

**Poland Is Vulnerable from 2**

He also said that Poland should be praised for continuing to fight side by side with America in Afghanistan.

Chodakiewicz replied that Poland has received no recompense or reciprocity from America. Poland has received neither accession to the State Department's Visa Waiver Program, nor deployment of American troops on Polish territory to make NATO assurances to defend Poland credible. Moreover, the sacrifice of Polish troops in American led adventures in Afghanistan and Iraq may help Poland's former president and General Jaruzelski's Minister for Youth Affairs, Mr. Alexander Kwaśniewski to receive American support when Europe's turn comes at the United Nations and Kwaśniewski runs for Secretary General.

Readers recall that former President Kwaśniewski successfully pushed for sending Polish troops to fight with America in the Middle East and Central Asia against Polish public opinion. Kwaśniewski used the prospect of American boots on the ground in Poland to get his way with the Sejm, but America did not, and will not, do for Poland what America did for South Korea--station American troops on Polish territory to deter an invasion of Poland from the East. Therefore, Kwaśniewski's ambition to become United Nations Secretary General, rather than a shared commitment to defend Democratic values in the Global War on Terrorism explains why Polish soldiers are fighting in America's wars of choice in Asia where Poland has no substantial interests. According to Chodakiewicz, Poland's relations with the United States have been a one way street over the past 10 years. The possibility of a South Korean solution for Poland was bruited about by Kwaśniewski to promote his career, but American policy makers never seriously considered this policy option. This and the fact that Poland has a second class security status at NATO because Polish governments have refused to enforce lustration, puts Polish sovereignty at risk. In this way Poland's transformation makes her vulnerable.

Today's Poland's transformed Communist elites depend too much on what they hope the European Union and NATO will do for them and too little on what Poles must do for themselves in order to be truly sovereign.

Dr. Sebastian Von Gorka delivered the second lecture: "Russia Is Back". He described how the Kremlin under Vladimir Putin's leadership is determined to re-create the former Soviet Empire by: using Russian oil and gas supplies to intimidate customers, subverting the West by playing off one country against another, cultivating Russia's special relationship with Germany, and mounting a propaganda campaign to manipulate Western opinion that Russia is really a benign power on the road to democracy that for reasons of self-defense invaded Georgia in August 2008. Von Gorka said the Kremlin did not need to use armed force to achieve this imperialist project.

This writer asked Dr. Von Gorka a question about the likelihood that Russia's leaders may after all need to resort to

armed force to restore the former Soviet Empire. I asked Von Gorka to comment on the following scenario put forward by Professor Zbigniew Brzezinski. In November 2005 at Columbia University's symposium on "Polish Foreign Policy from Piast Times to the Present", the key note speaker, Professor Brzezinski, made the following observation: Poland, 16 years after the events of 1989, is open to easy invasion from the East. When the Warsaw Pact was in effect, there were no defenses along the borders of the then people's republics and the Soviet Union. Today's Poland does not have strong defenses along her borders with her three eastern neighbors: Russia (Kaliningrad Oblast, or district), Belarus, and Ukraine.

Brzezinski then described the following contingency: imagine a refugee situation on Poland's border with Belarus following Minsk's repression with the Kremlin's approval and assistance of Belarus's Democratic Movement. Belarus citizens of Polish ethnicity constitute a key component of the Democratic Movement in Belarus and they may seek safety by crossing the border into Poland. If Belarus and Russia take advantage of this refugee situation to mask an invasion of Poland then it might take two to three-weeks for public opinion in the NATO countries to conclude that Poland had in fact been the victim of an attack. This is why Brzezinski then called on the very recently elected Government of then Prime Minister Jarosław Kaczyński promptly to establish a state-of-the-art defense capacity independent of NATO that will be able to defend Polish territory for two-to-three-weeks until NATO help may arrive.

I continued my question for Professor Von Gorka by observing that since Brzezinski spoke very little has been done to defend Poland against an attack coming from the East. The Polish Government claims it has no money to set up such defenses. Following Brzezinski's lecture at Columbia there was a brief flurry of interest in holding Bond Rallies to raise money for Poland's defense as did Polish Americans in the 1920s and 1930s. Bond Rallies did not take place partly because Polish-Americans are duped by the "propaganda of success."

I then asked Professor Von Gorka: What do you think of the plausibility of the scenario that Brzezinski described, four years after he did so, in view of the fact that your lecture emphasizes the Kremlin's preference for using natural gas and oil as political weapons in their effort to re-create the former Soviet Empire?

