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Poland signals a shift on U.S. missile shield

A January 6 article in the *International Herald Tribune* by columnist Judy Dempsey reports that Poland is signaling a tougher position in negotiations with the United States on a European anti-ballistic missile shield. Foreign Minister Radek Sikorski says the new Warsaw government is not prepared to accept U.S. plans to deploy part of the shield in Poland until all costs and risks are considered.

"This is an American, not a Polish project," Sikorski said in an interview published in the weekend edition of the daily *Gazeta Wyborcza*.

The previous Polish government had consented in principle to accept parts of the U.S. shield, but no formal agreement has been signed. Now Sikorski is saying that the terms under which the shield would be deployed were unclear and that the new government wanted the risks to be explained, the financial costs to be set out and clarification on how Poland's interests would be defended if the shield were deployed on its territory.

"We feel no threat from Iran," Sikorski said, challenging the U.S. view that some of the biggest threats facing the security of Europe and the United States are from "rogue states" in the Middle East, including Iran.

Still, Sikorski said, "If an important ally such as the United States has a request of such an important nature, we take it very seriously."

There was no official response from the United States. Bogdan Klich, Poland's new Defense Minister, is expected to make his first official visit to Washington this month to explain his government's position.

NATO, the U.S.-led military alliance, said Sunday that the missile defense issue was essentially a bilateral discussion between Poland, the United States and Russia.

"NATO is happy to be a forum for discussion, and it is a useful one," said

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Poland "Publically Attacked and Humiliated"

By: *Iwo Cyprian Pogonowski*

Comments on Jan Tomasz Gross's "Ghastly Decade 1939-1948"

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In matters related to compensation for Poles and Jews for damages suffered under Nazi and Soviet occupation. Reuters Agency reported from Buenos Aires, Argentina on Friday, 19 Apr 1996 on The World Jewish Congress. Israel Singer, General Secretary of the World Jewish Congress stated that "More than three million Jews died in Poland and the Polish people are not going to be the heirs of the Polish Jews. We are never going to allow this. (...) They're gonna hear from us until Poland freezes over again. If Poland does not satisfy Jewish claims it will be 'publicly attacked and humiliated' in the international forum."

Today some Jews are estimating the value of Jewish assets lost in Poland and vicinity is over 65 billions of dollars. Descendants of the Holocaust victims obviously could not hope to extract billions of dollars from descendants of the Polish gentile victims of war. Aware of these difficulties, some Jews have promoted a myth about Polish complicity in the Holocaust. Obviously it would be easier to extract money from descendants of the guilty rather than descendants of innocent co-victims whose property was also destroyed or eventually, in many cases, taken from them by the Soviet puppet government, especially during the first ten years of Soviet rule in Poland known as the years of terror by Jakub Berman and other Jews in the Soviet terror apparatus.

Stefan Korboński wrote extensively about Jewish control of Poland during the first ten post-war years. The perfidy of "Upiorna Dekada, 1939-1948. (Ghastly Decade 1939-1948)" by Jan Tomasz Gross consist of inclusion in the years of his Ghastly Decade, three years of Jewish rule in post-war Poland in form of the Jakub Berman in addition to the war time which certainly was tragic for the Jewish people.

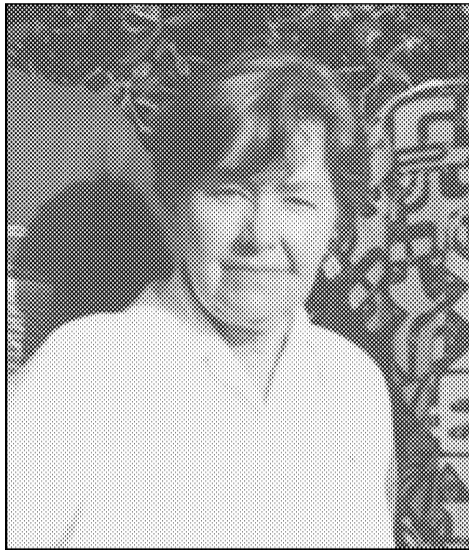
Jan Tomasz Gross wrote three essays in the spirit of this kind of myth. They were published in Kraków in 1998 by Universitas under the title of "Upiorna Dekada, 1939-1948. (Ghastly Decade 1939-1948)." The author accuses the Polish nation of complicity in the Holocaust and in the eviction of the Jews. This propaganda effort is surprising, coming from a writer of serious works which were ignored in America so that no review was published in a scientific publication.

The Polish publication of "Upiorna Dekada, 1939-1948. (Ghastly Decade 1939-1948)" by Jan Tomasz Gross was the first in the sequence of three publications qualifying as a part of "The Holocaust Industry: Reflections on the Exploitation of Jewish Suffering" by Norman Finkelstein. After "Upiorna Dekada, 1939-1948. (Ghastly Decade 1939-1948)," Jan Tomasz Gross wrote "S'siedzi" ("Neighbors") and recently "Strach" ("Fear").

