

### 1: Katyn | Download eBook PDF/EPUB

*In the Shadow of Katyn has 2 ratings and 1 review. Ian said: Excellent for its detail, conveyed in a vivid style in the English translation by the author.*

Background For more details on this topic, see Katyn massacre. The most widely accepted estimate of the number of dead is about 22, The victims were murdered in the Katyn forest, Kalinin Tver and Kharkiv prisons, and elsewhere. About 8, were officers taken prisoner during the Soviet invasion of Poland , the rest being Poles arrested for allegedly being "intelligence agents, gendarmes, spies, saboteurs, landowners, factory owners, lawyers, priests, and officials. However, after the war, when Poland fell under Soviet influence, the truth about the event was suppressed by the Soviet authorities, who maintained an official line throughout the Eastern Bloc that the massacre was committed by the Nazis. With the fall of communism in Poland in , the first non-communist Polish government immediately acknowledged that the crime was committed by the Soviets. In , Mikhail Gorbachev acknowledged Soviet responsibility for the Katyn massacre for the first time. Andrzej Artur Zmijewski , a young Polish captain in an Uhlan light cavalry regiment who keeps a detailed diary. IN , he is taken prisoner by the Soviet Army, which separates the officers from the enlisted men, who are allowed to return home, while the officers are held. Presented with an opportunity to escape, he refuses on the basis of his oath of loyalty to the Polish military. The Nazi operation codenamed Sonderaktion Krakau , which involved shutdown of Jagiellonian University in Crakow and the deportation of professors to concentration camps is depicted in the movie. Father of Andrzej is one of the professors deported; later, his wife gets a message that he died in a camp in In a prisoner of war camp, Andrzej is detained for a while and continues to keep a diary. He carefully records the names of all his fellow officers who are removed from the camp, and the dates on which they are taken. During the winter, Andrzej is clearly suffering in the low temperature, and his colleague Jerzy Andrzej Chyra lends him an extra sweater. He visits Anna and her daughter to tell them the news. Apparently, when the list of the names of the victims was compiled, Andrzej was misidentified as Jerzy on the basis of the name in the sweater that Jerzy had lent to Andrzej: The film presents the plight of Polish citizens in the aftermath of the War, who were faced with the choice, in the words of one of the characters, between the world of the living, trying to preserve as much of their Polishness as they can, even if it involves compromise and rejection by those who cannot accept the new order, and the world of the dead, the world of those who are principled and refusing to compromise. The diary clearly shows the date in when he must have been killed from the absence of entries on subsequent days. The date when the massacre happened is crucial in assigning the responsibility for it: The film ends with a re-enactment of parts of the massacre, as several of the principal characters are shown being executed, along with other soldiers. The film includes excerpts from German newsreels presenting the Katyn massacre as a Soviet crime, and excerpts from Soviet newsreels presenting the massacre as a German crime. Some documentary footage of the scene of the massacre is shown. Production Filming began on October 3, , and ended on January 9, The film premiered on September 17, , the anniversary of the Soviet invasion of Poland in

### 2: Stanislaw Swianiewicz (Author of In the Shadow of Katyn)

*Scholar and Soldier- as an officer in the Polish Army, He was captured by the Soviets in September In April he was brought to the vicinity of the Katyn Forest where the execution of Polish officers was taking place.*

