

**Prof. Chodakiewicz from 6**

sweetheart purchase deals of former Polish State property paid for with free credit they received from their pals still working in Government for the State run bank, these former Communist upper-level civil servants transformed themselves into Poland's business elite. This so called privatization is in fact transformation, or continuity, of the old Communist elite in action. This is the elite of Poland. These are the people who use their newly acquired wealth to invest in the Polish media and thereby shape public opinion and electoral contests.

Chodakiewicz also calls our attention to a particularly lurid example of the "propaganda of success." A visitor at IWP, a reporter with The New York Times, observed on Thursday 12 November 2009, that the elections held in June 1989 in Poland were in fact free elections. Chodakiewicz wondered if this reporter would call free a hypothetical election in which the Republican Party reserved 70% of the seats for themselves and opened the remaining 30% to uneven competition. The professor doubted that the reporter would describe such an election as free. The June 1989 Polish election, so often praised by the proponents of the "propaganda of success", was, according to Chodakiewicz, a farce which "tainted democracy from its outset." Nevertheless, American public opinion is influenced more by the poorly informed views put forward by The New York Times than by those who have mastered the facts like Chodakiewicz. We Polish Americans have to change this information gap. Tell your friends about Professor Chodakiewicz's perspectives on Poland's transformation.

Unexpectedly, by 1991, the Communist top elites at the center of the Soviet Union's power structure in Moscow became divided against themselves (genuine reformers vigorously clashed with opportunists) and Communism imploded at its center in the Kremlin. This validated the observation of Alexis De Tocqueville, based on his study of attempts to reform the ancient regime in France on the eve of the Revolution of 1789 that the most dangerous moment for a rotten political system is when it tries to reform itself.

The so-called reform Communists in Poland who had had Moscow's support simply remained in power after the Soviet Union imploded at its center in Moscow. By 1991, Poland's former Communist upper-level civil servants held all the key positions of power in Polish society and government and therefore, according to Chodakiewicz, they had nothing to lose and everything to gain by playing the democratic game on anything but a level playing field. Moreover, they hoped for prompt accession to the European Union which required the semblance of democratic institutions.

Why should this new, or transformed Polish elite want to prosecute those Communists who had been persecuting Polish patriots and committing crimes against the Polish nation? They are in the camp of the villains, and not of the victims of Communism. Again continuity triumphed over condign punishment.

Only the most compromised officials of the security service were retired on lucrative pensions. Chodakiewicz reminds us, there was no national accountability for the crimes perpetrated by the Communists against Poland and the Poles. Lustration, the exposure and the weeding-out of Communists from top positions in Polish society and government simply has not gone forward. Lustration does not serve the interests of the present elite which is beholden to Communism in its transformed version for their positions of power in Polish society.

Chodakiewicz concludes that continuity from Communist times looms larger than

change in Poland today. His next and final point is particularly telling. Even if some of the more hard hearted, or callous, or self-described pragmatists among us do not care about the issue of accountability involved with lustration--the need to find out who was who, and who in fact did what to whom and under what circumstances from 1939-1993 in Poland (15 September 1993 marks the withdrawal of the armed forces of the Russian Federation from Polish territory and therefore the beginning of a Polish monopoly on the legitimate use of armed force throughout Polish territory--the irreducible minimum requirement for national sovereignty).

Even those who are morally obtuse may care about Poland's national defense. The inadequate defense of Poland's eastern borders has become a more urgent concern after the August 2008 invasion of Georgia by the armed forces of the Russian Federation.

Chodakiewicz asks why should Poland's NATO allies trust a Poland that has not purged itself of Communists? Without the moral courage to implement lustration, can Poland expect her NATO allies to trust her, or to fulfill their obligations to defend Poland? The answers to these questions are probably no.

Finally Chodakiewicz calls on us to recall that during the Cold War the German Federal Republic was a second string NATO ally. The United States and the U.K. as the leading NATO powers simply assumed that the German Federal Republic's armed forces accredited to NATO at Brussels, or Mons, were infiltrated by the Stasi, the East German secret security service that reported to Soviet military intelligence (GRU). This is why the West Germans as NATO allies received second level security clearances. In short, West Germany was in NATO, but not fully trusted.

This year The Institute of World Politics (IWP) is celebrating its 20th anniversary. Dr. John Lenczowski, the founder and president of IWP has established an independent school of national security and international affairs based on training our future leaders how to deploy hard and soft American power to protect our American founding principles and the Western moral tradition from those who oppose our values. IWP is the only institution that puts forward a vision of grand strategy for our times. As professor Lenczowski observes: "Poland has a tradition of morally ordered liberty that is rivaled by few nations other than the United States."

Who among us really believes that is not Poland's situation today. This is why lustration is vital for Poland's national defense. □

**Eddie Slovik from 4**

important new book *The Politically Incorrect Guide to American History*, Professor Woods describes how Operation Keelhaul was also carried out on American soil: "At Fort Dix, New Jersey, hundreds of Soviet POWs, who fought with all their strength when they learned that the American government was reneging on its promise not to send them back to the USSR, were drugged in order to calm them down enough for them to be shipped back."

