' BZURA COUNTEROFFENSIVE The 1939 German-Soviet conquest of Poland, led by Blaskowitz, is described in detail, especially the Battle at Kutno (Bzura). Polish troop movements, conducted at night, successfully evaded Luftwaffe surveillance. (pp. 129-130). Gen. Kutrzeba's forces caught the Germans by surprise, and, for a few days, were successful in this first anti-German counteroffensive of WWII, until the German forces re-asserted their extreme asymmetry in firepower and speed. Blaskowitz (p. 138) noted that the battle (Sept. 9-19) would've lasted at least two weeks longer had the Poles possessed even one-third the tanks that the Germans had.

VERY RARELY SEEN GERMAN CONTRITION FOR CRUELITIES TO POLES German apologies to Jews have been a dime a dozen. Those to Poles have been almost nonexistent, especially in recent decades. Here is one old example: As the occupation began, Helmut Stieff wrote: "The things that I have seen done by Germans to the Polish are so incredible that I cannot call these people anything but evil and inhuman. Germany does not deserve to be called by its name. Germans have begun to be sub-human. I am ashamed to belong to the German race." (p. 164).

THE MALICIOUS MYTH OF POLES "GLAD THAT HITLER DID THE DIRTY WORK FOR THEM" The modern Polonophobic notion that Poles were one in spirit (if not action) with the Nazis against the Jews is not supported by Blaskowitz. He wrote: "The acts of violence against the Jews, which are enacted in public, do not only provoke the most profound disgust in the religious Poles, but also a pity just as great for the Jewish population, towards which the Poles hitherto showed a more or less hostile attitude." (p. 490).

THE POLOKAUST CONSTRAINED BY PRACTICAL MATTERS, NOT SOME NAZI GERMAN ESTEEM OF POLES OVER JEWS Himmler wanted to exterminate the Poles. (p. 212). So why didn't it happen? Holocaust-uniqueness proponents disingenuously belittle the 3-4 million German-murdered Poles as "only" 10% of the Polish population. In actuality, the Germans were constrained against doing a much larger wartime genocide

of the Poles by their need for a stable conquered Poland to exploit, and realization that, unlike the Jews, the Poles would fight fiercely any attempt to exterminate them, with unacceptable costs to wartime Germany.

Blaskowitz comments: "The idea that the Polish people can be intimidated and kept down by terror will certainly prove to be wrong. The capacity for endurance which this nation commands is much too great...The older Polish generation knows from its own experience very well all the tried dodges of a skillful conspiracy, which have been applied during (a) hundred years of struggle. It will pass this knowledge on to the next generation, making it an opponent to be taken particularly seriously. The opinion, frequently expressed, that a small Polish revolt would be quite desirable, as it would furnish an opportunity of decimating the Poles on a large scale, can only be considered very irresponsibly. It can be proved that quantities of arms and ammunition are hidden in the country, so that a subversive movement would certainly involve the loss of much German blood. Apart from that it must be feared that reinforcements from the West would be required to subdue such a revolt, reinforcements which it might be very difficult to dispense with. There can be no doubt that these activities [atrocities] endanger the military security and the economic exploitation of the East in an irresponsible manner, and to no purpose whatsoever." (pp. 492-492).

Hans Frank's Diary Piotrowski, Stanislaw 1961 **Why the Polokaust Did Not Exterminate All Poles: Need of Forced Laborers. For Shame: Nazi German Candor on Polish Suffering Exceeds Jewish Recognition of Polish Suffering!** Stanislaw Piotrowski, the only Polish delegate at the Nuremberg Trials (p. 6), gives the reader an introduction to Hans Frank. This Butcher rationalized the killings of Jews and Poles by comparing their deaths with those of Germans on the battlefield. (p. 56, 249, 277). This book, prominently featuring the destruction of the Jews, is yet another refutation of the silly myth that, until fairly recent times, Polish authors didn't differentiate between the martyrdoms of Polish Jews and Polish gentiles. POLOKAUST NEGATIONISM: PROPONENTS OF

HOLOCAUST SUPREMACISM TRY TO BELITTLE THE POLOKAUST.

Many Holocaust materials (calling Poles "spectators", "bystanders", or worse) create the impression that Poles lived quasi-normal lives. Instead, the severe privations faced by Poles help the reader understand why Poles didn't always aid Jews, and why Poles sometimes betrayed or killed fugitive Jews who were suspected of, or known to be, stealing from Poles. The Nazis practiced extensive cultural genocide against the Poles, and eventually murdered 2-3 million Polish gentiles [more recent figures suggest over 4 million], including much of the intelligentsia. Yet, contrary to the premise that the Germans were merely trying to stamp out Polish resistance, German officials admitted that Polish resistance was not limited to any identifiable subgroup (p. 59, 142), and that the "intelligentsia" was broadly defined. (p. 299). In addition to the foregoing, the Germans employed various "passive"-genocidal techniques against the Polish population as a whole, as also elaborated by Rafal Lemkin, the Polish Jew who coined the term genocide. Frank described German-ruled Poland as a concentration camp (p. 95). Well put! The millions of Poles sent to the Reich were not there solely for labor, but also for the purpose of reducing the Poles' overall fertility. (p. 68, 154). The confiscation of Polish feedstuffs in the General Government was extreme (p. 272), so much so that the Polish population faced near-famine conditions (p. 93, 97-100, 109), leading to epidemics (p. 100, 252). This German policy, reminiscent of the initial "passive" destruction of Jews through enforced starvation and disease in the ghettos, was ameliorated only in the face of declining Polish productivity (p. 280), and the danger of massive unrest. (pp. 106-107, 281). A NAZI GERMAN OFFICIAL HAS A BETTER GRASP OF POLISH SUFFERING THAN DO FAR TOO MANY JEWS TODAY: FOR SHAME. SS Oberfuhrer Dr. Schoengarth concluded: "No people has ever before had to suffer such oppression as that being suffered by the Polish people..." (p. 283). JEWS REMIND US THAT 90% OF POLAND'S JEWISH POPULATION WAS EXTERMINATED, AGAINST ONLY 10% OF POLES. WHY "ONLY" 10%? According to Frank, the complete extermination of Poles was stayed by the Reich's need for workers (p. 115), yet this could change: "Once we have won the war, then, for all I

care, mincemeat can be made of the Poles and Ukrainians and all the others who run around--come what may..." (p. 297). NO POLISH QUISLING BECAUSE THE GERMANS NEVER WANTED ONE. WRONG! Some recent authors (e. g., Jan T. Gross) insinuate that there was no Polish Quisling because the Germans never sought one. This egregious falsehood is exploded by none other than SS Oberfuhrer Dr. Schoengarth: "There is not a single Pole who would now come forward and really work for the Government." (p. 142). Moreover, the Germans failed to secure Polish collaboration in even lesser matters! Piotrowski comments: "The attitude of broad sections of Polish society was so hostile to the Nazi invaders, that they also failed in their attempt in 1944 to form an 'Antibolshevik League'. Nor were Frank and his subordinates successful in their attempt to persuade the members of the Main Welfare Council, called in German the 'Main Polish Board' (Polnischer Hauptausschuss) publicly and openly to adopt a pro-Nazi position in their charitable work." (p. 143). THE "SILENCE" OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE FACE OF THE JEWS' HOLOCAUST Perennial accusations are leveled, by self-appointed moralists, against the Catholic Church for being complicit with, or at least indifferent to, the Nazis' extermination of the Jews. Ironical to this, both Hitler and Frank believed that the Church and the Jews were in cahoots with other against Germany--and had been so for decades! (p. 140, 330). Frank repeatedly accused the Polish Church of fostering anti-German sentiment (p. 137-140), for which he threatened dire consequences. (p. 216, 223). Obviously, the Polish Church was in no position to condemn the slaughter of Jews, nor the alleged Polish complicity in it!

Poles—Like Jews—Persecuted Before WWII, and All Over Europe

Non-Germans Under the Third Reich: The Nazi Judicial and Administrative System in Germany and Occupied Eastern Europe, with Special Regard to Occupied Poland, 1939-1945 Majer, Diemut
2003 **Poles, Like Jews, Were Persecuted By the Nazis From**

the Beginning. Polish Death Camp Lie Soundly Refuted This scholarly work (1,033 pages long) presents an immense amount of information, largely based on archival sources. I can only touch on a few issues. Author Diemut Majer mentions the anti-Christian character of Nazism. He realized that long-term plans of the NSDAP leadership called for the abolition of Christianity. (p. 620). The German contempt for Poles was long-standing. Interestingly, however, Heinrich Himmler thought that, "Historically, the Poles were the toughest of nations." (p. 625). **NAZIS MISTREATED JEWS AND POLES FROM THE START** Not only attitudes, but also German policies against Poles and Jews overlapped considerably. For instance, both peoples' properties were legitimate targets of unilateral expropriation. (p. 165, 22). Even before WWII, in the Altreich (1937-era Nazi Germany), Jews, Gypsies, and Poles had been singled out for discrimination as members of these respective identified groups. (p. 174). **THE MANY DIMENSIONS OF THE POLOKAUST** The Nazi policies of cultural genocide against Poles were egregious. They included the confiscation of libraries, abolition of higher education, etc. Even elementary education, to the extent that it was allowed, was deliberately made inadequate. In the General Government, the Polish VOLKSSCHULEN existed only where there were at least 40 students, and elementary schools throughout German-occupied Poland commonly had classes of 70-80 children. (p. 788). Biological genocide of the Poles overall, as practiced by the Nazis given the limitations imposed by the events and duration of the war, was largely passive. The Germans acted to limit the Polish birth rate through such policies as a high age of marriage (in both the Reich-annexed regions and the General Government), penalties for illegitimate children, withdrawal of social benefits, etc. (pp. 247-248, 310). The Germans also imposed near-starvation conditions upon the Poles. (e. g, p. 776). [This helps explain the reluctance of many Poles to share their meager possessions with fugitive Jews, and their occasional murderous reaction to Jewish thefts of Polish feedstuffs.] **NAZIS TREATED JEWS AND POLES DIFFERENTLY--NOT OUT OF ESTEEM OF POLES OVER JEWS!** Differences in the Nazi treatment of Jews and Poles commonly followed from practical considerations. For instance, the Nazis expelled Jews from

all levels in the professions, but Poles only down to middle-level positions. This owed from a lack of sufficient German staff to replace all Poles. (p. 301). On another issue, neither Jews nor Poles had significant liberties in terms of either public or private transport. However, Poles were allowed somewhat greater freedom of movement than Jews were because more severe restrictions would have limited their work output. (p. 316; see also pp. 252-253). Finally, the Nazis in no sense esteemed Poles above Jews. Majer comments, (quote) However, it was a self-evident principle that the treatment of the Poles was not based on any humanitarian grounds but exclusively determined by considerations of expediency...(unquote)(p. 272). For instance, Hans Frank thought of Poles being allowed to live only insofar as they can serve as forced laborers for the Reich. (p. 756). THE POLOKAUST AND THE HOLOCAUST RESTED ON EXACTLY THE SAME NAZI GERMAN PHILOSOPHY OF THE RACIAL WORTH OF GROUPS Even though the Germans lost the war, and hence ran out of time before realizing their ultimate genocidal plans for the Slavs (e. g, as specified in GENERALPLAN OST), the reader can appreciate the gravity of those actions that they did have time to complete. Although Majer does not put it in those terms, he realizes that the Nazi industrial genocide of the Jews and Nazi acts against Slavs cannot be dichotomized. He comments, (quote) ...at least in respect to their consequences, numerous plans and actions of the Nazi leadership aimed at DISCRIMINATING against "non-Germans" closely approximated their PHYSICAL ANNIHILATION as well, since they were based on the totalitarian idea of the worthlessness and the fundamental lack of legal rights of the individual. Forcing "non-German" persons or groups to live at or below subsistence level, inhumane expulsion and resettlement, the planned or intentional death by starvation (as long as enough other laborers were available) of countless persons and groups was JUST AS MUCH a fundamental component of the National Socialist idea as the plans and schemes for the methodical annihilation of particular groups (e. g, of the Jews or the leadership circles of the conquered nations of Eastern Europe) that have occupied most of the previously published literature. (unquote)(emphasis in original)(p. 535). GERMANS DECIDED TO DO HOLOCAUST IN THE FALL OF 1941

Diemut Majer implicitly supports a functionalist view of Holocaust origins. According to some unspecified documents found recently in Moscow, the Nazis did not decide to exterminate the Jews prior to the autumn of 1941. (p. 555). POLISH DEATH CAMP LIE...REASONS FOR STARTING WITH THE DESTRUCTION OF POLAND'S JEWS Ironical to the common mendacity about "Polish death camps", or at least the Nazis' siting of the camps in Poland owing to a purportedly congenial atmosphere of Polish anti-Semitism, the Wannsee Protocol (translated in its entirety into English: pp. 555-563) provides the ACTUAL reasons for this choice. The Final Solution was recommended to begin in the General Government, where transport problems were minimal, where the drag on the economy caused by Jewish black marketeering was severe, and where most of the Jews were unfit for work. (p. 563). Poles had nothing to do with it! SOME POLES DID APPROVE OF NAZI POLICIES AGAINST JEWS--BUT ONLY BEFORE THE HOLOCAUST The author provides a selection of German documents that allege a mixed Polish reaction to the Nazi policies enacted against Jews. (p. 778). Interestingly, the quoted positive Polish opinions all go back to 1940--long before the start (or even conception) of Nazi exterminatory actions against the Jews. THE GERMAN-IMPOSED DEATH PENALTY: FALSE EQUIVALENCE OF HIDING JEWS AND OTHER ILLEGAL ACTS Jan T. Gross and other post-Stalinists have alleged that Poles incurred the German-imposed death penalty all the time, as in the unauthorized slaughter of animals leading to activity in the black market, and so it was not a valid deterrent for the hiding of Jews. This is nonsense. The risks of killing an animal, and that of hiding a human being, are not remotely comparable. In addition, the Germans only imposed the death penalty when the selling of such meat was involved. Unauthorized slaughter of livestock for personal use, throughout the Eastern Territories, was generally punished by imprisonment, not death. (p. 892).

Walka o dobra kulturę. Warszawa 1939-1945 t.I Lorentz, Stanisław
1970 Holocaust Uniqueness Myth (Only Jews Persecuted
All Over Europe) Upended. The Polokaust: Detailed Focus on the

Cultural Genocide of Poles. Afterwards, Poles Loot Poles, and Not Only Jews THE FIGHT TO SAVE WARSAW'S CULTURAL GOODS, 1939-1945 is the title of this 2-volume Polish-language anthology. Owing to its breadth, I focus my review almost entirely upon the 3-month period after the fall of the Soviet-betrayed Warsaw Uprising, during which time the Red Army continued stalling, giving plenty of time for the Germans in their soulless madness to destroy Warsaw and her cultural treasures (RABIES TEUTONICA, as one author put it: v1, p. 217). POLES, LIKE JEWS, WERE PERSECUTED ALL OVER EUROPE One talking point for the supposed unprecedented nature of the Holocaust would have us believe that, whereas the Jews were persecuted by the Nazis regardless of where they found themselves in Europe, Poles outside of German-occupied Poland were left alone. Tell that to the Parisian Poles. The Germans sacked and burned the Polish library in Paris. (v2, p. 251). THE DESTRUCTION OF WARSAW: GERMAN PERFIDY MATCHES SOVIET PERFIDY The Polish-German capitulation agreement that ended the Soviet-betrayed Warsaw Uprising called for the safeguarding and evacuation of not only the population, but also the cultural treasures. (v1, p. 122, 225; v2, p. 12). The Germans broke the agreement--allowing only a small fraction of the treasures to be evacuated before destroying Warsaw. The Poles made a herculean effort to evacuate and otherwise safeguard treasures from the Germans (for a summary, see v1, p. 97). THE GERMANS SYSTEMATICALLY DESTROYED WARSAW'S CULTURAL TREASURES The Germans' burning of the Krasinski Library, probably in early October 1944, caused the loss of 300,000 irreplaceable items, which were converted into a thigh-deep layer of white ash. Some 88% of old handwritten manuscripts perished. (v1, pp. 219-220). The cellars, which contained the most valuable materials for safekeeping, had carefully been torched individually. In contrast, a nearby cellar room with empty boxes had been untouched by the Germans, as it contained no Polish cultural treasures. (v2, pp. 245-246). The German destroyers must have also seen, and removed, the sandbagging in front of a cellar nook, in which books had been stacked without spacing in the hope that any fire would not spread there for insufficiency of oxygen. The rows of book-shaped ashes

disintegrated when touched. (v. 2, p. 293). Of the Krasinski materials, 15 boxes of materials, relocated earlier to the Zamoyski library, survived. So did 30,000 lower-value old prints, in addition to a few Zaluski manuscripts, confiscated earlier by the Germans and returned to Poland after the war. As the Germans were torching the library, some Poles tossed a series of boxes out the windows, enabling the survival of 150 hand manuscripts. Jan Zachwatowicz recounts how he came across the rain-soaked and moldy items, which included the priceless pitiful remnant of incunabula (early European printing) from the Zaluski collection, and how he worked to evacuate and restore them. (v1, pp. 127-128). An additional set of boxes turned up later in the snow. (p. 230). The Zamoyski Library was burned by the Germans. However, unlike the Krasinski Library, the collections in the cellars were not destroyed. (v2, p. 246). The Germans torched Warsaw's Public library just two hours before the long-belated arrival of the Red Army in January 1945. (v1, p. 422, v2, pp. 29-30, 281). Of its 500,000 volumes, 317,000 perished in the flames. Of the remainder, 73,000 had been confiscated earlier by the Germans, and 14,000 had been evacuated to Pruszkow. Some 30,000 German-confiscated volumes later turned up in Liegnitz (now Legnica). (v1, pp. 394-396). Polish librarians, in anticipation of German-set fires spreading to the library, had earlier walled-off some items in a hiding place in the library cellar. (v.1, p. 421). During such procedures, they smeared the new masonry with dirty plaster in order to make it look old. (v2, p. 19). Warsaw's Polytechnic Library also fell victim to the incendiary depredations of the Germans, causing the loss of 90,000 volumes. The flames did not spread to one student reading room. (v2, p. 14). The Germans also burned the various archives of Warsaw. About 1/5th of the ARCHIWUM GLOWNEGO AKT DAWNYCH survived because of the earlier evacuation of a part of its content to Sokolnicki Fort and the Jasna Gora Monastery, and the later recovery of some German-confiscated materials. (v1, p. 456). As for the ARCHIWUM GLOWNY on Długa Street, 7-8 fire-untouched packs of archival materials survived, after the Germans had burned the building, because the fire had failed to spread to one nook of the cellar, probably owing to a lack of windows whose breakage would have caused an influx of oxygen. (v1, p. 456). As for the

collection in the WARSZAWSKI ARSENAL, all that was left was a layer of either powdery or caked ash, in addition to the steel shelving that had become twisted into bizarre shapes by the heat. In one hiding place, the flames had not spread, but the archival materials were carbonized, falling apart when touched. (v1, p. 565). A few items did survive in the burned-out, partly-collapsed building, owing to the caprice of the movements of the flames and heat. (v1, p. 566). Since the Germans were destroying all of Warsaw, private individuals who had hidden cultural treasures for safekeeping enjoyed limited success. One moldy part of the Zeromski collection was found in 1951, as the layers of ruins of the Stare Miasto were being removed. (v2, pp. 163-164). THE OVERALL NAZI GERMAN CULTURAL GENOCIDE AGAINST POLES WAS VERY SYSTEMATIC Poland's losses, just in terms of books, manuscripts, notes, maps, etc., took on colossal dimensions. Of 21 million such items, the Germans destroyed 14,584,000 of them. (v1, p. 240). Few people today realize that the Germans destroyed 2/3rds of Poland's paper cultural treasures alone! POLES LOOT JEWS--A BIG DEAL. POLES LOOT POLES--IT IS NOTHING Jan T. Gross and the media have made much of the fact that Poles looted Jewish belongings, even desecrating graves and places of mass murder of Jews. However, Poles also looted the surviving books in burned-out Polish libraries. (e. g., v2, p. 32, 110).

German Attitudes, Against Jews AND Poles, Long Preceded Hitler

Nazi Empire: German Colonialism and Imperialism from Bismarck to Hitler Baranowski, Shelley 2010 **The Deep, Pre-Nazi German Roots of the Polokaust. GENERALPLAN OST and the Impending Death of Tens of Millions of Slavs.** The roots of modern German genocidal imperialism followed not only the unification of Germany, but also her spectacular economic growth in the late 1800's. In fact, by the 20th century, Germany had the most dynamic economy in Europe, and only the U. S. economy had grown more rapidly since the American Civil War. (pp.

9-10). Clearly, the Germans were "feeling their oats" and lusting for global power status. GROWING GERMAN IMPERIALISTIC AND GENOCIDAL IMPULSES AGAINST THE POLES Where should German growth proceed? Some policies trended towards the establishment of colonies in Africa. In 1914, Heinrich Class wrote a work, touching on MITTELEUROPA, in which he suggested that German living space (LEBENSRAUM) should be in the east, at the expense of the Poles, who should be removed, and replaced with German settlers. (p. 44). Large-scale proto-Nazi German views of themselves, and Poles, antedated even WWI. In fact, by the start of the 20th century, the Pan Germans had already moved beyond an ethno-cultural definition of Germanness to a racial and biological one. (p. 42). Furthermore, genocide was already latent in German thinking. The author realizes that, (quote) Together, the Pan Germans and HAKATISTEN sought to promote German settlements, ban the influx of cheap German labor outright, and expel Prussian Poles to the United States. (unquote)(pp. 42-43). The foregoing can be generalized. The author points out that, (quote) Social Darwinian ideas were not confined to the natural or social sciences. In addition to being disseminated in the press, popular literature became yet another means of legitimating imperialism and its underlying notions of race war. Popular fiction in the Wilhelmine era described Poles as racially different from the Germans. (unquote)(p. 55). Bismarck and von Bulow (Buelow) were bad enough to Poles. However, von Bulow's successor, Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, adopted aggressive proto-Nazi views of Poles. He saw the Germans and Slavs as engaged in a "racial struggle" for survival. (p. 65). AN EMBRYONIC JEWISH-GERMAN JUDEOPOLONIA Author Baranowski characterizes Ludendorff's rule over Poland, during WWI, as a harsh one. (p. 87). In addition, although she does not consider Judeopolonia, she makes it obvious why Poles (notably the Endeks) saw the Jews as Pole-alooof, if not actively pro-German, and feared an eventual joint German--Jewish rule over Poland. Citing a German-language source, she writes, (quote) Ironically, that policy [promotion of German cultural values] extended to Jews, who in addition to experiencing less repression than under the tsars, also presided over the revitalization of Yiddish culture.

As the German armies advanced eastward during the summer of 1915, German-Jewish soldiers proved essential as interpreters and procurers of transport and supplies, while the German administration of the Ober Ost [Supreme Command of the East] disproportionately represented Jews and Protestants. (unquote)(pp. 88-89). THE "VERSAILLES WAS ULTRA-PUNITIVE" GERMAN EXCULPATION FOR NAZISM FAILS The hyperinflation under Weimar and the "draconian" nature of the Versailles accords are commonly exaggerated, and made into an excuse for German support of Nazism. While recognizing the post-WWI difficulties facing the Germans, Baranowski implicitly rejects such exculpatory reasoning, as she comments, (quote) In actuality, the Weimar economy was no worse off than those of other European nations in the postwar period. Alternatively, it was somewhat stronger despite its territorial losses, because little fighting had taken place on German soil. Weimar governments avoided paying most of the reparations it ostensibly owed. (unquote)(p. 123). Far from unilaterally punishing Germany, the American policies included loans and investments for Germany, enabling modest and episodic recoveries in 1924, 1925, and 1927. (pp. 143-144). RENEWED GERMAN AGGRESSIVE AMBITIONS AGAINST POLAND The eventual 1939 German-Soviet aggression against Poland, which began WWII, long preceded the Nazis. Although Baranowski does not mention Hans von Seeckt's post-WWI statement about the new Polish state as intolerable to both Germany and Russia, she does mention 1920's German military planning, including the German-Soviet Rapallo Pact. (p. 216). The Reichswehr already then favored war with Poland over lost German colonial territories, and--interestingly--reckoned the recovery of these territories a greater priority over the return of the Saar, the annexation of Austria, and the remilitarization of the Rhineland. (p. 150). NAZISM WAS NOT CAPITALIST-DRIVEN Baranowski provides interesting insights into the Nazi movement. Although Junkers commonly supported the Nazis because of such motives as hatred of bourgeoisie parties and parliamentary democracy (p. 268), it is incorrect to see Nazism as a movement sponsored by the privileged. In fact, Nazism had an unusually broad-based following among most of German society--irrespective of religion, geographical region, social class, etc. (p. 165). The

author also points out that the support of big business for Nazism came AFTER their ascent to power, as she quips, "In fact, relatively few employers joined the Nazi Party or openly sided with it before 1933." (p. 167). NAZISM WAS LEFT-WING, NOT RIGHT-WING Ironical to the misrepresentation of Nazism as a conservative movement, the murdered victims of the Rohm (Roehm) Purge were disproportionately politically conservative opponents of Nazism. (p. 198). THE PLANNED FULL-FLEDGED POLOKAUST Attention is now focused on WWII. The author elaborates of Nazi mass murder of Slavs in Poland, the USSR, etc. She also realizes the genocidal character of GENERALPLAN OST as she comments, (quote) In some versions, 51 million people were to have been driven out. Following population transfers and the deliberate confiscation of food that would likely entail the physical annihilation of most of the population of eastern Europe, roughly five million ethnic German settlers would begin to replace the victims over a generation, pushing Germany's ethnic boundary one thousand kilometers to the east. (unquote)(pp. 299-270). THE HOLOCAUST AND POLOKAUST WERE INTERTWINED Now consider the Jews. Ironical to current attempts to blame Christianity for the Holocaust, the author realizes that the same pre-Hitler eventually-genocidal German attitudes towards Slavs also found Jews as targets. She writes, (quote) To the Pan Germans, continental expansion was the antidote to the insidious workings of 'international Jewry' that prevented Germany from assuming its rightful place among the world powers. The Pan German demand for living space at the expense of the Slavs to the east so that the German population would have room to grow and prosper would be the key to combating the Jews as well as the Poles. The ethnic cleaning of Slavs would give Germany the resources to counterbalance British power and its accompaniment, the 'global Jewish spirit,' as the prelude to further overseas colonization. (unquote)(pp. 45-46). Baranowski adheres to the functionalist view of Holocaust origins. German thinking became radicalized, and so German racist ideas became exterminationist reality.

The War against the West Kolnai, Aurel 1938 **Germany and LEBENSRAUM. Nazism vs. Christianity. Nazism Anticipated Modern Western Hedonism (Cultural Marxism)** My review is based on the

original 1938 edition. Owing to the fact that this work precedes WWII and the Holocaust, it has the advantage of not being colored by them. The author identifies himself as Jewish (p. 495), but does not emphasize Nazi attitudes towards Jews. Interesting information is mentioned in this book. For instance, the reader learns that Friedrich Nietzsche was half-Polish. (p. 453). This work goes deeply into political philosophy, and, owing to the breadth of the subjects presented, I focus on a few items. NAZISM REDEFINES CHRISTIANITY To begin with, it is unclear to what extent Christianity ever had a hold over the German soul. Author Kolnai quotes Hans Blüher, who quipped (in 1932): "Even today, at bottom, she [Germany] lives in a state of prorogated truce with official Christianity, nor can it ever be known if the pagan cult-fires are truly and properly extinct." (p. 559). Kolnai goes into considerable detail on how the Nazis recast German Christianity in the Nazi image. The facts he brings up can be summarized by his statement, (quote) Many Nazis, from tradition or for tactical purposes or merely through intellectual confusion, still cling to Christianity in some form or other. Instead of the frank anti-Christian Gentilism of their more advanced comrades, they profess Pagan amorality and worship of Power and Self under a more or less transparent Christian cover. (unquote). (p. 249). In addition, many Nazis (or pre-Nazis) violently rejected Christianity. These included Hermann Wirth, Hauer, Dinter, Bergmann, Reventlow, and General Ludendorff. (p. 241). DID THE CHURCH SUPPORT NAZISM? The author realizes that the *modus vivendi* between Catholicism and Nazism had been a tactical move, and that its magnitude should not be exaggerated. He comments, (quote) ...nor can it be denied that the Catholic Church has generally shown all too great an inclination to be hand-in-glove with monarchical absolutism, with social aristocracy, and recently even with totalitarian fascism. However, it has also been often enough manifest--especially in the latter case--that this alliance had about it an air of temporary truce, of outward compromise, perhaps even of ambiguity. Catholic Christianity, however it may condemn

subversive or Utopian plans of the Left, is also naturally driven to oppose the confusion between secular and divine power and authority, as well as to uphold moral standards by which social powers of all descriptions are to be judged. (unquote). (p. 251).

