

Pogonowski - Buchanan from 4

defeat the West, and after his victory over the West, he would destroy the Soviet Union.

I remember while being incarcerated for five years as a political prisoner in Sachsenhausen concentration camp near Berlin that I have heard a conversation between two officers of the Waffen SS, who, by the end of 1942, still believed that after winning the Second World War, Germany will have to attack Japan, in order to establish a mighty German marine base in Vladivostok, to dominate the Pacific Ocean.

According to Goebbels's diary Hitler believed the British Empire "must be preserved if at all possible. For if it collapses, then we [Germans] shall not inherit it." According to Buchanan Hitler believed "the British were a superior race and a fit partner for Germany," while "Churchill was "his worst enemy, the tool of English Jews who had scorched an Anglo-German alliance." During the 1940 invasion of France, when British forces were in panic fleeing towards Dunkirk to evacuate, Hitler personally ordered a halt to two SS divisions, which were about to annihilate the retreating British. Earlier on August 22, 1939 Hitler ordered his generals to use utmost ferocity against all ethnic Poles.

Many times Poland was a victim of the international law of the jungle. Geneva conventions tried unsuccessfully, to oppose the exercise of international law of the jungle, practiced by stronger countries on the weaker states. Poland's predicament in 1939 illustrates the use of the law of the jungle by her neighbors Germany and the Soviet Union, both of whom were ready to commit mass murders, with the purpose of beheading the Polish nation by murdering its intellectual elite.

The Poles realized that a German victory in 1939 over the USSR would result in the annexation of the Ukraine by Germany and liquidation of the Polish state in its historic lands, what to Buchanan apparently represents no more than "collateral damage." On the other hand in case of its victory, the Soviet "evil empire," would convert Poland into a satellite state, on the historic Polish lands, leaving a future possibility of freedom of Poland. For this reason the Poles chose not to help Hitler to destroy the USSR in 1939. Needless to say the Russians do not admit that Poland's refusal to fight on Hitler's side, saved the USSR from defeat in a two front war starting in 1939. General of the NKVD Pavel Sudoplatov described the fear of defeat in Moscow of the two front war in his book "Special Tasks."

Thus, as I said before, Patrick J. Buchanan falsifies history in his book: "Churchill, Hitler, and the Unnecessary War" (Crown Publishers, 2008, ISBN 978-0-307-40515-9) saying that British guarantees to Poland in March 1939 permitted the Poles to drag Britain, France and the USA into the "Unnecessary War," very damaging to the West. Let us review what really did happen. □

Poland's critical negotiations with Hitler took place during the period from August 5, 1935 to January 26, 1939. Hitler tried to force Poland to join the Anti-Comintern Pact, as described by Józef Lipski, the Ambassador of Poland in Berlin, in his book entitled "Diplomat in Berlin 1933-1939."

During that period Poles understood Hitler's "best case scenario," which was to annex the Ukraine after victory over the Soviet Union by joined forces of the Anti-Comintern Pact. The Pact was to have some 600 divisions or more than twice the number of Soviet divisions, which were weakened, by the Stalinist purges, in which some 44,000 Soviet officers were killed.

The 600 divisions planned by Hitler were to be composed of 220 German divisions, 200 Japanese and 80 divisions from several members of the Pact as well as 100 Polish divisions, after mobilization of some three and half million Polish soldiers or 10% of the population of Poland.

Japanese forces attacked the Soviets starting in 1937 and fought some of the largest air battles in the world history up to

that time. In the Soviet-Japanese battle of August 20-25, 1939, on the Khalka River at Khalkhin-Gol, near the trans-Siberian railroad, 25,000 Japanese soldiers and 10,000 Soviets were killed. The Japanese losses included some 50,000 wounded in the battle, which is described by historians as the first to use the blitzkrieg tactics. Little known in the West the battle of Khalkhin-Gol was one of the decisive battles of WWII.

German betrayal of Japan took place, when the Japanese expected German help against the USSR. On August 22, 1939, Germany was instead signing an anti-Polish pact with the Soviets, thereby betraying the Anti-Comintern Pact, signed by Hitler with Japan on November 6, 1936. Japan lodged an official protests in Berlin.

Germany's murderous invasion of Poland on September 1, 1939 was to be a part of the final stage of the German push on to the "Slavic East" - push, which started thousand years ago. Nearly 200 years before Hitler attacked Poland, during the second half of the 19th century, Otto von Bismarck, Germany's "Iron Chancellor," began advancing his concept of exterminating the Poles.