Could be Allies or not, as it would make historically sense, I had no strong opinion about it. I know and thank general Charles de Gaulle for his smart handling of the issue, managing to make of his alternate France libre, in the end, to be recognized as the real France, on the Allied side. I am not saying it was wrong to do so, certainly not. But no one can comprehend how come Poland, allied country from day 1, after 5 peace conference, completely lost independence. The topic is not how and why it went down in matter of geopolitics. Allies did not want to go to war another time, sure. Fact is Allies accepting to submit Poland to USSR is somehow being accomplice of Katyn massacre -that USSR tried to tie to nazis at Nuremberg- or to Red Army strategy during Warsaw Uprising -on purpose, waiting from a safe distance to let nazis stop retreat and deal with the insurgents, until they are all exterminated, allowing mass executions. It is the past so there is nothing to do about it. It is surely pointless to incriminate Allies now; they did what they felt best for their own interest and probably felt sorry for all the countries dropped to USSR. But from Poland perspective, one of the only country that fought nazis since day one obviously partly due to the fact that it was plain that Nazi would destroy Poland and there was nothing to negotiate it can be said that Allies proved to be unreliable friends, even if it is true that Nazi germany required both Allies and USSR to be defeated. Loose Gdansk means no sea front. The starting president of Poland will stick as long as I do not change main political power. As soon as July, Germany failed to annex diplomatically Austria and went to war against it. Austria was soon defeated but Hungary joined on his side. Winning easily and confident, Germany tried to grab territory from Czechoslovakia. But this one resisted too and Germany, alone, was involved in a second war against Czechoslovakia and France. Germany seemed to be doing ok. Being that early, Germany had not much manpower or units by comparison to Poland and Hungary united. Things developed very fast. My troops, joined by the whole faction Baltic states and also Romania that just got in cut through german forces easily. Hungary got back territory to the South. Germany crumbled and some Democratic germany riot started. September 1st, Polish troops marched in Berlin: So peace it was? No clue, there was no peace conference I was invited, even though Polish troops were instrumental in the victory. All territory was given to this newly born democratic Germany. More work from Paradox: Moreover, someone that has troops all over a country would not remove them without any talks. Everything I mentioned in introduction about Yalta make it obvious. So, basically, at this point I am satisfied because I rid myself of threat 1 but it leaves me with no gain at all. I spent a massive amount of manpower and weapons to obtain not a single factory, not a single resource. Well, a new fascist faction was created by Italy with Bulgaria. I justified a cause for war against Bulgaria. Bulgaria was easily defeated. For Italy, problem was the lack of non-neutral point of contact. After that, I started to move toward democracy, because I could not afford not to be aligned with Allies and Germany, especially since Paradox strange coding of peace conference left me with absolutely no gain from the Austrian-German war. Without contact point, war against Italy went with no actual fights. I started build lot of simple troops same as before, especially since lacking any resources and factories to build anything fancy. So in one year, I had 21 divisions more, from 65 divisions in to 86 in. On the political side, I failed to get Yugoslavia to join my faction but I switched to Democracy and so Germany was ready to join, provided world tension rose a bit. Unfortunately, Allies being at war with Italy too, their troops were better positioned and took Italian territory before ours. By then, I had divisions, all decently trained, but still of very primitive design. By the end of december, USSR attacked. Situation seemed almost balanced on the front. It was in for a long war. As, like in my previous game, UK attacked all scandivian democracies to submit them. I wonder if Paradox did not pushed it with so low restrictions to allow this. It is not as if these countries Sverige, Norge then Danmark were about to switch to anything but democracy. Good news that some autonomist in UK colonies went Communist. Polish troops were now cutting through USSR defenses. Progress in the West and in the East. In, I started to look forward the Poland can into space achievement, searching for

experimental rockets. Unsurprisingly, war against USSR, on such a large front, took a while. And once again a peace conference with odd results. But this time, at least I was invited. As you can see on the screen Rossija and Sverige should be puppet to Germany. Germany was very useful during this war – though I made less casualties but had better airplanes Poland almost had none – really no way to waste resources in planes. Rossija as puppet of someone of my faction would be good. On my side, I got Ukraine and Belarus to be liberate as free country. I tried to avoid giving cause to Allies to go after me. More work for Paradox. Rossija not only is not puppet to Germany but hate me because I took – two areas after a war that killed millions of my soldiers. And Sverigie is neither puppet to Germany and goes in Allies faction out of hate for the winners of war. And, best of all, Ukraine and Belarus are now free – Communist countries, exactly the political entity I fought during the war. On what planet a peace conference would lead to such result, completely opposite to the interest of the winners? If you sum up, the whole game is rigged. I was not able to get any benefit for defeating Germany. Germany was after war a free country so Germany was able to join my faction even though another faction decided her destiny at a peace conference. Now we defeat USSR and turns out it only makes our faction weaker. Crusader King II is not perfect Each titles should always being either own as liege or with homage. And rules that applies should be the ones of the liege but this is really bullshit. And not by the cheesy approached suggested on the wiki Give into German and Soviet demands for territory. Stay out of WWII. Stay on speed 5 the whole time. You want to laugh even more at Paradox good design of peace conference? No one even now on what planed I would have left such a dangerous country with armies and weapons after a 4 years long war that took millions of lives. One year later, Rossija, still, start an offensive war on Iran that I guaranteed. I left Iran to get kicked because I was sure I would lead to some bullshit with alliances. The next day, Rossija joined Allied. Yeah, once again, I beat USSR to leave in place an entity as dangerous, as aggressive and allied to another faction that surrounds me. Perfectly makes sense, good design! And it can clearly wage aggressive wars and join the Allies, no world tension issue here.