THE COMING POLOKAUST In the Preface, Wickham Steed writes that, "...it is the intention of National Socialist Germany to bring the Slavs and semi-Slavs of Eastern Europe under German domination and exploitation." (p. 11). The leading Nazi, Alfred Rosenberg, described German LEBENSRAUM ambitions. In his words, no consideration was to be made for the Poles, Czechs, etc. They were to make room for 150 million German peasants. (p. 643). The author notes that, (quote) [Hans] Gunther writes that the Teutons formed a peasantry of warriors, a master people (HERRENVOLK) requiring serfs (KNECHTE) for their economic subsistence. (unquote). (p. 593). The words of the Nazi Wilhelm Stapel, uttered in 1932, are priceless, (quote) "Minority or majority, we are GERMANS, and being Germans we are the holders of primacy (DIE ERSTEN). Were only two Germans to live in all Poland, still, just for being GERMANS they would be more than all the millions of Poles." (unquote). (p. 622). (Emphasis is in the original.) Finally, the late-1930's German-Polish ENTENTE in no sense implies a German renunciation of what Kolnai calls the German Eastern projects. (p. 561).

FALLACIOUS ATTEMPTS TO RELATIVIZE GERMAN IMPERIAL CONDUCT Some have argued that the planned German rule over the Slavic peoples is not really objectionable, and is really no different from British imperialism. Author Kolnai soundly refutes this exculpation. He comments, (quote) The maintenance of British overlordship in India, for instance, however bitterly criticized by many Indians and not a few Englishmen, is not in the least comparable to an imaginary case of England setting out today to subjugate an independent Indian nation... Moreover, non-German Eastern Europe can in no way be compared to a welter of "backward" colored populaces in urgent need of "White"--or rather, Blond--colonization or Prussian organization. (unquote). (p. 612).

THE NAZIS AND SEXUAL MORES The Jewish sexologists of Weimar Germany were the champions of sexual libertinism, and the Jew Sigmund Freud was well-known for his teaching that hidden sexual drives were behind much human behavior

(pansexualism). Author Aurel Kolnai shows that Nazi hostility to Jews, and their advocacy of sexuality as a private, hedonic matter, was less an upholding of traditional marital-limited sexual morality, and more a defense of German racial prerogatives. As a matter of fact, the Nazis were also antagonistic towards the Church for upholding a non-racial sexuality. Kolnai writes, (quote) We stumble upon similar arguments when perusing the works of the neo-German Pagan BEAUX ESPRITS [clever, cultured persons.] Thus [Lothar] Helbing charges Christianity with being responsible for the decay of marriage in modern society, since it was the mischievous influence of Christian doctrines which caused us to veer round and stop seeing in marriage the "blood-foundation for the future of the State." (unquote). (p. 238). More radical Nazis, such as the Berlin physician Dupre, proposed that the State eventually regulate sexual relations, leading to a "breeding State" (ZUCHTUNGSSTAAT). The State would abolish conventional marriage, and establish temporary marriages based upon the racial desirability of the partners and their eventual offspring. (p. 490). A CLUE TO THE ORIGINS OF MODERN "ANYTHING GOES" RADICAL INDIVIDUALISM This book, written in 1938, long preceded the West's abandonment of moral values in favor of hedonistic individualism, which is part of cultural Marxism. However, even then, the author recognized the underlying similarity of the thinking of certain liberals and Nazis. Kolnai adds that, (quote) Lastly it would be unfair to pass over the fact that the CULT OF RELATIVITY is largely a product of that complacent hedonism and sophistication which is more at home in the habitat of the over-refined Left intelligentsia... The Left Intellectual has taken upon himself the merciless task of exposing the relativity of all values, standards, and rules...The Right "Superman" picks up the thread, and gathers the profits of the argument... (unquote). (p. 235). (Emphasis is in original). In his Foreword, Kolnai writes, (quote) Finally, it may be surprising to some if I trace a correlation, though definitely subconscious, between Nazism and certain degenerate forms of "Liberalism". In its cult of "relativism", "tolerance" and "indifferentism", in its explanation of social phenomena by "psychology"...Another aspect of the self-destruction of Liberal idealism is the glorification of urges and instincts, of complexes and natural desires

which attributes overwhelming power to sensual lust and unconscious impulse. Klages is not far from Freud. Nazi racialism with its false biology and fussy eugenics is very much akin to widely prevalent "progressive" ideas well known to us all. (unquote). (p. 15).

Germany's Wild East: Constructing Poland as Colonial Space

Kopp, Kristin Leigh 2012 **Antecedents To the Polokaust and Nazi Dreams of LEBENSRAUM: Centuries of German Racist and Imperialist Thought Against Poles** The informed reader may be struck at just how unoriginal were the thoughts, against Poles and Poland, of Hitler and the other Nazis. They went back centuries before Hitler was even imagined. THE OLD GERMAN DELEGITIMIZATION OF POLAND, AND THEN THE PARTITIONS In the wake of the Partitions of Poland, some Germans (mainly from southwestern Germany, probably animated by anti-Prussian rather than pro-Polish sentiment) temporarily saw it for what it was--the Polish nation destroyed by an act of Prussian aggression. (p. 16). Other Germans sought to justify the Partitions by delegitimizing Poles and Poland. The Poles were undeserving of a nation-state not so much because they were backward, but primarily because they never develop anything, and they "lack organizational and self-government skills." (e. g, pp. 14-15). The durable specter of POLNISCHE WIRTSCHAFT was invoked. The apparent Polish achievement meant nothing because whatever Poles had was entirely the work of the Germans. Moreover, without constant German presence, Poles would soon degenerate back into chaos and barbarism. Finally, the relative advancement of the Poles compared with the Herrero of southwest Africa, and the Indians of the Americas, owed solely to diffusion--the fact that the Poles were geographically much closer to German influence, and because they had been subject to the benefits of this German influence for a much longer period of time. (p. 13). THE DELEGITIMIZATION OF POLAND MORE RECENTLY, AND TO THIS DAY The informed reader realizes that this delegitimization of Poland occurred in many other contexts. [Before WWII, some Germans at least used the term "Poland" as a geographical

reference. Under the Nazi occupation, conquered Poland was delegitimized even as a name. The German conquerors referred to the relevant territories as WARTHELAND and the GENERAL GOVERNMENT]. During and after the Partitions, many western thinkers had delegitimized Poles as essentially incompetent, and therefore undeserving of their own nation-state--for which reason the erasure of Poland was of no moral or political significance. Likewise, after the resurrection of the Polish state (1918), she was delegitimized anew--this time as a "seasonal state", "essentially unjust to her minorities", "unable to govern herself", and an "illegitimate child of Versailles". Similar thinking made it easier for the British and French to renege on their treaty obligations to Poland in 1939, and later for Churchill and Roosevelt to betray their faithful-ally Poland, at Teheran and Yalta, as a nuisance in western-Soviet relations. Similar delegitimization of Poland, in subsequent years, made it easier to continue to rationalize the betrayal, and to justify her extended unwanted subjugation in the Soviet bloc. More recently, the "Poland is nothing by herself" thinking was switched to the "inevitable necessity" of her membership in the European Union.

Nowadays, the delegitimization of Poland occurs primarily in the context of Holocaust-related thinking and politics. Poland had long been "bad to the Jews", and now the Poles must "come to terms with the past" (PEDAGOGIKA WSTYDU), constantly apologize, and do whatever the Jews and the "enlightened" western Europeans tell Poland what to do (including paying off the extortionists of the Holocaust Industry). In other words, Poland is not a nation with her own national goals and her own victimhood under the Nazis. Instead, she is essentially a land of spectators to and perpetrators of the Jewish catastrophe (along with faceless, de-Germanized Nazis), and "a vast graveyard of Jews." THE GERMAN THE HUN--RECOGNIZED BY SOME GERMANS THEMSELVES It was not only Germany's detractors portraying Germans as barbarous conquerors. Kopp cites the work of the German medieval historian Karl Hampe and his 1921 book, DER ZUG NACH DEM OSTEN (THE DRIVE TO THE EAST). (pp. 26-28). It confirms the Germans' brutal conquest of Slavs in the past, subjugation of the Wends, etc. Hampe also confirms the fact that the Germans exterminated a large part of the original Prussian peoples. (p.

27). POLES (AND NOT ONLY JEWS) WERE A PROBLEM. HOW TO SOLVE IT? When it came to post-Partition German rule over Poland, Pan-German chauvinism (my term) took two forms. (p. 63). Some Germans (the assimilationists) saw the Poles as inferior owing to circumstances that could or would be overcome with time. Others (the exclusionists) took a frankly racist approach in seeing Poles as innately and immutably inferior to Germans, something later echoed by the eventual Fuhrer in MEIN KAMPF. The pre-Nazi (and of course Nazi) exclusionists sought the eventual expulsion of the Poles (p. 63). The author describes how the Poles organized themselves, and thwarted Bismarck's KULTURKAMPF (p. 6). So much for the myth that Poles lack organizational skills! THE POLISH CORRIDOR AFFRONT-TO-GERMANY MYTH The Polish Corridor has often been misrepresented as an artificial solution to the problem of newly-recreated Poland's lack of access to the sea, and arguably an injustice imposed on Germany owing to the separation of East Prussia from the rest of Germany. Actually, as shown by German maps themselves well before WWI, most of the eventual territory of the Polish Corridor had an ethnic Polish majority. (See the maps between pp. 131-132, especially Plate 4). Kopp uses these maps to show how German cartographers accentuated the German presence and minimized the Polish one. RATIONALIZING GERMAN HEGEMONY OVER POLAND Around the time of the resurrection of Poland (1918), Germans sought to justify their continuing "right" to Polish territories. Failing a purely ethnographic set of claims, they enlisted Kashubs and Jews as Germans. (p. 137). They also went further--invoking VOLKSBODEN--which is the fact that the territories contain Germans and, furthermore, that many non-Germans bear a pronounced German imprint. (p. 145, 150). They also promoted KULTURBODEN--the premise that the territories are essentially German and rightfully part of Germany because, irrespective of local ethnic majorities, their culture and civilizational infrastructure had been built by Germans. (pp. 141-on). [Much the same Poles-owe-Germans mentality lives on in terms of Poland's membership in the European Union.] FROM DELEGITIMIZATION TO EXTERMINATION: LIKE JEWS LIKE POLES; LIKE HOLOCAUST LIKE POLOKAUST Kopp realizes the continuation of German colonial/racist

thinking against Poles in their Nazi occupation policies during WWII. For instance, GENERALPLAN OST called for the eventual replacement of all Poles (except slave laborers) with ethnic Germans, and the Poles exterminated or resettled in Siberia. (pp. 206-207). MODERN GERMAN AMBITIONS AGAINST POLAND The concept of KULTURBODEN is not solely of historical interest. Kopp (pp. 209-210) discusses the trend, in recent years, of German thinking steered in the direction of Germans as victims of WWII (e. g, Erika Steinbach). Even if not framed in terms of explicitly revanchist goals, this thinking extends to keeping alive the thought of formerly German territories, now long part of Poland, as still "rightfully German" in some way.

The Wages of Destruction: The Making and Breaking of the Nazi

Economy Tooze, Adam 2007

The Polokaust: Includes

Fascinating Insights into GENERALPLAN OST: An Exterminatory

“Wansee Conference” For Slavs

Without necessarily intending to,

this work soundly puts Holocaust supremacism to rest. THE MYTH OF

INORDINATELY PUNITIVE REPARATIONS ON DEFEATED WWI

GERMANY Conventional wisdom has it that the "onerous" reparations

required of post-WWI Germany caused her to lag economically behind

Great Britain. (p. 141). Actually, the German economy had structural

features that dragged it down, including an inefficient agricultural sector. (p. 140).

DO NOT BLAME THE CATHOLIC CHURCH FOR HITLER'S

RISE TO POWER

As for Hitler's rise to power, Tooze assesses the

role of Catholic politics as follows (quote) After applying massive pressure

to the Catholic Centre party, Hitler got the two-thirds majority he needed for

the Enabling Law of 23 March 1933. This freed his government to rule by

decree. The road was open to the decisive application of physical force.

(unquote)(p. 40).

THE NAZI-ZIONIST DEAL The Haavara Transfer

involved a deal between the Nazi authorities and certain wealthy Zionists in

Palestine. It enabled an astonishing one-tenth of German Jews (50,000

people) to escape Nazi Germany, bringing with them 106 million

Reichsmarks, which they exchanged for 5.5 million Palestinian pounds.

(pp. 89-90). HITLER'S GENOCIDAL PLANS AGAINST POLAND BASED ON GERMAN SUPREMACISM The drive for German LEBENSRAUM, at the expense of the Slavic east, was at the root of WWII. Not only Hitler, but also the likes of Richard Walther Darré articulated a policy of LEBENSRAUM. In fact, in a newly discovered archived work, Darré, early in 1936, specified a plan for German LEBENSRAUM in the territories up to the Urals. (p. 198). As justification, Darré invoked German supremacy: The right of Germans to own these territories because of German superiority in various technological achievements. (p. 199). THE WWII NAZI EXPLOITATION AND MASS MURDER OF JEWS AND SLAVS

Some 900,000 Jews were gassed at Auschwitz. However, there were also 200,000 Jewish forced laborers housed at Auschwitz out of a cumulative 400,000 Auschwitz inmates. Of the latter, about 140,000 were Poles. (pp. 526-527). The author finds parallels, between the balancing of Nazi ideological goals with economic realities, in terms of non-Jews as well as Jews. He comments (quote) At the same time the treatment of the foreign labor force, the concentration camp population and at least a small remnant of the Jewish population was progressively "economized" to take account of the needs of the war economy. (unquote)(p. 538; see also pp. 544-545). Some Nazis (e. g, Himmler) favored the extermination of Jews even at the cost of Jewish laborers, while other Nazis (e. g, Ruestinginspektor Schindler) regarded Poland's Jews as an indispensable workforce, even as late as at least the summer of 1942. (p. 757). Tooze assesses the Nazi actions against Slavs as follows, "Poland and the western Soviet Union were practically eviscerated." (p. xix). The Germans murdered millions of Soviet citizens. This includes 600,000 shot by December 1941 and another 1.6 million dead from forced starvation. (p. 482). More than half of the 1.95 million Soviet POWs in Germany, after November 1941, also perished. (p. 523). Poles faced malnutrition and starvation conditions during the German occupation. (p. 544). German genocidal thinking against Poles persisted into the latter stages of WWII. As hunger began to affect the Germans, it was to be passed down to Jews and then Poles. In fact, only the good local harvest of 1942 spared millions of ethnic Poles from planned starvation in spring 1943. (pp. 547, 549).

Considering all the "normal" concentration camps operated by Nazi Germany, there were 1.65 million total inmates, of which less than 475,000 survived the war. (pp. 522-523). This means that 1.1 million workers died, of which 800,000 were gentiles. In addition, at least 130,000 Polish forced laborers died in Germany. (p. 523). THE FULL-FLEDGED POLOKAUST: LONG-TERM GERMAN EXTERMINATORY PLANS AGAINST SLAVS

The GENERALPLAN OST, finalized in May 1942, called for the removal of 80%-85% of the population of German-occupied Poland, along with comparable proportions of other Slavs. Tooze realizes that the "resettlement in Siberia" provisions should not be taken literally, and quips, (quote) There was still no absolute clarity about the final destination of the displaced populations. But what cannot have been in doubt is that the process of "evacuation" would involve mass death on an epic scale...Only those capable of work were of any interest to the Germans...Any moral consideration had long ago been set aside. The question was one of practicalities. (unquote) (p. 467). THE EXTERMINATORY GOAL OF THE POLOKAUST WAS AS REAL AS THE EXTERMINATORY GOAL OF THE HOLOCAUST The author is atypical in that he presses the genocidal significance of GENERALPLAN OST, so much so that he juxtaposes it with the presumably-singular Holocaust! He comments (quote) The GENERALPLAN OST set a timetable for the extinction of the entire population of Eastern Europe. It should be taken no less seriously than the program outlined by Heydrich at the Wannsee conference. (unquote)(p. 468). The reader should also note, from the above quotes, as well as the one immediately below, that the Nazis used the same genocidal rhetoric against Slavs as against Jews, whom they called "surplus population". Thus, initial German plans, in the wake of Operation Barbarossa, had called for the starvation of a 20-30 million "surplus population" of Slavs. (pp. 479-480, p. 538). This did not happen, to near anywhere this scale, only because the Germans had insufficient manpower to prevent the movement of feedstuffs. (p. 483). ALLIED SATURATION BOMBING DID ITS JOB Tooze challenges those who suggest that Allied carpet bombing was militarily ineffective. He shows that the rapidly-increasing German war production leveled off during and after the Battle of the Ruhr

and the bombing of Hamburg, in mid-1943. (See his graph, p. 600). Now consider the Me 262 jet. Tooze suggests that it failed to appear in time to affect the war not because of poor planning, or insufficient appreciation of its military value, but because of the limitations of Germany's war economy. (p. 620).

War, Pacification, and Mass Murder, 1939: The Einsatzgruppen in Poland Matthaus, Juergen 2014 **The Early Polokaust: The**

Systematic Nazi German Mass Murders of Poles in 1939. Nazis Also Used PEDAGOGIKA WSTYDU

This work surveys the murders of Polish and Jewish civilians during the 1939 war, and in the remaining two months of 1939. However, it does not touch on the thousands of disarmed Polish POWs who were murdered by the Germans in the wake of the 1939 German-Soviet conquest of Poland. This work features German and Polish documents, along with analyses, as well as eyewitness accounts. It relies partly on the research of Polish historian Bogdan Musial. Unfortunately, authors Matthaus et al. distort the events at Bydgoszcz (Bromberg), by making a contrived ambiguity of the fact of German fifth-column attacks on Polish troops. (p. 51). For corrective, please read my detailed English-language review of, *Dyworsja niemiecka i zbrodnie hitlerowskie w Bydgoszczy na tle wydarzen w dniu 3 IX 1939* (Polish and German Edition). THE EXTENT OF EARLY NAZI GERMAN MASS MURDERS

The German mass murderers of Poles were Wehrmacht soldiers (e. g, p. 67--accounting for about 12,000 Polish civilians in September 1939), Einsatzgruppen units, and--perhaps surprisingly--local

VOLKSDEUTSCHEN. In fact, these local Germans--citizens of pre-WWII Poland--accounted for roughly HALF of all the estimated 65,000 ethnic Polish civilians murdered by the Germans through the end of 1939. (p. 83). The Germans also murdered at least 7,000 of Poland's Jews through the end of 1939. (p. 87). Clearly, the Germans murdered many more Poles than Jews during this time! THE UNKNOWN AND UNKNOWABLE SCALE OF THE EARLY POLOKAUST

The numbers quoted above may be underestimates, for a number of reasons. The Einsatzgruppen did not keep

records of the numbers of people they killed. (p. 3). In fact, the Germans were reluctant to put their murderous policies in writing, because these were deemed "too radical". (p. 37). [Later, these "do not write it down" habits were carried over to the enactment of Holocaust.] In addition to all this, subsequent German crimes obscured the earlier ones. Matthaus et al. comment, (quote) Quantifying the deadliness of the Einsatzgruppen is difficult for various reasons: after the invasion, Poland suffered more than five years of German occupation, at the end of which one in seven Polish citizens had been killed. Furthermore, the Germans systematically tried to destroy traces of mass graves prior to their withdrawal. As a result, postwar Polish authorities had enormous difficulties in coming up with a reliable count. Compounding this problem, the testimonies of eyewitnesses are often not very reliable...particularly when estimates were made under the highly traumatizing circumstances of the time. (unquote) (p. 150).

COUNTERING THE ATTEMPTED HOLOCAUST-RELATED MARGINALIZATION OF POLISH SUFFERING

The standard overemphasis of the Holocaust, at the expense of the genocides of other peoples [Holocaust preeminence and Holocaust supremacism], has many different manifestations. When Polish suffering, at the hands of the Nazis, is not ignored entirely, it is commonly subject to Holocaust negationism. For instance, we hear that, "Jews died because they were Jews; Poles died because it was war." Amazingly, we even hear the remark that, "Poles were collateral damage." Failing that, we hear that, "The Germans killed Poles all right--but only to enforce obedience and to stamp out potential resistance." Against these canards, the truth was entirely different. The long-term genocidal aims of Nazi actions against Poland were unambiguous. According to the frank statements of leading Nazis, Poland was not only to be militarily defeated; she was to be prevented from becoming a relevant political factor for decades to come! (pp. 6-7). The actual murderous Nazi actions soon escalated beyond the ongoing destruction of Poland's intelligentsia. Here is what transpired, (quote) A day later [that is, September 9, 1939] Halder informed a small circle that, according to one participant, "It is the intention of the Fuhrer and [Hermann] Goering to annihilate and wipe out the Polish people. The rest of what was

said cannot even be hinted at in writing." (unquote) (p. 18). Despite presenting this information, this book does not begin to do justice to the full extent of Nazi German genocidal policies against Poles. For a remedy, please click on, and read my detailed review, of Axis Rule In Occupied Europe: Laws Of Occupation, Analysis Of Government, Proposals For Redress. NAZISM: STOP BLAMING THE CATHOLIC CHURCH Matthaus et al. quote a VOLKSDEUTSCHE woman, Lily Jungblut, who bravely wrote a letter to Hermann Goering. In it, she protesting the arbitrariness of German killings and the wantonness of German anti-Catholic actions. For this letter, she was arrested and later released. Here is what she wrote, (quote) ...thousands and thousands of innocent people in these circles have been shot; all teachers, both male and female, male and female doctors, lawyers, notaries, judges and state prosecutors, merchants and landowners...What glory do ethnic Germans and trustees earn when they have almost all the crucifixes and Crosses of Mary along the roads sawn down and broken to pieces, and when they invade the workers' homes, pull down images of the saints from the walls, and trample them, thereby profoundly insulting the pious Catholic rural population?... (unquote) (p. 65).

BROAD-BASED NAZI GERMAN DELEGITIMIZATION OF THE POLISH NATION: MODERN COUNTERPARTS (PEDAGOGOGIKA WSTYDU) One quoted Einsatzkommando document, is telling. Dated October 1939, it shows that, even at that relatively early stage of Nazi wartime thinking, the Germans were already strategizing a systematic program of the all-around destruction of the Polish nation. It went beyond the obvious physically-repressive, destructive, and murderous policies, (quote) In addition, however, in our estimation the moral resistance of the Poles must be destroyed by suitable propaganda measures. (unquote). (p. 148). The informed reader no doubt realizes that the foregoing theme is timeless. The destruction of the moral resistance of the Poles was subsequently practiced by the Soviet-imposed Communist puppet government. Nowadays, the attempted destruction of the moral resistance of the Poles is attempted through the demonization of Polish history, as regularly practiced by an assortment of lewaks (leftists), Euro-enthusiasts, and even by some of

those who promote the Holocaust and its presumed specialness. It is the classic PEDAGOGOKA WSTYDU in action. THE ONGOING POLOKAUST AND THE PLANNED EXTERMINATION OF THE POLES The long-term genocidal aims of Nazi actions against Poland were unambiguous. Matthaus et al comment, (quote) As early as March 25, 1939, Hitler lectured the commander in chief of the army, (OBERBEFEHLSHABER DES HEERES, ObdH), Generaloberst Walther von Brauchitsch, on how he intended to resolve the "Polish question" that had existed in the minds of the German nationalists since the end of World War I: "Poland would have to be so thoroughly beat down that, during the next few decades, she need not be taken into account as a political factor." On August 14, Hitler informed Brauchitsch and his chief of staff (GENERALSTABCHEF), Generaloberst Franz Halder, that he was striving for more than a military defeat of Poland and intended to "annihilate Poland." ("VERNICHTUNG POLENS")...With this injunction, the Wehrmacht leadership knew that their supreme commander wanted the coming military conflict to differ from a conventional campaign. Poland was to be obliterated, not only as a state but as a nation; reaching well beyond geopolitical goals, the attack was to bring about a racial and demographic redrawing of the map. The generals understood this... (unquote). (pp. 6-7).

The German New Order in Poland Poland, Ministerstwo Informacji 1942 **The First Few Years of the Polokaust: A Detailed and Graphic Summary** This book addresses the German rule over Poland--but only from September 1939 through the end of June 1941, which is just when Operation Barbarossa had begun. There were three more years of brutal Nazi German occupation, followed by decades of Soviet rule over Poland. WARNING: This book is not for sensitive readers. Even one who is accustomed to reading WWII books will be moved by the graphic details presented here. In addition, considering the inordinate attention given to the Holocaust, this has obscured the suffering of the Poles. Therefore, the reader will almost get a shock in reading this book. He or she will quickly be disabused of the notion that Poles were

"spectators" to the catastrophe of the Jews! **THE 1939 WAR: RAMPANT GERMAN GENOCIDAL TERROR** According to quoted German statistics, of all the homes in Warsaw, 9.4% were destroyed in the 1939 War, and an additional 41% were partly destroyed. (p. 275). This work features the wanton German terror bombing of civilian targets, and the Luftwaffe strafing of columns of fleeing civilians. It describes the German mass murders of Polish civilians, the mass murders of disarmed Polish POWs, and much more. At Bydgoszcz (Bromberg), German fifth columnists and mostly-outsider saboteurs opened fire. Polish forces killed 150-160 of them in combat. (p. 28). German propaganda falsified this as a massacre of German civilians, and the German forces then murdered thousands of Bydgoszcz-area Poles in "retaliation." In fact, about 10,000 Bydgoszcz-area Poles were murdered by the Germans by early 1940. **WHY NO**

POLISH QUISLING Nowadays, we sometimes hear the argument, as from post-Stalinist Jan T. Gross, that there was no Polish Quisling because the Germans never wanted one. This is a transparent attempt to deny Polish heroism, and is egregiously false. For example, in the fall of 1939, the Germans told Stanislaus Estreicher, a prominent Polish intellectual, to serve as President of the upcoming Protectorate. He refused to serve as a Quisling, and soon met his death. (p. 440). **THE UNFOLDING**

POLOKAUST: THE GERMAN CULTURAL GENOCIDE OF THE POLES Even in the 1939 War, the Luftwaffe bombed countless cultural buildings for absolutely no military necessity. Many specific examples of this are provided. This book describes the systematic German destruction of the statues of leading Poles. It elaborates, in great detail, on the confiscation and destruction of library materials, works of art, museums, archives, scientific equipment, etc. To add to Germany's shame, German scholars and university professors took part in these blatantly-illegal expropriations. (p. 251, pp. 465-466). **THE UNFOLDING POLOKAUST: THE GERMAN WAR ON POLISH RELIGION** The well-known Communist war on religion has eclipsed the Nazi German war on religion. Let us focus on the latter. This work is unique in that it gives extensive details on the systematic German persecution of both Polish Catholics and Protestants. Thousands of clergy were murdered or sent to concentration camps. Other clergy were

subject, by the Germans, to mockery and torture. [Clearly, the Nazis did not only mock the Jews, such as by ordering them to pray, as portrayed in Holocaust materials.] Religious articles were systematically confiscated or destroyed. Countless religious objects were smashed or openly profaned. Monasteries were looted, and their religious property piled outside and burned in pyres. Roadside shrines were destroyed. Crosses were removed from the classroom. [Sound familiar?] The scale of the action was sickening. The ability of Poles to participate in religious services was severely limited. The German authorities ordered Polish Catholic priests to say a prayer, after Mass, for Hitler. (p. 374). [It is ironic that Holocaust authors complain that Polish priests did not speak out for Poles to rescue Jews, or at least refrain from denouncing Jews. Such accusations are a sick joke. The freedom of a Catholic priest to say such things was not even imagined!] THE UNFOLDING POLOKAUST: BIOLOGICAL GENOCIDE OF THE POLES The Poles living in the Reich annexed regions of conquered Poland, such as in the Warthegau, faced a complete expropriation of their properties without compensation. They were loaded on trains under the most inhumane conditions, and many of these Poles froze to death. The situation facing children was particularly gruesome. This work features the systematic German mass murder of Poland's intelligentsia, the wanton mass murders of civilian hostages, and the like. It also discusses the passive genocidal German policies against Poles--even though it does not use the term. Consider the mass starvation of the Poles, which undoubtedly caused a drop in the Polish birth rate and a greatly-accelerated rate of "natural" deaths. Permit some statistics, which are tabulated. (p. 299). Using the prewar August 1939 levels as 100, the general cost of living, for Poles in the General Government, hovered around 500 for at least the first half of 1940, and it hovered around 600 for the cost of food during the same period. [The near-starvation conditions faced by Poles explain many things, including the Polish "greed" for post-Jewish properties. It also makes it easy for the reader to see why many Poles did not want to share their meager rations with fugitive Jews, and why some Poles denounced, or killed, fugitive Jews known or suspected to be stealing from them.] THE JEWS' FATE WAS SPECIFIED IN THIS

POLISH PUBLICATION! The reader quickly learns that it was the Germans that forced Jews into ghettos. Before WWII, there were no residential restrictions on Jews in Poland. (p. 236). [Of course, Jews engaged in self-segregation.] This work predates the Holocaust itself. However, it elaborates on the sufferings of the Jews in a separate chapter, and in considerable detail. This adds refutation to the silly argument that the Polish Government in Exile took an "It's all the same" attitude towards Polish and Jewish sufferings, or that it merely subsumed the sufferings of the Jews within the broader narrative of Polish suffering. The Germans themselves sometimes juxtaposed the fate of Jews and Poles. For instance, a quoted document, from Joseph Goebbels, and dated January 1940, states that: The Jews, Gypsies, and Poles should be treated at the same level. (p. 421). POLES FORBIDDEN TO EVER SALUTE THE GERMANS In MAUS, which turns out to be Art Spiegelman's burlesque of history, there is a scene of a Pole giving the Hitler salute. Ironical to Spiegelman's Polonophobic nonsense, a German order in Torun (October 1939) forbade a Pole from ever giving the Hitler salute! (p. 410).