In the second half of the 19th century, Bismarck revived memories of the German genocide of the Balto-Slavic Prussians in the 13th century. As early as 1856, Prussian Chancellor Otto von Bismarck (1815 - 1898), Berlin's ambassador to the all-German Parliament in Frankfurt, wrote that the Polish minority must be exterminated.

Bismarck's anti-Catholic and anti-Polish policies were the basis for his "Kultur Kampf" program. Such ideas were a prelude to the genocides and mass murders of the 20th century - the century in which more people were killed than ever before.

Chancellor Bismarck repeatedly likened the Poles to wolves which should be "shot to death whenever possible." In 1861 he declared, "Hit the Poles till they despair of their very lives...if we are to survive, our only course is to exterminate them." (Werner Richter, 'Bismarck' New York: Putnam Press, 1964, page 101).

Prussian hatred of everything Polish is well documented especially since the time when the Hohenzollerns, the ancestors of German emperors, starting in 1525 and for more than a century, had to kneel while paying their taxes and tribute to the king of Poland. Later they paid similar tribute to the king of Sweden. The Kingdom of Prussia was created in 1701 with its capital in Berlin. This happened with financial help of the Jews, thanks to the regular transfer of capital from Poland to Berlin by Jewish bankers, frightened by the Chmielnicki's uprising and mass killings of Jews in the Ukraine, at the end of the "Golden Decade" of Jewish exploitation of the Ukrainian peasants in 1648.

The cradle of modern German militarism was shaped. The name of "Prussia" symbolized the continuity of German militaristic tradition. It recalled the 13th century conquest and genocide of the Balto-Slavic Prussians by the armed monks of the Teutonic Order. However, the Kingdom of Prussia faced destruction during the Seven Years War.

Berlin was occupied and burned by the Russian army in 1760. Russia decided to destroy the new Kingdom of Prussia in order to prevent it from acquiring the means to unify the 350 independent German principalities into a united Germany, with its new capital in Berlin. In exchange for Prussia and Silesia, Poland was to give Podolia to Russia. However, Polish citizens living in Podolia refused to agree to become subjects of the tsar.

Poland's refusal to exchange of provinces with the Russians saved the Kingdom of Prussia from destruction and permitted the Hohenzollerns of Berlin to return to their schemes for partitioning Poland, after a new and weak-minded Tsar Peter III (1728-1762) became very accommodating to Prussia. The situation became even more favorable to Berlin, after Peter III was assassinated with the connivance of his German wife, Catherine II (1729-1796), who usurped the Russian throne by a coup d'état on July 9, 1762. The marriage of Peter III and Catherine is known as a „miracle" that saved Prussia.

Berlin was then able to provoke a series of Polish-Russian wars. Each war gave Berlin a chance to rob Polish land by annexation. Cultural and economic oppression by Prussia of the annexed Polish lands followed until the times of Bismarck, who formed his plans for exterminating the Poles. Berliners had a strong anti-Polish tradition, which helped inspire Hitler's genocidal crimes against the citizens of Poland.

On April 24, 1939, when Hitler terminated his non-aggression pact with Poland, he was furious that Poland rejected his "offer of friendship and alliance." As I said, Hitler made such an offer for the first time as early as August 5, 1935 when he declared that good Polish-German relations were of primary importance to him. He wanted a military alliance with Poland and Japan against the Soviet Union to which he had no land access. Poland's territory constituted a physical barrier between Germany and the Soviets.

Earlier Hitler was an Austrian admirer of the Polish victory over Lenin's Bolshevik invasion and war of 1919 and 1920, when the Soviet commander Mikhail Tukhachevsky wrote an order on July 4, 1920: „To the west over the corpse of White Poland, on the road to the worldwide conflagration." Thus Poland's victory over the Red Army saved Europe from communist revolution at that time.

Twenty years later Hitler wanted an alliance with Poland and Japan in his obsession to attack the Soviet Union and follow the teachings of his mentors such as major general Karl Haushoffer, in order to realize the dream of the "German Empire from the Rhine River to Vladivostok" and German domination of the world. However at that time "Soviet forces outnumbered those of Germany: 20,000 tanks to 3,500 and 10,000 aircraft to the Luftwaffe's 3,400" [Hammond Atlas of the 29th Century, edited by Richard Overy, Times Books, Harper Collins, 1999].

Apparently Hitler's "best case scenario" was to attack the Soviets with some 600 divisions without having to fight on the western front. When Poland refused, Hitler put in practice Bismarck's wishes and committed mass murder in Poland as a vengeance and already in February 1940, Hitler published detailed plans for the destruction of Warsaw as prepared on his orders by an architect Zsigfrid Pabst. Warsaw was systematically destroyed by the Germans in 1944 when the Soviets stopped the front to let the Germans eliminate as many Polish patriots as possible and in process kill a quarter of a million civilians.