### 3: Katyń, (film) - The Full Wiki

*But Katyn was the subject of a great cover-up, and the eerie symbolism of the Katyn tragedy, brought home again by the air crash, will not disappear from Russian-Polish relations until, after*

This made it easy to understand why they accepted and spread the Goebbels story about the murder of 10, Poles in Smolensk. Their unhesitating acceptance of this Nazi propaganda caused the Soviet government to sever relations with the Polish government-in-exile in . It will be remembered that the Germans captured Smolensk on the night of July 15th . Almost two years later Goebbels broadcast to the world that the Russians had killed 10, Polish prisoners there, and that their bodies had been found in the Katyn Forest. The Polish government-in-exile immediately gave credence to the Nazi allegation by asking the international Red Cross to investigate. It seemed a preposterous charge. If the Russians had really killed the Poles it would have been known by the people of Smolensk and the Germans would certainly have found out about it almost immediately. It was not the sort of thing that the Germans would have kept quiet about for two years. The Red Army retook Smolensk on September 25, , and the Soviet government immediately instituted an investigation of a massacre. The 10, bodies had been dug up, and the Russians were systematically examining everything found on them as well as performing autopsies. Eleven doctors were working continuously. I watched some of the autopsies, which were very thorough. The bodies, including the internal organs, were remarkably well preserved. The doctor said that this alone was sufficient to prove the falsity of the charge. The Russians found letters on the bodies dated after the Germans occupied the city, thus proving that the victims could not have been killed at the time alleged. We talked with a Russian priest whose parish was in the Katyn Forest. He had been driven out of this church by the Germans, and then the building had been surrounded by barbed wire and SS men. The priest declared that the Germans had killed the Poles there. A Russian who had served under the Germans testified that the German authorities had ordered the death of the Polish prisoners. The diary of the Mayor who fled with the Germans contained clear evidence that the Germans had committed the murders. However, the fact which impressed me as much as any other, was that the corpses still had their fine leather boots. I had seen, traveling at the front, that it was general Russian practice to remove the boots of the dead. It seemed unlikely that they would have made an exception in this case, and left 10, pairs of good boots behind. Every correspondent who visited Katyn Forest came away convinced that it was another Nazi atrocity. The order must either have been destroyed after the act or have been given orally. Grove Weidenfeld, , p. Summit Books, c, p. The story of the mass graves at Katyn, which caused a world sensation two years ago, was a propaganda stunt staged by Goebbels and Ribbentrop to cause a split between Russia and her western allies, says a report received here through special channels that is supported by a message from Oslo tonight. A Himmler close collaborator, SS Brigade Leader Schellenberg, is declared to have given this sensational information during an examination at Allied Headquarters in Germany last Tuesday. He is quoted as saying that 12, bodies were taken from German concentration camps and attired in old Polish uniforms to make them appear to be Polish officers. Tonight a corroborative report was received from Oslo, where Erik Johansen—recently repatriated prisoner from the Sachsenhausen concentration camp in Germany—tells an interesting story about German production of false identification documents for bodies in Katyn mass graves. Johansen says a special section of the concentration camp was completely isolated and strongly guarded by SS men, whereupon forty to sixty Jewish prisoners were picked out to forge the documents. They received the best optical instruments obtainable so the work could be done to perfection. They made passports, letters, etc. Before the German capitulation all machines, instruments and material used were destroyed and the Jewish specialists were killed to prevent the secret from getting out, he said. New York Times, June 29, p. In order to answer this question, it is necessary to, at least sketchily, clarify the relations of the Germans and the Russians toward the Poles. It is known that the Germans started the war with Poland, as they required Polish lands and Polish workers. From the first days of the occupation, they began to destroy the Polish intellectual elite. The movement of the Russians into the eastern part of Poland had a different character, which was expressed in the note of the Soviet Government handed to the Polish ambassador in Moscow. The Polish-German war exposed

