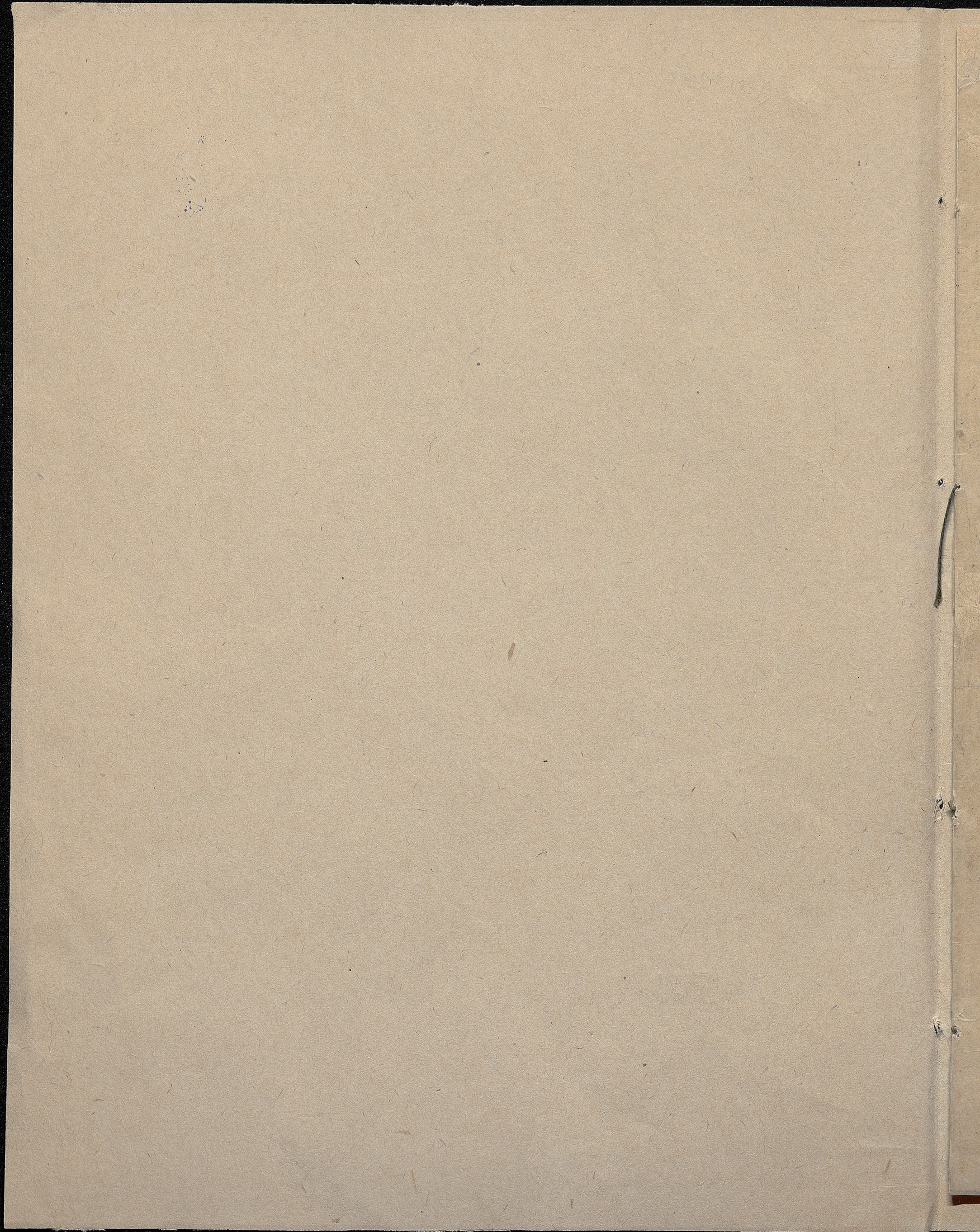


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/The following editorial replying to criticism of General Tadeusz Komorowski /Bor/, made in Moscow last Saturday, appeared in the semi-official Polish "Dziennik Polski", October 3, published in London./



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General Komorowski was and is in Warsaw, remaining in constant contact with his superiors in London and with officers of the Allied states who stand heroically beside the fighting soldiers of the Polish Home Army.

On August 6, after six days of fighting in Warsaw, Żymierski and Morawski declared that there was no fighting in the capital. Later, when Soviet press admitted that fighting was going on, they began to make charges that the rising had been begun prematurely. This they did despite the fact that they bore the responsibility for a communique issued by the Union of Polish Patriots from Moscow on July 29, which called the population of Warsaw to arms and although they well knew that the fighting in Warsaw had begun as part of the 'Tempest' operation, just as fighting had previously begun throughout the Polish State, east of Warsaw, where units of the Home Army opened battle as soviet armies drew near, in Volhynia, the Wilno district, Wilno itself, Lwow and the Lublin district. It was the same with Warsaw.

They knew well that Stalin himself had declared that Soviet forces were expected to be in Warsaw on August 6 - six days after the outbreak of the rising, while Foreign Commissar Molotov stated on July 31 that the Soviet armies were 12 kilometers from Warsaw. They were well aware that the Poles had given clear instructions as to the place and method in which liaison officers and war material were to be dropped. They also gave themselves away by stating that they had no liaison with Warsaw.