Betrayal of Poland in 1943 took place in Teheran. Year later in Moscow Churchill reaffirmed his acceptance of Soviet border along the Bug River and promised Stalin to "bring pressure to bear" on the Poles to do likewise. On October 13, 1944 Churchill wrote referring to Stalin: "I like him the more I see him."

Buchanan in his book characterized Poles as arrogant, full of hubris, irrational, treacherous and stupid, while Poland's foreign minister Józef Beck he chooses to quote "was detested... for his duplicity, dishonesty, and... depravity." Buchanan quotes Churchill saying that Poland had a "hyena appetite" for Zaolzie and his reference on November 16, 1945 to the origins of "The Unnecessary War."

Against the backdrop of history Patrick J. Buchanan presents a false story in his book: "Churchill, Hitler, and the Unnecessary War" (Crown Publishers, 2008, ISBN 978-0-307-40515-9) in which he falsely claims that there were two causes of the decline of the West, namely the declaration of war on Germany in 1914 and British guarantees to Poland in March 1939, which according to Buchanan gave an opportunity to the Poles to start The Second World War. Thus, Buchanan in his zeal to criticize the current irresponsibility of issuing security guarantees by the USA to over 50 countries, repeatedly violated the historical truth. □

A chapter of forgotten History**Exodus of Poles from Russia to Iran in 1942**

By: **Ryszard Antolak**

"Exhausted by hard labour, disease and starvation - barely recognizable as human beings - we disembarked at the port of Pahlevi (Anzali). There, thousands of us knelt down together along the sandy shoreline to kiss the soil of Persia. We had escaped Siberia, and were free at last. We had reached our longed-for Promised Land".
-Helena Woloch.

In Tehran's Dulab cemetery, situated in a rundown area of the city, are the graves of thousands of Polish men, women and children. It is not the only such cemetery in Iran, but it is the largest and most well-known. All of the gravestones, row upon row of them, bear the same date: 1942.

In that year, Iran stood as a beacon of freedom and hope for almost a million Polish citizens released from the Soviet labour camps of Siberia and Kazakhstan. After enduring terrible conditions travelling across Russia, 115,000 of them were eventually allowed to enter Iran. Most of them went on to join the allied armies in the Middle East. The rest (mostly women and children) remained as guests of Iran for up to three years, their lives totally transformed in the process. They never forgot the debt they owed to the country that had so generously opened its doors to them. Their reminiscences, as well as the many graves left behind in Tehran, Anzali and Ahvaz, are testimony to a chapter of Iranian history almost erased from public memory.

From Poland to Iran

In 1939, the Soviet Union had participated with Nazi Germany in the invasion and partitioning of Poland. In the months that followed, the Soviets began a policy of ethnic cleansing to weed out what they called "socially dangerous and anti-soviet elements". As a result, an estimated 1.5 million civilians were forcibly expelled from their homes in the course of four mass deportations. Thrust at gunpoint into cattle trucks, they were transported to remote labour camps all over Siberia and Kazakhstan. [1]

The fate of the Poles was completely changed in June 1941 when Germany unexpectedly attacked Russia. In need of as many allies it could find, Russia agreed to release all of the Polish citizens it held in captivity. [2] Shortly afterwards, provision was also made for the creation of an army from these newly-freed prisoners. It was to be commanded by General Władysław Anders, recently released from the Lubyanka prison in Moscow. Stalin intended to mobilize this new army immediately against the Germans in the West; but Anders persuaded him to hold back until the Poles had recovered their health and strength after two years of exhaustion in the labour camps.

Sweet onwards by the rumours that Stalin was about to allow some of them to leave his "Soviet Paradise", these former prisoners of the Gulag system began a desperate journey southwards, some of them on foot, to reach the reception camps set up for them on the borders of Iran and Afghanistan. They travelled thousands of miles from their places of exile in the most distant regions of the Soviet Union. It was an exodus of biblical proportions in terrible conditions. Many froze to death on the journey or starved. Others kept themselves alive by selling whatever personal objects they had been fortunate enough to have brought with them. Exhausted mothers, unable to walk any further, placed their children into the arms of strangers to save them from certain death. [3]

The refugees arrived at the army reception camps in Tashkent, Kermine, Samarkand and Ashkhabad and attempted to enlist in the Polish army for which the Soviets had allocated some food and provisions. There was nothing, however for the hundreds of thousands of hungry civilians, mostly women and children, who were camped outside the military bases. Instead of increasing provisions to the camps, the

Antolak - Exodus of Poles to page 15