the insolvency of the Polish state. In the course of ten days of military German operations, Poland lost all of its manufacturing and cultural centers. Warsaw, as a Capital of Poland, did not exist any more. The Polish government fell apart and did not show signs of life. This meant that the Polish state and its government factually ceased to exist. With this, the agreements that had been concluded between the USSR and Poland were no longer valid and left to itself and abandoned without direction. Poland became a convenient field for all kinds of the accidental and unexpected, capable of threats to the Soviet Union. Because of this, being until then neutral, the Soviet government could not be in different to these facts any more, as also to the fact that the Ukrainians and the White Russians, being of the same blood as the Russians and living on the territory of Poland, and having been thrown to the mercy of such destiny, remained unprotected. In view of such a situation, the Soviet government gave an order to the High Command of the Red Army that the army should cross the frontier and take under protection the life and property of the population of Western Ukraine and Western White Russia. The situation with the Germans was exactly the opposite. In spite of the fact that the German armies were occupying Poland, the war between the two states was continuing, as some of the Polish army were fighting against the Germans in France and England, and therefore, any Polish officer presented to the Germans a potential danger. Northstar Compass, , p. From him, I found out that it definitely was the Germans who operated several camps for Polish war prisoners. In one conversation, I got interested in his knowing about Katyn. He answered me directly that this was the work of the hands of Germans, as it was in the interests of Germany to commit this massacre. He was sincerely surprised that the Polish officials were blaming the Russians. The Major stated that a good soldier, especially an officer, must die, if his Motherland is perishing. He stated that after he had fallen to the Russians as a prisoner, he understood very well that he might die, and if that would be his fate, he would accept that as a good German soldier. He also knew the attempt by General Sikorski in Moscow to free the Polish officers and soldiers, which he said would assist the Soviet-Polish agreement. To his way of thinking, these Polish officers represented a danger to the German Reich. This was also the opinion of most of the other German prisoners of war. He absolutely insisted that near Smolensk, from there were German camps for Polish prisoners of war. He was adamant that the Germans murdered the Poles. By his account of the period between August and October of , letters to Polish prisoners of war ceased to arrive and be processed by the post office. Any letters that kept on coming to the prisoners, the Germans gave the post office orders to destroy all these letters. Also, at this time, Mandryk recalls the Germans told everyone in Smolensk that the Polish officers were relocated back in Polish territory. When these prisoners were departing the camps, the Soviet authorities gave them a farewell banquet, especially for the higher officer corps. The Russians wanted to show the Germans that they are civilized and knew how to treat prisoners. This might be looked upon as having little meaning, but if you lived with the Russians during those hard times of war, you would appreciate the real meaning of that gesture. The Russians wanted to show the Polish officers that they, the Russians and Poles have one common enemy, therefore, uniting together would be in the interests of everyone. No one can convince me that it was the Russians who murdered these Polish officers. In July , together with a group of invalids, I was directed into the region of Irkutsk to camp No. Here, I got acquainted with Father Kozera, who showed a great interest in the Katyn massacre. During the eight years we were together in many camps, he accumulated many interesting materials, which brought him to the final conclusion that the Katyn crime was perpetrated by the Germans. I am far from praising the Soviet system. I also do not pretend that I am not guilty of many things. There were people that got into the NKVD and the party who were real enemies of the system. They got rid of many dedicated people. But I cannot keep quiet on this Katyn event. I must defend the Russian people, if only to correct the existing lie that is being nurtured and promoted to this day about the Katyn massacre. Even though I do not like the communist system, I must admit that this system has shown decency and follows the established law and order of the system. With all the documentation that I have in my hands, I state categorically that the accusations by the Polish government in London, England were made solely for political reasons. Every true Pole must not only be satisfied with this, but also appreciate the country which was responsible for saving Poland from practical extinction. I returned from the Camp in and visited our Western territories. Only then did I realize the economical importance of the new Polish borders and in my heart I forgave the Soviets for their jailing me,

because it was Stalin and the USSR which brought and formed these new important borders for Poland. For all those who still stubbornly dream about Poland from the Baltic to the Black Sea, I suggest that they read the letter by Winston Churchill to the Poles. It calls for those Poles who are not aware of history or what it is they want, nor what they now possess, and do not wish to know or admit that it was the Soviet Union through its sacrifices of many millions of its people and soldiers, so the Poles could have their own independent state— which they were never able to gain by their own strength: Moreover, without the Russian army, Poland would have been destroyed or brought into slavery and the Polish nation itself would have been wiped off the face of the earth. Without the valiant Red Army, no other power on earth would have been able to accomplish this. Poland now will be an independent, free country in the heart of Europe with wonderful and better territories than the one she had before. And if she will not accept this, Britain removes from itself all obligations and lets the Poles themselves work out their own agreement with the Soviets. Poland fell in days to German Nazis, while the Polish government at that time refused to receive help from the Soviet Union. Those Poles that are now vying for leadership in Poland must think that we, the British, are stupid that we would start a war against our USSR ally on behalf of the demands to restore the Polish eastern borders which had the majority of non-Poles living in those territories. A nation that proved to the world that it could not defend itself, must accept the guidance of those who saved them and who represent for them a perspective of genuine freedom and independence. Most were released from detention centers. However, some , persons were maintained in detention camps of the NKVD, before their situation changed. The Poles went as far as creating a special brigade to be sent to fight the Red Army in Finland. They now become automatically prisoners of war, and thus those still remaining in NKVD camps could not be released. By decision of court, it was named illegal for the NKVD to detain and force these soldiers to work.

