

**Pogonowski from 12**

Globocnik, Eichman, Knochen, Dannecker and many others. These people represented a "pathological Jewish self-hatred," to use the words of a Jewish historian Gerald Reitlinger (SS-Alibi of a Nation 1922-1945, Engelwood Cliffs, New Jersey, Prentice-Hall, Inc. 1951 & 1981). In particular, Reitlinger points out that when SS General Reinhard von Heydrich became responsible for the program of extermination of the Jews, he arranged it so that the Jews themselves were forced to be executioners of Jews both in ghettos and death camps.

As a result an average Jewish policeman in the Warsaw Ghetto dispatched over 2,200 persons to the gas chambers of Treblinka. At the Umschlagplatz in Warsaw, where Jews were loaded into trains going to Treblinka, Jewish policemen offered food in the railway carriages to entice hungry inhabitants of the ghetto to enter. The most horrible dimension of the Jewish tragedy in World War II was that German planners made the Jews themselves execute the Jewish genocide. The abominable activities of the extortionists (szmalcownicy), or

gentiles who collaborated with the Nazis as "racial Germans" (the volksdeutsche) or other collaborators, were of marginal importance in the genocide of Polish Jews. The real destruction was done with active participation of Jewish Councils and Jewish Police. This aspect of the Jewish tragedy has been carefully hidden in the US Holocaust Museum, which instead prominently features such "Polish" elements as the Kielce pogrom.

**Reconciliation versus tradition**

Traditional Jewish animosity toward the Poles developed during the partitions of Poland. It was much more common than Jewish hatred of the Germans. This was mentioned by Polish Catholic writer Zofia Kossak-Szczucka during the Holocaust when she was appealing for sacrifices of Polish gentiles for the cause of saving Jews within the Żegota program financed by Polish Government-in-Exile in London.

Today the Jewish attitude toward Poles manifests itself in the use of generalizations when dealing with accusations. Jewish students are often taught that the Holocaust would not have taken place if the Poles did

not want it. To teach about the Holocaust an animal farm rendition of the genocide of the Jews is used showing Jews as mice, Germans as cats, and Poles as swine (Maus by Art Spiegelman). Some of the colleges in America include this new version of the animal farm as an obligatory reading. If ever this cartoon rendition of the Holocaust is translated into Polish and published in Poland it will offend many who remember how the Nazis referred to the Poles as swine.

In the conclusion of his Ghastly Decade Gross equates Polish anti-Semitism with Hitlerism in Germany, Stalinism in Russia, and legally - sanctioned slavery and racism in the United States. These comparisons are highly unfair. Anti-Semitism never was legally sanctioned in free Poland. When Poland was a Soviet satellite the Warsaw regime carried out Moscow's orders whether in Kielce, or in 1968, or at any other time during the entire history of Peoples' Poland.

Gross writes: The Poles - because of the Holocaust - must study the history of the persecution of the Jews in Poland. Otherwise they will not be able to live in harmony with their own identity. The insinuation included in this statement is in contrast with what Simon Wiesenthal wrote in Krystyna, a Tragedy of Polish Resistance: "In Polish history, the relations between Poles and Jews never were simple." On his eightieth birthday Wiesenthal said: I know what kind of role Jewish communists played in Poland after the war. And just as I, as a Jew, do not want to shoulder responsibility for the Jewish communists, I cannot blame 36 million Poles for those thousands of [wartime] extortionists (szmalcownicy) [common criminals].

**Conclusion**

The separatist Polish Jews described by Bashevis Singer are no more. Today Jews in Poland are a part of the Polish Nation and they should follow the conciliatory advice of Simon Wiesenthal.

During the Second World War Poland was devastated and plundered by the Germans and the Soviets. Jewish possessions in Warsaw were devastated, together with the possessions of all inhabitants of the Polish capital. After the war the capital was rebuilt from ruins with great effort and sacrifice of the Polish people. So it was in other Polish towns. The Polish population was systematically robbed by the Germans and the Soviets. Essentially by the end of 1948 there was hardly a person in Poland, Jew or Gentile, whose property was not destroyed or taken over either by the Nazis or the Communists.

All claims for restitution for damages incurred in the years 1939-1989 should be settled without regard of creed or ethnic origin.