Von Gorka answered this question by stating that while he doubts the Kremlin will resort to overt conventional military attacks to restore the former Soviet Empire, he does see the strong possibility that a covered or masked attack like the scenario my question put forward is very plausible. While studying photos of Russia's war of aggression against Georgia in August 2008, Von Gorka noticed that motorized infantry units with graffiti on their armoured personnel carriers and with troopers not wearing standard issue uniforms at first looked like Georgian irregulars, or volunteers, but

upon closer inspection, Von Gorka verified that these were actually Russian infiltrators.

The second part of Von Gorka's answer underlined the Kremlin's deployment of armed forces to intimidate neighboring countries. The professor called attention to the lurid war games that the Kremlin played in October 2009 on the territory of Belarus (in principle an independent country) and Kaliningrad Oblast which is Russian territory located in an enclave along the Baltic Sea that is separated from the rest of Russia by Lithuanian and Polish territory. Kaliningrad Oblast is the northern portion of former German East Prussia. Readers recall that Prussia was partitioned out of existence by the Allied Control Commission after World War II.

Professor Von Gorka continued by explaining that the Organization on Security and Co-Operation in Europe, of which Russia holds membership requires observers to be present at war games of member countries if more than 12,000 armed forces personnel are deployed. The Kremlin deployed just under 12,000 at last October's games and trotted out missiles armed with nuclear warheads too. The game played had three components: ethnic Poles rise up in Belarus and try to overthrow the Government in Minsk, they are engaged by Russian soldiers who assist Belarussian forces; Lithuanian terrorists attack Kaliningrad, they are countered by Russian forces who reinforce Kaliningrad by sea and then penetrate the enemies' rear (the enemies are of course Lithuania and Poland); and four NATO-like brigades (approximately 4,000 soldiers in a brigade) invade Northern Russia from Estonia and Latvia and are successfully repelled by an elite Russian air assault division reinforced by a motorized infantry brigade. In short, Russia may sometimes use, or threaten to use, armed force to restore the former Soviet Empire. This obliges Poland to defend herself.

Poland is vulnerable to attack and to intimidation from the Kremlin precisely because Communism was transformed and did not collapse in Poland. This is why the failure to press forward with lustration endangers Poland's sovereignty. The transformed Communists who rule Poland have no interest in setting up a strong defense of Poland's eastern borders.

Professor Chodakiewicz is anything but popular with the transformed Communists who control the money in today's Poland. This is why we patriotic Polish Americans cannot expect those who are in charge of today's Poland to contribute money to establish the Kościuszko Chair in Polish Studies at The Institute of World Politics (IWP) in Washington, DC.

If by the end of this year we do not raise approximately \$900,000 to establish the Kościuszko Chair then American Polonia will no longer have the benefit of Professor Chodakiewicz at IWP -- the only graduate school that trains future national security professionals to be sure that the performance of their specialized jobs is guided by a grand strategy for America that is informed by a commitment to defend the Christian and Democratic values on which our civilization is based. Like the United States today, yesterday's Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth was an experiment in ordered liberty by a multinational and pluri-ethnic state. This is why the history of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth is of immediate and direct relevance to meeting the challenges of contemporary America. This is why Professor Chodakiewicz must continue at IWP.

We do not want to lose Professor Chodakiewicz's strong voice for truth and defense of the values that we share. Please visit IWP's web site to find more information about how you can help to endow the Kościuszko Chair in Polish Studies. □

**Tegnazian - Polish Heroes from 5**

similar incidents made me realize how important it was to publish the Polish World War II experience. I am an American of Armenian descent who doesn't speak or read Polish. But I am convinced that this history needs to be told to the world. It restores a missing piece of World War II, one of the most transformative events in modern history. It honors real-life heroism in the face of evil. Modern Western societies could do worse than study this example.

It's also a matter of justice and recognition. It is the pride in our history that makes us secure in our identity as a people. For too long Poles, both in Poland and in the diaspora, were denied that basic right.

*Ms. Tegnazian, a former entertainment attorney, is co-founder of Aquila Polonica Publishing. □*

**Mossad Spy from 8**

federal prosecutor's office. The country's top investigating unit deals with all cases affecting internal or external security, including terrorism or espionage.

After a German passport was used by a person linked to the Dubai slaying, the prosecutor's office in February started investigating a possible connection to a foreign intelligence agency.

Authorities in the western city of Cologne had issued a passport to a man named Michael Bodenheimer. A man using that name was among the assassins who killed the Hamas operative, according to Dubai police.

In February, German Foreign Minister Guido Westerwelle urged a thorough investigation and said German authorities would do everything possible to support their counterparts in the UAE.

If Brodsky's extradition goes through, however, it could put the government in Berlin - a staunch Israeli ally - in a difficult diplomatic position.

*Associated Press Writer Vanessa Gera in Warsaw and Amy Teibel in Jerusalem contributed to this report. □*

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