When the Soviet Government finally agreed to the landing of

8-11-45

The following editorial replying to critic-
ism of General Tadeusz Komorowski 'Bor'

General Komorowski was and is in Warsaw, remaining in constant

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On August 8, after the start of fighting in Warsaw, Gymierski
and Morawski declared that there was no fighting in the capital.
Later, when Soviet press admitted that fighting was going on, they
began to make charges that the rising had been begun prematurely.

This they did despite the fact that they bore the responsibility
for a communique issued by the Union of Polish Patriots from Moscow
on July 29, which called the population of Warsaw to arms and although
they well knew that the fighting in Warsaw had begun as part of the
'Tempest' operation, just as fighting had previously begun through-
out the Polish State, east of Warsaw, where units of the Home Army
opened battle as Soviet armies drew near. In the Wilno district, it was
the same with Warsaw.

They knew well that Stalin himself had declared that Soviet
forces were expected to be in Warsaw on August 8 - six days after
the outbreak of the rising, while Foreign Commissar Molotov stated
on July 31 that the Soviet armies were 12 kilometers from Warsaw.
They were well aware that the Poles had given their lives and
as to the place and method in which liaison officers and war materials
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they had no liaison with Warsaw.

When the Soviet Government finally agreed to the landing of

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American planes on Russian bases and decided itself to bring help to Warsaw, these gentlemen began to call the people of Warsaw to fight on, to assert that the rising had found support among the entire people of the capital and to speak of subordinating all units to one Polish commander. General Zymierski knows perfectly well that liaison was established with Marshall Rokossovsky. This is not the time to publish proofs of it.

As these gentlemen began by publicly deepening differences, ~~that~~ we have the right to explain some facts which indicate that, at the moment when real help on the part of the Soviet Government for Warsaw was being given, they not only did not help, but hindered. Zymierski, pretending to the role of Commander-in-Chief and endeavoring to create a militarist regime in Poland, did not order Polish airmen who were under his command to fly over Warsaw, fight the Germans and drop supplies, and that at a time when 106 Polish airmen perished while bringing aid from Allied bases in Italy. Worse still, at the same time, he ordered disarming and arrest of detachments and leaders of the Underground Army, as well as detachments who were marching to help Warsaw. Zymierski, talking to Mikolajczyk in Moscow, tried to justify himself, that he ordered the dissolution of the Home Army in the Lwow district because it is a territory where Polish detachments must not be present, since Soviet Russia claims it. The commander, General Filipowski, has been taken to Moscow. General Zymierski himself announced that this commander wished to see the Polish Premier and promised to arrange a meeting with the latter in Moscow, but it is not known for what reasons he did not do this, despite his insistence.

In the Lublin district, the local Government Delegate, Cholewa, and Generals Halka, Dabrowa and Marcin were arrested and temporarily held in Majdanek, but subsequently deported to the east, with a

American planes on Russian bases and decided itself to bring help to Warsaw, these gentlemen began to call the people of Warsaw to fight on, to assert that the raising had found support among the entire people of the capital and to speak of subordinating all units to one Polish commander, General Tymietzki knows perfectly well that liaison was established with Marshal Rokossovsky. This is not the time to publish proofs of it.

As these gentlemen began by publicly denouncing differences, that we have the right to explain some facts which indicate that, at the moment when real help on the part of the Soviet Government for Warsaw was being given, they not only did not help, but hindered. Tymietzki, pretending to the role of commander-in-chief and endeavoring to create a military regime in Poland, did not order Polish strikers who were under his command to fly over Warsaw, fight the Germans and drop supplies, and that at a time when 100 Polish

airmen perished while bringing aid from Allied bases in Italy. Worse still, at the same time, he ordered dismantling and arrest of detachments and leaders of the Underground Army, as well as detachments who were marching to help Warsaw. Tymietzki, talking to Mikolajczyk in Moscow, tried to justify himself, that he ordered the dissolution of the Home Army in the two districts because it is a territory where Polish detachments must not be present, since Soviet Russia claims it. The commander, General Wlaspowski, has been taken to Moscow. General Tymietzki himself announced that this commander wished to see the Polish Premier and promised to arrange a meeting with the latter in Moscow, but it is not known for what reasons he did not do this, despite his insistence.

In the Lublin district, the local Government Delegate, Cholewa, and Generals Rak, Dabrowski and Marcin were arrested and temporarily held in Majdanek, but subsequently deported to the east, with a

number of officers and men of the Home Army. In the Lublin district a detachment of 700 soldiers, going to the relief of Warsaw, was dissolved. The famous 27th Infantry Division from Volhynia, which was tactically under the command of the Soviet Army and marched on Warsaw with the Russians, was disarmed and dissolved - in the Lublin and Otwock regions, operational territory of Zymierski. Units of the Home Army from the Cracow district, marching to the aid of Warsaw, were also disarmed and the same applies to the Ninth Infantry Division.

So why is this pretense of solicitude for Warsaw and the lives of its people maintained? While the Soviet Government decided to help Warsaw, when the British, South African, American and Polish airmen brought assistance, you gentlemen of the Lublin Committee not only did not help but actively stood in their way.



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