



POLISH LEAGUE AGAINST DEFAMATION

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Information – A statement by "Reduta Dobrego Imienia" – The Polish League Against Defamation in connection with the 75th anniversary of the taking over of the Auschwitz-Birkenau camp.

January 27 will mark the 75th anniversary of the Red Army's occupation of the German death camp Auschwitz-Birkenau, the largest and most deadly in the archipelago of death camps built in occupied Poland by the security apparatus of the German Third Reich. The names of German concentration and death camps - Auschwitz, Sobibór, Treblinka, Belżec, and Chelmno – elicit horror to this day and remain an open wound inflicted upon the Polish soil during World War II by the genocidal German government.

The camp in Auschwitz, built using the slave labor of political prisoners from the first transports sent there, was initially intended for Poles who resisted the German authorities. After the "final solution of the Jewish question" moved into its horrific implementation stage, the Germans began to transport Jews to Auschwitz not only from Poland but from all of Europe. There, they methodically and without exception carried out the extermination of the Jewish population in accordance with the homicidal Nazi ideology enshrined in the German Third Reich law.

The camp in Auschwitz from the beginning to the end of its existence was managed by the Germans - the criminal German organization of the SS. It was the Germans who were the masters of life and death – for Jews, Poles and the prisoners of all the other nationalities that went through this hell on earth from which few came out alive.

German attack on Soviet Russia turned Stalin, Hitler's erstwhile ally and fellow occupier of pre-war Polish territory, into an enemy of the Third Reich. As the allies advanced towards Berlin in the later stages of the war, the Red Army drove the Germans from the conquered territories of Eastern Europe, including Poland. And so, the Soviet state that had a giant archipelago of murderous concentration camps (Gulags) of its own, came to occupy the German death camp in Auschwitz. Shortly after, the Soviet security apparatus, NKVD, began using the Nazi camp as a prison for the Polish freedom fighters and prisoners of war. Similarly, the

NKVD adapted other Nazi camps in occupied Poland to the needs of the terror apparatus during the consolidation of communist power in Poland after World War II.

The upcoming anniversary of January 27, 2020 will remind the whole world of what German Nazism was, what the criminal system of German concentration and death camps- built on the territory of occupied Poland and managed by the genocidal security apparatus of the German Third Reich --was. Russian President Vladimir Putin's recent lies about the outbreak of World War II, his attempt to white-wash Soviet complicity, and his blatant historical revisionism show that the truth about the events of World War II must always be guarded against those who, like Putin, want to manipulate the narrative, in order to achieve their ad hoc goals of expansive foreign policy.

Reduta Dobrego Imienia – The Polish League against Defamation reminds everyone who will be commenting on the anniversary of the occupation of the Auschwitz camp by the Red Army that the Polish Government in Exile did not have any power over the territory of the Polish State from September 17, 1939 - the moment of Soviet aggression against Poland in collaboration with Germany. Were it not for this assault and, as a consequence, the collapse of the Polish State, the Holocaust and other crimes that were a simple consequence of transferring the genocidal practices of both totalitarian occupants to the territory of occupied Poland would not have taken place.

The Polish League against Defamation reminds everyone who will be commenting on this anniversary that the Auschwitz camp was a German Nazi death camp founded by the Nazi Third Reich in occupied Poland. Denying or diminishing the responsibility of Nazi Germany, or shifting the responsibility for the Holocaust from the Germans(Holocaust denial) as well as all lies about the perpetration of Holocaust crimes are hate speech. Diminishing responsibility for crimes and passing them on to the victims is not only denying the truth, but also an attempt at humiliate and again take away the dignity of the victims.

Maciej Świrski

President of the Polish League against Defamation

Warsaw, 16 January 2020

The Polish League against Defamation has been around since 2013. He deals with, among others initiating and supporting activities aimed at straightening false information appearing in the media and public space about the history of Poland, especially the course of World War II, and propagating knowledge about the history and culture of Poland. Reacts in many fields, including by sending requests for correction in the event of the use of the words 'Polish camp', 'Polish ghetto', 'Polish SS' or similar. He conducts court cases regarding freedom of speech and national identity, including in the context of reproduced historical inaccuracies.

Since the beginning of its activity, the Polish League against Defamation has won several court cases.

1. Against the media group Ringier Axel Springer Polska, which spoke to the plaintiff's mother, a woman led to death, for collaboration with Germany and prostitution with the occupier.
2. Against Newsweek.pl, which suggested the existence of "Polish concentration camps" after the end of World War II.
3. Against the Ringer Axel Springer Polska concern for slandering an innocent man, a hero of the fight for Poland's freedom, for "communist crimes".
4. The case of a Home Army soldier wrongly accused of collaborating with the communist Security Office (UB) after World War II.
5. Against the publisher of the weekly 'Wprost', in defense of two brothers from the Bąk family, who were portrayed as criminals and murderers, even though they acted on behalf of the Polish Underground State and executed death sentences on Polish traitors and Nazi occupiers, as ordered by the Polish underground authorities.
6. In defense of national identity, against racism and discrimination based on nationality.
7. Against the German ZDF television for the series "Our mothers, our fathers", which portrayed Polish Home Army soldiers as bandits and anti-Semites.