### 4: The Shadow of Katyn - by David Satter

*The Shadow of Katyn. David Satter. The air disaster that claimed the lives of Polish president Lech Kaczynski and 96 other leaders who were traveling to Russia to mark the 70th anniversary of the Katyn Forest massacre is the latest in a chain of tragedies affecting those who have sought the full truth about the World War II killings.*

Back to the top There is a very comprehensive and informative Russian Katyn books site with several very good Katyn books in Russian [plus a copy of "Amtliches Material zum Massenmord von Katyn" in German] to download here. The draft page is here. The original Nazi report on the Katyn massacre. The text of the Protocol of the International Commission dated at Smolensk, 30 April, is reproduced complete with facsimile signatures between page and Pages to list the bodies as they were exhumed and identified by the Nazis. Pages 99 to , to , and to are the main source for Katyn photos one sees around the net. The first book on Katyn in Russian published in Russia. Abarinov was at the time a special correspondent of the Literaturnaya Gazeta. I made the fatal never to be repeated mistake of loaning out my copy so it has disappeared and I cannot give you any further publication details. This book is now available on the net at this site. To read it your browser should be set to Cyrillic KO18R. Prestuplenie protiv chelovechstva", Natalya S. Materski and others, eds. Lebedeva is available on the net at this site. Krakwskie Predmiescie 30, , Warszawa ISN A dual language book with both Polish and English texts, extensively illustrated with aerial photos from the Nazi archives and other photos and diagrams. Jency niewypowiedzianej wojny, sierpień - marzec Katyn. Documents of the Crime. Katyn in Danish with a summary in English. The title translated into English is: Back to the top Reminiscencje o Katyniu Film dokumentalny zrealizowany przez Fundacje im. Konstantego Piekarskiego Aby obejrzec film prosimy kliknac myszka na obrazek kamery. Video clips in Polish published on radio Foka Polish from Canada. Konstantego Piekarskiego z Calgary. Zdzislaw Peszkowski zostala zarejestrowana w Warszawie w czerwcu r. Film dostepny jest w formacie: Some individuals always make their way through the chaos of periods such as Stalinism and bring a wealth of details with them; some speak Russian and get involved in writing books. It would pay us to constantly recall that the successors to those who created, controlled and directed the "Sudoplatovs" of the Soviet period have yet to fade from the halls of power in the "new" Russia. Try these sites for various opinions about this book. This is one of the sites where Poles shot by the NKVD were buried, and their existence denied by the Soviets for fifty years as part of the Katyn massacre. Puts the Katyn massacre in context with the war Stalin endlessly fought with the Russian people, and details the resources he diverted from fighting the Nazis to oppress the gulag population. Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: I think the book also captures Polish experiences and sentiments about the events in that period very well. As much historical as it is a novel the book portrays a gratifyingly realistic attitude to the Soviet perfidy that others gloss over, remarkably prescient for a book of that period. While at times necessarily stretching credulity to link the story line which involves such a horrendous event, I am sure the book would have the happy distinction of not offending anyone involved in Katyn. Our hero experiences the subjugation of Poland, is captured, later escapes from the graves at Katyn with artistic license, and, after various intricate adventures, lives to fight another day. A very weird book. Could well have been written by Mr Putin, except that he probably would have produced a more plausible effort. The jacket blurb includes a review supposedly quoted from the N Y Times which includes the word "Unbelievable! I certainly agree with that. Another quoted reviewer is "Former President Nixon". The man who went to Khatyn for the Soviets, but never got just down the road to Katyn for the Poles. Readers who know anything much about Katyn will however agree with the review quoted as being from Publishers Weekly; "There are astonishments in store for readers A KGB inspired fairytale. According to Mukhin the Nazis did it; Russian documents handed over to Poland in October are fakes. On page they are supposedly thrown into the top layers of a twenty by ten metre mass grave. No shot body was ever exhumed from Katyn by either Nazis or Soviets with other than pistol shots in the head as the cause of death. I think nobody "escaped from Katyn", except in so far as some were selected out and not shot by the NKVD but were transferred to other camps. The politest view I can take of the Komorowski matter is that it was a case of self aggrandizement by a disturbed person. I think that Komorowski committed one of

the lowest of crimes, he stole the laurels properly due to a dead man. My opinion is that the author based his tale on the experiences of Ivan Gregorovich Krivozertsov, who was often referred to as "the main witness to Katyn". It makes fascinating reading and is refer to in later writing on Katyn also. Krivozertsov made his way out of Russia with the retreating Nazis and then, via Germany, on to England. In one of my articles on my site I refer to the fact he was found hanging in a shed on a farm in October His "best friend" at the time, a Russian, had also disappeared. Officially it was listed as suicide, but few with knowledge of either Krivozertsov or Katyn accept that version. It is a pity Krivozertsov is not still around to give his opinion on the book. I have noted a very enthusiastic review of the book on the Amazon site, but that cuts no ice with me. There was an awful lot around about Katyn in the public arena by the time the book was written, long before in fact. The author accepts this is a work of fiction. It is certainly that and I wish others who have contacted me could understand that.