Architects of Annihilation: Auschwitz and the Logic of Destruction

Aly, Gotz 1991 **Jewish Economic Hegemony Had Harmed Poland. Holocaust Was Not Unique or Economically Irrational. Misquoted Erhard Wetzel Did Not Esteem Poles Over Jews** This paradigm-shattering book goes beyond Nazi anti-Semitism and racism as the sole explanations for German genocidal policies. The author is a German scholar. JEWISH ECONOMIC HEGEMONY HAD HARMED POLAND German economists, as elaborated by Aly, had studied Poland and come to the conclusion that her inefficiencies had been caused by a combination of Polish mismanagement and Jewish economic dominance. (pp. 53-59; see also p. 230). There was also "overpopulation" (p. 43, 54, etc.), defined as follows: "Consequently, they would be consuming the theoretically possible surpluses that could otherwise have been invested in increasing the national income or promoting industrialization". (p. 60). A UTILITARIAN NAZI GERMAN VIEW OF BOTH JEWS AND POLES

"Useless eaters" (mentally handicapped, etc.) throughout the Reich were killed. In order to increase conquered Poland's productivity for Germany's benefit, the Germans lowered the living standards of the Poles still further through massive exploitation, and removed "surplus" workers by murder or deportation. Millions of "redundant" Polish farmers were sent to the Reich's factories for productive work. This paralleled the earlier forced collectivization and industrialization under Soviet Communism. (pp. 66-69). GERMANS--NOT POLES--GOT UNJUST ENRICHMENT AT THE EXPENSE OF THE JEWS In order to increase the productivity of the remaining Poles (pp. 133-134, 138-139, 160-on), Jews were removed: first sent to ghettos, then to would-be Lublin-province or Madagascar, and, failing that, to death. Germans got rich off Jewish properties by keeping the best ones and reselling inferior ones at inflated prices to Alys-described needy [not greedy] Poles. (p. 121) AUSCHWITZ WAS NOT JUST A TEMPORARY KILLING CENTER The Auschwitz complex was not solely a concentration camp and death factory. It was part of the long-term German project to develop Silesia into the "second Ruhr" (p. 102), and was intended to be used for at least 10-20 years. (p. 112). HOLOCAUST WAS NOT UNIQUE. NOR WAS IT AN ECONOMICALLY-IRRATIONAL ACT Holocaust-uniqueness proponents have long contended that, whereas all the non-Jewish genocides in history had been rational acts intended to benefit the perpetrator, the Holocaust was a deeply irrational act that only harmed Germany economically and militarily. This oft-repeated meme is used to justify the preeminence of the Jews' Holocaust over the genocides of all other peoples. Aly soundly debunks this Holocaust uniqueness myth. He writes: "To put it another way: the railroad system in the East, already overstretched by the war in the Soviet Union, was placed under increasing strain with every day that the Warsaw Ghetto remained in existence. Even under a policy of total starvation, several hundred wagon-loads of goods had to be shipped in every day to keep the ghetto supplied, whereas the carriage costs involved in transporting those people to their death were much lower--and they were incurred only once." (p. 184). Nor did the extermination of the Jews create a labor shortage and hinder wartime production. Just the opposite: It was part of the 1942-1943

productivity-enhancing elimination/consolidation of 144,100 businesses in just the GG. (pp. 210-213). [Of course, some Jewish laborers, deemed productive throughout, were kept alive, and survived the war.] THE POLOKAUST: ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS OF GENERALPLAN OST

To increase productivity further, Germans replaced locals entirely, at ratios of 1:2 to as much as 1:10 (p. 269), in such places as western Poland, the Zamosc area (pp. 275-279), and parts of Russia. This was only the beginning of the planned systematic Germanization of Slavic lands.

German planners spoke of at least 30-50 million "surplus" Slavs. (p. 159). Those who emphasize Poles and Jews as unequal victims are prone to cite Erhard Wetzel, who had said that obviously Poles couldn't meet the same fate as the Jews. What is left out is Wetzel's next statement: the fact that extermination of the Poles would cause intolerable world-opinion problems for Germany. (pp. 269-270). Friedrich Gollert came to an identical conclusion. (p. 272). Clearly, the different treatment of Jews and Poles owed to tactical reasons, not to Poles having some inherent right to exist! However, plans did exist for the extermination of the Poles (e. g., pp. 128-129, 353) and other Slavs. (p. 185, 237). In addition, mass-sterilization methods were being developed--ones that could be done efficiently and preferably with the ignorance of the victims. (p. 265, 268-269, 281, 353).

ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF GERMANY'S DEFEAT

Fortunately, Germany was defeated. Ironically, the Reich's economic advisor, Helmut Meinhold, toyed with the notion of the desirability of immediate-postwar widespread German population starvation, all because: "Meinhold now saw in Germany the economic chaos he had previously seen in Poland: severe overpopulation due to the influx of refugees, destruction of production facilities and lack of capital. In his terms, the erosion of manpower due to the war had not kept pace with the erosion of capital, at least not as far as the Germans were concerned. Consequently there were too many people living in Germany in 1945 for their combined labour resources to be exploited to the full with the capital that remained." (p. 183).

The Words of Hitler Hitler, Adolf 1942 **Lebensraum. Hitler Blaming Jews and Blaming Poles. Nazism Clashed With Both Capitalism and Communism**

This book is full of quotes from Hitler. For example: DRIVE FOR LEBENSRAUM CAUSED WORLD WAR II Hitler made it obvious that his main geopolitical orientation was not the "injustices" of Versailles, but the might-makes-right, conquer-or-perish (pp. 3-13) concept of Lebensraum. (pp. 15-33. 324). Besides, according to Hitler, Germany's high population density was intolerable (p. 33), and the German people needed Lebensraum in order to revive German agriculture instead of overemphasizing industry. (pp. 23-27). Hitler praised the past German expansions into Slavic territories. (p. 27). **JEWES HAD EXPLOITED POLAND: HITLER** Hitler had especial contempt for the OSTJUDEN: "The poor eastern Jew! Naturally they did not have anything to begin with, for the simple reason that they came from a country which they had pillaged and eaten to the bone for centuries, and have never been and never will be productively active." (p. 69). "Jews and freemasons...spurred on the Polish state to adopt an attitude that was out of proportion to Germany's demands, still less to the attendant consequences." (p. 326). However, Jews were not the only scapegoats. For example, the Fuhrer also adopted a blame-the-victim attitude towards Poles for "having started WWII". (e. g., p. 215, 318, 368). Ironically, as recently as one year before ordering the attack on Poland, Hitler had affirmed the propriety of the Polish Corridor and the Danzig (Gdansk) situation. (p. 190). To Hitler, there was no such thing as Polish culture--It was all copied German culture. (p. 368). However, Hitler paid tribute to 1939 Polish valor: "It is not that the Pole was a coward or that he merely ran away from us; no, indeed. In many places he fought valiantly." (p. 94). **THE ANTI-EGALITARIANISM OF COMMUNISM** Despite cooperating with Communists, Hitler scoffed at its "classless society" and condemned the NOMENKLATURA: "All the treasures which the 'Proletarian' in his madness took from the so-called 'Bourgeoisie' in order to fight so-called capitalism, have all now gotten into the hands of the Soviet commissars." (p. 70). "We rejected Bolshevism and fought Bolshevism because we are Socialists, and because by Socialism we do not understand the regime of a small group

and the forced labor and starvation of millions of others." (p. 258). **HITLER SCORNE** WESTERN DEMOCRACIES Despite benefiting from German corporations, Hitler was a classic anti-capitalist who said that the poverty-stricken masses, paid meager wages, toil for the benefit of the wealthy few (e. g., p. 329), while the newspapers and political parties unilaterally serve the latter. (pp. 328-329). To Hitler, democracy was a silly rejection of the genius leader in favor of an illusory popular-majority rule that was actually a plutocracy. (p. 37, 42, 215). **NATIONAL SOCIALISM** Hitler defined Nazism: "The main plank in the National Socialist program is to abolish the liberalistic concept of the individual and the Marxist concept of humanity and to substitute therefore the folk community, rooted in the soil and bound together by the bond of its common blood." (p. 80). "Bolshevism teaches the overthrow of the rule of one class by means of a forcible dictatorship on the part of another class. National Socialism places no value upon the purely theoretical dominance of the working class but lays all the more value on the practical improvement of their conditions of life and way of living." (p. 255). Not only was National Socialism actually a form of socialism, but, according to Hitler (November 1939), "The object of their [British] hate is this Germany with its social welfare, which is striving to do away with social injustice and class distinctions." (p. 325). Nazi Germany celebrated May Day (p. 325), and Hitler contended that the Nazi social-welfare, labor-protection, and worker-wage achievements were belatedly and partially copied by Roosevelt in his New Deal policies. (p. 325). To Hitler, both capitalism and Communism were "Judeocracies", albeit not entirely so. (p. 348). Alluding to Sept. 3, 1941, Hitler, in a radio broadcast on January 30, 1942, presaged the Holocaust by asserting that the "Jewish-caused" war would not lead to the extinction of the European Aryan nations, but instead to the extinction of the Jews. (p. 83).

Wearing the Letter P: Polish Women as Forced Laborers in Nazi Germany, 1939-1945 Knab, Sophie Hodorowicz 2016 **Parallelism Between the Experiences of Poles and Jews in Nazi Germany. Forced Labor as Passive Genocide--Part of the Polokaust** Author Knab cites

German historian Ulrich Herbert. He stated that over 7.6 million foreign workers were registered for the territory of the Greater German Reich. Of these, 1.7 million were Poles (not including POWs), with over half of them female, and with an average age about twenty. (p. 36). LIKE POLES LIKE JEWS Although Poles and Jews Were "Unequal Victims" of the Nazis in the group sense, their respective experiences overlapped considerably. For instance, both had to wear humiliating identification. In March 1940, the March Decrees on Poles, the POLENERLASSE, had been enacted by the Nazi authorities. They required that Poles wear the "P", be as segregated from Germans as possible, and be strictly forbidden to have intimate relations with Germans. (pp. 62-65; See also pp. 87-89). Not mentioned is the fact that the POLENERLASSE were parallel to the Nuremberg Laws for Jews. A juxtaposition of the Polish and Jewish experience in Nazi Germany was recounted by a defiant Polish forced laborer--then 13 year-old Leokadia Dyczynska, "At the police station, they gave us the letter "P", threatening us with heavy punishment if we failed to wear them on our breasts. The Jews have the star, we have the letter 'P'. We are going to wear this symbol. We are not ashamed to be Poles." (p. 63). Another juxtaposition of Poles and Jews occurred as follows, "By December 1940, the Trustee for Labor ordered that 'Poles, like Jews, should be excluded from receiving a Christmas bonus...' (p. 115). Some German physicians were so racist that they refused to treat Poles--in violation of medical ethics and the Hippocratic Oath. (p. 153). The systematic degradation of Poles was intentional. It included Poles being housed with animals in barns. (p. 74). PASSIVE GENOCIDE: REDUCING THE OVERALL POLISH BIRTH RATE The Polokaust was both direct and indirect. The removal of Poles from German-occupied Poland was not done solely to satisfy the need for workers. It also served a passive-genocidal purpose: It reduced the population of young adult Poles of prime childbearing age. The foregoing consideration is not mentioned in this book, and I do so for the education of the reader. Various measures then drastically reduced the birthrate among the deportees. In Germany, Polish forced laborers were not allowed to marry. (p. 182). Pregnant Polish women were often forced to have abortions (pp. 180-on), and no one knows how many Polish women thus

lost their children. (p. 185). In addition, no one knows how many pregnant Polish women committed suicide. (p. 182). Infant homes were established for the care of Polish babies while their mothers worked. The infants usually died in a matter of a few weeks from neglect. The infant homes could have numbered in the thousands throughout the Third Reich. (p. 213).

Crimes Committed By the Wehrmacht During the September Campaign Datner, Szymon 1962 ***The First Stages of the Polokaust: A Summary of German (Not "Nazi") Crimes During Their 1939 Conquest of Poland*** This small book represents a summary of detailed ongoing research on the German Army's (not only SS and Gestapo's) crimes against Polish and Jewish civilians and disarmed POWs. Coverage in this work begins with the initial German attacks on September 1, 1939, through the end of the period of military occupation (October 26, 1939: p. 47). Under the subsequent German civilian rule over Poland, the atrocities only intensified. They were the first stages of what now is called the Polokaust. THE GERMANS SET THE PRECEDENT FOR TERROR BOMBING OF CIVILIANS The Luftwaffe bombed at least 158 open towns and settlements in Poland (p. 28), dwarfing the much-publicized tragedies of Guernica, Rotterdam, and Coventry. In the town of Sulejow, which was devoid of military targets, the Luftwaffe killed 600-1,500 Polish civilians by strafing and bombing. (p. 29). Oddly enough Wielun and its 1,200 killed civilians are not mentioned. HITLER'S DIRECT ORDER FOR GERMANS TO KILL POLES INDISCRIMINATELY German propaganda had fabricated tales of Polish atrocities against Germans in order to induce Germans to "take revenge". The Fuhrer gave a directive, dated October 4, 1939 and printed out in full (p. 44) in which he gave amnesty to any Germans who committed crimes against Poles owing to "the bitterness in connection with the atrocities committed by the Poles." (p. 44). Much earlier, however, before the start of hostilities, Hitler had given an order for the German forces "to kill all men, women, and children of the Polish race and language without mercy or pardon." (p. 43). (Nuremberg Document

003-L). Many of the German atrocities were conducted as reprisals against legitimate wartime armed Polish resistance, as if the Germans resented even the notion that anyone would have the audacity to oppose them!

Datner tabulates over 60 different incidents (by date, location, and number of victims: pp. 11-17) where the German Army murdered disarmed Polish POWs (totaling a bare-minimum of nearly 2,000 victims). He also provides a district-by-district list of murders of civilians, arriving at a total bare-minimum of nearly 12,000 Polish and Jewish civilians known murdered by the Wehrmacht. (p. 41). However, his figures were by no means complete even in terms of the data that was still coming in when he wrote this work-in-progress in 1962. THE HIDEOUS CRUELITIES OF THE GERMANS

Many of the victims of German crimes suffered horrible deaths (see p. 9 for methods and locations). The Germans would often herd civilians into buildings, torch them, and then shoot anyone who got out. Sometimes the Germans would deliberately run over people with tanks. [I can relate. My 9 year-old self was present at what probably was a 25th-anniversary commemoration of the 1939 war. An eyewitness broke down and cried hysterically when he recounted seeing disarmed POWs being forced to lie down and get crushed under the treads of tanks. I remember most the hatred of the German that came over my little self, and the ghastly revenge that I would conduct were I able to do so.] THE ESCALATING GERMAN DISREGARD FOR EVEN THE MOST ELEMENTARY CIVILIZED NORMS

The Geneva Convention continued to be flouted. Jewish POWs were "freed", but sent to the ghettos to eventually perish with the other Jews.

Those Polish POWs who were not murdered were often deprived of their POW status and made into forced laborers. Polish POWs who escaped were, upon recapture, sent to concentration camps and hung. Plans were made in 1944 to send all the remaining incarcerated Polish POWs to concentration camps, but the impending German defeat prevented implementation of these plans. (p. 46). EARLY GERMAN GUILT

DIFFUSION: THE GERMANS DODGE BLAME AND SHIFT BLAME After the war, German generals--not surprisingly--claimed that they knew nothing about the atrocities being committed by their underlings. Datner points out the obvious--that this is impossible. The German soldier was extremely

regimented, and could do nothing without the explicit permission of superior officers. In fact, orders to kill unarmed Polish civilians, under various pretexts, can be traced not only to Hitler (mentioned earlier), but also to the likes of Reichenau, von Bock, and Brauchitsch. (p. 43; see also p. 25).

Anatomy of the SS State Buchheim, Hans 1965 **The Polokaust From a German Perspective. Jews and Poles Exterminated**

Differently--For Tactical Reasons. Thought Control From Cultural Marxism: A Warning

This anthology, written by German scholars, provides invaluable information about German Nazi policies and conduct. THOUGHT CONTROL IS MORE IMPORTANT THAN TOTALITARIAN POWER! Buchheim makes the following sage comment about the Gestapo: "The characteristic of the Gestapo was not physical coercion nor physical torture, although they made good use of both; it was that they had become a thought police aiming at unlimited power over men." (p. 202). In this age of cultural Marxism, speech codes, political correctness, and criminalized "hate speech", the foregoing comments are sobering! IN FIRST TWO YEARS OF WWII, NAZIS PERSECUTED POLES MORE THAN JEWS Krausnick recognizes the fact that Poles were greater victims than Jews in the first few years of the Nazi occupation of Poland: "During the Polish campaign no general orders to shoot the Jews were issued to the Einsatzgruppen...In addition, the systematic extermination policy ordered by Hitler was, for tactical reasons, at first directed more against the Polish ruling class than against the Jews." (p. 51). Broszat recounts the history of the Nazi concentration camps: "Indeed in the early days of its existence, when almost nobody but Polish prisoners were sent to Auschwitz, it did partly have the function of a transit camp. Many of the Polish prisoners who in 1940/1 were sent to camps situated in the Old Reich (Sachsenhausen, Gross-Rosen, Dachau, Flossenbug, etc.) came via Auschwitz." (p. 474). A FUNCTIONALIST INTERPRETATION OF THE SHOAH Krausnick has the following comments on the Holocaust: "The exact moment at which Hitler made up his mind that the Jews must be physically destroyed cannot be precisely determined from the evidence

available." (p. 59). It was probably no later than the spring of 1941 (p. 68).

HOLOCAUST PREEMINENCE BASED ON DUBIOUS PREMISES

Proponents of Holocaust uniqueness sometimes claim that, whereas the genocides of non-Jews all had some rational purpose, that of Jews had none. In actuality, given the framework of warped Nazi ideology, the Holocaust had been quite rational. Buchheim comments: "The war was presented as a war waged by Jewry against the German people, a life-and-death war between races...Anti-Jewish measures were therefore presented as action in battle...In a racial and ideological war on the National Socialist model, however, the enemy had to be killed even when a prisoner--as proved by the systematic murder of Russian commissars in the prisoner-of-war camps." (Buchheim, p. 364). In addition, Himmler rationalized the killing of Jewish children as a preventative action against their eventual revenge directed against successive generations of Germans (Krausnick, p. 123). THE POLOKAUST AND HOLOCAUST WERE

INTERCONNECTED Author Wiskemann recognizes the intertwined fate of Jews and Slavs, and how practical matters got in the way of total extermination, especially of the Slavs (who--if nothing else--were too numerous to forfeit as a source of slave labor and to readily exterminate under wartime conditions): "In 1939 and thereafter many Poles were liquidated in conquered Poland, and Dr. H.-A. Jacobsen's account of the Kommissarbefehl shows that Hitler envisaged his war against Russia as a war of extermination. He was, however, faced with another paradox, for he needed the labour of the people he had marked down for destruction. Hence in the winter of 1941/2 many Slavs and some Jews were reprieved, for those who could work were switched from a sentence of death to one of hard labour." (p. xi). EXTERMINATION OF POLES AND JEWS

DIFFERED--FOR PRACTICAL REASONS Proponents of Holocaust uniqueness state that, whereas deported Jews were usually killed, the Poles deported from the Zamosc region were usually "only" sent to concentration camps [BTW, to die slowly rather than quickly--Some luxury!] It is therefore instructive that, originally, the Germans DID plan to treat the Zamosc-area Poles in very much the same way as the Jews (albeit with a greater fraction of able-bodied adults spared for forced labor). This is

shown by the following letter from Dr. H., the Medical Officer to Warsaw, to Hitler (on December 7, 1942): "During a discussion at government level concerning the fight against tuberculosis, Oberverwaltungsrat W., Head of the Population and Welfare Section, told us under ban of secrecy that 200,000 Poles were to be deported from Eastern Poland to make room for German settlers and that in this connection it was intended, or at least planned, to treat approximately a third of them (70,000 old people and children under ten) similarly to the Jews, in other words kill them."

(Buchheim, p. 379). Dr. H. was opposed to this policy for strictly pragmatic reasons. He feared, among other things, that Polish resistance to its implementation would devastate the very area that Germans wanted for their lebensraum (ibid, p. 380). Those Zamosc-area Poles murdered at Auschwitz were killed by methods that disguised the actual cause of death (Broszat, p. 502). (The ferocity of Polish guerilla resistance, along with military reverses on the Eastern Front, prompted the Germans to ameliorate their extermination plans against the Zamosc-area Poles, and eventually to cancel the Zamosc-area deportations entirely). OTHER GENOCIDES OF SLAVS Jacobsen (p. 523, 531) estimates that the Nazi Germans murdered at least 3.3 million Soviet POWs.

Death of a Jewish Science: Psychoanalysis in the Third Reich

Goggin, James 2000 **German Psychologists Kidnap Polish Children for the LEBENSBORN Program. Frankfurt School (Neo-Marxist) USA Legacy** Goggin and Goggin suggests that the Nazi ideology concerning the VOLKSGEMEINSCHAFT (the people's community) denied individual rights and prerogatives, and hence was itself incompatible with psychoanalysis. (pp. 43-45). The author traces the progressive removal of Jewish mental health specialists. The licenses of all Jewish physicians and attorneys were not revoked by the Nazis until September 1938: Those of Jewish Freudians had been far earlier. (p. 101). The authors believe that the timing of Nazi actions had been governed by concessions to world opinion, especially in the face of the 1936 Olympics in Berlin. (p. 102). HOW THE LEBENSBORN PROGRAM TARGETED

POLISH CHILDREN The authors comment, "Psychologists followed the Wehrmacht's conquest of Poland to help in the most horrendous purposes of the National Socialist Peoples' Welfare Organization (NSV). Geuter reports that the NSV was involved in what was called the 'Germanization' of Polish children. In this endeavour, psychologists helped the Gestapo and SS implement Himmler's decree to steal Aryan-type children from their Polish parents. Psychologists were used to provide an initial identification of Polish children 'whose racial appearance indicates Nordic parentage.' Those children were taken from their parents and sent to Germany and evaluated for six more weeks to select 'valuable blood bearers' for the Third Reich. Those children who failed at the six-week stage of evaluation were murdered. In this way, the psychologists who participated in the 'Germanization' program committed a crime against humanity." (p. 87). [This has chilling parallels with the present. Attempts have been made, by western European bureaucrats, to take Polish children from their parents under various pretexts.]

CULTURAL MARXISM: THE ORIGINAL FRANKFURT SCHOOL LIVES ON IN THE USA! The authors write, "One of the ways that the Frankfurt school survived, however, was by toning down its radical Marxist rhetoric while in America. The Frankfurt school survived and endured in the United States during a very conservative period (the 1950s), and it helped influence the leftist student movement in the 1960s, especially the resistance to the Vietnam War." (p. 68). It certainly did.

The Polokaust Recognized as Genocide

Foundational Pasts: The Holocaust as Historical Understanding

Confino, Alon 2011 **Lemkin "Updated" on the Polokaust as Genocide. The Presumed Exceptionality of the Holocaust is a Post-WWII Decades-Later Invention** Author Alon Confino is a professor of history, and a specialist on the Holocaust. My main interest is the justice customarily denied to the multitudes of non-Jewish genocides, and I write

my review from that vantage point. NO VALID DUALISM BETWEEN THE NAZI GERMAN ATTITUDE TO THE JEWS AND THAT TO THE POLES AND OTHER DELEGITIMIZED AND TARGETED GROUPS Alon Confino writes, "This approach, together with studies on Nazi occupation and resettlement plans in Eastern Europe, as well as the contributions of the race paradigm that highlighted the multiplicity of Nazi victims, show that the Jewish genocide was tied up with a whole set of racial ideas that have produced other genocides. The Nazi genocide was a future-oriented program of German renewal in which Jews were one target among many, if symbolically the most important one...The enmity and extermination of the Jews were part of a Nazi universe of racial enemies and exterminations." (p. 142). POLOKAUST WAS GENOCIDE--EVEN THOUGH MOST POLES SURVIVED Rafal Lemkin, the Polish Jew who coined the term genocide in 1944, was right about the nowadays-called Polokaust a genocide, notwithstanding the Nazi German failure to exterminate most Poles given the time they had. Confino analyzes Lemkin, and concludes that, "Killing members of a social group is only one way of committing genocide. According to the UN Convention, there are four other genocidal acts: preventing births within the group, causing sustained physical harm, intentionally creating conditions of life to destroy the group in whole or in part, or forcibly removing children of the group to another group. In this respect, the Nazi rule in Eastern Europe, viewed in terms of imperial and colonial policies, committed several genocides: against Slavic peoples in occupied Poland and Ukraine, against Russians, as well as against the Jews." (p. 73). THE INCREMENTAL RADICALIZATION OF NAZI POLICIES AGAINST JEWS. SO WHY NOT ALSO AGAINST POLES--GIVEN MORE TIME? Confino writes, "During the war, the Nazis did not have a predetermined goal to annihilate the Jews; at every stage of the way they found themselves doing something that a year ago, a month ago, would have been unimaginable. The removal of inhibitions was a process." (p. 99). Why not take this reasoning further in order to appreciate the likely extermination of the Poles in the event that the Third Reich had won WWII? Such an objective was latent in Nazi anti-Slavic racism and specifically in GENERALPLAN OST. AFFIRMING THE OBVIOUS: HOLOCAUST

SUPREMACISM RULES OVER WESTERN SOCIETIES The author contends that, "It is noteworthy that the claim that the Holocaust was unique has lost its intellectual and emotional power, at least among scholars." (p. 155). Maybe so, but it still hogs the spotlight, at the expense of all other genocides, in academia, media, and the entertainment industry. In fact, historian Alon Confino tacitly recognizes as much. Using different wording from my title of this section of the review, he writes, "Perhaps it is to be expected that **GIVEN THE CENTRALITY OF THE HOLOCAUST IN CONTEMPORARY CULTURE** it has been placed within a twentieth-century identity narrative of origins and outcome." (p. 69: Emphasis added). **HOLOCAUST SUPREMACISM DOES NOT FOLLOW FROM THE HOLOCAUST ITSELF: IT IS LARGELY A POSTWAR INVENTION** In describing what he called "the crisis of identity" of modern thinking, and in which the Holocaust is (supposed) to be the center, Confino comments, "It reads the history of the Holocaust from the present day backward, ignoring that many people did not view the Holocaust as fundamental during its unfolding in the decades immediately following 1945." (p. 69).

