THE CAT'S OUT OF THE BAG

Quotation:

Majority of Knesset backs bill accusing Poland of Holocaust denial
By Lahav Harkov
January 31, 2018 16:49

"Nazi hunter and Director of the Simon Wiesenthal Center Dr. Efraim Zuroff said that "Holocaust distortion" has been a problem for over 25 years, and until now Israel has done little to combat it."

"Since the Soviet Union crumbled, people have been trying to say communism is the same as Nazism...They want communism to be considered genocide and [some countries] criminalized denying it. And then, if communism is genocide, and there were Jewish communists, then Jews committed genocide. This is their way of undermining the Shoa and their participation in it," Zuroff explained."

"The issue of Holocaust distortion exists "in practically ever country in post-communist Eastern Europe," he stated. "Their new heroes are people who fought communists, some of whom killed Jews in the Shoa. They name streets and schools after them."

Source:
http://www.jpost.com/Israel-News/Majority-of-Knesset-backs-bill-accusing-Poland-of-Holocaust-denial-540311

NOW SOME FACTS (all data collected from Wikipedia on 31.01.2018):

The Skidel Revolt

"The Skidel revolt (Polish: Powstanie skidelskie) or Skidal uprising (term used in Soviet historiography) was an anti-state and anti-Polish sabotage action of the Jewish and ethnic Belarusian inhabitants of the Polish town of Skidal near Nowogródek (now Skidzyel', Belarus) at the onset of World War II. It started on the second day of the Soviet invasion of Poland in an attempt to assist the external attack.[1]"

"One of the first to be killed in the rebellion was a Polish soldier walking through Skidel alone. The subsequent pogrom of the Polish population in the area included burying alive (see Massacre of Brzostowica Mała), mass killings in the forest near Lerypol on the outskirts of Skidal, and torture murder in Budowla of dozens of Polish nationals. Tens if not hundreds of such incidents took place in Grodno county, wrote historian Marek Wierzbicki of the Institute of National Remembrance.[3] Some massacres were committed by the Jewish-Belarusian partisan squads,[3] others by peasants and bands of local criminals released from the Grodno prison and others.[2]"

Source:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Skidel_revolt

The Massacre of Brzostowica Mała

"The massacre of Brzostowica Mała occurred on September 18, 1939 at the onset of World War II in the eastern part of the Second Polish Republic. It was a mass murder of the Polish inhabitants of Brzostowica Mała (Belarusian: Malaya Berestovitsa) committed on the second day of the Soviet invasion of Poland.[1] The massacre was one of a number of similar killings of ethnic Poles in many neighbouring settlements.[2]"

"The fifth column consisted of local Jews and ethnic Belarusians who launched an anti-Polish sabotage action known as the Skidel revolt on the same day in order to assist the external attack.[4]"

Source:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Massacre_of_Brzostowica_Ma%C5%82a

The Naliboki massacre

"The Naliboki massacre (Polish: zbrodnia w Nalibokach) was the mass killing of approximately 128 Poles including boys by units of Soviet partisans and Jewish partisans on May 8, 1943 in the village of Naliboki[2] in German-occupied Poland (now Belarus).[3]"

Source:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Naliboki_massacre

The Koniuchy Massacre

"The Koniuchy (Kaniūkai) massacre was a massacre of civilians carried out by a Soviet partisan unit along with a contingent of Jewish partisans under their command during the Second World War in the Polish village of Koniuchy (now Kaniūkai, Lithuania) on January 29, 1944. According to the findings of the Institute of National Remembrance, at least 38 Polish civilians were killed and about a dozen injured."

Source:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Koniuchy_massacre

Jakub Berman

"Jakub Berman (26 December 1901 – 10 April 1984) was a prominent communist in prewar Poland. Toward the end of World War II he joined the Politburo of the Polish United Workers' Party. Between 1944 and 1953, he was considered Joseph Stalin's right hand in the People's Republic of Poland – in charge of the Ministry of Public Security – the largest secret police in Polish history and one of its most repressive institutions.[1][2]"

"Jakub Berman was born into a middle-class Jewish family in Warsaw in on 26 December 1901."

Source:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jakub_Berman

Józef Różański born Josek Goldberg

"Józef Różański (Polish pronunciation: [ˈjuzɛf ruˈʐaɲskʲi]; b. Josek Goldberg;[1] Warsaw, 13 July 1907 – 21 August 1981, Warsaw) was a communist in the prewar Second Polish Republic, a member of the Soviet NKVD and later, a colonel in the Stalinist Ministry of Public Security of Poland. Born into a Jewish family in Warsaw,[1] Różański became active in the Communist Party of Poland before World War II. He joined the NKVD following the Soviet invasion of Poland and after the war, adopting the name Różański, served as an interrogator with the Polish Communist security apparatus (Urząd Bezpieczeństwa)."