### 5: Katyn massacre - Wikipedia

*Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.*

Shepyetovka Gorodok The majority of those killed in Katyn Forest had been in the Kozielsk camp kms south-east of Smolensk on the railway line Smolensk-Tambov With a few exceptions all the bodies show pistol-shots in the head Very many of the dead men had their hands tied behind their back. Of 14, Polish prisoners of war, the great majority of them officers The bodies of 4, One of the survivors of the camp was Professor Stanislaw Swianiewicz who is quoted as saying: Soviet political theory recognizes two methods only of dealing with a defeated enemy: The Soviet authorities had to decide which of these two methods should be applied to the Polish officers in their hands Interrogation of the prisoners-of-war now began. Communal evening prayers are an old tradition in the Polish Army and the prisoners attempted to keep up this task These orders were ignored Imagine the interior of the former Orthodox church, in which prisoners were accommodated. Bunks in five tiers covered every inch of the floor space. The church building was in semi-darkness People of various faiths Special measures were taken by the authorities on Christmas Eve, , when nearly all our chaplains were arrested and sent to unknown destinations during the night. Only one of them was ever heard of again From early April until May groups of prisoners were removed from the camps on an almost daily basis. At the Kozielsk camp the first group of men was sent away on 3 April They travelled by train from Kozielsk to Gniezdovo railway station near Smolensk. The prisoners were then taken to Katyn forest, 3 kms west of Gniezdovo, shot and thrown into the mass graves. This commission reported in May that: The way in which the hands of the victims were tied is similar to that observed in the case of corpses of Russian civilians, also exhumed in Katyn Forest, but buried much earlier The Commission observed that the uniforms of the exhumed bodies, especially in respect of buttons, badges of rank, decorations, boots The uniforms in question were winter ones From statements made by witnesses, as well as from letters, diaries, newspapers, etc. This fund was charged with the task of designing a memorial to the Katyn dead, raising funds and finding a site in London where it could be placed. An obelisk with the words "Katyn " was eventually placed in Gunnersbury Cemetery, Hounslow, London on 18 September

### 6: Bronisław Bohatyrewicz - Wikipedia

*Professor Stanislaw Swianiewicz, who has died aged 97, was the only intended victim to escape the Katyn massacre, in which 4, Polish officers were murdered by the Soviet secret police in April. In his memoirs *In the Shadow of Katyn* he reflected on Russia's attempts to crush Poland.*

On 1 September, the invasion of Poland by Nazi Germany began. Consequently, Britain and France, obligated by the Anglo-Polish military alliance [7] and Franco-Polish alliance to attack Germany in the case of such an invasion, demanded Germany withdraw. On 3 September, after Germany failed to comply, Britain, France, and most countries of the British Empire declared war on Germany, but provided little military support to Poland. The Red Army advanced quickly and met little resistance, [10] as Polish forces facing them were under orders not to engage the Soviets. About, [1] [11] to, [12] Polish soldiers and policemen were captured and interned by the Soviet authorities. Some were freed or escaped quickly, but, were imprisoned in camps run by the NKVD. The NKVD took custody of Polish prisoners from the Red Army, and proceeded to organise a network of reception centres and transit camps, and to arrange rail transport to prisoner-of-war camps in the western USSR. Kozelsk, ; Ostashkov, ; and Starobelsk, They totalled 15, men. Ivan Serov reported to Lavrentiy Beria on 3 December that "in all, 1, former officers of the Polish Army had been arrested". The prisoners assumed they would be released soon, but the interviews were in effect a selection process to determine who would live and who would die. It has been suggested that the motive for this terrible step [the Katyn massacre] was to reassure the Germans as to the reality of Soviet anti-Polish policy. This explanation is completely unconvincing in view of the care with which the Soviet regime kept the massacre secret from the very German government it was supposed to impress. Since he intended to keep the eastern portion of the country in any case, Stalin could be certain that any revived Poland would be unfriendly. Under those circumstances, depriving it of a large proportion of its military and technical elite would make it weaker. Therefore, they decided the prisoners inside the "special camps" were to be shot as "avowed enemies of Soviet authority". Soprunenko, organized "selections" of Polish officers to be massacred at Katyn and elsewhere. Not all of the executed were ethnic Poles, because the Second Polish Republic was a multiethnic state, and its officer corps included Belarusians, Ukrainians, and Jews. People from the Kozelsk camp were executed in Katyn Forest; people from the Starobelsk camp were murdered in the inner NKVD prison of Kharkiv and the bodies were buried near the village of Piatykhatky ; and police officers from the Ostashkov camp were murdered in the internal NKVD prison of Kalinin Tver and buried in Mednoye. According to Tokarev, the shooting started in the evening and ended at dawn. The first transport, on 4 April, carried people, and the executioners had difficulty killing so many people in one night. The following transports held no more than people. The executions were usually performed with German-made. The victim was told to kneel in the middle of the cell, and was then approached from behind by the executioner and immediately shot in the back of the head or neck. In addition to muffling by the rough insulation in the execution cell, the pistol gunshots were also masked by the operation of loud machines perhaps fans throughout the night. Some post revelations suggest prisoners were also executed in the same manner at the NKVD headquarters in Smolensk, though judging by the way the corpses were stacked, some captives may have been shot while standing on the edge of the mass graves. Zygmunt Sloninski, also a major in the army, to be used for travelling to Switzerland to attend an international medical conference. Issued two months before the outbreak of World War Two. A year later he would be murdered by the NKVD. Some 3, to 4, Polish inmates of Ukrainian prisons and those from Belarus prisons were probably buried in Bykivnia and in Kurapaty respectively, [39] about 50 women among them. Lieutenant Janina Lewandowska, daughter of Gen. The Polish government-in-exile and the Soviet government signed the Sikorski-Mayski agreement, which announced the willingness of both to fight together against Nazi Germany and for a Polish army to be formed on Soviet territory. In, with the territory around Smolensk under German occupation, captive Polish railroad workers heard from the locals about a mass grave of Polish soldiers at Kozelsk near Katyn; finding one of the graves, they reported it to the Polish Underground State. These reports stated the graves were in the forest of Goat Hill near Katyn. He passed the