Axis Rule in Occupied Europe: Laws of Occupation, Analysis of Government, Proposals for Redress. Second Edition by the Lawbook Exchange, Ltd. Lemkin, Raphael 1944 **The Term Genocide Coined, and Applied Not Only to Jews (Now: Shoah or Holocaust) But Also to Poles (Now: Polokaust)** Raphael (Rafal, Rafael) Lemkin, a Polish Jew, is well known for coining the term genocide. This reprint of his 1944 classic book describes genocide in a manner that departs considerably from contemporary thinking. Instead of Jewish suffering selectively repeated and elevated above that of everyone else's, and only Jews (and possibly also Gypsies) recognized as WWII victims of genocide, one almost enters a different world. In it, Lemkin's analysis of German-inflicted death and destruction juxtaposes many European nationalities, and recognizes both Jews and Poles as victims of genocide. The latter encompasses what nowadays is called the Polokaust or the Polonocaust. **NO GERMAN GUILT DIFFUSION HERE** Most contemporary Holocaust materials, apart from

being excessively Judeocentric, are also German-whitewashing. Unidentified Nazis (they may as well be aliens from another planet) arrive out of nowhere to kill the Jews (and only the Jews). Lemkin, in stark contrast, puts the blame squarely where it belongs (p. xiii): "Hitler's Mein Kampf has essentially formulated the prolegomenon of destruction and subjugation of other nations. The mere fact that the vast majority of the German people put Hitler into power through free elections is evidence that they freely accepted his program which was secret to nobody." LONG-TERM NAZI GERMAN GENOCIDAL AMBITIONS AGAINST THE SLAVIC PEOPLES Hitler is quoted (p. 81) as saying: "It will be one of the chief tasks of German statesmanship for all time to prevent, by every means in our power, the further increase of the Slav races. Natural instincts bid all living beings not merely conquer their enemies, but also destroy them." GENOCIDE DOES NOT REQUIRE THE TOTAL BIOLOGICAL ANNIHILATION OF A TARGETED GROUP! Lemkin (p. 79) elaborates: "By "genocide" we mean the destruction of a nation or of an ethnic group...Generally speaking, genocide does not necessarily mean the immediate destruction of a nation, except when accomplished by mass killings of all members of a nation. It is intended rather to signify a coordinated plan of different actions aiming at the destruction of essential foundations of the life of national groups, with the aim of annihilating the groups themselves...The confiscation of property of nationals...may be considered simply as a deprivation of their individual property rights. However, if the confiscations are ordered against individuals solely because they are Poles, Jews, or Czechs, then the same confiscations tend in effect to weaken the national entities of which those persons are members." PRACTICAL MANIFESTATIONS OF GENOCIDE AGAINST THE POLISH NATION To show how Lemkin recognizes Poles as victims of German-sponsored genocide, I quote his comments in reference to Poles (All caps are as in the original); (pp. 82--90) "TECHNIQUES OF GENOCIDE IN VARIOUS FIELDS...POLITICAL...In western Poland, especially, this has been done on a large scale. The Polish population has been removed from their homes in order to make place for German settlers...SOCIAL...This is especially true in Poland and Slovenia (Slovene

part of Yugoslavia), where the intelligentsia and clergy were in great part removed from the rest of the population and deported for forced labor in Germany...CULTURAL...Moreover, in the Polish areas Polish youths were excluded from the benefit of liberal arts studies and were channeled predominantly into the trade schools...The occupant apparently believes that the study of the liberal arts may develop independent national Polish thinking...the population has also been deprived of inspiration from the existing cultural and artistic values. Thus, especially in Poland, were national monuments destroyed and libraries, archives, museums, and galleries of art carried away... ECONOMIC....As to the Poles in incorporated Poland, the purpose of the occupant was to shift the economic resources from the Polish national group to the German national group...the Poles were expelled from trade, and the Germans entered that field...BIOLOGICAL...the occupant is endeavoring to encourage the birthrate of the Germans. Different methods are adopted to that end. Special subsidies are provided in Poland for German families having at least three minor children...PHYSICAL...Rationing of food is organized according to racial principles throughout the occupied countries...prewar diet...Germans..93%...Poles..66%...Jews..20%...The result of racial feeding is a decline in health of the nations involved and an increase in the deathrate...Endangering of health...The transfer, in unheated cattle cars and freight trucks, of hundreds of thousands of Poles from Incorporated Poland to the Government General, which took place in the midst of a severe winter, resulting in a decimation of the expelled Poles...Mass killings. The technique of mass killings is employed mainly against Poles, Russians, and Jews...In Poland, Bohemia-Moravia, and Slovenia, the intellectuals are being "liquidated"...RELIGIOUS...Likewise in Poland, through the systematic pillage and destruction of church property and persecution of the clergy, the German occupying authorities have sought to destroy the religious leadership of the Polish nation...MORAL...According to this plan, the mental energy of the group should be concentrated upon base instincts and should be diverted from moral and national thinking...Therefore, the occupant made an effort in Poland to impose upon the Poles pornographic publications and movies. The consumption of

alcohol was encouraged, for while food prices have soared, the Germans have kept down the price of alcohol, and the peasants are compelled by the authorities to take spirits in payment for agricultural produce. The curfew law, enforced very strictly against Poles, is relaxed if they can show the authorities a ticket to one of the gambling houses which the Germans have allowed to come into existence." (pp. 82-90). ----AN UPDATE Other events in the CULTURAL component of genocide against Poles occurred soon after Lemkin wrote this book. These included the Germans' systematic burning of all libraries and archives (with the loss of millions of priceless, irreplaceable items) in Warsaw AFTER the fall of the Warsaw Uprising, along with dynamiting of culturally-significant Polish buildings (notably the Royal Castle). Comparable German barbarities outside of Warsaw included preparations for the blowing up of the architectural treasures of the medieval city of Krakow as well as the famous Jasna Gora monastery. Only Polish sabotage, combined with the unexpectedly-rapid advance of the Red Army, prevented the implanted explosives from being set off by the retreating Germans. Finally, Lemkin could not have realized the lasting effects of German genocide against Poles. For example, out of the thousands of artworks confiscated by the Germans, many have not been located to this day.

Not Just Nazi Death Camps: High Mortality in "Ordinary" Concentration Camps [p. 55]

Hitler's last weapons Garlinski, Jozef 1978 **High Concentration-Camp Mortality. Espionage Thriller: Poles Steal Fallen German V2 Rocket. Yalta Inexcusable.** This book provides a detailed history of the German Nazi development of the V1 and V2 weapons, and the role of the Allies (notably the Polish Underground) in uncovering the secrets of their design. WARNING: This book contains details of Gestapo tortures. They may be upsetting to sensitive readers. NO VALID DUALISM BETWEEN NAZI GERMAN CONCENTRATION CAMPS AND NAZI GERMAN DEATH

CAMPS Nowadays, as a result of Holocaust supremacism, we commonly see an Orwellian dichotomy between so-called extermination camps (where--incorrectly--only Jews died) and "ordinary" concentration camps (where mostly non-Jews died), further dramatized by the claim that admission to a so-called extermination camp was special insofar as it was a 100% guarantee of death. [Actually, not even that was true. In most if not all death camps, some Jewish arrivals were diverted to forced labor, and some of these ended up surviving the German-made Holocaust. On top of that, quite a few Jews were diverted to forced labor and not sent to the so-called extermination camps in the first place!] Author Jozef Garlinski, an Auschwitz inmate himself, estimates the mortality at 15% at Dora in contrast to 84% at Auschwitz. So, while 84% is not technically the (incorrectly-claimed) 100%, it is mighty close. And who was better off, the Jew who got to die quickly from the Zyklon gas, or the Pole who died slowly from starvation and overwork? **NO VALID EXCULPATION FOR THE SELLOUT OF POLAND AT TEHERAN (1943) AND YALTA (1945)**

Nowadays, we commonly hear excuses for the betrayal of Poland, such as the "nothing could be done because the Red Army was in Poland." In actuality, the unilateral appeasement of the Soviet Union, by the British, began soon after the Nazi German attack on its erstwhile Soviet ally, moreover at a time when the Soviet Union was at its weakest position--in fact, on the ropes. Thus, Garlinski points out that, within 24 hours of the German attack on the Soviet Union, Winston Churchill promised "every assistance with no political conditions." (p. 50). This statement must have emboldened Stalin. It sent a clear message that the British, from the very beginning, had no interest in justice for Poland. The British had already taken the first step in the betrayal of Poland to the Soviet Union, culminating years later at Teheran and Yalta. **THE EXISTENCE OF GERMAN ROCKET WEAPONRY IS UNMASKED BY THE POLES** The Germans made the mistake of using foreign forced labor at their top-secret testing site at Peenemunde. This made it possible for agents to pass the location and significance of this site on to the British. Surreptitious aerial reconnaissance confirmed the rocket-testing nature of this site, and a British air-raid destroyed a large fraction of this facility. The Germans were

completely fooled into thinking that the intended target had been Berlin. The Germans made the second mistake of moving the testing site to Blizna, a location in German-occupied Poland. Was it safe from prying eyes? Hardly! The Polish Underground had no problem monitoring the rocket tests and reporting on them. A nearly-intact V2 rocket fell nearby, and was concealed, taken apart, and photographed by the Polish Underground. The Underground actually smuggled some V2 parts into England. This was part of Operation Wildhorn. EARLY MILITARY

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE V2-THEFT POLISH INTELLIGENCE COUP

Although there was no direct defense against this new German weapon, the British were relieved to learn that the V2 had "only" a one-ton warhead, not a five or ten-ton warhead as originally feared. Garlinski provides a table of V1 and V2 attacks, giving the cities which were hit and the approximate numbers of dead and wounded. THE GERMANS GO UNDERGROUND—LITERALLY The Germans built an underground factory (Mittelbau Dora) in the Harz Mountains, near Nordhausen. It was inside the Kohnstein Mountain, and was bomb-proof. The work conditions for the slave laborers were horrible, but, as noted earlier, not as bad as at Auschwitz. Thanks to further Polish espionage activities, the Allies learned of the existence and significance of this underground factory. Garlinski (p. 188) touches upon an American plan to attack Kohnstein Mountain with a gasoline-soap mixture (evidently an early form of napalm) in the expectation that the fumes would seep down the ventilation shafts into the underground factory, ignite there, and burn out the interior. It was never attempted. However, although the factory itself could not be knocked out by conventional bombing, its productivity was reduced by the Allied bombing of the incoming railroad tracks and other supportive above-ground infrastructure. (There is no mention the destruction of Nordhausen itself, which may have been part of this strategy).

The Theory and Practice of Hell: The German Concentration Camps and the System Behind Them Kogon, Eugen 1946 **Forget the Death Camps: Low Survivorship in Many "Ordinary" Nazi**

Concentration Camps. Jews Not Necessarily Treated Worse Than Poles

Eugen Kogon, the author of this book, was a left-wing German political prisoner at Buchenwald concentration camp. Throughout this book, he praises left-wing political groups. He even equates the Allied bombing of Hiroshima with the Nazi concentration camp system (p. 5). Nevertheless, he provides invaluable insights into this system. (My father had been an inmate at Gross Rosen and then Dachau). Many of Kogon's descriptions are very graphic, and the sensitive reader would do best to avoid this book.

CAUSES OF LOW SURVIVORSHIP IN NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMPS

A common feature of the Nazi concentration camps was forced labor under appalling conditions. Kogon writes: "The stone carriers on these details--mainly Jews, Russians, and Poles--were often compelled to run the gauntlet, staggering under their heavy loads. The most notorious of the SS 'punchers' were always ready for such a 'pastime'. Of 181 Poles who arrived at Buchenwald on October 15, 1939, more than half of them perished in this way within ten days." (p. 89).

INCARCERATED JEWS WERE NOT CONSISTENTLY TREATED WORSE THAN

INCARCERATED POLES In some instances, the Poles were actually treated worse than the Jews. Kogon comments: "In 1938-1939, the Jews, chiefly those of Vienna, had been forced to sign over their houses and property to Nazis and their creatures. The 'sales prices' ranged down to ten marks! In the case of the Poles an even simpler procedure was adopted. They received no payment whatever. They were simply notified that they and their families had to leave their homes. To refuse to give the required signature was tantamount to suicide." (p. 188). Ironical to the later Nazi project of destroying the European Jews, the Nazis apparently did not do a systematic search for Jews in the concentration camps themselves. Kogon writes: "Many Jews, especially if they were not German, lived in the camps unrecognized--i. e., the SS never identified them as Jews." (p. 185). And persecutions of those of partial Jewish descent was relaxed with time: "At a later day, 'quarter Jews' and 'half-Jews' were in part 'aryanized' and no longer wore the yellow triangle. For most of those affected it was already too late." (p. 185).

EXTRANEIOUS HORRORS Horrific "scientific" experiments were performed on the prisoners. For example, new malarial

vaccines were tried on Polish Catholic priests incarcerated at Dachau, and this caused serious losses among them (p. 151). In addition, "At the Dachau concentration camp in 1942 and 1943 abscesses were artificially induced, in order to test the efficacy of allopathic and homeopathic drugs. The subjects were chiefly Catholic clerics and Poles." (p. 162). Serious attempts were made by the Nazis to perfect mass-sterilization methods, and numerous prisoners were subject to heinous experiments in this regard (pp. 157-161). This demonstrates that Nazi plans for genocide of large numbers of peoples besides Jews (e. g., the Slavs) had in fact gone well beyond the talking stage. The homosexuals incarcerated in the Nazi concentration camps have been magnified by modern gay-rights groups into some sort of systematic Nazi persecution of homosexuals. In actuality, the number of homosexuals incarcerated was relatively small. Furthermore, there were usually extraneous reasons for even this incarceration. Kogon writes: "It included individuals of real value, in addition to large numbers of criminals and especially blackmailers. This made the position of the group as a whole very precarious. Hostility toward them may have been partly rooted in the fact that homosexuality was at one time widespread in Prussian military circles, as well as among the SA and SS, and was to be mercilessly outlawed and erased. The Gestapo readily had recourse to the charge of homosexuality, if it was unable to find any other pretext for proceeding against Catholic priests or irksome critics. The mere suspicion was sufficient." (p. 37).

ENJOYING ONESELF Interestingly, the concentration camps included some semblance of normal living in the form of sports, theatre, musical bands, etc. (pp. 125-130). All this took place within sight of or within hours of someone being tortured and murdered. Engaging in such diversions was not, of course, a sign of disrespect for the dying and dead. This sheds light on comparable behaviors elsewhere. Holocaust films have shown Poles engaging in normal activities, such as Sunday worship, shopping, etc., while the Jewish Ghetto was being burned by the Nazis. This has been misrepresented as Polish callousness to Jewish suffering. It was no such thing. Comparable to the diversionary activities in concentration camps, it was an attempt to carry on a semblance of normal living under the conditions of German terror.

Survival in Auschwitz Levi, Primo 1947 **"Ordinary" Nazi German Concentration Camps Had 90%-98% Mortality. Animosities Between Western Jews and the OSTJUDEN** Italian Jew and author Primo Levi wasn't sent to or near the gas chambers and crematoria. Instead, he was diverted into forced labor in the sub-camp of Monowitz (p. 386), some 7 km east of Auschwitz proper. Poles had to wear a large "P". German political prisoners got various privileges, such as food and clothes from home, and exemption from the dreaded "selections". (p. 183) He saw the bombed-out ruins of the Buna synthetic rubber plant. (p. 137) He predicted that, in the winter of 1944-1945, 7/10ths of the prisoners like him will die. (p. 123)

ANIMOSITIES CAN EXIST BETWEEN JEWS AS WELL AS AGAINST JEWS The reader may not realize that western European Jews commonly looked down upon eastern European Jews (the OSTJUDEN) as "backward". These feelings were fully reciprocated. Levi comments: "The Germans call them [the Italian Jews] 'zwei linke Hande' (two left hands) and even the Polish Jews despise them as they do not speak Yiddish." (p. 49). After his release from Auschwitz, Levi ran across Polish Jews who couldn't believe that Levi was even possibly Jewish because he didn't speak Yiddish. (p. 279). Levi's experiences have broader implications. Whenever there is a hint of anti-Semitism in Poland, we do not hear the end of it. But when there is hatred of Jews against other Jews, there is not a peep about it. Go figure. **NOT ONLY JEWS SUFFERED: POLES DID TOO** Unlike most Auschwitz survivors, who traveled west, he traveled east and then south (for map, see pages 178-179). He saw for himself the victimization of the Poles: "In Katowice, and in all Poland, there was a shortage of men; the male population of working age had disappeared, prisoners in Germany and Russia, dispersed among partisan bands, massacred in battle, in the bombardments, in the reprisals, in the Lagers, in the ghettos. Poland was a country in mourning, a country of old men and widows." (p. 239). **HOLOCAUST SUPREMACISM: AN OVERT ATTEMPT TO BELITTLE THE SUFFERINGS OF OTHERS** Having candidly discussed aspects of the Holocaust, author Levi then does an

about-face. In the AFTERWORD, he asserts that, whereas the Nazi concentration camps had 90%-98% mortality, the figure for Soviet concentration camps was 30% maximum (p. 389). This is incorrect. Slaves toiling in the gold mines in the Soviet Far East faced close to 100% mortality. And, of course, particular groups targeted for annihilation experienced 100% mortality, be they Jews sent to the gas chambers by the Nazis, or the Polish officers and intellectuals sent to the killing forests near Katyn by the Communists. Like Stalin like Hitler. IMPLICATIONS OF THE 90%-98% MORTALITY RATE IN GERMAN CONCENTRATION CAMPS

Many Holocaust-related narratives remind us that, whereas Jews were generally dispatched to the death camps, Poles were implicitly favored by "only" being sent to the concentration camps. Not quite. While 100% mortality (of death camps) is greater than 90%-98% mortality (of concentration camps), the difference is not great. In addition, the arriving Jews had the "privilege" of dying quickly upon arrival--from poison gas or bullets--while the arriving Poles had to die slowly in agony (from starvation, overwork, etc.) Then both were equally dead. But nowadays, only the Jews are remembered.

Forgotten Survivors: Polish Christians Remember the Nazi

Occupation Lukas, Richard C. 1989 **Implications of the Preeminence of the Holocaust Over All Other Genocides. Nazi Concentration Camps Little Better Survivorship Than Death Camps.**

An Introduction to the Polokaust Owing to obvious misunderstandings, the very title of this book needs clarification. The concept of "forgotten", not elaborated by Lukas, goes far beyond which side has done a better job of presenting its sufferings to the American public. HOW HOLOCAUST PREEMINENCE WORKS It goes right to the heart of (1). Which side has the power and influence to get its message out, (2). Which side is in a position to control the very language of the debate, and (3). Which side has the political clout to have its sufferings enshrined in American educational law. As for (1), American Jew Novick pointed out in his book, THE HOLOCAUST IN AMERICAN LIFE, that Poles "never had the political,

cultural, or financial resources to press their case." As for (2), George Orwell noted that those who control the language control the debate. Note contemporary Newspeak, in which there is no generally-recognized term for prejudices against Poles, only Jews (anti-Semitism), no special term for a massacre of Poles, only Jews (the pogrom), and no special term in existence for the German genocide of Poles, only Jews (the Holocaust). [Specialized terms exist for other genocides, such as Holodomor, Phrajmos, Aghet, etc. But, outside of specialist circles, whoever heard of them? It is also for this reason that some Poles speak of their genocide at the hands of the Germans as the Polokaust.] As for (3), are we supposed to believe that it is by accident that American children are required, in many US states, to learn about the murder of 5-6 million Jews in appreciable detail, as if it were something higher than the sufferings of others in WWII? Finally, the fact that Jewish spokesmen have forcefully opposed the teaching about the 3 million murdered Poles alongside that of the 6 million murdered Jews (except perhaps as a footnote in order to deflect the argument) should serve as crowning proof that "forgotten" is FAR more than simply a matter of which side has done a better job of communicating its sufferings to the general public.

A SYNOPSIS OF THIS BOOK Lukas has done a great deal of commendable work to counter the foregoing trends. This book is an anthology of Polish survivors of German Nazi persecution, a persecution that cost the lives of at least 3 million Poles, including over half of Poland's prewar intelligentsia. **WARNING:** The descriptions of German methods throughout this book are often graphic, and may upset the sensitive reader. The content focuses on the September 1939 German conquest and five-plus years of occupation, the unrelenting German terror, the mass executions, Gestapo methods, the hellish German concentration camps, Jan Komski's paintings of Auschwitz (pp. 58-on), the atrocious treatment of Polish forced laborers (2 million of them), Zegota, the betrayed Warsaw Uprising, and the "liberation" of Poland by a new occupant (the USSR). Some seldom-discussed German barbarities are mentioned throughout this anthology, including the bleeding of Polish children for blood transfusions to wounded German soldiers (Bozena Urbanowicz-Gilbride, p. 198), and the sterilization of Polish forced laborers

(Katherine Graczyk, p. 34; Bozena Urbanowicz-Gilbride, p. 197). No one mentions the KL Warschau extermination camp, where some 200,000 gentile Poles were gassed and cremated Auschwitz-Birkenau-style. NO CLEAR-CUT DICHOTOMY BETWEEN THE NAZI DEATH CAMPS AND THE "ORDINARY" CONCENTRATION CAMPS OK, so the death camps had essentially 100% mortality. However, the 5-year survival rate for Poles at Mauthausen Concentration Camp was only 8 out of 200 (Antoni Palmowski, p. 109), and the several-month survival rate for Poles incarcerated at Auschwitz, following the foredoomed Warsaw Uprising, was still a small 300 out of 3,000 (Stanley J. Sagan, p. 163). Such was the starvation in the work camps of Flossenburg concentration camp that Polish inmates killed and ate a German shepherd guard dog that belonged to one of the SS men (Paul Zenon Wos, p. 217). ANTI-POLISH MYTHS REFUTED Various incidental details, while not intended for this purpose, help rebut common Polonophobic mischaracterizations. For example, the well-worn tale of Polish cavalry charging German tanks, originating from wartime German propaganda, is once again refuted (Notes, p. 212). And, contrary to accusations, Polish Jews were actually walled off into ghettos by the conquering Germans (Barbara Makuch, p. 85), not by the prewar Poles. The shortage of food in the countryside (Jan Porembski, p. 134), caused by German confiscations, enables the reader to understand why some Poles did not help fugitive Jews, and even betrayed or killed Jews who stole food from them. Against the claim that the German-appointed Polish police were collaborationists as such, it turns out that 90% of them were involved in the Polish Underground (Paul Zenon Wos, p. 214). The Jews of Torczyn (near Warsaw) were initially trusting of the German conquerors (Halina Martin, p. 91, 99), adding rebuttal to the argument that Polish Jews immediately feared Germans, and that this (imagined) fear is what drove the widespread Jewish-Soviet collaboration in eastern Poland that occurred in the first stages of WWII. The actions of incarcerated Poles against incarcerated Jews, simplistically blamed on anti-Semitism, must be balanced by the actions of incarcerated Jews against incarcerated Poles (Dr. Stanley Garstka, p. 26). A LATE-WWII IMPROVEMENT OF THE JEWS' FATE Finally, consider the "All Jews Were Victims of the Nazis"

argument, a common rationalization for the primacy of Jewish sufferings in American social studies classes. Antoni Palmowski (p. 113) describes the fate of Jews brought to Mauthausen Concentration Camp: "Early in 1945, new transports, mostly from Auschwitz, arrived...What was unusual was that the Jews were clean, blue and gray striped prisoner uniforms....The Germans began to treat Jewish prisoners much better than before. They even increased their rations. We joked that the Germans 'smelled' the end of the war, which they realized by now they could not win." It is obvious that not all known Jews were slated for extermination, even among already-apprehended Jews, and the killing of every last possible Jew was clearly NOT a priority of the dying Third Reich. All this may be related to an attempted late-WWII deal involving Heinrich Himmler and the Jews. See my review of *IN THE NAME OF HUMANITY*, by Wallace.

Poles Apart: The Tragic Fate of Poles During World War II* Maciuszko, Jerzy Janusz 2013 **Nazi Death Camps Were Not Much Deadlier Than "Ordinary" Concentration Camps. Warsaw Uprising Daring Raid*

This book is an anthology of Poles and their experiences during WWII. They are mainly those who are relatives of the author, and mainly are Poles from the Cleveland, Ohio area. The experiences include those of Poles fighting against the Germans in the 1939 war, captivity in Nazi German and Soviet camps, surviving the occupying powers during and after the war, and in rebuilding life in the west after WWII. A number of the postwar works of author Jerzy J. Maciuszko are included, as are some of his awards and memorabilia. **THE GERMAN AND SOVIET VICTORS MISTREAT THEIR POLISH POWS** The invading Germans took the author, an officer cadet, prisoner near Pomorze during the 1939 war. The POWs were poorly fed. The German authorities, in open defiance of the Geneva Convention, forced these officer POWs to perform forced labor. (p. 23). Both the German and Soviet nations episodically forced their Polish captives to work all seven days a week. (pp. 49-50, p. 200). This not only deprived the captives of much-needed rest, but also deprived them of being able to look forward to a day off. Jerzy J. Maciuszko describes the

experiences of Anthony (Antoni) Palmowski. He rejects the commonly seen de-Germanization of the Nazis, and points out that every single Nazi he met was a German. (p. 216).

PACKED SOVIET DEPORTATION TRAINS UNDERMINE OFFICIAL SOVIET STATISTICS ON DEPORTEES Eugene Bak and his family was deported by the Soviets to the interior of the USSR, as described by Jerzy J. Maciuszko. Each of the train cars were overcrowded with 35-40 passengers. (p. 176). This adds to numerous other testimonies that refute the ridiculously low 25-per-car official Soviet figures, on which their undercounted Polish-deportee figure (of only 400,000 or less) is based. For more on this, see: *Polish Poetry from the Soviet Gulags: Recovering a Lost Literature*, and read the detailed Peczkis review.

LOW SURVIVORSHIP IN "ORDINARY" NAZI GERMAN CONCENTRATION CAMPS Author Jerzy J. Maciuszko describes some Poles he knew who were incarcerated by the Germans at Mauthausen--near Linz, Austria. Out of a group of 200 Poles, only 8 survived the five-year captivity (May 1940--May 1945). (p. 218). Now consider the fact that it has been argued that extermination camps, in which Jews died, should not be conflated with "ordinary" concentration camps, in which Poles were housed, because Poles had some chance of survival. While this is technically true, the differences were small (zero percent for death camps versus four percent for concentration camps). The Polish inmates reported that, starting in 1945, the Jewish inmates of Mauthausen were treated noticeable better, and were now given better clothes. (pp. 226-227). This corroborates similar testimonies elsewhere.

