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## The National Council of Poland—and the Polish Emigres

*From comments in PRAVDA, May 28, 1944:*

The arrival in Moscow of the delegates of the National Council of Poland—*Krajowa Rada Narodowa*—formed in Warsaw January 1, 1944 by democratic groups fighting against the German invaders, evoked wide comment in the world press.

The delegates who have arrived in Moscow represent underground patriotic Poland, which is selflessly defending its honor and independence under the hard conditions of German-fascist occupation.

Naturally, the enemies are furious. Goebbels' newspapers in Berlin have run wild in their calumnies, and they are echoed in London by the Polish emigres Sosnkowski, Kukiel and Kot.

In the name of "Polish political circles" those emigres have come out with a statement—as ridiculous as it is insolent—to the effect that they "do not recognize" either the National Council of Poland or its delegates. Those pigmies with inordinate ambition who have learned nothing from history have "decided" to deny the powers of the representatives of fighting Poland on the ground that their credentials are not signed by Sosnkowski! They state that they have "absolutely no knowledge" of the National Council of Poland. They say that the "enumerated parties" that make up the Council are "unknown" to them.

It may be true, perhaps, that emigres of Sosnkowski's group know nothing about the formation of the National Council of Poland; that they know nothing of the parties and groups that are waging active struggle against the Germans in Poland. Those gentlemen who call themselves the "government" know nothing in general, nor can they know, about what is going on in fighting and living Poland, in the people's Poland. Their statement merely corroborates this once more. They have confessed that they have nothing in common with the underground

national liberation struggle that is unfolding in Poland. If the clique of Sosnkowskis has any connections in Poland, it is only with those individuals and organizations which pursue a policy of "collaboration" with the Germans, and in some cases—with the knowledge and consent of the Germans—cover up this policy by a show of passive resistance. How can these shyster politicians who have lost all contact with their country and their long-suffering people, how can these past masters of the policy of inaction, know anything about the Poland that is heroically acting!

Their program is one of inaction in Poland, and very energetic "activity" outside Poland. Naturally the activity of these gentlemen has been exposed; it consists in active opposition to the cause of Allied victory. A London weekly bulletin recently reported that in the Polish army the officers are undoubtedly well-paid by the organs of propaganda to deliver lectures criticizing Churchill and Roosevelt.

The subversive activity of some Poles in the United States is directed by the so-called National Committee of Polish-Americans. It has become quite notorious in the United States. And it is obviously German notoriety. We need but point to the fact that one of the most active organizers of this suspicious committee is Mr. Matuszewski, of whom General Sikorski said in December, 1942 that he "deserves to get the iron cross from Hitler."

The fury of all these pro-Hitler elements among the Polish emigres betrays their impotence. They stand exposed. Their underhand game has been foiled. They cannot palm themselves off as representatives of the Polish people when the people begin to speak for themselves, when the people, permeated with implacable hate of the German-fascist invaders, are rising to holy struggle against the Hitlerite enslavers.