reports to his superiors sources vary on when exactly the Germans became aware of the gravesâ€”from "late " to Januaryâ€”February , and when the German top decision makers in Berlin received those reports [as early as 1 March or as late as 4 April]. Jan Emil Skiwski was a collaborator. On 14 April , Goebbels wrote in his diary: We sent neutral journalists and Polish intellectuals to the spot where they were found. Their reports now reaching us from ahead are gruesome. I gave instructions to make the widest possible use of the propaganda material. We shall be able to live on it for a couple of weeks". The Soviet government immediately denied the German charges. They claimed the Polish prisoners of war had been engaged in construction work west of Smolensk, and consequently were captured and executed by invading German units in August The Soviet response on 15 April to the initial German broadcast of 13 April, prepared by the Soviet Information Bureau , stated "Polish prisoners-of-war who in were engaged in construction work west of Smolensk and who His entry for 29 September reads: That episode is one that is going to cause us quite a little trouble in the future. The Soviets are undoubtedly going to make it their business to discover as many mass graves as possible and then blame it on us". Cienciala and Materski note the Commission had no choice but to issue findings in line with the Merkulov-Kruglov report, and Burdenko was likely was aware of the cover-up. He reportedly admitted something like that to friends and family shortly before his death in Averell Harriman , and John F. Melby , third secretary at the American embassy in Moscow, to Katyn. Nevertheless, Melby, at the time, felt on balance the Russian case was convincing. Roosevelt were increasingly torn between their commitments to their Polish ally and the demands by Stalin and his diplomats. Churchill said "The Bolsheviks can be very cruel". Such investigation would be a fraud and its conclusions reached by terrorism". The report deconstructed the Soviet account of the massacre and alluded to the political consequences within a strongly moral framework but recognized there was no viable alternative to the existing policy. In his memoirs, he refers to the Soviet inquiry into the massacre, which found the Germans responsible, and adds, "belief seems an act of faith". His efforts were at first highly regarded, but subsequently ignored by the British, which a disillusioned Jeffery later attributed to the treachery of Kim Philby and other high-ranking communist agents entrenched in the British system. Jeffery tried to inform the British government about the Katyn massacre, but was as a result released from the Army. When Earle requested permission to publish his findings, the President issued a written order to desist. In , the Germans took two U. Van Vliet â€”to Katyn for an international news conference. Three lines of evidence were cited. Firstly, the Polish corpses were in such an advanced state of decay that the Nazis could not have killed them, as they had only taken over the area in Secondly, none of the numerous Polish artifacts, such as letters, diaries, photographs and identification tags pulled from the graves, were dated later than the spring of Later, in , Van Vliet submitted a report concluding the Soviets were responsible for the massacre. For this he was spared execution and was given 15 years of hard labor. His confession was full of absurdities, and thus he was not used as a Soviet prosecution witness during the Nuremberg trials. He later recanted his confession, claiming the investigators forced him to confess. Ray Madden and known as the Madden Committee investigated the Katyn massacre. In the United Kingdom in the late s plans for a memorial to the victims bearing the date rather than were condemned as provocative in the political climate of the Cold War. It has also been alleged the choice made in for the location of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic war memorial at the former Belarusian village named Khatyn, the site of the Khatyn massacre , was made to cause confusion with Katyn. Katyn was a forbidden topic in postwar Poland. Not only did government censorship suppress all references to it, but even mentioning the atrocity was dangerous. It was confiscated by the police and replaced with an official monument with the inscription: Polish academics tried to include Katyn in the agenda of the joint Polish-Soviet commission to investigate censored episodes of the Polish-Russian history. This group included former U. A mass was held and banners hailing the Solidarity movement were laid. Russians and Poles, tortured to death, lie here together. It seems very important to me that the truth should be spoken about what took place, for only with the truth can the new Soviet leadership distance itself from the crimes of Stalin and the NKVD. Only the truth can serve as the basis of true friendship between the Soviet and the Polish peoples. The truth will make a path for itself. I am convinced of this by the very fact that I was able to travel here. The fact that the Soviet government has enabled me to be hereâ€”and the Soviets know my viewsâ€”is symbolic of the breach with Stalinism that