THE SOVIET-BETRAYED WARSAW UPRISING (1944) Author Jerzy J. Maciuszko reproduces several written testimonies of Cleveland-area Polish veterans of the Warsaw Uprising. I elaborate on two of them. Dr. Wojciech Rostafinski was an eyewitness to the A. K. (ARMIA KRAJOWA)'s liberation of Jews imprisoned in the Gesiowka concentration camp. The Polish insurgents had captured a German Panther tank, and then used it to break through the barricades protecting the camp. They also used the shells of the tank to put all eight brick gun towers out of action around the camp. (pp. 270-273). Jerzy Grabowski recounts a daring A. K. operation behind German lines. The Poles' assignment was to sever German phone wires. German sentries

spotted the Poles. With nerves of steel, the insurgents removed their red-and white-band insignia, and acted as if they were workers. The ruse worked! The intrepid Poles completed their mission and returned to Polish lines without suffering any losses. (pp. 283-285).

Shavelings in Death Camps: A Polish Priest's Memoir of Imprisonment by the Nazis, 1939-1945

Malak, Fr. Henryk Maria

2012 **No Valid Polarity in the Nazi Treatment of Jews and Non-Jews, or Between Death Camps and Concentration Camps. Poles Gassed at Dachau. High Concentration Camp Mortality Rate (86%)**

This book presents much seldom-known or appreciated information. I focus on some issues of lasting relevance. The reader, not surprisingly accustomed to think only of Jews as victims of the Nazis, is in for a shock reading this moving work. The author describes his experiences in the 1939 war, the early German terror, his incarceration in Nazi concentration camps such as Stutthof, Sachsenhausen, and Dachau, and his near-miraculous survival of these frightful experiences. WARNING: The German cruelties described in this book are revolting, even in comparison with other books on this subject, and may be upsetting to sensitive individuals. As for the title, the term shaveling refers to the shaving of part of the crown of the incarcerated priest's head. WHAT GETS AROUND COMES AROUND: 1939 GERMAN TERROR BOMBING AND STRAFING SET A PRECEDENT FOR THE ALLIED BOMBING OF GERMANY Before WWII, author Father Malak was stationed in Inowroclaw, in the area that would later be directly annexed to the Third Reich, complete with an eventual systematic closing of churches and exile of Polish priests. (p. 222). In common with many other eyewitnesses, Fr. Malak recounted the 1939 Luftwaffe bombing of churches with parishioners inside (p. 13) and the wanton Luftwaffe strafing of columns of fleeing, defenseless civilians. (pp. 14). The author testified of these aerial German military atrocities, notably those that occurred on the road between Bydgoszcz and Inowroclaw. DO NOT BLAME CHRISTIANITY FOR THE HOLOCAUST The standard narrative today often tries subtle ways of connecting Christianity to Nazism

and the Holocaust. In contrast, the author had an astute grasp of the political situation. He noted that Nazism, Fascism, and Communism all had elevated the state to a deity, and they all had trampled the individual human being, who was created in God's image and likeness. (p. 93). The anti-Semitic aspects of Nazism have overshadowed the anti-Christian aspects of Nazism. The author emphasized the verbalized hatred of the Nazis for Catholic priests, not only as Poles, but also specifically as bearers of Christianity. (e. g, p. 94). The Nazis confiscated the local monastery library and burned all the books in incinerators--not only Polish-language books but also German-language ones--because their motivations had been anti-Christian as well as Polonophobic. (p. 30). Nazi show trials against priests slandered them as sexual deviants (p. 396)--something very much part of the cultural Marxist and LEWAK media anti-Christian propaganda today. In the concentration camps, the Germans purposely chose German kapos (capos) from a criminal or Communist background to rule over and torment the priests. The criminals had an instinctive hatred for priests because the latter represented God's law that the criminals had long flouted. The hatred of Communists towards religion and the religious needs no comment.

THE VOLKSDEUTSCHE Soon after conquering Poland, the Germans tried to make Volksdeutsche out of some of the Polish priests. The Germans variously appealed to such things as their German-sounding names, their partial German ancestry, their familiarity with German culture, their previous (involuntary) service in Kaiser's army, etc. The German authorities utterly failed. (pp. 68-70). In late 1941, the Nazi German officials at Dachau tried to induce the Polish Catholic priests to declare themselves German in exchange for bribes (e. g, better provisions). The Poles refused. (p. 396).

CONTRARY TO POPULAR MISCONCEPTION, THE NAZIS DID NOT CONSISTENTLY TREAT JEWS WORSE THAN NON-JEWS Fr. Malak's experiences do not support the nowadays-customary Holocaust-related dichotomy of the sufferings of Jews and Poles. He found that, in the concentration camps, Jews were sometimes treated worse than Poles, while, at other times, Poles were treated as bad as the Jews. (e. g, pp. 114-115, 125, 190, 192). Jewish prisoners, better fed than Poles, staffed the Dachau crematorium. **THE**

UNFOLDING EVENTS The Germans performed horrific experiments on the Polish priests at Dachau. (pp. 271-on). They experimented with malarial infections, injections of phlegmon, survivorship in ice-cold water, etc. Fr. Malak kept a diary of what turned out to be the last several months of the European part of WWII. After the fall of the Soviet-betrayed Warsaw Uprising in 1944, some Poles from Warsaw were imprisoned at Dachau. (p. 347). The Germans had broken the terms of the Polish surrender. BETTER SURVIVORSHIP THAN IN EXTERMINATION CAMPS--BUT NOT BY MUCH The survival rate of Polish priests, at Dachau, was very low. Out of a transport of 500 that arrived at the relatively late date of October 30, 1941, only 70 were still alive on the day of liberation. (p. 397). This is an 86% mortality rate which, though not quite the reputed 100% mortality rate of Jews sent to the extermination camps, was close enough. [Remember, in many of the so-termed extermination camps, some Jews were diverted to forced labor. And quite a few Jews were diverted to forced labor without being sent to the death camps at all.] In January 1942, an additional 300 Polish priests were dispatched to the gas chambers of Dachau. (p. 263). This reminds us, once again, that mass gassings were not reserved exclusively for Jews as part of the Shoah. It also reminds us that gas chambers were not only found in the so-termed extermination camps. These facts further underscore the arbitrariness of any dualism between death camps and "ordinary" concentration camps. A MEASURE OF FRONTIER JUSTICE As the Third Reich was collapsing, Heinrich Himmler gave an order that all the prisoners of Dachau be slain. (pp. 365-366). However, American troops arrived first, and liberated the camp. There were many revenge killings of kapos and SS men. The priests condemned this vendetta.

Long-Term Polokaust By Starvation

The Rape of Europa: The Fate of Europe's Treasures in the Third Reich and the Second World War

Nicholas, Lynn H. 1994 The

German Plunder of Poland, and the Planned Extended Polokaust---By Hunger

Author Lynn Nicholas traces the plunder of cultural treasures by Nazi Germany followed by the Allies' efforts to locate and return the booty. The Germans also engaged in the wanton destruction of others' cultural treasures, beginning with the very start of WWII. For instance, the German forces deliberately bombed and shelled the historical section of Warsaw (the Old Town). (p. 61). Spectacular German thefts include that of the giant Wit Stwosz (Veit Stoss) altar of Krakow (Cracow), and the Bursztyn Komnaty (Amber Room) of the city of Pushkin (near Leningrad; now St. Petersburg). The latter is yet to resurface. It may have been destroyed in the war. GERMAN GUILT DIFFUSION INVALID: NO DUALISM

BETWEEN THE CONDUCT OF NAZIS AND SO-CALLED ORDINARY

GERMANS The reader soon learns that the pillage of conquered nations was done not just by Nazi hacks, but also by German intellectuals, as in German-occupied Poland: "Even the most distinguished German scholars were not immune to the opportunities presented by a cultural scene so open to exploitation...once the country lay at their feet many of these academics felt not the slightest qualms at transferring the collections, libraries, and even research notes of their erstwhile colleagues to their own use." (p. 74). THE EXTENDED POLOKAUST: GENOCIDE BY

STARVATION Nicholas touches on those German genocidal plans against the Slavs that were to be implemented after Germany's expected victory over Russia: "The basic policies would be the same as those applied to Poland. After conquest, areas would be cleansed, exploited, and Germanized...In these [German-appointed districts] the cleansing would again be cultural, racial, and ideological. Not only Jews and 'Bolshevists' would be eliminated by immediate execution; much of the general Slavic population would be allowed to expire naturally when their food supplies were diverted to the worthier citizens of the Reich." (p. 185) ERRORS IN

THIS BOOK Nicholas repeats the myth of the Poles "arriving at" an already-abandoned Monte Cassino (p. 247) when in actuality the Poles had to overcome fierce German resistance, and to take grievous casualties, in order to take Monte Cassino. She elaborates on the Germans' burning of the libraries and archives of Naples (pp. 232-233), and the agony of the

Soviet-betrayed Warsaw Uprising (p. 77), but not the magnitudes-greater destruction of Warsaw's cultural treasures. AFTER the fall of the Warsaw Uprising, the vindictive Germans burnt and blew up the still-standing architectural treasures of Warsaw. They also burned all the libraries and archives of Warsaw, causing the loss of 13 million volumes, including about 500,000 irreplaceable ones.

The Economic Development of Poland, 1919-1950 Taylor, Jack
1952 **Polokaust By Starvation. Seldom-Told Polish**

Achievements (1918-1939) Debunk Communist Propaganda This scholarly work begins with partitioned Poland, and then moves on to the resurrected Polish state and the interwar period. It then discusses conditions under the German Nazi occupation followed by the Soviet puppet state. It is of especial relevance because the Second Republic has always been denigrated by Communist propaganda, and now receives the same attacks from LEWAKS, cultural Marxists, etc. **THE "BENIGN AUSTRIAN PARTITION RULE" MYTH** Economic conditions were, of the three partitioned portions of Poland, the worst in Austrian-ruled Poland (Galicia). Taylor writes, (quote) ...the phrase "Galician misery" became a common catchword. So far as fiscal and economic policies were concerned, the first fifty years of Austrian rule were purely predatory. The aim of the Hapsburg government was to keep the Polish provinces primarily agricultural in order to serve as a granary for the rest of the Hapsburg Empire and as a never-failing market for the produce of Austrian industries. The Austrian attitude toward Galicia in this period was very reminiscent of the British attitude toward its American colonies in the mercantilist era. (unquote). **POLAK POTRAFI: POLES ACHIEVED A LOT IN A VERY SHORT TIME** Because the Soviet-imposed Communist puppet government (1944-on) had no legitimacy; it did the only thing it could do: Denigrate pre-Communist Poland as one that had suffered under the rule of incompetent, oppressive, self-seeking upper classes. Moreover, there had been no Poland worthy of the name until the dawning of PPR (and, now, Poland as part of the European Union). Let us set the record

straight. Although the resurrected Polish state was free for only 21 years (1918-1939), its citizens achieved much in this short time. For instance, 2,016 kilometers of new railway line were built between 1918 and 1936 alone. (p. 20). Between 1930 and 1939, the number of Polish maritime vessels increased from 25 to 71. (p. 21). Whatever "backwardness" existed must be kept in perspective. In 1931, 60% of Poles engaged in agriculture. For comparison, the same was true of 5% of the English, 20% of 1933 Germans, and 76% of Yugoslavians. (p. 63). In 1939, 20% of the Polish population engaged in industry. This contrasted with 38% of Germans and 11% of Yugoslavians. (p. 83). OH THAT TERRIBLE POLISH NOBILITY--

COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA REFUTED One perennial staple of Communist propaganda had been the big bad Polish landlords of pre-WWII Poland. Taylor presents facts and figures (Table 29, p. 75) which shows how large estates were being parceled out throughout the years of the Second Republic, and also comments on how the large estates had their good side: (quote) Detailed statistics for the period are set out in Table 29; they effectively refute the lie that land reform in Poland had to wait until the Soviet occupation. In connection with parcellation, it must not be forgotten that as the large estates often obtained higher yields per hectare than the small ones, the breakup of the large estates meant a fall in yield per unit area. This loss was largely offset, however, by the gain in productive efficiency caused by the consolidation of small holdings. (unquote). THE JEWS BANNED FROM AGRICULTURE MYTH We commonly hear the

exculpation that Jews engaged in "parasitic" occupations (such as usury) because they were forbidden by law from engaging in "productive" occupations such as farming. The facts are otherwise. Taylor touches on the occupational positions of the Jews. At 10% of the population, Jews accounted for 21% of Poland's professions, 58% of commercial workers, 20.3% of Poland's industrial workers, and only 0.7% of Poland's agricultural labor. (p. 103). Note that 0.7% is not zero percent. Since Jewish farmhands did exist, this refutes the argument that there were laws that forbade Jews from engaging in farming. NOT ONLY THE JEWS: POLES WERE ALSO DEPRIVED OF THEIR PROPERTY The author elaborates on the economic consequences of the WWII German occupation of Poland.

Contrary to Jan T. Gross and his GOLDEN HARVEST, who focused on greedy and (what else) anti-Semitic Poles "getting Jewish property", the Germans voraciously expropriated the properties of Jews AND Poles. For instance, the Germans simply confiscated Polish factories without compensating their owners. (p. 166). Also, "...since the Nazi authorities rigidly controlled prices, an inducement was created for Germans to go to Poland and to strip the country of all available commodities at absurdly low prices." (p. 159). POLOKAUST BY STARVATION The Germans used both active genocide (mass murder) and passive genocide (forced premature "natural" deaths) on Poles. Let us focus a bit on the later. After the Nazi German conquest of Poland, the Germans imposed starvation rations on Poles. A daily Polish intake of approximately 3,000 calories before the war, and this fell to 1,650 calories in 1942 and only about 1,400 calories by 1943 and 1944. (p. 163). However, these figures are general averages that do not take into account areas hit less severely and more severely by German-imposed starvation. Based on reports from the League of Nations and the later United Nations and their relief agencies, Taylor comments that, "In general, Poland suffered more than any other European country except Greece, parts of Yugoslavia, and German-occupied Russia (which, of course, included that part of prewar Poland that had been seized by the U.S.S.R.)(p. 162). The foregoing facts make it obvious that Poles had a very difficult time housing and feeding themselves, let alone also fugitive Jews--quite apart from the mortal risks of doing so. They also make folly of neo-Stalinists such as Jan T. Gross, who have accused Polish rescuers of Jews of being "greedy and exploitative" whenever they required payments from the Jews they were housing. So much for the myth of the greedy, paid Polish rescuer of Jews.

Through a Woman's Eyes: Life in Poland Under the German Occupation Brzeska, Maria 1943 **The Unfolding Polokaust in Eyewitness Detail. Germans Impose Hunger. Exposes Nonsense of "Poles Were Spectators and Bystanders", "Polish Complicity in the Holocaust", etc.** Nowadays, the Nazi German genocide of Poles

(Polokaust) is all but forgotten in favor of the Nazi genocide of the Jews (Holocaust). The deadly everyday situation facing Poles, if mentioned at all, is softened and reduced to a cursory footnote. Poles are relegated to spectators, or worse, relative to Jews. This book serves as a revelation to people who think this way. Even the reader quite familiar with this subject can be shocked by the German cruelties against Poles.

POLISH GUERRILLA ACTION This work is centered on the Krakow area, but encompasses much of German-occupied Poland. It describes various passive and active Polish forms of resistance to the German occupants. The German "Operation Zamosc", further east, is also highlighted, as is the guerrilla opposition by the Peasant Battalions (BATALIONY CHLOPSKIE). (pp. 65-66).

THE UNFOLDING POLOKAUST IN GRAPHIC DETAIL The daily German terror facing Poles is elaborated. Countless Poles were murdered in street executions and concentration camps. Polish children missed their childhoods, and had to grow up fast. They went to bed frightened that the Germans would take away their mothers just as they had murdered their fathers. (pp. 48-49). In the spring of 1943, there were 525,000 hungry and half-clad Polish children in need of aid. (p. 46). Not only Jews were gassed. In the summer of 1943, some 500 Polish convalescents were gassed by the Germans at Auschwitz. (p. 7). The German genocide of Poles was largely passive--shortened lifespans and decreased birth rates enforced by the drastic reduction in the Poles' standard of living, including the imposition of near-starvation conditions through confiscation of feedstuffs. Brzeska comments (quote) The sizes of quotas steadily increased, and with them the opposition to quotas. Despite a continual reduction in the length of the delivery period, despite the growing terror which accompanied the non-fulfillment of quotas, the proportion of grain, and even more of meat handed over never equaled the prescribed demands...The obstinate villages are punished by the taking of hostages, by the firing of farms, by deportation...Unable to break the villages with poverty, the Germans tried to depopulate them. (unquote).(pp. 63-64).

POLES PUSH BACK AGAINST THE ATTEMPTED GERMAN STARVATION-GENOCIDE Author Maria Brzeska also describes Polish resistance to the draconian German policies. She comments, (quote) The

enterprising and inapprehensible street traders play a very useful part. They make it possible for the people somehow or other to survive, if only by barter, with their effective sabotage they undermine the German system of food rationing... (p. 32). Poverty-stricken and grey, the streets of Warsaw still throb with Polish life... (p. 33). Miracles of ingenuity, much courage and daring are required to smuggle a pat of butter to town in broad daylight at the bottom of a pitcher of milk, or to carry a piece of bacon under one's apron...The economic exchange between town and village was the salvation of both sides. (quote)(p. 62). POLES DID NOT IGNORE THE FATE OF THE JEWS We constantly hear the complaint that Poles ignored the situation facing Jews, just mixed-up Jewish deaths with Polish deaths, or (horror of horrors) treated the Jewish experience under the Nazis as equivalent with the Polish experience under the Nazis. This is far from the truth. Maria Brzeska unambiguously touches on the situation facing Poland's Jews, (quote) The peasants whom the Germans reduced to the role of pariah gave their protection to THE MOST MISERABLE OF THE PARIAS: THE JEWS. And in this, as in many other cases, they have often paid for their humanity with their life. In the little village of Sadowa in Wegrow county a baker, his wife and son were shot for giving a loaf of bread to a Jewish woman. In many cases villages have had their inhabitants shot, their husbandries burnt down, their people deported amid sneers and humiliations, just because they have given Jews a loaf of bread, or shelter for the night, or have set plates of groats in the forest for the homeless Jewish children whom the Germans shoot like rabbits. None the less in village after village deliberate and effective aid has been given, with strong and helpful forest always available if necessary. (unquote; Emphasis added)(p. 70). [This is far from an isolated instance. For over 100 different examples of chains of Polish families and villages aiding Jews in an organized manner, please see: Golden Harvest or Hearts of Gold? Studies on the Wartime Fate of Poles and Jews, and read the detailed Peczkis review.] POLISH AID TO THE JEWS: NEVER ENOUGH Now consider the recent publication of THE HUNT FOR THE JEWS (JUDENJAGD), by post-Stalinist Jan Grabowski. In it, Grabowski has tried to depreciate Polish aid to Jews by dismissing much of what passed for

Polish aid to Jews as small in scale. However, as Brzeska's quoted paragraph above makes vividly evident, even the most "trivial" Polish aid to Jews incurred savage, mortal German reprisals. STOP THE HOLOCAUSTSPEAK ABOUT "POLISH SPECTATORS", "POLISH BYSTANDERS", AND "POLISH COMPLICITY IN THE HOLOCAUST" Finally, Brzeska's detailed and graphic information about the severe Polish privations under German occupation unwittingly serves as a refutation of other attacks on Poland by the likes of Jan T. Gross and Jan Grabowski. The near-starvation conditions facing Poles make it easy to see why many Poles did not want to share their meager rations with Jews, why some Poles only helped Jews who could pay and for only as long as they could pay, why some Poles reacted with murderous fury against known or suspected Jewish banditry (as through the JUDENJAGD), etc. The facts are clear, to whoever is open to learning them. The very terms (Polish spectators, Polish bystanders, and Polish complicity in the Holocaust) are somewhere between offensively false and obscene. UNWARRANTED POLISH TRUST IN THE ALLIES Written a little halfway through the war (shortly after Sikorski's probably-purposeful catastrophic death in mid-1943: p. 92), this work has the advantage of not being influenced by later events. One obvious theme of this book is the misguided-goodwill trusting Polish attitude towards their British allies, with no inkling of the Churchill-Roosevelt Teheran-Yalta sellout of Poland that was already unfolding behind the scenes.

Private War: Memoirs of a Doctor Soldier 1933-1944 Lazowski, Eugene Slawomir 1991 **The Prewar Gross Overabundance of Jews at Polish Universities Provoked the Ghetto Benches. The Polokaust-By-Starvation Nazi German Plan Was Largely Thwarted By Courageous Polish Black Market Activity!** The author, a medical doctor, starts with life in late 1930's Poland, and then focuses on the horrors of the Nazi German occupation of Poland. THE GHETTO BENCHES: MILITANT POLISH STUDENT ACTIVISM AT UNIVERSITIES IS DONE TO CREATE MORE OPPORTUNITIES FOR POLES IN JEWISH-DOMINATED FIELDS

Lazowski writes, "The main issue was the disproportionate number of Jews and Poles in the white collar professions. 10% of the Polish population was of Jewish descent, but 40% of lawyers and over 50% of doctors were Jewish. The right wing students demanded that the number of Jews in the professions should reflect their number in the general population. Their demands became emphatic. The harassment of Jewish students began by trying to force them to sit on the left in the classroom, separating them from the rest of the class. Anyone who came to their defense was harassed. Deliberately most of the students ignored these demands. Students in uniform began to sit scattered on both sides of the classrooms. Fist fights became quite common." (p. 22). This kind of militant student conduct must be kept in perspective, and not pigeonholed into a Poles-against-Jews narrative. Rightists have copied leftists, who have always engaged in aggressive activism, even in recent times. In the USA, in the 1960s and again in the 21st century, SDS and Antifa types have tried to force their will on the universities: They tried to get students and professors removed from their positions, speakers disinvited, students blocked from attending classes, etc. Failing that, they have tried to shout down speakers. So, from that perspective, the ghetto benches were neither unusual nor onerous.

-----Fast forward to WWII, and the brutal German occupation of Poland:

THE POLOKAUST BY HUNGER: THE NAZI GERMAN SCHEME The author writes, "According to German plans, Polish soil in the General Government (GG) area was to feed Germans. All the farms regardless of their size had such a huge levy that **WHAT REMAINED WAS INSUFFICIENT TO FEED THE POLISH AND JEWISH POPULATION. THE IDEA WAS TO STARVE OUT AND FINISH THESE 'HALF-PEOPLE.'**"

The larger farms which could not meet the production standards required by the Germans were confiscated and put under the direction of the German Government (Liegenschaft). This was an excuse for any German to appropriate an estate he fancied. The Zaleszany, Baranow and Jozefow estates were already under Liegenschaft. It was Charzewice's turn." (pp. 70-71; Emphasis added). Eugene Slawomir Lazowski continues, "The German Army occupied Smolensk and was moving toward Leningrad (July 1941). The army had to be fed and Poland was its granary. Because most

healthy young Polish men had been shipped to labor camps there was a lack of agricultural workers. The Germans did not care. They established extremely high production quotas for Polish farmers. When the farm could not produce and deliver the required quota of goods, the Germans imposed a severe punishment which included the possible confiscation of their farms. The Germans had begun to register all live stock. In order to slaughter a pig or even a chicken one had to obtain the appropriate permit. The illegal killing of animals carried the death penalty. The Germans also installed ration cards which provided a meager food allowance for Poles and starvation rations for Jews and Gypsies." (p. 84). THE POLOKAUST BY STARVATION: POLES CREATIVELY FIGHT BACK The author goes on, "In self-defense the Polish underground gave specific instructions: deliver to the Germans the worst quality grain and deliver just what was required and not one kernel more. Farmers were encouraged to hide as much food as possible for illegal trade and for smuggling to the starving cities. In the sabotaging of the German war effort, the burning of grain was forbidden and granaries were to be burned only when they were empty. Between German rules and the Polish underground instructions, very creative and sophisticated methods of cheating the Germans were developed. Poles became expert in stealing food from German granaries, forging papers and delivering the same grain over and over to meet quotas in different locations. Polish farmers became experts in forging deliveries of everything from grain to milk and meat. The cheating and stealing was so wide spread that the Germans could not cope with it and resorted to terrorist tactics. For each granary fire they burned villages together with their inhabitants. In retaliation the underground army destroyed police stations. The battle went on: eye for an eye, tooth for a tooth." (pp. 84-85). THE POLOKAUST BY STARVATION: THE ENTERPRISING POLISH BLACK MARKET PARTLY THWARTS IT Lazowski comments, "During our stay in Rozwadow we made frequent trips to Warsaw. Sometimes we went together, sometimes alone. When I was gone Stasiak took over my practice and Murka took care of the household. The better engines and cars were being used by the Germans, what remained for our use were few and very old passenger trains. They came infrequently and were always

overcrowded. Among the passengers there were always a group of food smugglers. AS I MENTIONED BEFORE, PRIVATE FOOD DELIVERIES TO THE CITIES WERE FORBIDDEN. THE RATIONS ALLOWED BY THE GERMANS WERE INSUFFICIENT AND IF NOT FOR THE SMUGGLERS THE PEOPLE IN THE CITIES WOULD HAVE STARVE TO DEATH. ..

Every day there was battle for survival and the heroes of that battle were country women. During my trip I learned to appreciate their efforts. I was sitting in a compartment between two women, both rather hefty with pronounced busts. The air smelled of sweat and sausage. These women were not as large as they looked. Under their dresses were wrapped long slabs of bacon, meat and sausages. Additional items were hidden in their bras. Their strategy was simple. They strived to have as much food as possible on their bodies and the rest in their luggage. In case of a German inspection they knew that the food hidden on their persons had a better chance of making it to the city. The railroad tracks were mainly used for German Army transports; thus regular trains pulled into sidings at stations to shorten the time of the military trains. The Police did not have enough time to inspect luggage during these stops so they did it during the trip. It was not an easy task because of overcrowding. In the corridors people sat on their luggage or stood around. The policemen had to squeeze through the crowd. The women knew the routine and knew which stations the police had to get off at. They created as much commotion as they could by supposedly cooperating. They gave the gendarmes the "clean" luggage for inspection just to slow their progress. The noise of screeching women and yelling policemen was horrendous...The regular smugglers knew the policemen and the routine. Often when the policeman entered he was offered food package and left satisfied...During my trips I gained tremendous respect for these women smugglers. I was sure that every one of them would, without thinking, aid any underground soldier in need and would help anyone who was hunted by the Germans. These same courageous women, with bottles filled with gasoline, attacked German tanks during the 1939 invasion." (pp. 98-99). These facts are relevant in more ways than one. Post-Stalinist Jan T. Gross, and the media uncritically covering him, have claimed that Poles risking their lives to save Jews were

no different from those engaging in the black market, which, according to Gross, was no big deal. From the eyewitness statements of Lazowski, quoted above, it is evident that the black market most certainly WAS a big deal. The Polokaust-by-hunger plan, of the Germans, largely failed for a simple reason: The Germans never had the manpower to completely shut down the transfer of feedstuffs by the courageous and sophisticated Polish black market. THE FAKE TYPHUS EPIDEMIC KEEPS THE GERMANS AT BAY The author describes how a certain bacillus, injected into a healthy person, was found to be able to create a false-positive result for typhus without actually giving the person the disease. This stunning discovery came in handy for exempting Poles from forced labor in Germany! Let Lazowski speak: "He [colleague Stasiek] had discovered that it was possible to induce a positive Weil-Felix reaction in a healthy person. And, no one in the world knew it! On occasion a Polish laborer deported to Germany was granted a 14- day leave to visit his family in GG. If he had not returned to Germany on time, he would be arrested by the police. If he could not be found, his whole family would be arrested and transported to a concentration camp. Only a serious disease, verified by a physician's certificate, could justify an extension of the leave of absence (Any irregularity in such a document would be extremely dangerous to the patient and physician alike.)" (p. 86). "Stasiek and I worked out plan for defending the inhabitants of our area. We would have the fake epidemic spread the same as a real epidemic would, that is, through lines of communication. The 'nucleus' of the epidemic would be in remote villages and in areas near the forests where the Germans were reluctant to go for fear of guerrillas. The incidence of cases would increase in winter and decrease considerably in summer. We decided to minimize our contacts and phone conversations. We were to work independently, spreading the 'disease' in the area of our own practices. Stasiek gave me the first bottle of Proteus suspension which he had bought as a reagent in Warsaw in the same store that had equipped my first laboratory. This reagent was officially produced by the National Institute of Hygiene and was easy to obtain. Both Stasiek and I would start with just a few cases. Of course we

were sworn to secrecy. No one knew about our action, not even our wives, nor our patients." (pp. 86-87).

