

May 12, 1987

Mr. Reed Irvine
Chairman
Accuracy in Media, Inc.
1275 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.20005

Dear Mr. Irvine,

Having read your letter to Maurice Shainberg of April 10, 1987, with a copy of which has been also forwarded to Mr. Barry Faber, as well as the letter sent to you by Maurice Shainberg on May 2, 1987, I am compelled to make a few observations.

Firstly, all questions addressed by you to Maurice Shainberg and based on my earlier articles in connection with his book "Breaking from the KGB", truly reflect some of my many points.

As you may see from Maurice Shainberg's letter of May 2, 1987, he leaves certain of your questions unanswered, such as the alleged air trip by Jews from German-occupied Warsaw to London, New York and back to Warsaw. Some other answers are a retreat from his former versions, while a few other answers continue to be sheer lies.

For example, Maurice Shainberg writes: "Smolensk was taken by the Germans in August 1941, according to history".

According to history, I repeat once again, Smolensk was taken by the Germans on July 16, 1941/see: "An Encyclopedia of World History"; Boston 1968, p. 1141/. Some other sources mention even that Smolensk was taken by Marshal Fedor von Bock's Army Group "Center" and all these sources agree as to the date of July 16, 1941.

M O R E

Secondly, I consider Maurice Shainberg's accusations as to Poles and my own anti-Semitism, a product of his sick imagination. After all, Maurice Shainberg survived the Holocaust thanks to the Poles.

However, likening me to such a Nazi as Rudolph Hess, or a KGB agent, I consider to be yet another product of Shainberg's mental derangement/incidentally, Hess fled to England not in 1940, as Maurice Shainberg writes, but on Saturday of May 10, 1941, see: "The Grand Alliance", Winston Churchill, Boston 1951, p. 48/.

I do not intend to dispute Shainberg's all other brazen and groundless allegations addressed to me, as I do not consider him worthy of any intelligent dispute.

But I must add that if Shainberg's story mentioned in his book on page 161 is true/what I doubt/, then Shainberg is guilty of the deaths many Poles whom he denounced to the Soviets. He may be then sure that over 50 million Poles living in Poland and elsewhere in the world will not forget this.

Thirdly, and most importantly, Shainberg's "revelations" that over 4 thou. Polish officers were killed in Katyn on July 27, 1941, is more than a patented lie.

When it comes to Katyn, there exists very reliable evidence that the murders, committed by the Minsk NKVD, took place between April 4 and May 13, 1940. The victims of Katyn were transported by trains from the POW Kozielsk camp to Gnezdovo station. The journey lasted for about a day. From Gnezdovo station the victims were later transported in buses, with blinded windows, to the nearby Katyn forest. Later, when the Germans uncovered the mass graves in April 1943, all victims wore winter clothes and many had letters and postcards in their pockets not dated beyond May 12, 1940.

M O R E

I would like also to add that Lt. Stanislaw Swianiewicz /still living in the UK/ was taken from Kozielsk on April 29, 1940 but at the Gnezdovo station was detached from the group following day and taken to Moscow's Lubianka prison for further interrogation. That is how he survived the Katyn massacre and is now the only living witness as to its date.

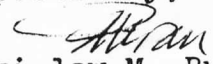
Until this day the murders of prisoners from Ostashkovo and Starobielsk POW camps have been not established as to the place and date. But as to Katyn, a lot is firmly known.

The above facts were confirmed, among others, by the Select Committee of the US 82nd Congress and they are contained in House Report No. 2055 of July 2, 1952.

Maurice Shainberg, by trying to confuse the date of the Katyn murder, is, willy-nilly, participating in the KGB-orchestrated disinformation campaign, as the Soviets continue to deny the crime committed by them. Incidentally, they claim that the murder in Katyn took place in July, 1941 and was done by the advancing Germans. Curiously enough both the Soviets and Shainberg agree as to the date of the murder. For the time being they only disagree as to the perpetrator of it. But one day Shainberg may recall some other "diaries" and confirm that in the end the perpetrators could be the Germans. Who else could have murdered Polish officers? After all, on July 27, 1941 the Katyn forests were in German hands.

I would be very much obliged if you would be kind enough to send copies of this letter to Mr. Barry Faber and Maurice Shainberg

Respectfully,


Dr. Zdzislaw M. Rurarz

former Ambassador of Poland
to Japan

See also the attached
statement

Dr. Zdzislaw M. Rurarz
/home address and phone
number known to AIM/

May 12, 1987

S T A T E M E N T

I state hereby that one of the certificates/Zaświadczenie in Polish/
sent by Maurice Shainberg to Mr. Reed Irvine, Chairman of the Accu-
racy in Media, Inc., is indeed mentioning Major Mieczysław Prużański
and is dated January 23, 1946.