The execution of Eddie Slovik, Operation Keelhaul, and much worse state-sponsored acts of terror during World War II, like the firebombing of cities and the dropping of the atomic bombs, are often dismissed even by opponents of all the U.S. wars and interventions since World War II because it was "defensive" and important that we "stop Hitler." But was it defensive when U.S. forces (the Flying Tigers) attacked Japanese forces

before Pearl Harbor? That Japan attacked the United States without provocation is another of the great myths of World War II. And was it so important that 292,131 American soldiers had to die so that the Communists could control Eastern Europe for forty-five years while the United States wasted billions of dollars fighting the Cold War? Our alliance with Stalin and the USSR during World War II was unconscionable, another point made by Professor Woods.

**The following is from Wikipedia...**

The 28th Division was scheduled to begin an attack in the Hurtgen Forest. The coming attack was common knowledge in the unit, and casualty rates were expected to be very high, as the prolonged combat in the area had been unusually grueling. The Germans were determined to hold, and terrain and weather reduced the usual American advantages in armor and air support to almost nothing. A small minority of soldiers indicated they preferred to be imprisoned rather than remain in combat (less than .5%), and the rates for desertion and other crimes had begun to rise.

Slovik was charged with desertion to avoid hazardous duty and tried by court martial on November 11, 1944. The prosecutor, Captain John Green, presented witnesses to whom Slovik had stated his intention to "run away." The defense counsel, Captain Edward Woods, announced that Slovik had elected not to testify. The nine officers of the court found Slovik guilty and sentenced him to death. The sentence was reviewed and approved by the division commander, Major General Norman Cota.

On December 9, Slovik wrote a letter to the Supreme Allied commander, General Dwight D. Eisenhower, pleading for clemency. However, desertion had become a systemic problem in France, and the surprise German offensive through the Ardennes had begun with severe US casualties, pocketing several battalions and straining the morale of the infantry to the greatest extent yet seen during the war. Eisenhower confirmed the execution order on December 23, noting that it was necessary to discourage further desertions. The sentence came as a shock to Slovik, who had expected a dishonorable discharge and a jail term (the latter of which he assumed would be commuted once the war was over), the same punishment he had seen meted out to other deserters from the division while he was confined to the stockade. The execution by firing squad was carried out at 10:04 a.m. on January 31, 1945, near the village of Sainte-Marie-aux-Mines. Slovik's last words were "They're not shooting me for deserting the United States Army -- thousands of guys have done that. They're shooting me for that bread I stole when I was 12 years old."

Slovik was buried in Plot "E" of Oise-Aisne American Cemetery and Memorial in Fère-en-Tardenois, alongside 95 American soldiers executed for rape and/or murder. Their white marble grave markers are hidden from view by shrubbery and bear sequential numbers instead of names, making it impossible to identify them individually without knowing the key. Antoinette Slovik unsuccessfully petitioned the Army for her husband's remains and his pension until her death in 1979. Slovik's case was taken up in 1981 by former Macomb County Commissioner Bernard V. Calka, a Polish-American World War II veteran, who continued to petition the Army to return Slovik's remains. In 1987 he succeeded in convincing President Ronald Reagan to order their return. Calka raised \$8,000 to pay for their transfer from France to Detroit's Woodmere Cemetery, where Slovik was reburied next to his wife. Although Antoinette Slovik and others have petitioned seven U.S. presidents for a pardon, Slovik has not been pardoned.

**21 Century Poland from 7**

assertive Mexico. That confrontation may well have unforeseen consequences for the United States, and will likely not end by 2100.

Much of what I've said here may seem pretty hard to fathom. The idea that the twenty-first century will culminate in a confrontation between Mexico and the United States is certainly hard to imagine in 2009, as is a powerful Turkey or Poland. But go back to the beginning of this chapter, when I described how the world looked at twenty-year intervals during the twentieth century, and you can see what I'm driving at: common sense is the one thing that will certainly be wrong. Obviously, the more granular the description, the less reliable it gets. It is impossible to forecast precise details of a coming century—apart from the fact that I'll be long dead by then and won't know what mistakes I made.

But it's my contention that it is indeed possible to see the broad outlines of what is going to happen, and to try to give it some definition, however speculative that definition might be. That's what this book is about.

<http://www.militaryphotos.net/forums/showthread.php?149889-Stratfor-s-CEO-21-Century-Belongs-to-Turkey-USA-Poland-Japan-and-Mexico>

A contrary view  
<http://www.rybinski.eu/?lang=all&tag=stratfor>

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**Context and legacy**

In militaries around the world courts-martial have imposed death sentences for offenses such as cowardice, desertion, insubordination, and mutiny. During World War I, the United States executed 10 soldiers, but all had been convicted of rape or murder and not for military offenses.[citation needed] During World War II, the United States executed 102 soldiers for rape or murder, but only Slovik for the military offense of desertion.

In 1960, Frank Sinatra announced his plan to produce a movie entitled *The Execution of Private Slovik*, to be written by blacklisted Hollywood 10 screenwriter Albert Maltz. This announcement provoked great outrage, and Sinatra was accused of being a Communist sympathizer. As Sinatra was campaigning for John F. Kennedy for President, the Kennedy camp was naturally concerned, and ultimately persuaded Sinatra to cancel the project. □