Vom Generalplan Ost Zum Generalsiedlungsplan Madajczyk, Czeslaw 1994 **The Polokaust if Totally Fulfilled: Initial Blueprint for Nazi German Extermination of at Least Tens of Millions of Slavic Peoples!** My review is based on the English-language article:

GENERALPLAN OST, published by historian Czeslaw Madajczyk in the 1962 issue of POLISH-WESTERN AFFAIRS, Volume 3, Number 2, pp. 390-442. The entire GENERALPLAN OST is reproduced in German (pp. 401-442). The remainder of the article is an analysis, by Madajczyk, of GENERALPLAN OST. The territories in question include German-occupied Poland and the adjacent regions of the western Soviet Union. Long before WWII, Hitler had dreamed of conquering them, removing their Slavic population, and replacing them with ethnic Germans. This was his LEBENSRAUM program. (p. 400). GENERALPLAN OST focused on 45 million people, of which 31 million were to be deported to western Siberia. The fate of the remaining 14 million is not mentioned, and Madajczyk considers it reasonable to infer that they would immediately be annihilated. (p. 392). Let us consider some things not explicitly written by Madajczyk regarding a full-fledged Polokaust. It must be remembered that GENERALPLAN OST was tentative, if only because Nazi plans for genocide had not yet crystallized at the time of its conception (late 1941; p. 391). During this time, the reader must remember, the Nazis were still mulling what form the Final Solution (to the Jewish Problem) would take. Discussions still included the resettling of Jews to various possible locations, including western Siberia. Consequently, not much should be read into the stated goal of mass resettling of Slavs as opposed to their explicit outright extermination. One must also remember that western Siberia was hardly a habitable place for tens of millions of people. Thus, even a literal resettling of tens of millions of Slavs would have been tantamount to their physical extermination. Finally, the reader must remember that the Nazis were prone to disguise their genocidal policies.

Long after they had started deporting Jews east for mass gassing, they still referred to this process through cynical euphemisms such as "resettlement", "special treatment", etc. Madajczyk makes it obvious that the Nazis were serious about their genocidal plans against the Slavs. The military collapse of the USSR was expected by late 1941. It was in this context that Goering had a discussion with Italian Foreign Minister Comte Ciano. Goering told him to take the possible famine in Greece in stride because, that very winter, 20-30 million locals would starve to death in Russia. (p. 399). [Only the unexpectedly-stiff Red Army resistance, and thinned-out German personnel, alleviated the scale of Soviet peoples.]

Racial Science in Hitler's New Europe, 1938-1945 Weiss-Wendt, Anton 2013 **The Ubiquity and Sophistication of Nazi Racial Concepts and Practices. The Polokaust: Slav-Exterminatory Implications of GENERALPLAN OST.** This work is an anthology of scholarly articles dealing with the practical, rather than theoretical, aspects of Nazi racial science. This is especially applied not only to the Germans, but also the Dutch, Norwegians, Danes, and, of course, the Slavs and the Jews. THE GERMANS TOOK THEIR RACISM MORE SERIOUSLY THAN JUST ABOUT ANYONE ELSE The ideas of Charles Darwin played a major role in the development of the idea of the innate and immutable inequality of peoples. (e. g., Isabel Heinemann, p. 38). Many nations at the time believed in scientific racism, and practiced eugenics. However, this should not be relativized. Authors Weiss-Wend and Rory Yeomans write of the preeminence of Nazi Germany in the field of racial science. (p. 14). A perusal of this book is more than sufficient to indicate, to the reader, just how seriously the Germans took their racism and how ardently they tried to make it a practical reality in all their policies. It also becomes obvious that Nazi racism was not something left to ideologues or propagandists. Instead, it was widely developed by German anthropologists and other scientists. The Germanization of eastern territories, involving racial selection and resettlement, was widely held by mainstream German academia, and not just its fringes, as has been argued after 1945.

(Heinemann, p. 42). **GERMANIZATION OF "POLES": A PROPER UNDERSTANDING** A little clarification of terms is in order. When the Nazi spoke of the Germanization of a territory, they were not primarily referring to the transformation of locals into adherents of German language and culture. They were talking about a replacement of locals with ethnic Germans. It has frequently been alleged that, whereas Jews were unilaterally condemned by the Nazis, there were Poles who could redeem themselves, in the eyes of the Nazis, by undergoing Germanization. While technically and slightly correct, this "Germanization" was recognized for only some 4% of the Polish population. (Heinemann, p. 44). Nor was even that, strictly speaking, a Germanization. It was a re-Germanization of Polonized Germans. Clearly, this "Germanization" was not some kind of act of mercy to even a few Poles. It was an outworking of Nazi racial ideology, intended to "recover lost German blood". **LITTLE DIFFERENCE: SHORT-TERM GENOCIDE (JEWS) AND LONG-TERM GENOCIDE (POLES)**

Although the Nazi treatment of Jews as a whole, and of Slavs as a whole, was different, especially given the increasing military reverses of the Third Reich, the intended outcome was similar. This fact was brought out by Isabel Heinemann, whom I now quote: Rather, tellingly, during the so-called RuSHA Trial (1947-48)---which put RFK officials and SS racial experts in the dock--the prosecution declared the forced population transfers and "Germanization", as experienced by Josef Rembacz from Zamosc and millions of other individuals, "techniques of genocide [that were] neither so quick nor perhaps so simple as outright mass extermination...[yet] far more cruel and equally effective." (p. 51).The items

in brackets are in Heinemann's quoted statement. **THE EXTENDED POLOKAUST: LONG-TERM NAZI PLANS FOR THE EXTERMINATION OF SLAVS** What if Nazi Germany had won the war? Heinemann discusses the December 1942 Master Settlement Plan (**GENERALSIEDLUNGSPLAN**), which was an expanded version of Master Plan East (**GENERALPLAN OST**). Although the fate of tens of millions of people (mainly Poles and other Slavs) was not elaborated, Heinemann points out that their physical extermination was an unambiguous implication of the plan. She comments, "Although none of the plans made it explicit, it

is evident that for the racial experts mass death posed a necessary condition for the entire Germanization process." (p. 49). Well said!

Bataliony Chlopskie w Malopolsce i Na Slasku Jekielek, Wojciech "Zmija" 1987 **Polish Guerrillas Counter the German-Sponsored Alcoholism, Confiscations of Feedstuffs, and Polish Collaborators. The Mythical Possibility of Death-Camp-Bound Trains Destroyed by Polish Underground** Title: THE PEASANT BATTALIONS IN THE MALOPOLSKA REGION AND IN SILESIA: A CALENDAR. This work follows a diary format. Each page consists of separate paragraphs demarcated by dates of occurrence. HOLOCAUST-RELATED ACCUSATIONS: THE FANTASY OF STOPPING RAIL TRANSPORT TO THE GERMAN EXTERMINATION CAMPS Complaints about the Polish Underground not interdicting the shipment of Jews to the death camps are out of touch with reality. To begin with, Polish guerillas weren't significantly deployed until late 1942, by which time most Polish Jews had already been murdered. (In fact, in this work, there are only 21 pages of entries for 1941-1942, in contrast to 278 pages covering 1943-1945.). Though the BCh did enjoy some successes in raiding German trains for weaponry (p. 35, 48), these were sporadic owing to the ever-present BAHNSCHUTZ (German railroad security police.). Finally, even the rare spectacular successes in unscrewing tracks to cause derailments, or blowing up of train cars, only halted German rail traffic, and then only at that specific location, for a mere 12-24 hours! (p. 67, 130, 221). DEALING WITH POLISH COLLABORATORS Poles collaborating with Germans were shot, including certain members of the Blue Police (POLICJA GRANATOWA)(p. 19, 27-28, 47, 169, 175), and Poles who served as Gestapo informers-- often for money. (p. 32, 38-42, 47, 56, 60, 70, 71, 73, 79, 82-83, 103, 106, 116, 119, 123, 126, 130, 145, 149, 154, 169, 170, 246, 284, 290). These agents undoubtedly included Poles who denounced fugitive Jews, some of whom are explicitly condemned for doing so. (p. 70, 79, 169). THE CANARD OF A POLISH "HEROIC NARRATIVE" PREVENTING POLES ACCEPTING THE FACT OF SOME POLES COLLABORATING WITH THE

NAZIS The foregoing entries add to the refutation of the premise that "Polish nationalists" are too proud to discuss ignoble Polish deeds, and the claim that the Polish Underground did next to nothing to eliminate Polish betrayers of fugitive Jews. The BCh also aided Jews in other ways. (p. 28, 368). It is high time that the Jewish (and LEWAK) critics of the "Polish Heroic Narrative" give this canard a rest.

THE DAILY ATTEMPTS TO PALLIATE THE GENOCIDAL GERMAN TERROR This work differs from many others in that, instead of focusing on Polish guerrilla combat encounters with the German enemy, it emphasizes the role of the BCh in maintaining social discipline in spite of the brutalities of the German occupation. For instance, Polish women who consorted with Germans were head-shaven. Poles deemed too diligent in their obedience to German commands were warned or beaten, as were Poles who defrauded or stole from other Poles. [Obviously, this was an all-around war-situational problem, and not, as portrayed in Holocaust materials, as just something that those big, bad "Poles did to Jews".]

REDUCING THE SEVERITY OF THE GERMAN PILLAGE OF POLISH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS To interfere with the Germans' requisitioning system, the BCh frequently attacked village record-keeping centers. (p. 46, 49, 59, 64, 68, 73, 96, 122, 183). Confiscated livestock were sometimes successfully scattered. (p. 60, 131, 205).

THE POLOKAUST AND GERMAN ATTEMPTS TO DESTROY THE CONQUERED POLES THROUGH ALCOHOLISM The Germans promoted alcoholism among the Polish people as part of their long-term strategy to destroy them (as noted by Raphael Lemkin, the Polish Jew who coined the term genocide.) The BCh attacked German alcohol-dispensing centers (p. 113, 265) and relentlessly destroyed stocks of liquor and moonshine stills, subjecting their owners to reprimands, fines, and beatings. (p. 25, 29, 30, 33, 37, 40, 57, 88, 90, 102, 104, 119, 120, 124, 127, 142, 237, 238, 271).

JUDICIOUS GUERRILLA COMBAT AGAINST THE GERMAN OCCUPATION FORCES The BCh attacked the confiscated Polish properties given to newcomer German settlers. (p. 19, 34, 136, 143). To minimize collective reprisals against Poles, armed Germans were usually released after disarming, and the BCh didn't engage the German forces on a large scale until the near-arrival of the Red Army.

Up to that time, only exceptionally sadistic Germans were assassinated, and the BCh fought openly only when encircled, or in defense of villages during German "pacification" campaigns. (e. g, p. 90, 174, 184).

SELECTIVE, PROTECTIVE REPRISALS AGAINST UKRAINIAN GENOCIDAL TERROR

Ukrainians were targeted not collectively but as individuals: Nazi collaborators, OUN members, etc. (p. 37, 50, 63, 65, 69, 87, 95, 101, 123, 135, 144, 148, 163, 193, 196, 250, 253, 266-267), and in defense against genocidal attacks by the fascist-separatist OUN-UPA (p. 137) and the Ukrainian SS. (p. 190). A Ukrainian priest, "H." from Dubieck, was assassinated for delivering sermons that encouraged Ukrainians to murder Poles. (p. 141).

***The New Germany and the Old Nazis* Tetens, T.H. 1961 No German Guilt Diffusion. German Repentance Was Forced and Insincere. The Hollowness of De-Nazification. Details of the Exterminatory Polokaust**

The author, Friedrich Tete Harens Tetens, was a German Jew and a journalist who came to the USA in time. He does not engage in the nowadays-usual mystification of the Holocaust. He recognizes the Polokaust as well as the Shoah. I now focus on some topics in some detail: GERMAN CONTRITION WAS EXTERNALLY COMPELLED, AND WAS ONLY PARTLY GENUINE Nowadays, Germany is held up as some kind of model of repentance, while Poland is blamed for not "repenting" for its comparatively minor acts against Jews. [The mass murderer is complaining that the pickpocket has not sufficiently apologized for his pickpocketing. So now the mass murderer gets to occupy a higher moral ground than the pickpocket!] The facts are otherwise. Author Tetens repeatedly shows that everyday Germany, long after the war and in the late 1950's, was still very much permeated with Nazi-style thinking and Nazi-style anti-Semitism, especially in the small towns. In addition, Tetens shows that a considerable number of Nazis, including ones with definite criminal backgrounds, returned to positions of authority by the late 1950's, and thus challenges the notion that Konrad Adenauer's policies represented a decisive--as opposed to cosmetic--break with Nazism. This

book challenges the notion that the Nazis who had conducted the Holocaust had been brought to justice. Such an erroneous view is, for example, promoted by the well-read book by Peter Hayes, *WHY? EXPLAINING THE HOLOCAUST*. Author Tetens documents dozens of examples of unpunished high-level German war criminals. This included Heinz Reinefarth, who led the mass murder of Polish civilians during the Soviet-betrayed Warsaw Uprising (1944). (pp. 190-191). (He went on to escape justice and live to a ripe old age.) *THE REAL CAUSE OF THE HOLOCAUST: CENTURIES OF SUPREMACIST GERMAN THINKING*

Nowadays, we see the customary de-Germanization of the Nazis, even a contrived dichotomy between Germans and Nazis. The Holocaust is reflexively blamed on centuries of adverse Christian teachings about Jews. All this, too, is a relatively recent invention, as is obvious from this eye-opening book. Author Friedrich Tete Harens Tetens identifies the REAL cause of Nazi barbarity--and not only that against Jews. He writes, (quote) Long before Hitler came on the scene, they [the Germans] had worshipped General Count von Haeseler, who declared in a speech in 1893: "It is necessary that our civilization build its temple on mountains of corpses, on an ocean of tears and on the death cries of men without number." (unquote). (p. 108). To show that the foregoing was no fluke, Tetens provides further evidence of the abject supremacism of Nazi-antecedent German thinking. He writes, (quote) A few years later the Pan-German paper *GRENZBOTE* (No. 48, 1896) stated in an editorial: "We teach that if the welfare of our Fatherland should require conquest, subjugation, dispossession, extermination of foreign nations, we must not be deterred by Christian or humanitarian qualms." (unquote). (p. 108). Clearly, German crimes were not committed because of Christianity: They were committed *IN SPITE* of Christianity. Finally, Tetens concludes, (quote) Hitler brought nothing new to the Germans. When Otto Richard Tannenberg published his famous book *GROSS DEUTSCHLAND* in 1911, he proclaimed: "War must leave nothing to the vanquished but their eyes to weep with. Modesty on our part would be pure madness." (unquote). (p. 108). For further quotes documentation of pre-Nazi German thinking, Tetens refers to his 1944 booklet, *KNOW YOUR ENEMY*. (p. 109). It was published in New York.

See my review. NOT ONLY JEWS AND THEIR HOLOCAUST: POLES WERE ALSO SLATED FOR THEIR OWN EXTERMINATORY POLOKAUST Author Tetens alludes, in part, to the WWII German GENERALPLAN OST, as he writes, (quote) Yet it is too often forgotten in the West that the extermination of the Jews in Europe was only to be a prelude for much more drastic action, a contemplated crime many times greater than that committed against the Jews. Hitler's long-range aim was the total destruction of the almost 300,000,000 people belonging to the Slavic race...Had the Germans succeeded with their plans they would have carried out a diabolical scheme of "resettlement" and of "special treatment" which would have caused the death of a couple of hundred million Poles, Czechs, Ukrainians, and Russians (unquote). (pp. 94-95). THE MATERIAL BENEFITS, TO THE GERMANS, OF THE SHOAH Nowadays, we hear the curious argument that the Holocaust was special, and more worthy of recognition than other genocides, just because it, unlike all other genocides, was "irrational" in that it provided no benefits to the perpetrator. Who decrees such a meritocracy of genocides? And think again. The "rational", material-gain aspect, of the Holocaust, for the Nazi Germans, is unmistakable. Tetens quips, (quote) It is estimated that the SS, by stealing the property of the Jews and by plundering Europe, acquired billions of dollars' worth of valuables, of which a large part was brought to neutral countries for safekeeping. (unquote). (p. 97). NAZI GERMANY DID NOT CONSISTENTLY SUPPORT FAMILY VALUES Nowadays, there is an effort to besmirch the current supporters of family values by creating a guilt-by-association with the "traditional marriage" values of the Nazis. This is a completely specious argument, as not only the Nazis, but virtually EVERYONE at the time, generally supported family values and what now is called traditional marriage. As it turns out, the Nazis did NOT unilaterally promote the traditional, monogamous, one-man/one-woman marriage as the sole proper norm in society. Tetens writes, (quote) Girls in the female Hitler Youth (BMD [BUND DEUTSCHER MADEL]) were encouraged to bear as many children as possible out of wedlock to contribute "to a German biological victory on the baby front." (unquote). (p. 96).

Eventual Extermination of the Poles By Mass Sterilization

Five Chimneys: A Woman Survivor's True Story of Auschwitz

Lengyel, Olga 1946 **The Eventual Full-Fledged Polokaust By Mass Sterilization. Nazis Did Not Consistently Treat Jews Than Non-Jews** THE ONGOING NAZI GERMAN MURDER OF POLISH PRIESTS AND OTHER POLES Large numbers of Polish clergy were sent to Auschwitz in the early years of the camp. However, Lengyel reports many more arriving in 1944 (pp. 108-110). They were often put to death immediately; the remainder being subject to degrading humiliations and tortures. Polish children were frozen to death (p. 210) and mostly Polish women were used by the Germans for vivisection experiments. (p. 176). NO CONSISTENT SPECIAL NAZI HATRED FOR JEWS Recent claims that Jews and homosexuals were consistently treated the most harshly are fallacious. Lengyel says: "It would be difficult to say which of the internees were treated worst. Most of us, whether political, racial, or criminal prisoners, were reduced to existence on the animal level. But the Jews and the Russians were treated cruelly. On the other hand, the German internees, whether common-law criminals, perverts, or political prisoners, benefited from certain privileges. They provided large numbers of the camp functionaries; and, no matter what their duties, were never chosen in the dreaded 'selection'." (p. 44) In fact, homosexuals were also victimizers: "The prisoners, men or women, were frequently abused by the German barrack leaders, among whom was a high percentage of homosexuals and other perverts." (p. 185) The camp "beasts" included Irma Giese, an SS woman (p. 40) and bisexual, who forced her way on female inmates and then disposed of them when she got tired of them. (pp. 185-186). What about RASSENSCHANDE? Ironically, the Germans forgot their racism when they included the use of Jewish blood for transfusions to save the lives of wounded German soldiers. (p. 176) AFTER THE HOLOCAUST THE FULL-FLEDGED POLOKAUST: THE PLANNED EXTINCTION OF

THE POLES THROUGH MASS STERILIZATION Once finished with the Jews, the Germans intended to do the same to the Slavs, albeit by different methods. After describing gruesome experiments designed to perfect mass-sterilization (pp. 177-179), Lengyel comments: "Once we asked an Aryan German inmate, a former social worker, for the basic reason for the sterilization and castration. Before his captivity he had been active in German politics and had known many eminent people. He told us that the Germans had a geopolitical reason for these experiments. If they could sterilize all non-German people still alive after their victorious war, there would be no danger of new generations of 'inferior' peoples. At the same time, the living populations would be able to serve as laborers for about thirty years. After that time, the German surplus population would need all the space in these countries, and the 'inferiors' would perish without descendants." (pp. 179-180).

Doctors from Hell: The Horrific Account of Nazi Experiments on Humans Spitz, Vivien 2005 **German Guilt Diffusion**

Rejected: No Dichotomy Between Nazi and "Ordinary" German Doctors. Himmler: Long-Term Polokaust By Mass Sterilization

The reader of this book quickly learns that the gruesome experiments conducted against helpless victims were not just done by a few "warped" Nazi ideologues, such as the infamous "Angel of Death" Josef Mengele, but by a large cadre of German doctors. Note that this dispenses with the usual German guilt dilution memes. The reader also quickly realizes that the victims were not limited to Jews, but included members of various nationalities. Every imaginable grotesque experiment was performed. Perhaps the most instructive part of the book is chapter 14, which discusses forced sterilization. The Germans found that physical castration was too slow and costly. X-radiation often made the victims ill or killed them outright. A drug derived from a certain Brazilian plant induced sterility, and was tried on inmates. THE COMPLETED POLOKAUST BY MASS STERILIZATION What was said to be ultimately needed was a method of sterilization that could easily be employed en masse and was preferably

one in which the victim did not know that he or she was sterilized. Obviously, mass sterilization was intended for very large target of victims. In fact, defendant Rudolf Brandt cited Heinrich Himmler (pp. 191-192), who stated that forced sterilization was to be used to exterminate not only Jews but also Russians and Poles. So, although the author Spitz does not develop this further, Himmler's statement adds proof to the fact that after the Jews, most of the Slavs were next in line for genocidal extermination. Mass shootings and gassings were useful for killing a few million people (Jews and Polish intellectuals), but mass sterilization was much more practical for the eventual extermination of tens of millions to hundreds of millions of people (Slavs as a whole). Just as a small number of sterilized Jews were kept alive for forced labor, so also a remnant of the Slavic peoples would be kept alive as slaves of the German Reich.

CONCLUSION It is high time that educational Holocaust materials include focus on the fact that the Slavs were also victims of genocide. Only the end of the war spared most of the Slavs from forced sterilization, and eventual extermination.

Operation Zamosc: Prelude to GENERALPLAN OST

Wysiedlenia, wypędzenia i ucieczki 1939-1959 Atlas ziem Polski

Sienkiewicz, Witold 2008 **Not Only Jews Lost Property.**

Millions of Poles Were Translocated During and After World War II

POPULATION TRANSFERS, EXPULSIONS, AND ESCAPES, 1939-1959

is the title of this Polish-language annotated encyclopedic atlas. Every imaginable form of population relocation that took place during the relevant period is covered, and described with statistics and maps. Poles, Germans, Jews, Ukrainians, and other groups are considered. In my review, I emphasize the Poles. The average reader is accustomed to the one-sided likes of Jan T. Gross (on Polish acquisitions of post-Jewish properties) and Ericka Steinbach (on German expellees). Such a reader may well be shocked at the extent of population relocations of Poles, often with permanent loss of property. Of course, this doesn't include wartime losses

of life and destruction of property. **POLAND UNDER GERMAN OCCUPATION** Soon after the German-Soviet conquest of Poland in 1939, the western and northern parts of German-occupied Poland were incorporated directly into the Reich. A total of 414,000 Poles were expelled and moved to the GG (General Government). (p. 63). To replace them, 720,000 Germans were relocated from the German-controlled parts of the USSR to Wartheland. (pp. 160-161). Throughout German-occupied Poland, 600,000--800,000 Poles were sent to concentration camps. (p. 62). About 1.9 million Poles were deported to the Reich for forced labor. (pp. 85-87). In order to provide housing for the German occupation forces and administration, some 171,000 Poles were expelled from their domiciles. (p. 65). In addition, during "Operation Zamosc", some 116,000 Poles were deported in order to be replaced with German colonists. A detailed map (pp. 66-67) shows the depopulated villages and the sites of Polish guerrilla warfare (mostly by the BCh) that eventually thwarted this German operation. Another 500,000 Poles were expelled from Warsaw after the fall of the Soviet-betrayed Warsaw Uprising, and Warsaw was systematically almost completely destroyed. (p. 65). **THE POLES DEPORTED INTO THE INTERIOR OF THE SOVIET UNION** Some of the maps in this atlas alone make it worth having. For instance, there is a detailed map of the location of Polish deportees throughout the USSR. (p. 55). Unfortunately, the authors use unreliable Soviet sources that greatly underestimate the number of Poles (about 1.2 million) deported from the Kresy to the interior of the USSR (1939-1941). **AFTER WORLD WAR II** The end of WWII was not the end, but the beginning, of population dislocations throughout Poland. The much-discussed expulsion of Germans from Poland was only half the story. The Kresy (Poland's eastern half) Poles--those who had survived the earlier Soviet and German deportations, Ukrainian fascist-separatist (OUN-UPA, or UIA) genocide, etc.--were now expelled by the Soviets as part of their annexation process. In 1944-1946, 618,200 Poles were forced to leave Eastern Galicia (269,500 from eastern Lwow Voivodship, 97,300 from Stanislawow Voivodship, and 251,500 from Tarnopol Voivodship). In addition, 133,900 Poles were expelled from Wolyn (Volhynia) Voivodship. The corresponding numbers of Poles expelled from

the Byelorussian and Lithuanian parts of the Soviet-annexed Kresy amounted to 226,315 and 375,600, respectively. (p. 85). A few thousand "Andersites" (supporters of a free and democratic Poland) who remained in the Kresy were deported into the interior of the USSR in 1951. (pp. 96-97). Also, during 1944-1952, about 200,000 Kresy Ukrainians were deported into the interior of the USSR as part of the Soviet crackdown on the OUN-UPA. (p. 211). Interestingly, the AK (A. K., Armia Krajowa) continued fighting in the Byelorussian parts of the erstwhile Kresy until 1952. (p. 82). According to the 1959 Soviet census, 2 million fewer people lived in the Kresy in 1959 than had in 1939 when it was part of Poland. The percentages (numbers) of remaining 1959 Kresy Poles are listed as follows by sub-region: Western Ukraine--1.7% (104,000), Western Byelorussian--16.1% (483,000), and Lithuanian--40.1% (185,000). (p. 20).

The Fate of the Polish Children Expelled from Zamojszczyzna Region to the Siedlce Country 1943-1945 Kozaczynska, Beata 2006

The Polokaust in the Zamosc Region of German-Occupied Poland. Many Poles Just as Dead as the Jews That Went to the Gas Chambers My review is based on the original Polish-language edition, whose title I had earlier translated as follows: THE FATE OF THE ZAMOSC-AREA CHILDREN EXPELLED AND RELOCATED AT SIEDLCE COUNTY IN 1943-1945. This poignant work centers on the human issues related to the Nazi Germans' "Operation Zamosc." THE PLANNED EXTERMINATION OF POLES IN THE EVENTUAL FULLY-REALIZED POLOKAUST The mass expulsions and partial genocide of Poles from the Zamosc area, and their replacement with German colonists, was part of the much larger GENERALPLAN OST. The latter envisioned the eastward relocation and partial genocide (including mass sterilization: p. 17) of tens of millions of Slavs. DO NOT COMPARE ZAMOSC POLISH VICTIMS WITH THE POST-WWII GERMAN EXPELLEES The German expellees have gotten a lot of attention because of the likes of Erika Steinbach, her Center Against Expulsions, and the proposed museum of the German expellees. The author, Kozaczynska, believes that this attention has been

misapplied. (p. 8). For one thing, most of the departing Germans did so voluntarily out of fear of the Red Army, or according to German orders, and not because of the direct actions of non-Germans. The privations faced by the Polish expellees, especially from the Zamosc area, far exceeded those of the post-WWII German expellees from territories awarded to Poland! As the Germans entered the Polish villages, they often killed Poles outright--especially the children, the sick and the elderly. Polish peasants, especially during the winter of 1942/1943, were forced out of their homes in the bitter cold, and many of them died while being forced to stand around awaiting further orders. Mothers and children were forcibly separated. There were many instances of Germans fatally beating mothers and/or children who resisted these separations, turning police dogs on either or both, etc. The expelled Poles were initially housed in relocation camps, where many of them, especially children, died from overcrowding, disease, and starvation. (e. g., pp. 33-34).