Unfortunately, Gross, despite his scientific credentials, is practicing propaganda in the spirit of the statements made by the Secretary General of the Jewish World Congress quoted at the beginning of this text. Gross's propaganda helps the people described in the "The Holocaust Industry: Reflections on the Exploitation of Jewish Suffering" by Norman Finkelstein, people who make demands for ransom to be paid by the Polish Government to compensate for crimes perpetrated in Poland by the Nazis, the Soviets, and by common criminals, ignoring Polish suffering. It is an effort to collect money for Jewish organizations in America from Poland, a state, which suffered more during World War II, than any other state under German occupation and under Soviet rule which played a major role of terror by Jakob Berman. □

**Missile Shield from 1**

James Appathurai, a spokesman for the alliance. "But it does not substitute for the bilateral track."

Sikorski also said he was worried that the United States could abandon the project after the American presidential election in November. In that case, Poland would nevertheless have to bear political costs, like the deterioration of relations with Russia, if it signed on to the shield prematurely.

The deployment of the U.S. missile shield has become such a contentious issue between the United States and Russia - and indeed between Poland and Russia - that President Vladimir Putin of Russia has warned of a new arms race if Washington proceeds with deployment in Poland and the Czech Republic.

Having accused Washington of threatening Russia's national security interests, Putin last month suspended his nation's participation in the Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty.

Under that treaty, one of the last major arms pacts concluded between the former Cold War foes, countries stretching from Canada across Europe to the eastern parts of Russia cut their conventional forces and agreed to on-site inspections and an elaborate system of verification and notifications. It was implemented in 1992.

The Kremlin did not say how long it would suspend its participation. But Russian diplomats said it depended on not only what kind of concessions the United States was prepared to make concerning changes to the treaty, but also whether Poland and the Czech Republic would deploy part of the U.S. missile shield.

The new approach on missile defense taken by Poland's new center-right coalition government, under Prime Minister Donald Tusk, reflects a different negotiating strategy from the previous nationalist-conservative government led by Jaroslaw Kaczyński.

Kaczyński, who was much more pro-American, had in principle agreed to deploy several interceptors on Polish territory without going into detail over the costs, the maintenance and the risks to Poland's security, according to Polish officials.

But the former Prime Minister did little to allay Russia's fears about deploying the missile shield in Poland, or to drum up support in other European Union member states. He left it up to the United States to explain the issue to the Kremlin and to European governments.

In contrast, Tusk and Sikorski, while having no illusions about Russia's new self-confidence under Putin, have nevertheless repeatedly said they want to improve relations with Russia.

Later this month, Poland and Russia for the first time will hold direct talks in Warsaw over the missile shield. The Russian side will be led by Deputy Foreign Minister Sergei Kisliak.

Sikorski, who was defense minister in the Kaczyński government, had been forced to resign early last year after criticizing, among other things, the government's handling of the missile defense negotiations. He later joined Tusk's Civic Platform party and was recently appointed foreign minister. □

Joanna Brost  
Financial Advisor  
101 W. Broadway  
San Diego, CA 92101  
toll free 800 473 1331  
tel 619 236 1331  
fax 619 235 9313

Retirement planning  
College savings plans  
Asset allocation strategies  
Comprehensive financial planning

**Morgan Stanley**

Investments and services are offered through Morgan Stanley DW Inc., member SIPC. 2004 Morgan Stanley (ANN-05) 10/04

WELCOME  
TO Fabulous  
LAS VEGAS



**Anna Katerlin**

Realty One

Conda już od \$140,000!  
i Cena Nowych domów z gwarancją  
od 180 K

*Nie chcesz dla siebie???* Kup I wynajmij!!!

Posiadam 13 lat doświadczenia  
na rynku w Las Vegas.

Moja ekspertyza zapewni Państwu bezpłatną  
pomoc w zakupie nieruchomości lub ziemi  
oraz najlepszą cenę, wartość, warunki i serwis.

Mamy domy co sa w foreclosure

**ZADZWOŃ!**

**Tel: 702-340-1684**

e-mail: dreamhomeslv@hotmail.com

**Joseph L. Drociak,**  
Attorney

**Over 43 years experience**

Personal Injury, Wrongful Death,  
Workers Compensation, Medical  
Malpractice, Wrongful Termination,  
Sexual Harassment, Nursing Home abuse  
7627 S. Western Ave. (323) 971-3981  
12400 Wilshire Blvd. (213) 384-7900

**Los Angeles**

WE GET REAL ESTATE DONE!  
**DESERT STATE**  
REALTY



**Arizona**



**New homes from**

**\$180,000.00**

With small down  
payments

✓ Free Consultations

✓ Free services for buyers

✓ We'll help you find the best  
Available loan for your budget

**Stan Żarkowski**

Realtor

Office (623) 298-2404  
Cell (623) 512-7336

