

Nazification of Poland?

By [Konrad Rekas](#)

Global Research, July 05, 2022

Region: [Europe](#)

Theme: [History](#)

All Global Research articles can be read in 51 languages by activating the “Translate Website” drop down menu on the top banner of our home page (Desktop version).

To receive Global Research’s Daily Newsletter (selected articles), [click here](#).

Follow us on [Instagram](#), [Twitter](#) and [Facebook](#) and subscribe to our [Telegram Channel](#). Feel free to repost and share widely Global Research articles.

In Gdańsk one of the squares was officially named in honour of “heroic Mariupol”. Well, although it is hard to believe, there are circles in Poland that can raise toasts to the SS-men killed during attack on the Reich Chancellery in 1945 as “defenders of European civilization”. The worship of the “heroes of Mariupol”, i.e. bandits from Azov, cowardly hiding behind the backs of civilians imprisoned in Azovstal, is another example of the progressive Nazification of political consciousness in contemporary Poland.

Deniers of the Polish Genocide

Along with the destruction of the monuments of the Polish-Russian brotherhood in arms, cases of fights against the liberating Red Army are exposed. Books expressing regret that Poland did not become Hitler’s close ally are published on a mass scale. The one and only case of cooperation between the Polish anti-communist underground and the UPA (Ukrainian Insurgency Army, nazi, Banderist terrorist organisation) against the Polish army, in present propaganda grows to the size of a great alliance with Ukrainian Nazism.

The Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs has not properly reacted to the scandalous Ambassador Andrij Melnyk interview, in which he had questioned and even praised the Volhynia Massacre, in which nearly 200,000 Poles were killed by the Banderites. The state authorities order this year to refrain from organising the celebration of the anniversary of the culmination of these events, when on the night only, Bloody Sunday of 11th July 1943, 99 Polish villages in Volhynia were attacked with the slogan “*Death to Poles!*”. The monument commemorating the victims of the Banderite genocide, which the local government wanted to set up in a small village in Podkarpacie, near the border with Ukraine, was arrested and censored, when elements as a figure of a boy pierced by a Banderites’ pitchfork and the heads of children punched on fences were removed. “*In the current geopolitical situation, should not go back to those events*” – repeats the Polish Government, but the crimes of the UPA looked exactly so extremely cruel.

All remainders of fight of Polish partisans against Ukrainian Hitler’s collaborators are fiercely removed from the public space. Not only the Ukrainian minority in Poland and new

immigrants, but many Polish politicians demand, for example, a change of street named in honour of the legendary Major Stanisław Basaj, “Lynx”, during the Second World War a hero of the fights against German and Ukrainian Nazis, in 1945 murdered by the UPA. So, many Poles ask: is it still Poland, or already Nazi Ukraine?



Polish civilian victims of March 26, 1943 massacre committed by Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) assisted by ordinary Ukrainian peasantry (so called “chern”, pol. *czern*) in the village of Lipniki (Kostopol County), Reichskommissariat Ukraine. (Licensed under the public domain)

Polonisation or Banderisation

These are not random events. We are dealing with the acceleration of preparations for the establishment of Polish-Western Ukrainian federation. Thus, Poles are being prepared for a compromise, which would be the acceptance of the Stepan Bandera’s[1] cult. In order to return to Lviv - Poland must therefore become at least a bit Banderish, it is explained to the Poles. The problem is that in such a scenario there are not the former eastern lands that would return to Poland, but Poland would join the Nazi-Banderite Reich...

It sounds scary, but we, Poles seem to accept it. After all, there is no harm to those willing.... However, organising ourselves, we could even turn the strategy used against us towards our national benefits. And when we come back to Wołyń, to Stanisławów, Równe, Tarnopol - we can always replace the heads of Bandera’s monuments and transform them into Marechal Piłsudski’s ones. Or even Jeremy Wiśniowiecki (the conqueror of the Chmielnicki’s Kozaks Uprising in the 17th century). As long as we do not let to Nazificate us.

*

Note to readers: Please click the share buttons above or below. Follow us on Instagram, Twitter and Facebook and subscribe to our Telegram Channel. Feel free to repost and share widely Global Research articles.

Konrad Rękas is a renowned geopolitical analyst and a regular contributor to Global

Research.

Note

[1] Stepan Bandera (1909 - 1959) - leader of Ukrainian Nazi Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, Hitler's collaborator, responsible for genocide and mass murders of Jews, Poles and Ukrainian opponents. After the WW2 agent of the British Intelligence. Assassinated by KGB agent.

The original source of this article is Global Research
Copyright © [Konrad Rekas](#), Global Research, 2022

[Comment on Global Research Articles on our Facebook page](#)

[Become a Member of Global Research](#)

Articles by: [Konrad Rekas](#)

Disclaimer: The contents of this article are of sole responsibility of the author(s). The Centre for Research on Globalization will not be responsible for any inaccurate or incorrect statement in this article. The Centre of Research on Globalization grants permission to cross-post Global Research articles on community internet sites as long the source and copyright are acknowledged together with a hyperlink to the original Global Research article. For publication of Global Research articles in print or other forms including commercial internet sites, contact: publications@globalresearch.ca
www.globalresearch.ca contains copyrighted material the use of which has not always been specifically authorized by the copyright owner. We are making such material available to our readers under the provisions of "fair use" in an effort to advance a better understanding of political, economic and social issues. The material on this site is distributed without profit to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving it for research and educational purposes. If you wish to use copyrighted material for purposes other than "fair use" you must request permission from the copyright owner.

For media inquiries: publications@globalresearch.ca