"Różański was personally involved in torturing and maiming dozens of opponents of the Polish People's Republic, including anti-communist activists, as well as other, more moderate communists,[1][2] and "Cursed soldiers". He gained notoriety as one of the most brutal secret police interrogators in Warsaw.[1] Różański personally administered torture to Witold Pilecki, one of the most famous "Cursed soldiers" and the only individual who willingly went to Auschwitz Camp. Pilecki revealed no sensitive information and was executed on May 25, 1948 at Mokotów Prison by Sergeant Smietanski, the "Butcher".[1][3][4]"

Source:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/J%C3%B3zef_R%C3%B3%C5%BCa%C5%84ski

Roman Romkowski born Natan Grünspan-Kikiel

"Roman Romkowski born Natan Grünspan-Kikiel,[1] (May 22, 1907 – July 1, 1965) was a Polish communist official of Jewish background trained by Comintern in Moscow,[2] who changed his name and settled into Warsaw after the Soviet takeover,[3] and became second in command (the deputy minister)[1] in Berman's Ministry of Public Security (MBP) during the late 1940s and early 1950s.[1] Along with several other high functionaries including Dir. Anatol Fejgin, Col. Józef Różański, Dir. Julia Brystiger and the chief supervisor of Polish State Security Services, Minister Jakub Berman from the Politburo, Romkowski came to symbolize communist terror in postwar Poland.[4]"

Source:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Romkowski

Anatol Fejgin

"Anatol Fejgin (Warsaw, September 25, 1909 – July 28, 2002 also in Warsaw) was a Polish-Jewish communist before World War II, and after 1949, commander of the Stalinist political police at the Ministry of Public Security of Poland,[1] in charge of its notorious Special Bureau (the 10th Department).[2] During the Polish October revolution of 1956, his name – along with a number of others including his colleague Col. Józef Różański (born Josek Goldberg), and Minister Jakub Berman – came to symbolize communist terror in postwar Poland.[3]"

Source:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anatol_Fejgin

Julia Brystiger

"Julia Brystiger (née Prajs, born November 25, 1902, in Stryj – died November 9, 1975, in Warsaw) was a Polish Communist activist and member of the security apparatus in Stalinist Poland.[1] She was also known as Julia Brystygier, Bristiger, Brustiger, Briestiger, Brystygierowa, Bristigierowa, and by her nicknames – given by the victims of torture: Luna, Bloody Luna, Daria, Ksenia, and Maria. The nickname Bloody Luna was a direct reference of her Gestapo-like methods during interrogations."

"Brystiger was the daughter of a Jewish pharmacist from Stryj (now Ukraine). In 1920 she graduated from high school in Lwów (new Second Polish Republic) and married a Zionist activist Natan (Nathan) Brystiger."

Source:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Julia_Brystiger

Salomon Morel

"Salomon Morel (November 15, 1919 – February 14, 2007) was a Jewish partisan, Stalinist official and an accused war criminal. Immediately after the end of World War II, he became commander of the Zgoda labour camp in Świętochłowice.[1]"

Source:"
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salomon_Morel

Helena Wolińska-Brus

"Helena Wolińska-Brus (28 February 1919 – 26 November 2008) was a military prosecutor in postwar Poland with the rank of lieutenant-colonel (podpułkownik), involved in Stalinist regime show trials of the 1950s."

"Wolińska-Brus was accused of being an "accessory to a court murder", which is classified as a Stalinist crime and a crime of genocide, and is punishable by up to ten years in prison. She was also accused of organising the unlawful arrest, investigation and trial of Poland's wartime general Emil August Fieldorf, a legendary commander of the underground Polish Home Army during World War II"

"Wolińska-Brus was born to a Jewish family in Warsaw, where she later married Włodzimierz Brus (born Beniamin Zylberberg)."

Source:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Helena_Woli%C5%84ska-Brus

Stefan Michnik

"Stefan Michnik - born 28 September 1929 in Drohobycz (Second Polish Republic, now Drohobych, Ukraine), was a former captain in the Polish People's Army, and latterly a judge. He worked as a judge in postwar Poland and has been implicated in the arrest, internment and execution of a number of Polish resistance fighters.[3] Accused of communist crimes. He lives in Sweden.[4]"

"Stefan Michnik was the son of Helena Michnik and Samuel Rosenbusch nicknamed "Emil" or "Miłek" (born around 1904). His mother was a Polish-Jewish teacher in Drogobych and an activist for the Communist Party of Western Ukraine , the Communist Party of Poland, and the Stalinist Union of Polish Patriots. His father was a Jewish lawyer and communist activist, executed around 1937 in the Soviet Union during the Great Purge."

Source:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stefan_Michnik

Unfortunately, many such cases...