A symbolic buzzard eating dead flesh is shown on the cover the Ghastly Decade 1939-1948. It resembles communist propaganda posters, especially the famous "spit-soiled dwarf of reaction of 1945." The decade "1939-1948" does not represent any distinct period in Polish history. It does, however, include the Holocaust perpetrated

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Prof Dr. Frances Tuszyński 1920-2008



In the second week of January 2008, an active participant in the Polish community passed away. That person was Francis Tuszyński (born Francis Wilczek). In November of last year she finished 87 years. Born in Zebrzydowice, Poland, she was the oldest of 5 siblings. Her father worked for the state rail system. She left her share of home her father built in the suburbs of Katowice to family members, who continue to live there to this day.

After the war she was accepted to and studied at the Catholic University in Lublin (KUL). Among the professors with whom she studied was Karol Wojtyła. She was elected as a representative of the students to plead with professor Wojtyła that he be less demanding. In 1957 she finished her doctorate in Philosophy (Metaphysics). Professor Gilson, a coworker of the famed philosopher Maritain, read her doctoral thesis abstract and invited her to Canada. That was one of the first such scholarship for women. There, she met her future husband, Roman Tuszyński. They were married just about 50 years ago, in April 1958. Together, they lived in Toronto, and later in Ottawa, where in 1959, their first son Andrew and their second son, Jack, were born. In 1963, America needed educators, and the family moved to Detroit, Michigan where she could work at the Marygrove College as a professor of Philosophy. In 1965 their third son, Mark, was born.

It was from there that the entire family embarked on a tour of the United States, with a tent on the roof of the van. They traveled through all of the northern and western states reaching California and Mexico, returning to Michigan via the southern states. California enchanted them, and in 1971 they moved there. Roman Tuszyński operated a real estate investment and improvement business and all three sons received degrees at universities.

She had a very active social life. These are some of her accomplishments:

Participation and involvement in the organization Veritas, including organizing gatherings in her own home.

Active involvement in establishing and continuing the Helena Modzejewski Cultural Club

Principal of the Polish Alma Mater School in Los Angeles for over 30 years establishing a professional system of teaching

Provided many years of service to the Millennium Library in Los Angeles and served as president until her death.

Organized and served as director of the Polish School summer camp for children

All fellow countrymen and women in need

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U.S.-Polish Cooperation

Daniel Fried, Assistant Secretary for European and Eurasian Affairs

*Press Conference
Warsaw Marriott Courtyard Hotel
January 17, 2008*

Opening Statement

Hello, and I apologize that I will be speaking in English. I don't have daily contact with Poles. I'm not in Poland long enough to get back to my normal level of Polish.

So, please forgive me. I've had a very good day and a half of meetings here, meeting with the President, Prime Minister, the Foreign Minister, the Marshal of the Sejm, Bronisław Komorowski, Deputy Defense Minister Stanisław Komorowski, and breakfast this morning with some of the opposition... some of the leaders of LiD, Lewica i Demokracja.

We spoke about U.S.-Polish cooperation in general. I expressed the great appreciation of my government for Poland's latest offer of troops for NATO's mission in Afghanistan. This is not the first significant offer but it is an important one and we very much appreciate it.

I also expressed the understanding of the United States and the respect of the United States for the decision of the Polish government to end its military involvement in Iraq; and the Polish deadline has been set, that we respect, is the 31st of October.

Our militaries will work out the details of the Polish re-deployment but I want to emphasize that we respect the Polish decision, and the people of Iraq have benefited from the efforts of Polish soldiers. And the situation in Iraq, especially over the past six months, has improved sharply, so the Polish soldiers can leave knowing they have done a good job in the service of the freedom of the people of Iraq.

Of course my discussions also touched on the famous anti-missile defense shield. We believe, the United States believes, that this program will benefit Europe, including Poland, as well as the United States. The United States can defend itself without these installations. But we believe that the security of NATO should be indivisible. And therefore we want to defend all of Europe from potential threats that may arise in the course of the next 10 and 20 years.

In the course of our discussions over the past many months, Poland has made some suggestions that we take seriously. Poles have urged us to seek to work with Russia cooperatively on missile defense and we have done so. Of course Poland has never urged us to give Russia a veto over this program, but it was reasonable for Poland, as well as other European countries, to encourage us to seek to work with Russia, and Secretaries Rice and Gates made very forthcoming offers of cooperation with Russia in the area of missile defense.

The second Polish suggestion, particularly from people of the then-opposition Civic Platform party, encouraged us to work with NATO and increase NATO's role in missile defense. We have done so. We believe that Polish arguments were actually correct substantively, and wise politically, and we took them into account, and as you know we've been working very closely in NATO to increase its role in missile defense.

A third Polish suggestion is that the United States should work with Poland to deepen our military cooperation generally, and in particular to address problems and security challenges that might arise if we do conclude our agreement on missile defense. We did not interpret these Polish

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