perestroika represents. At the ceremony he placed a bouquet of red roses bearing a handwritten message penned in both Polish and English: Soprunenko for his role in the Katyn murders, but eventually declined to prosecute because Soprunenko was 83, almost blind, and recovering from a cancer operation. During the interrogation, Soprunenko defended himself by denying his own signature. Chief Military Prosecutor Alexander Savenkov announced the investigation was able to confirm the deaths of 1, out of 14, Polish citizens who had been sentenced to death while in three Soviet camps. Savenkov declared the massacre was not a genocide, that Soviet officials who had been found guilty of the crime were dead and that, consequently, "there is absolutely no basis to talk about this in judicial terms".

### 7: The Katyn Massacre, the Gulag (Gulags), and Communist Genocide | [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)

*In the Shadow of Katyń: "Stalin's Terror" by Stanisław Swianiewicz (), pages. There are several fine books in Polish, which for various reasons have to wait to be translated into.*

Brought up in the multi-cultural society of Livonia , he spoke Polish , Russian and German as his native tongues. After the Russian Revolution of he left Moscow and returned to his homeland, where in he became a commander of the Polska Organizacja Wojskowa in the area of Livonia. During the Polish-Bolshevik War he crossed the front lines and reached Vilna modern Vilnius , where he took part in the defense of the city against the Reds. He also took part in the seizure of Vilnius by the forces of Gen. Demobilized, he attended the Stefan Batory University of Wilno, where he continued his studies. Apart from his work at his alma mater , Swianiewicz was also active in several NGOs promoting links between various Central and Eastern European nations and studying the peculiarities of that part of the continent. In he published his *Polityka gospodarcza Niemiec hitlerowskich* Economical Policies of Nazi Germany , in which he was the first economist to compare the Nazi and Soviet socialist economies. On August 2, he was mobilized in the Polish Army as a reserve officer. After the Soviet invasion of Poland , his unit attempted to reach the Hungarian or Romanian borders in order to evade being captured and to find its way to France, where the Polish Army was being re-created. Through the transfer camp in Putyvl he was interned in the NKVD camp in Kozelsk , together with several thousand other Polish officers, professors, border guards and policemen. After the start of the Katyn Massacre in the spring of , he was attached to a group of c. After roughly a year of interrogation, his pre-war books on Soviet economy were interpreted as espionage , for which he was sentenced to 8 years in the Gulag. However, soon after his release he was again arrested and sent back to the camp. Following the intervention of numerous Polish politicians, he was finally released soon afterwards, and joined the Polish Army being formed by Gen. He was one of the first witnesses to inform the Polish authorities of the number of Polish POWs held in Soviet camps until the spring of He remained in the Polish embassy in Moscow as one of the officials entrusted with searching for roughly 22, missing Polish officers. He left Russia in July and reached Great Britain , where he remained active in the Polish government in exile. After the war he had to remain in exile in London and started giving lectures at numerous universities around the world, including the USA, Indonesia and Canada. He was a notable economist, and also testified at various occasions on the Katyn Massacre. Since his family had to stay in stalinist Poland, during the hearing before Madden Committee of the Congress, he testified in a mask and under a false name. In , 18 years after their last meeting, his wife Olimpia was allowed to leave Poland and join him in London. In the s, he also became an active member of various organizations documenting and fighting against human rights abuses in Soviet bloc countries. He died there on May 22, and was buried in Halifax , next to his wife. Witold also translated *W cieniu katynia* into English and published it under the title *In the Shadow of Katyn: Polityka gospodarcza Niemiec hitlerowskich*. Oxford, Oxford University Press. Warsaw, Jan Jacek Swianiewicz.

### 8: Stanisław Swianiewicz - Wikipedia

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### 9: Henryk Minkiewicz - Wikipedia

*Bronisław Bohatyrewicz of Ostoja () was a Polish military commander and a general of the Polish [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)ed during the Katyn massacre, Bohatyrewicz was one of the Generals whose bodies were identified by forensic scientists of the Katyn Commission during the exhumation.*

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