THE GERMAN RACIAL HIERARCHY IN ACTION

Those Zamosc-area Poles in the hands of the Germans were evaluated for "racial worth", and divided into 4 groups. (p. 20). Those of total or partial German descent (the first two groups) were subject to further screening for possible re-Germanization. A total of 4,454 Polish children of inferred German descent were kidnapped and sent to Germany for re-Germanization. (p. 6). The third group, the "better Poles", consisting of adult able-bodied Poles (ages 14-60) deemed capable of labor, were deported to the Reich as slaves. The fourth group, consisting of children, elderly, invalids, etc., was dispatched to special villages.

ZAMOSC POLES GENERALLY NOT GASSED. THEY HAD THE "PRIVILEGE" OF DYING IN OTHER WAYS, AND TO BE JUST AS DEAD AS THE JEWS

Holocaust-uniqueness proponents have made much of the fact that, unlike most of the Jews, the Poles removed from the Zamosc area were not sent to the gas chambers. While it is true that the Germans apparently did not use poison gas on Poles, at least on a large scale (probably out of fear of provoking intolerable guerrilla resistance, which they could less and less afford owing to increasing military reverses), they made the relocations so brutal that a significant fraction of the Poles died during the process. While those Zamosc-area Polish children sent to Auschwitz were apparently not

dispatched to the gas chambers on a large scale, they were killed by another method--cardiac injections (p. 6)(with false certificates of cause of death). Finally, the proximity of the villages that received the Polish expellees to extermination camps (Treblinka, Maidanek (Majdanek), and Belzec) strongly suggests that the Germans did indeed eventually plan to gas the Poles. (p. 21). **OTHER FACTS** The Germans were not the only ones involved in the expulsions of the Zamosc area Poles, beginning in late 1942. So were Ukrainian collaborators. (pp. 24-25, 61). Poles and Polish organizations worked tirelessly to assist the accessible Zamosc-area expellees, whose privations were frightful. For instance, many Polish children had no shoes. (p. 134). This book concludes with a name-by-name listing of all the thousands of Poles found in just a few of the transports of expellees from the Zamosc area. It also has a German-language summary of this entire work.

Odilo Globocnik, Hitler's Man in the East Poprzeczny, Joseph 2004

The Polokaust: "Operation Zamosc" a Practice Run of GENERALPLAN OST--The Eventual Extermination of Tens of Millions of Poles and Other Slavs In this book, there are numerous biographical details given about Globocnik, especially his early life, but these are

overshadowed by this study of his anti-Jewish and anti-Polish policies. This is probably the best English-language study of GENERALPLAN OST in theory and in action. **LONG-TERM GERMAN GENOCIDAL AMBITIONS AGAINST THE SLAVIC PEOPLES** The German dream of removing all

the indigenous Polish people and the Jews, and replacing them with ethnic Germans, long predated the Nazis: e. g., Adolf Bartels, Heinrich von Class, Paul de Lagarde, and Otto von Bismarck. (p. 144). On August 22, 1939, Hitler said: "Poland will be depopulated and then settled by

Germans...Who, after all, speaks today of the annihilation of the Armenians?" (p. 161). "To the Poles, Globocnik was yet another Germanic Margrave set on finally destroying them..." (p. 332). **GERMANS WERE "NICER" TO POLES THAN JEWS--FOR PRACTICAL REASONS**

Poprzeczny hints at why the Germans usually treated Jews and Poles

differently: "The administration of Dr. Hans Frank sought quite vigorously to see rural parts of Poland become a productive force in the overall German scheme of things. That administration did not seek to see the Poles tormented to the point of inflaming resistance, which Globocnik and von Mohrenschildt did provoke after November 1942, by launching their cleansing of the Zamosc Lands with Himmler's concurrence." (p. 199).

"OPERATION ZAMOSC" AND THE SUCCESSFUL POLISH GUERILLA RESISTANCE THAT STOPPED IT In "Operation Zamosc", the Germans removed up to 200,000 Poles (p. 237) from nearly 300 villages (p. 182). Most of the Poles were sent to Germany for forced labor, while others were murdered locally or in death camps. Polish guerilla warfare, especially by the BCh (Bataliony Chlopskie: Peasant Battalions) and the AK (Armia Krajowa: Home Army) grew in intensity and became the "Zamosc Uprising". (pp. 182-183). The Germans tried to suppress it with increasing brutality, but eventually the Polish guerillas got the upper hand (p. 190), and this, plus German reverses on the eastern front, put a stop to this operation.

BIGGER GERMAN PLANS The Polokaust and specifically **GENERALPLAN OST**, of which "Operation Zamosc" had been merely a foretaste, had called for the resettlement of 100 million Slavs (p. 3), including 21 million Poles, to desolate western Siberia. But how could western Siberia, even with expensive development, possibly support so many people? Note that early plans for "Jewish reservations" (e. g., pp. 148-149, 154-155, 217) had to be abandoned as unrealistic, giving way to extermination. So how could the equally-unrealistic Slav-reservation plans fail to eventually follow the same course? For elaboration, see the Peczkis review of Hans Frank, *Lebensraum and the Holocaust*.

THE UKRAINIANS STARTED THE POLISH-UKRAINIAN CONFLICT The genocide of Poles in Volhynia in 1943 by the UPA (so-called Ukrainian Insurgent Army) is blamed by some Ukrainians on the Poles having first attacked innocent Ukrainian settlements in Hrubieszow in 1942. They were anything but! The Ukrainian officials and "settlers" had been collaborating with the Germans and their de-Polonization actions. (pp. 181-182, 190-191, 317, 320-323, etc.). (In addition, Polish actions against Ukrainian settlements were trivial in scale compared with the UPA's genocide against Poles).

Chłopie W Obronie Zamojszczyzny Gmitruk, Janusz 1985

Striking Back at the Polokaust: Polish-Guerrilla Peasant Battalions (BCh) Against the German-Nazi and OUN-UPA Genocides in the Zamosc Area PEASANTS IN DEFENSE OF THE ZAMOSC REGION is the title of this Polish-language anthology. It combines valuable information on the Polish Underground along with the obvious taint of still Communist-ruled Poland. The latter includes such things as bad-mouthing of the prewar Polish government, questioning of the merger of the BCh (Bataliony Chłopskie) with the AK (A.K.--Armia Krajowa), glorification of the Soviet partisans and the Communist GL-AL bands, etc. Fully 90% of not only the BCh but also the AK consisted of peasants. (Markiewicz, p. 44). By July 1944, the BCh had 40,000 guerrillas. (Marszalek, p. 92). **RESISTING THE GERMANS IN VARIOUS CREATIVE WAYS** At first, Polish peasant resistance to the Germans was passive. Poles avoided deportation by living in the fields and forests. In spite of draconian German terror, the peasants refrained from delivering the quotas of confiscated rural goods--so much so that the Germans were forced to lower the quotas. (Przybysz, pp. 33-on; Rajca, p. 170). Polish peasants built elaborate hiding places for their produce, and farmers harvested crops superficially, so that most of it would remain. The German livestock-identification system was circumvented through the use of forged identification, thereby protecting some of the Polish livestock from German confiscation. Whenever possible, the worst produce was actually turned over to the Germans. **THE BCH GUERRILLA WAR AGAINST GERMAN GENOCIDAL DEPREDATIONS** BCh guerrilla combat targeted not only Volksdeutsche and German settlers, but also the German gendarmes. (Krzeszowiec, p. 166). Tens of thousands acts of sabotage against the German administration occurred in 1942-1943. For instance, out of 600 dairy-confiscation centers in the GG (German-occupied central Poland), 150 were destroyed and 300 were seriously damaged. (Rajca, p. 173). **OPERATION ZAMOSC: GERMAN GENOCIDAL TERROR IN FULL BLOOM** The German de-Polonization effort ("Operation Zamosc"), especially during February-June 1943), was

massive and brutal. 117 villages were de-populated, many Poles were murdered on the spot, countless others were locked up in transit camps under horrible living conditions, etc. (Markiewicz, p. 47-on). The BCh came out in open combat against the Germans, inflicting major casualties on them. (Krzeszowiec, pp. 165-on). THWARTING THE UKRAINIAN GENOCIDE OF POLES This work includes the BCh combat against the Ukrainian fascist-separatist OUN-UPA (or UIA) genocide of Poles. Already in mid-1942, one BCh unit, that of "Rysia", had been inflicting major casualties on Ukrainian Nazi collaborators, including the Ukrainische Hilfspolizei (Hiwis) (Przybysz, pp. 37-38). Some 15,000 Volhynian (Wolyn) Poles fled the 1943 UPA terror and took refuge in the Zamosc area. (Markiewicz, p. 52). The UPA genocide spread to the Zamosc area in fall 1943 (Przybysz, p. 37), and the out-gunned BCh engaged in heavy combat against the UPA throughout 1944. A total of 35,000 Zamosc-area Poles were successfully evacuated westward, out of reach of the murderous UPA. (Markiewicz, pp. 52-53). NOT JUST ON UKRAINIAN-CLAIMED TERRITORIES We see once again that, contrary to the claims of OUN-UPA apologists, notably Ukrainians in present-day Poland who condemn Operation Wisla, there was no dichotomy between the OUN-UPA genocidal acts against Poles occurring east of the Bug and San Rivers, and that occurring west of those rivers.

Powstanie Zamojskie Gmitruk, Janusz 2003 **Organized and Patriotically-Active Polish Peasantry. The Polokaust Partly Thwarted Locally: The "Zamosc Uprising" by Polish BCh (Peasant Battalion) Guerrillas** THE ZAMOSC UPRISING, a Polish-language book, is the most recent in a series of BCh (Bataliony Chlopskie) studies by Janusz Gmitruk, all reviewed by me. LOCAL POLISH PEASANT MILITARY ACTIVISM Even before the restoration of Poland's independence (1918), the Zamosc-area peasants had displayed considerable national consciousness and organizational sophistication. During the 1939 war, these peasants took care of wounded Polish soldiers, and, during the surrender process, enabled Polish officers to hide in order

to avoid falling into German captivity and to later resurface as guerrilla leaders. Owing to the fact that the peasants also collected and hid 1939 Polish Army weaponry, the weapons shortage faced by the later Polish guerrillas were not as acutely felt in the Zamosc area as elsewhere. For instance, in the immediate Zamosc area (June 1943), BCh guerrillas had 702 rifles, 18 light machine guns, 7 heavy machine guns, 73 pistols, 215 grenades, and 94,840 rounds of ammunition. (p. 27). The Underground gunsmiths, working under primitive conditions, did outstanding work in restoring concealed weaponry that had become unusable. (p. 147).

JEWISH PASSIVITY AND POLISH RESISTANCE A Polish Underground document by "Jez" (Jan Wojtal) stated that, if nothing else, Polish resistance would teach the Germans that the Poles, unlike the Jews, would not submit. (p. 89). In November 1943, there were 3,615 active BCh guerrillas in the entire region. By July 1944, the number had swelled to 11,853. Broken down by sub-regions (number of guerrillas), the 11,853 were at: Zamosc proper (4,000), Bilgoraj (3,503), Tomaszow Lubelski (2,350), and Hrubieszow (2,000). (p. 28).

POLISH GUERRILLA COMBAT AGAINST THE GERMAN OCCUPANTS Early (mid-1942) BCh guerrilla actions included attacks on German police outposts, and the freeing of 20 captive Poles from the prison at Krynice. (p. 39). During the subsequent Odilo Globocnik-directed massive removal of Polish peasants and replacement by German colonists in the Zamosc region, the BCh guerrillas helped peasants flee their homes to evade deportation, and engaged in mostly hit-and-run arson attacks on German-settled properties. (p. 43). However, the BCh guerrillas also burned entire German-held villages, and assassinated several German colonists each at places such as Nawoz, Huta Komarowska, Janowka, Lipsko, and Wierzba. (pp. 41-42). Probably the largest such action took place at Cieszyn. (January 1943). It was burned, and 160 German colonists were killed. (p. 47). The AK guerrillas (A. K., or Armia Krajowa) were also active in the Zamosc region. By late 1942, they had torched several German-settled villages, destroyed four bridges, derailed two trains, tore up railroad tracks at several locations, etc. (p. 46).

DEALING WITH THE UKRAINIAN GENOCIDAL TERROR The Germans used Ukrainian collaborators to help "pacify" (destroy) Polish

villages (p. 83), and replaced evicted Poles not only with Volksdeutsche but also with Ukrainian colonists, as proved by a German document (p. 93; see also p. 55). The Ukrainian fascist-separatist OUN-UPA (or UIU), working with local Ukrainian Nazi-collaborating police, extended its genocidal campaign from Wolyn (Volhynia) westward into the Zamosc region. Several tens of Polish villages were destroyed and about 8,000 Poles were murdered. (p. 58). Nevertheless, despite being out-gunned, the BCh succeeded in preventing the OUN-UPA from expanding its genocidal campaign further westward. (pp. 55-58). **SUCCESS! POLISH GUERRILLA ACTION STOPS THE GENOCIDAL GERMAN ZAMOSC OPERATION** German expeditions intended to repress and destroy the BCh and AK guerrillas failed to do so, and led to battles at such places as Wojda, Zaboreczno, Roza, Dlugi Kat, Dominikanowka, etc. (pp. 43-53). German and Polish casualties were comparable. The later massive German Operation Wehrwolf, caused the loss of 50% of all local Polish guerrilla forces (p. 54; which were later rebuilt: p. 55). However, combined with the decisive German defeat at Kursk, the Polish resistance had finally forced the Germans to discontinue Globocnik's project. The BCh and AK came out in open warfare against the Germans as part of Operation Tempest (Burza), and in opposition to their Operation Sturmwind. Polish guerrilla losses were grievous (500 dead), but so were the German ones (700 dead). (pp. 61-62). **THE BEGINNING OF THE COMMUNIST TERROR** Unlike the Communist GL-AL, the BCh and AK never advocated a "scorch earth" policy that would have Poles destroy all their properties to prevent them from falling into German hands. (p. 35). [The Communists wanted maximum suffering and need so that the populace would be in no position to challenge the coming Soviet-imposed Communist government.] This work includes a detailed map of the entire Zamosc region. (pp 226-227). It shows hundreds of villages, identifying the ones that had been destroyed, evicted of Poles, and/or the sites of major BCh guerrilla combat.

Mass Gassing of Poles, and Why Not Done More

The Auschwitz Volunteer: Beyond Bravery Pilecki, Witold 1945

Not Only Jews: Poles Were Also Gassed at Auschwitz. German Death Penalty Deterred Underground Action as Well as Aid to Fugitive Jews. Double Genocide (Nazi=Communist) Affirmed Instead of

repeating information presented by other reviewers, I mainly focus mainly on matters not mentioned by them, especially insofar as they shed little-known insights on the function of Nazi Germans in general and the Auschwitz Concentration/Death Camp in particular. The reader must know something about the function of Auschwitz in order to appreciate this work. Major aids for the reader include a glossary of German terms (pp. 335-344) and especially the detailed chronology of Pilecki's experiences. (pp. 355-on). WARNING: The descriptions of German cruelties are graphic, and may upset the sensitive reader. THE TRUE CHARACTER OF THE

POLOKAUST Nowadays, Poles murdered by the Germans during WWII are commonly belittled as common wartime incidents, and as merely a German drive to intimidate Poles into submission and to destroy their ability to resist. In actuality, the Germans were conducting long-term genocide on the Poles, beginning with the intelligentsia. Even when Poles were arrested for unrelated reasons, such as part of random mass arrests, they were still screened for intelligentsia. Pilecki comments how arrivals at Auschwitz were asked by the Germans for their occupation: "Replying priest, judge, lawyer, at that time meant being beaten to death...So, they were going out of their way to kill the professional classes." (pp. 17-18). OPERATION ZAMOSC: ARRIVING POLES WERE GASSED AT AUSCHWITZ The author alludes to the Germans' genocidal "Operation Zamosc". Over a hundred thousand Polish villagers from the Lublin region were eventually deported, and replaced with German colonists. Such Poles arriving at Auschwitz were commonly gassed. Pilecki encountered Polish peasant shoes, clothing, and rosaries among the mountains of clothing of the

Jewish victims. (p. 231). He also encountered some teenage boys who the Germans later killed with phenol injections into their hearts, instead of being gassed, for some reason. (p. 232). EVERYDAY EVENTS AT AUSCHWITZ The author describes how the Germans tortured their victims. This included turning dogs on victims. Some bodies about to be cremated had been clearly mutilated. (p. 174). The starvation rations meant that the best occupation at Auschwitz was to take care of the pigs, which got better food than the inmates did. (p. 113). Being sent to the hospital meant almost certain death. One of the diversions of the inmates was boxing with Germans. Poles usually beat the Germans, just as they had earlier in football (soccer). (pp. 205-206). Passive resistance included the adding of numbers (tattoos) of the sick unto the bodies of the dead. (p. 182). Many inmates died of typhus. Interestingly, Poles turned this disease against the Germans by cultivating typhus-infected lice and then releasing them unto the coats of passing SS men. (p. 159). Typhus thus infected many SS men. (p. 186). One of the nationalities mentioned by Pilecki is the Silesians. Once commonly reckoning themselves as Poles, they now turned back on their Polish nationality, considered themselves a Germanic tribe, and aspired to become block chiefs at Auschwitz. (p. 69). RUSSIANS AND THEN JEWS WERE GASSED Pilecki describes the mass gassings of Russians. (p. 135). He then describes the same fate of the Jews in considerable detail. In common with Jewish survivors, Pilecki overestimates the number of Auschwitz victims as 2 million up to the time of his escape (p. 328), and 5 million by those Poles who had survived until its end. (p. 329). [The currently accepted total is about 1.5 million.] Obviously, the grossly inflated death toll at Auschwitz, often quoted as 4 million for some time after the war, was a survivors' exaggeration. It was not (as sometimes alleged) some kind of postwar Polish invention designed to hide the Jewishness of most of the victims! GERMAN-IMPOSED DEATH PENALTY DETERRED UNDERGROUND ACTIVITY AS WELL AS AIDING JEWS Jan T. Gross and his post-Stalinist friends have argued that Poles should have been more willing to risk their lives by hiding Jews since they already risked their lives in Underground activity--implying that Polish fears of German reprisals were selective and that Jews were of little

importance to Poles. This is nonsense. Pilecki makes it clear that the German-imposed death penalty had been an all-around deterrent: "Our population in Warsaw had very willingly provided help to people in the underground movement, especially during the initial phases when people had not yet been terrified by dreadful descriptions of concentration camps, or of the Aleja Szucha. Later, finding 'safe houses' would be harder..." (p. 152). **DOUBLE GENOCIDE (RED=BROWN): COMMUNISM WAS WORSE THAN NAZISM** Pilecki's escape from Auschwitz is elaborated in spellbinding detail. He was surprised to find other escapees, from German concentration camps, in Warsaw. Years later, when imprisoned (and soon thereafter murdered) by the Communists, Pilecki was quoted as saying that his stay at Auschwitz had been "child's play" compared with his tortures under the Communist authorities. (p. liv).

Auschwitz Chronicle 1939-1945 Czech, Danuta 1989

Auschwitz: Slow Non-Gassed Polish Deaths Just as Significant as Fast, Gassed Jewish Deaths. Tactical Reasons For Germans Not Using Gassing More Often to Kill Poles

Auschwitz was originally opened, in 1940, for Poles. In 1942, it became a tool for the mass gassing of Jews, who were not even registered upon arrival. Among those actually incarcerated in Auschwitz I, in July 1944, there were 8,200 Jews and 3,800 Poles. (p. 664). According to the camp resistance, there were incarcerated, in several of the main camps in August 1944, a total of 18,600 Poles and 23,000 Jews. (p. 693). DIE QUICKLY (JEWS) OR DIE SLOWLY

(POLES)...BUT DIE JUST THE SAME Holocaust-uniqueness proponents have made much of the fact that, unlike the vast majority of arriving Jews, most arriving Poles were not gassed. But so what? Most murdered Poles perished in locations different from that of Jews, and non-Jews in Auschwitz got to die other ways--usually slower but no less sure.

CONCENTRATION-CAMP SURVIVORSHIP BETTER THAN DEATH-CAMP SURVIVORSHIP--BUT NOT BY MUCH French Jew Walter

Laqueur writes: "While the Jews were systematically murdered, the survival chances of the other prisoners were somewhat better--but not much. Thus, for example, of a total of 13,000 Russian prisoners of war brought to Auschwitz, only 92 were alive when the camp was shut down." (p. xvii).

THE GERMANS HAD PRACTICAL REASONS FOR NOT MAKING POLE-KILLING TOO OBVIOUSLY SIMILAR TO JEW-KILLING Why wasn't gassing used more on Poles? The Germans' motives were tactical in nature. For instance, they were about to announce the impending gassing of some ill Jewish inmates when an argument arose between SS Garrison Doctor Wirth and Hermann Langbein. The relevant issues were: "1). There could be a panic in the camp, since the Polish prisoners could assume that their turn would come after the Jews. 2). Sick prisoners would avoid the prisoners' infirmary in the future. 3). As a result, infectious diseases could spread and this would result in a decline in labor productivity." (p. 574).

Poles slated for immediate death upon arrival usually had the "privilege" of not dying from gas. But so what? Multitudes of Polish children, arriving as part of the genocidal "Operation Zamosc", were not sent to the gas chambers. They were killed by cardiac injections. (p. 336).

THE UNFOLDING POLOKAUST: LONG-TERM NAZI GERMAN

EXTERMINATION OF POLES In fact, the Germans were working on mass sterilization methods for long-term genocide of groups such as Poles. (p. 65, 297). This heinous endeavor has over 30 mentions in this diary. The seriousness of this project can be gauged by the fact that 700 women were subject to chemical and surgical sterilization experiments (p. 810), and about 1,000 men and women were subject to X-ray sterilization experiments (p. 549, 616).

DEFIANCE IN THE FACE OF DEATH Some of those about to be put to death at Auschwitz were defiant, as in the case of this Polish woman (March 1944): "In the crematorium a young woman steps forward from among the condemned and says, facing the SS men, that all those present are clear about the fact that they are about to die in the famous Auschwitz gas chambers and burned in the crematorium...Today the entire world knows what is going on in Auschwitz, and for every person murdered here the Germans will have to pay dearly." (p. 591). [Instead, the Germans largely dodged blame via various German guilt diffusion strategies, and nowadays the Holocaust is being blamed more and more on Poles and other Eastern Europeans.]

GERMANS SLAY POLES FOR HELPING JEWS Various historical tidbits are included in this diary. For instance, a secret Polish radio station reported that, just in Krakow during the period between October 1943 and February 1944, 1,004 Poles had been executed by the Germans for aiding Jews. (p. 620).

AUSCHWITZ INMATES SURVIVED ONLY BECAUSE A GERMAN

OFFICER DISOBEYED ORDERS TO KILL THEM ALL With the advance of the Red Army in winter 1944/1945, the Auschwitz complex was evacuated. Thousands of inmates, too sick to be moved, avoided a planned death because of the following: "The order to liquidate the sick prisoners in the Birkenau and Auschwitz camps is not carried out by SS Major Franz Xaver (sic) Kraus, the representative of SS Lieutenant

Schmauser, for the liquidation division of the SD is threatened by encirclement by the approaching Red Army." (p. 801).

KL Warschau w Swietle Dokumentow Trzcinska, Maria 2007

Biala Plama (Orwellian Memory Hole): Alleged Nazi German Death Camp, for Ethnic Poles, in Warsaw Itself! This controversial work presents information found almost nowhere else. Consider: THE POLOKAUST: A LONG-TERM GENOCIDAL PROJECT DONE IN STAGES The Germans realized that there were too many Poles to be summarily exterminated like the Jews (p. 135). It had to be a long-term project, done in stages. First was the destruction of educated Poles, then that of Warsaw's Poles. Konzentrationslager (KL) Warschau, which functioned from October 9, 1942 (p. 230) until the Warsaw Uprising (August 1944), served primarily the latter purpose. (For a description of its layout, see p. 68, pp. 78-84). Eventually, Warsaw was to be replaced by a small, all-German town, as planned by Pabst, a German architect. KL WARSCHAU: WHY A GERMAN DEATH CAMP FOR POLES A document by Himmler (Feb. 16, 1943; pp. 58-60) called for the immediate extermination of 500,000 surplus-to-Germans Varsovians. Since the vast majority of Warsaw's 350,000 Jews had by then been dead in Treblinka, Himmler's order must have referred to Poles (pp. 223-224, 230). Some tunnels in western Warsaw were allegedly converted by the Germans into gas chambers (pp. 136-137). This is confirmed by eyewitnesses to their operation (pp. 106-107; 146-150) and postwar engineering investigators. (pp. 136-144) After the war, thousands of canisters of Zyklon, the same pelleted cyanide gas used in Auschwitz-Birkenau, were found nearby. (p. 80, 150). Obviously, the Germans had big plans for the Poles. The bodies of the murdered Poles were burned in crematoriums at various locations in Warsaw (for eyewitness accounts, see pp. 190-195), and, after the liquidation of the Warsaw Ghetto, in pyres and crematory ovens built on that site. Additional and larger crematories kept getting added. (p. 195). After the war, ashes and bone fragments were found at various locations (pp. 196-197). Allegedly 200,000 Warsaw Poles were murdered at KL

Warschau (p. 217). This contrasts with over 30,000 in the September 1939 war, 160,000 in the Warsaw Uprising, 7,000 total at various nearby woods (Palmiry, Kampinos, Kabaty, etc.)(p. 218). A number of incorrect statements about the camp were made in a book by Bogumil Kopka. These are refuted by competent scholars (e. g., p. 104, pp. 307-314, 319-320). Polish Underground reports frequently referred to KL Warschau as a place of mass killings of Poles (p. 230). Also, throughout the trials of Nazi war criminals, the Germans never questioned the existence and Pole-killing function and magnitude of KL Warschau. (p. 264) THE COMMUNIST AUTHORITIES TRY TO SUPPRESS ALL KNOWLEDGE OF KL WARSCHAU During the imposition of the Soviet puppet state, the facilities of KL Warschau were partly re-used by the NKVD and then the UB (p. 316). Not surprisingly, mention of this camp was banned during Communist rule and the inferred casualties of the Warsaw Uprising were nearly doubled to hide the camp's Nazi-era murders. (p. 222). In 1999, Pope John Paul II blessed a coal-stone foundation for a monument to the KL Warschau victims (pp. 267-269). (For a drawing of the proposed monument, see p. 283). Unfortunately, invisible government resistance to construction of the monument continues, owing to its desire to avoid embarrassing questions about its Communist past, and to serve the dictates of modern political correctness. (p. 103, 308, 316). The latter include: German sensitivities, Holocaust supremacism [remembrance of only the Jewish Holocaust victims], and the PEDAGOGIKA WSTYDU [emphasis upon constant Polish contrition for past Polish actions/inactions towards Jews.] in instead of commemoration of Polish suffering.

German Mass Plunder of Poles, and Cultural Genocide

Displaced Books Kuhn-Ludewig, Maria 1999 ***A Taste of the Culture Genocide Aspect of the Polokaust: The Systematic German Burning of Warsaw's Libraries and Archives After the Fall of the Soviet-Betrayed Warsaw Uprising***

My review is of the 1999 edition of this book, which is 99 pages long. Owing to the fact that my understanding of German is very limited, my review can only be cursory. There are 23 chapters in this work. One chapter (p. 34-on) deals with the plunder of libraries and archives of the Soviet Union by the invading Germans. Another one, by Andrzej Mezynski (pp. 29-33) deals with the systematic destruction of Warsaw's libraries and archives, by the Nazis, after the fall of the Warsaw Uprising and the forced evacuation of the city. Losses of the Krasinski Library alone include many irreplaceable items, including 38,000 hand-written manuscripts and 55,000 examples of early printing. (p. 32). Of course, this was only the tip of the iceberg. The Germans systematically destroyed the contents of libraries throughout occupied Poland.

Hitler's Beneficiaries: Plunder, Racial War, and the Nazi Welfare State
 Aly, Gotz 2005 **Individual Germans Profited From Confiscated Polish Property as Well as Confiscated Jewish Property. Will Germans Pay Property Restitution to Poles? Alternative Title: Hitler's Satisfied Thieves**

German author Gotz (Goetz) Aly describes National Socialism as a form of populist wealth-redistribution welfare-state socialism. One-third of German taxpayers paid more than two-thirds of the tax burdens of war (p. 293), and businesses were heavily taxed (pp. 60-68). Hitler favored social equality for all Germans (p. 300), and worked to correct social inequities, notably in education (p. 322). GERMAN CONQUESTS FEED THE MATERIALISTIC APPETITES OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE Jews weren't the only victims of larcenous Nazi policies--far from it: "This land of milk and honey in Eastern Europe was to

be conquered not for the benefit of landed Prussian Junkers and powerful industrialists but to provide ordinary people with a real-world utopia." (p. 31). Aly breaks new ground by showing that virtually ALL sectors of German society were involved in the expropriation of conquered peoples' wealth. German soldiers not only sent a considerable amount of looted goods back home (p. 178), but were encouraged to do so (p. 311). Later-writer Heinrich Boll (Boell) wrote much about this (p. 110, etc.). Not mentioned is the fact that, in German-occupied Poland, any German could enter a Polish or Jewish shop at any time and take anything at will without paying. Poles targeted by the Germans for deportation, imprisonment, or execution immediately lost all their properties to the Reich (p. 197, 236). The 8-12 million forced laborers in the Reich, most of whom were Eastern Europeans, toiled under inhumane conditions. They were paid a wage in order to forestall resistance back home, but then the earnings were recouped by the Germans in various creative ways (pp. 156-157).

WEALTH TRANSFER FROM THE CONQUERED TO THE GERMAN CONQUERORS Pointedly, National Socialism massively transferred wealth from non-Germans to Germans! Aly writes, "In terms of wartime revenues, internal and external, low- and middle-income Germans, who together with their families numbered some 60 million, accounted for no more than 10 percent of the total sum. More affluent Germans bore 20 percent of the burden, while foreigners, forced laborers, and Jews were compelled to cover 70 percent of the funds consumed every day by Germany during the war." (p. 292). Consequently: "On average, the vast and not particularly affluent majority of Germans enjoyed more disposable income during the war that they had before it." (p. 293). Nazism also appealed to those opposed to traditional moral conventions, and to those inclined towards anticlericalism and anti-elitism. (p. 319).

DOUBLE GENOCIDE (RED=BROWN): NAZISM WAS LESS TOTALITARIAN THAN COMMUNISM Once voted into power by the German people, Hitler never needed draconian methods to maintain power until the end. Nearly 90% of the German dissenters executed lost their lives after 1941 (pp. 303-304). Unlike Communism, Nazism never demanded absolute devotion. (pp. 23-24). In 1937, merely 7,000 Gestapo employees sufficed to handle 60

million Germans, while, in later East Germany, 190,000 surveillance experts controlled 17 million people (p. 29). ADDING INSULT TO INJURY: POLAND HAD TO PAY FOR BEING EXPLOITED! German-occupied Poland actually had to pay Germany for being occupied (pp. 76-77)"...with the result that the local population endured acute shortages of grain, potatoes, meat, and other necessities." (p. 77), leading to famine (p. 170). (This enables the reader understand why some Poles didn't aid fugitive Jews and why Poles sometimes betrayed or killed Jews known or suspected of stealing from them). Polish guerilla resistance eventually forced the Germans to slightly reduce the harshness of their exploitation of Poland (p. 160). The Wehrmacht invaded Russia under orders to live off the land, placing 21.2 million Soviet citizens in starvation mode (p. 178). Additionally, millions of Soviet POWs were starved to death by the Germans (p. 175). Aly touches on the eventual Nazi extermination plans against Slavs:"...the most extreme proposal envisioned forcibly relocating 50 million Slavs to Siberia. (For years, the German Research Foundation also supported the development of technocratic plans for the slaughter of millions of people. Funds for research in this area were still allocated in the Nazis' final budget for the fiscal year 1945-46)." (p. 30). Yet the term "relocation" had itself already become a euphemism for extermination. THE RHODES HOLOCAUST UNIQUENESS MYTH One Holocaust shibboleth would have us believe that the destruction of Jews had been so uniquely irrational that the Germans would rather sacrifice themselves than leave Jews alive. In actuality, the deportation of the Jews from the island of Rhodes never did challenge the Wehrmacht's transport needs (p. 268), and there wasn't even talk of German retreat at the time of the Rhodes Jews' deportation (pp. 269-270). Once it did occur, the Rhodes Jews' deportation was itself governed by economic considerations (p. 273). EXTENTION The case for Aly's premise that the Holocaust can't be properly understood without the larceny behind it (p. 285) can be strengthened (see: INTO THAT DARKNESS). Treblinka Kommandant Franz Stangl rejected the presumed Nazi obsession with killing all Jews, citing the creation of "honorary Aryans". Stangl asserted that the Holocaust was actually motivated by financial gain. When confronted with the obvious fact that

most Jews weren't wealthy, Stangl retorted with the comment that almost every Jew had some worthy possession that could be confiscated--and that the booty added up.

The Polokaust in Textbooks

Bloodlands: Europe Between Hitler and Stalin Snyder, Timothy
 2010 **The Polokaust, and Long-Suppressed Genocides Under Communism and the Jewish Complicity in Them. A Rare Break From the Customary Holocaust Monopoly**

The single-volume work is very detailed and scholarly. It goes a long way towards redressing the almost-exclusivist attention to the Jews' Holocaust, and the neglect of Soviet Communist crimes. Snyder concludes: "Fourteen million people were deliberately murdered by two regimes over twelve years." (p. 406).

LITTLE-KNOWN GENOCIDES IN THE SOVIET UNION During the Holodomor (Soviet famine-genocide of 1932-1933), at least 3.3 million Soviet citizens perished. Though most of these were Ukrainians, there were also many Polish and other victims. (p. 53). Moving on to the Great Terror (1937-1938), Snyder comments: "Even as the Popular Front presented the Soviet Union as the homeland of toleration, Stalin ordered the mass killing of several Soviet nationalities...The most persecuted European national minority in the second half of the 1930's was not the four hundred thousand or so German Jews...but the six hundred thousand or so Soviet Poles..." (p. 89). "In 1937 and 1938, Poles were twelve times more likely than the rest of the Soviet Ukrainian population to be arrested." (p. 99)(and 40 times more likely to be murdered: p. 104). One-eighth of all Great Terror victims were Poles, although Poles were only 0.4% of the USSR's population. (p. 104).

JEWISH COMPLICITY IN SOVIET COMMUNIST GENOCIDAL CRIMES Snyder continues (bear in mind the Jews constituted 1-2% of the population of the USSR): "The Jewish officers who brought the Polish operation to Ukraine and Belarus, such as Izrail Leplevskii, Lev Raikhman, and Boris Berman, were arrested and executed.

This was part of a larger trend. When the mass killing of the Great Terror began, about a third of the high-ranking NKVD officers were Jewish by nationality. By the time Stalin brought it to an end on 17 November 1938, about twenty percent of the high-ranking officers were. A year later that figure was less than four percent." (p. 108). Snyder portrays all this as Stalin (before de-Judaizing the CP) having Jews do all his dirty work so that Jews would be the scapegoats for it. (This will not do. Jews had been strongly, and by deliberate choice, overrepresented in Communism long before Stalin. Jews in high positions in the USSR certainly knew what they were doing. They were active perpetrators, not pawns).

THE POLISH-NAZI ALLIANCE MYTH Contrary to recent revisionist Russian propaganda, at no time was a 1930's Polish-German alliance against the USSR in the offing: pp. 64-65.

THE POLOKAUST SHORTCHANGED During the WWII period up to Barbarossa, some 200,000 Poles (mainly the intelligentsia) were murdered by the Soviets and Nazis. (p. 153). However, the Polish intelligentsia proved too large, and robust, to eliminate. (p. 293). Snyder downgrades the total eventual number of Poles murdered by the Germans to 1 million, along with another 1 million dead from mistreatment and casualties of war. (p. 406). In doing so, he ignores other sources (and NOT just postwar propaganda estimates) that cite a much higher number of Polish-gentile victims of the Nazis (e. g, Materski, POLSKA 1939-1945). About eight million people, mostly Slavs, were eventually deported to the Reich for forced labor. (p. 294). The consequences of the German invasion of their erstwhile Soviet ally were as follows: "During this eastern war, the Germans also deliberately murdered some ten million people, including more than five million Jews and more than three million prisoners of war." (p. 155). On the other side of the coin, a much smaller number of captive Germans perished in Soviet captivity, comprising 185,000 civilians and 363,000 POWs. (p. 318).

WHY THE POLOKAUST WAS NOT MUCH WORSE The fact that the Germans did not murder many more Slavs owed entirely to practical reasons. Plans to exterminate tens of millions of Slavs by starvation (Hunger Plan, or as part of Himmler's proposal of 30 million locals' deaths: p. 234, 389), on the heels of Operation Barbarossa, fell through. (pp. 162-163, 187). The Germans, unlike their earlier Soviet

counterparts, had proved incapable of inflicting Holodomor-style genocides owing to such things as a shortage of personnel needed to seal-off collective farms and cities against a transfer of food. (pp. 166-168; 172). Even the long-besieged Leningrad retained some access to outside food. (p. 173). Long-term German plans calling for the massive extermination of tens of millions of Slavs (GENERALPLAN OST), including 80-85% of Poles (p. 160), became moot as a result of Germany's defeat.

SOME SHOAH FACTS Snyder devotes some chapters to the Holocaust, and includes seldom-mentioned information, such as the function of KL Warschau (pp. 296-297), which was later reused as an NKVD camp. (p. 311). Snyder also realizes that the Germans sent Jews out into the countryside as spies (as by taking their families hostage)(p. 237) and that Poles' cut-throat gestures directed at doomed Jews [as in Lanzmann's SHOAH] did not necessarily imply an approval of their fate. (p. 266).

NO POSTWAR GENOCIDE OF GERMANS BY POLES German revisionists, focusing on the *vertriebene*, have tried to cover up Germany's genocidal crimes by inventing a nonexistent genocide of 2 million Germans by the victorious Allies. What are the facts? Snyder writes: "In all of this flight and transport, from early 1945 to late 1947, perhaps four hundred thousand Germans native to lands that were annexed by Poland died: most of them in Soviet and Polish camps, and a second large group caught between armies or drowned at sea." (pp. 323-324). However, Snyder has reversed the actual proportions of causes of death. In any case, the 400,000 figure, long buried in German archives (p. 405), is likely a maximum. Interestingly, some Germans were afraid to board enclosed deportation trains, fearing that they were disguised gas chambers! (p. 322). During the actual postwar expulsion processes, probably no more than a few thousand (or at most a few tens of thousands) of Germans died. (p. 323). Perhaps about 30,000 Germans perished in Polish-Communist camps in 1945 and 1946 (p. 322), and 19,000-30,000 were killed in Czechoslovakia. (p. 320, 499). Germans were not the only ones massively relocated. For instance, 1.5 million Poles from the Kresy (Poland's eastern half, conquered by the USSR in 1939 and given away during the Teheran betrayal of Poland) were also unilaterally deprived of their centuries-old domiciles.

POSTSCRIPT After

writing this book, author Timothy Snyder unfortunately returned to the customary Judeocentric and anti-Polish memes, as exhibited in his BLACK EARTH. Was it because he had been spanked by his Jewish colleagues for the content in BLOODLANDS?

The History of Poland Biskupski, Mieczyslaw B. 2000 **An Overview of the Polokaust: The Staggering Losses Inflicted by the Nazi Germans on Poland** The author generally provides a balanced account of Polish history. This book encompasses pre-Partition Poland, Poland under foreign rule, the resurrection of the Polish state (1918) with its frontier battles, the Second Republic (1918-1939), WWII (1939-1945), the Soviet-imposed Communist state in its early (1945-1970) and later (1970-1989) function, and the Third Republic. (1990-present). **TIMELESS 1939 WAR MYTHS** While discussing the 1939 campaign, Biskupski debunks some myths--the one about the Polish Air Force getting destroyed largely on the ground, and the one about Polish cavalry charging German tanks out of foolhardiness or desperation. Actually, Poles used horses for their mobility. He realizes that the horse was still widely used in combat at the time, and that the Wehrmacht, in its conquest of Poland, and notwithstanding its mechanization, still relied on almost 200,000 horses. (p. 104). **THE POLOKAUST: A SUMMARY** Perhaps the strongest part of this book is its eye-opening description of the staggering scale of Polish losses during WWII. The Germans murdered 45% of Poland's physicians and dentists, 57% of her attorneys, 40% of her professors, 30% of her technicians, a majority of her journalists, and nearly 20% of her clergy. There was a total of 200 concentration camps in German-occupied Poland. (p. 108). The devastation was proportionately unmatched anywhere in the world, and came out to thirteen times the national income of the last prewar year, 1938. Biskupski adds, "Almost 40 percent of the entire productive capacity of the country lay in ruins, and two-thirds of the industrial base at least partially destroyed. In agriculture...two-thirds of the cattle, half of the horses, and more than 80 percent of the swine were gone...80 percent of the railroad cars and engines were gone, the vast majority of bridges and

rail lines along with them." (p. 123). PROBLEMS WITH THIS BOOK The author makes not-well-supported critical comments of the likes of Roman Dmowski, Smygly-Rydz, Cardinal Glemp, and Poles in Polish-Ukrainian relations. Some readers may find these remarks one-sided and tendentious.

Forgotten Holocaust: The Poles Under German Occupation, 1939-1944 Lukas, Richard C. 1986 **Though a Bit Dated, Still an Excellent Primer on the Forgotten Holocaust of Poles [Now Known as the Polokaust]** This work, written decades ago, still serves as an excellent, comprehensive introduction to this subject. A more recent work on the Polokaust is Wojciech Materski POLSKA 1919-1945. The number of Poles who lost their lives at the hands of the Germans is not 1.5--2.0 million, but 4.4 million. Total Polish losses during WWII could be as high as 8 million! AUTHOR LUKAS IS MORE OBJECTIVE THAN MANY OF HIS CRITICS Historian Richard Lukas consistently presents both sides of the story. For this, he has been labeled a (what else?) "Polish nationalist" or "apologist" of some sort. He clearly is not. For instance, he is critical of Polish disunity in the prewar government and in the Polish Government-in-Exile. He is candid about Polish-German collaboration, and the tactical errors of the Warsaw Uprising. He is unjustifiably harsh on the Polish-Underground NSZ. AUTHOR LUKAS DOES NOT FIT THE STANDARD NARRATIVE ON THE HOLOCAUST, SO HE IS BESET WITH FALSE ACCUSATIONS

Most amazing of all is the assertion that Lukas equates the experiences of Jews and Poles. In actuality, Lukas recognizes the fact that the Nazis targeted the Jews for immediate and total annihilation. (e. g., p. 151). In contrast, the German genocide of Poles focused on the destruction of the intelligentsia, cultural genocide, etc. The total, or near-total, extermination of the Poles was to await the end of the war (pp. 4-5), with the "resettlement" provisions of GENERALPLAN OST being a euphemism for this extermination. [Recall that the extermination of Jews was also disguised as "resettlement".] NO GERMAN FAVORS TO POLES OVER JEWS Those much-mentioned "Poles who would be Germanized"

represented only 3% of the Polish population of the Reich-annexed regions. (p. 24). Furthermore, in German eyes, they were not Poles! They were Germans who had become Polonized, and would now be re-Germanized. GERMANS TRIED, BUT FAILED, TO SECURE A POLISH QUISLING The no-Polish-Quisling-because-the-Germans-never-wanted-one argument (e. g., by Jan T. Gross) is fallacious. The Germans unsuccessfully approached Prince Janusz Radziwill, and others, as prospective Quislings. (pp. 111-112). POLISH BETRAYERS OF JEWS WERE UNCOMMON An Israeli study estimates that about 7,000 ordinary Poles collaborated with the Germans. (p. 117). [This comes out to a vanishing 1 in 4,000 ethnic Poles.]. As for the SZMALCOWNIKI, there were probably no more than about 1,000 in Warsaw. (pp. 250-251). Contrary to oft-repeated accusations, the Polish Underground did systematically liquidate blackmailers of Jews, and, furthermore, was largely successful in ending their plague in some geographic areas of German-occupied Poland. (p. 119). HOW MANY POLISH JEWS HAVE SURVIVED AS FUGITIVES?

The number of Jews who survived in German-occupied Poland is unknown. Figures of 40,000-50,000, and 100,000-120,000 (or more) have been quoted. (p. 149). Virtually all had depended on Polish help. REBUTTING ATTEMPTS TO DISCOUNT POLISH OVERTURES TO JEWS Lukas gingerly defends Bor Komorowski against the charge of his early Underground contacts with the Jews being postwar fabrications. (p. 173). POLES CAN'T WIN. THEY ARE CONDEMNED WHEN THEY DO AND CONDEMNED WHEN THEY DON'T Some (e. g. David Engel) have accused the Polish Government-in-Exile of playing down what it knew about Jewish deaths, possibly because of anti-Semitism. Ironical to this, an unnamed British official had asserted, in December 1942 [at which time most of Poland's Jews had already been murdered], that there was "no reliable evidence" that the Germans were exterminating the Jews, and that Poles were talking TOO MUCH about Jewish deaths--in part to show that they were not anti-Semitic! (p. 160). Go figure.[HINT: Polonophobia is a prejudice. It is not rational.]

Model Nazi: Arthur Greiser and the Occupation of Western Poland

Epstein, Catherine 2010 **The Polokaust: Mass Murder of Polish Intelligentsia, Cultural Genocide, Passive Biological Genocide, and Eventual Postwar Extermination** This work presents a great deal of information. Though it is biographic-centered, my review of it is event-centered. **FREEMASONRY AND THE GERMANS** Arthur Greiser, in his younger years, was a Mason. (p. 41). Later, the Nazis denounced Freemasonry as a tool of the Jews. (p. 42). Ironically, German Freemasonry (and as confirmed by Polish authors) was long pro-German, as pointed out by the author, "While Free Masonry was supposedly apolitical, in Germany it tended toward conservatism. In the 1920's, most lodges espoused strong VOLKISCH and anti-democratic views." (p. 42). **NAZI ANTI-CHRISTIANITY** The anti-Christian aspects of Nazi thinking are often unappreciated. (p. 49, 102, 143, 156, 194, 221). In actuality, Greiser's anti-church policy was very systematic, and not only directed at Polish Catholicism, but at Christianity in general, as a threatening alternative to Nazism, and often framed in terms of "separation of church and state". (pp. 221-230). (Sound familiar?) **HOLOCAUST UNIQUENESS YET AGAIN** It is obvious for what the Nazis are most remembered. Epstein quips, "We live in an era obsessed with the Holocaust and other cases of ethnic cleansing and genocide." (p. 11). Analyzing several Holocaust scholars, she supports a functionalist approach to the Holocaust. The Nazi decision to murder most European Jews did not come until as late as December 1941. (p. 389). She realizes that the methods for implementing the Holocaust came BOTH from top-down and local policies. The latter explains why Jews were shot in some locations and gassed in others, placed in ghettos in some places but not others, and spared for forced labor in some places but not others. (pp. 181-182). When covering Greiser's postwar trial, Epstein repeats the familiar complaint that the Holocaust was subsumed under "crimes against the Polish people", although it did not ignore Holocaust crimes. (p. 317). In doing so, she is engaging in classic Holocaust supremacist thinking. Does she suppose that

Jews are made of better clay than the Poles? She also forgets that the treatment of Jewish deaths as something special did not become dominant until some twenty years after WWII. In the Warthegau itself, German policies against Poles and Jews were interconnected, and often contradictory. This owed to unexpected consequences of their implementation, such as the disruption of productive wartime labor by the German social policies against both Poles and Jews. (p. 266). Interestingly, the Germans saw Poles (and not only Jews) as fundamentally rude, shifty, and deceitful. (p. 195).

POLISH RESISTANCE Unfortunately, author Catherine Epstein repeats the myth of BLUT SONNTAG (Bloody Sunday) at Bydgoszcz (Bromberg) in 1939. For correction, please see: *Dywiersja niemiecka i zbrodnie hitlerowskie w Bydgoszczy na tle wydarzen w dniu 3 IX 1939* (Polish and German Edition). Meanwhile, the so-called Ethnic German Self-Defense Force murdered about 10,000 Poles, mostly in the Warthegau. (p. 132). Polish guerilla action against German rule enjoyed some successes, but was repressed by the massive German presence. (pp. 206-207). More passive forms of Polish resistance included the torching of the barns of those farmsteads confiscated from the Poles and given to German settlers. (pp. 172-173).

NO FAVORS TO POLES OVER JEWS Some Holocaust-uniqueness proponents have advanced the fallacious argument that, whereas the Jews could do nothing to change their standing in the eyes of the Nazis, the Poles could redeem themselves by undergoing Germanization. In actuality, when the Germans thought of Germanizing Polish lands, they were not thinking in terms of transforming Poles into Germans, but of replacing Poles with ethnic Germans. (p. 129, 161, 195). During WWII, nearly 537,000 Germans were settled into the Warthegau. (p. 174). Any "Germanization" of Poles was an act of recovering German blood (that is, re-Germanization of Polonized Germans), not a mercy to Poles. In addition, less than 0.5 percent of Warthegau Poles qualified--merely 17,234 out of 4.2 million Warthegau Poles total--compared further with the 700,000 Warthegau Poles deported. (p. 178, 192). Epstein discusses the Warthegau DVL (VOLKSLISTE). Although beset with contradictions and practical difficulties, it generally followed this scheme: People of ethnic German ancestry were typified as:

Pre-WWII strongly self-identified Germans (Type A), those weakly self-identified as Germans (Type B), largely Polonized but still deemed racially valuable (Type C), completely Polonized but not known to be hostile to Germanism (Type D), completely Polonized and hostile to Germanism (Type E; designated in Lodz only). Of the five types, only (A)-(C) obtained Reich citizenship. (pp. 195-197). In other areas of German-occupied Poland, a somewhat different system, using types I-IV, was used. (pp. 208-214). Among other things, it facilitated the drafting of Poles into the Wehrmacht. (p. 214). Initial plans to expel all the Poles from Reich-annexed territories foundered in time. This owed to wartime difficulties as well as the need for Polish forced laborers. (p. 195). Instead, the German authorities imposed a strict segregation of Poles from Germans. For instance, both Poles and Germans were punished for sexual relations between them. (p. 198, 207). Unlike the Jews who were forced to wear the Star, the Poles were not forced to wear identification (such as the "P"), because this would only highlight their numerical abundance! (p. 197). [Clearly, then, the double standard on wearing humiliating identification owed to utilitarian reasons, and not because the Nazis held some kind of more favorable view of Poles than Jews.] Ironically, it was the local Germans who had to provide identification of being German--a procedure that they commonly resented. (p. 197). Interestingly, some Poles were effectively placed in ghettos. Over 194,000 were locked in large camps, where they lived under very harsh conditions. (p. 177). THE POLOKAUST: A STEP-BY-STEP NAZI GERMAN GENOCIDE OF THE POLES Some 10,000 Poles were murdered by the Germans, in the Warthegau area, in just the first several weeks of 1939 German rule. In fact, Greiser then told Goebbels that there is little left of the Polish intelligentsia. (p. 130). Later, Greiser had tens of thousands more Poles murdered. (p. 206, 266). The Germans imposed cultural genocide on the Poles. They systematically gave German names to everything in an effort to erase all visible traces of Polish-ness. (pp. 261-262). They confiscated or destroyed Polish books, art, monuments, etc. (p. 235). The German authorities forbade Poles from attending museums, libraries, theaters, and concert halls. (p. 199). They virtually eliminated the use of the Polish language in public life. (pp. 200-

201). The Germans closed schools to Poles, and then reopened them for Poles only at the elementary level, without any Polish academic content, and bereft of Polish teachers in favor of untrained German ones. (p. 201). Although, owing to wartime developments, the Germans were unable to conduct systematic extermination of the Poles, they opted instead for passive forms of biological genocide. Author Epstein recognizes the fact that the Germans made policies deliberately designed to lower the Polish birth rate. (p. 215). This included the imposition of a high minimum age for marriage, discouraging marriages under various pretexts, taxing illegitimate births, refusing child subsidies or tax breaks for multiple childbearing, allowing abortions freely, and confiscating children from Polish mothers engaged in forced labor in the Reich. (pp. 215-21). The Germans arranged for Poles to be able to buy only low-quality food--which recognizably reduced Polish health and vigor. (pp. 199-200). To facilitate early "natural" deaths, the Germans generally deprived the Poles of pensions. (p. 201). GENERALPLAN OST called for the eventual deportation and/or extermination of tens of millions of Slavs over a twenty-year period. (p. 161). Epstein realizes that, notwithstanding any supposedly fantastic aspects of GENERALPLAN OST, German exterminatory plans for non-Jews were very real. She comments, "Had the Nazis triumphed in World War II, the Third Reich would have seen a wholesale slaughter of many non-German peoples." (p. 12). Well said!

Statement on War Losses and Damages of Poland in 1939-1945

Bureau Odszkodowan, Poland 1947 **The Polokaust: Early Post-WWII Polish Government Survey. Staggering Polish Losses. The Myth of Jewish Deaths Ignored, or Mixed Up With Polish Deaths.**

Owing to the fact that this report was published before the Soviet puppet state had full control of postwar Poland, it is relatively free of obvious ideological contamination. For instance, it specifically mentions the Polish territories that had been, to use their words, ceded to the USSR. However, it makes no mention of either Soviet or Ukrainian crimes against Poles. NO ATTEMPT TO IGNORE, MINIMIZE, OR DISGUISE JEWISH

DEATHS AS POLISH DEATHS There have, in recent years, commonly been accusations against the first decades of post-WWII Polish policies, variously accusing them of avoiding the reality of Jewish deaths, admixing Jewish deaths with Polish ones, or implying that Polish Jews and Polish gentiles suffered equally. This work is yet another refutation of that ridiculous canard. Jews are specifically identified as having even fewer rights under the Nazis than Poles (pp. 11-12), and subject to extermination. (p. 40). The 3.2 million murdered Polish Jews [now reduced to about 2.9 million] are explicitly identified as a separate component of the total of 6,028,000 murdered Polish citizens. (p. 32, 43). So why do we keep hearing the meme about Poland hiding Jewish deaths? Is it a role-reversal--a false accusation used to justify the preeminence of the Jews' Holocaust over the genocides of all other peoples in general, and of the Poles in particular?

THE POLOKAUST: PASSIVE GENOCIDE IN ADDITION TO THE ACTIVE GENOCIDE The authors recognize the fact that, apart from the direct war-related losses and murders, Poles also perished as a result of passive genocidal policies enacted by the Germans. The rate of general mortality increased from 13 promil to 18 promil for adults and 26 promil for children. (p. 34). The daily food ration for Poles in German-occupied Poland was a meager 400-700 calories per day. (p. 28). Only the illegal black market averted mass starvation. Over 2.5 million Poles (largely of prime childbearing age) were deported to Germany for forced labor. (p. 28). Over 1,200,000 Poles were never born because of the deliberately oppressive living conditions. (p. 34, 44).

THE SYSTEMATIC NAZI GERMAN DESTRUCTION OF POLAND'S WEALTH The material and cultural losses of the Polish nation were staggering. (p. 40). Poland lost 43% of her cultural equipment, 60% of her livestock, 62% of her post and telecommunication, 70-80% of her scientific equipment (p. 19), and 84% of her railroads.

THE POLOKAUST LONG TERM: TO BE ACCOMPLISHED IN STAGES. PHYSICAL EXTERMINATION OF POLES--LIKE THAT OF THE JEWS--WAS THE LAST STEP All this was only the beginning. The authors recognize the fact that the destruction of the Polish people could not be accomplished in one fell swoop. It had to be done incrementally: "This fight was divided into several stages, namely: breaking

of the national conscience [consciousness?], extermination of the intellectual class, economic destruction, and finally the biological extermination." (p. 4).