However, in Maurice Shainberg's book "Breaking from the KGB", fo-
llowing page 174, several pictures and copies of various certifica-
tes are reproduced. One of them, called "DYPLOM", dated May 9, 1946,
that is issued after the date of January 23, 1946, clearly mentions
the rank of Mieczysław Prużański as "podporucznik" and this means
SECOND LIEUTENANT in English/Major in Polish and English has exact-
ly the same spelling/.

Judging from the copies of the two certificates, the second one
looks truly as authentic, while the first one, at least when it
comes to the stated rank, does not look that way.

Moreover, the picture of Maurice Shainberg, posed as Mieczysław
Prużański, which is reproduced on the back cover of the mentioned
book and stated as taken in 1947, is doubtlessly of the Second
Lieutenant/one silver color star/. A major would have one star and
two stripes.





EACO ACTION IN MEDIA, INC.

Reed Irvine
Chairman of the Board

1275 K Street, N.W., Suite 1150 • Washington, D.C. 20005

Phone: (202) 371-6710

April 10, 1987

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Mr. Maurice Shainberg
Victory Corrugated Container
645 West First Avenue
Roselle, N. J. 07203

Dear Mr. Shainberg:

I am sympathetic to your anti-communist work, and I know you are highly regarded by my good friend, Barry Farber.

However, another good friend, the former Polish ambassador to Japan, Zdzislaw Rurarz, has called attention to some flaws in your book, Breaking From the KGB.

First, he challenges the credibility of your account on page 87 of the 16 Jews who bought a plane in Poland, escaped to England, flew to New York and were sent back to Poland. Do you have any documentation for this story? It does sound highly implausible.

Second, he wonders how you can recall with such precision the Zaitzev memoirs that you had read 30 years previously. That would seem to require a photographic memory.

Third, he notes that you give July 26, 1941 as the date of the Katyn massacre. He points out that by that time, the area had been captured by the Germans, which would support the Soviet claim that it was the Germans, not the Red Army, that committed the crime. The International Red Cross concluded that the crime was committed in April 1940, since all the diaries of the murdered officers that were found on the bodies ended in March or April. As I recall, they also pointed out that the men were clothed in winter clothing, including overcoats.

Amb. Rurarz has a rather long list of specific statements in your book whose factual accuracy he challenges. I won't list them all. But as examples, let me cite a few.

1. On pp. 128-9, you say that you became head of the 28th Reconnoitering Battalion of the Kosciuszko Division. Rurarz says he served with that division and that there was no such battalion.
2. You claim to have stormed Radom on January 21, 1945, but Rurarz says there was no "Battle of Radom," that it was taken by the Red Army without a fight.

3. You claim to have stormed Radom with Gen. Karol Swierczewski, but Rurarz points out that this officer commanded the Second Polish Army and that the Kosciuszko Division was in the First Army, commanded by Gen. Stanislaw Poplawski. He says the Second Army was never in the Radom area.

4. On pp. 144-6 you claim to have liberated the inmates of Auschwitz and to have burned alive the SS guards in the still intact crematories. Rurarz says the crematories were blown up by the retreating Germans and you could not have burned the guards in them.

5. On pp. 153-5, you talk of a battle you fought under Gen. Waclaw Komar. Rurarz says that Waclaw Komar was at that time a civilian in France and that he returned to Poland after the war.

6. On p. 155, you claim to have been decorated with the Stalin Gold Medal. He says no such Soviet decoration existed.

7. The certificate for the medal of Victory and Freedom issued on May 9, 1946 to Mieczyslaw Pruzanski, the name you say you used, identifies you as a 2nd lieutenant, not as a Lt. Colonel. Rurarz says this medal was given to anyone who served in the Army prior to May 9, 1945 and was not considered a combat decoration. Rurarz asks why you didn't show the other medals you must have received if you were the hero you claim to be.

I will be very much interested in your replies to these criticisms.

Sincerely yours,

Reed Irvine
Chairman

cc: Amb. Zdzislaw Rurarz
Barry Farber

MAURICE SHAINBERG
22J AMBERLY DRIVE
ENGLISHTOWN, N.J. 07726
(201) 536-6333

May 2, 1987

Mr. Reed Irvine, Chairman
Accuracy in Media, Inc.
1275 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Irvine:

Your letter regarding Mr. Zdzislaw Rurarz' statements is not a suprise to me for two reasons: Mr. Rurarz is not familiar with the Russian army decorations...and he is a member of the older Polish generation that helped to persecute the Jews of Poland before and after (does he mention the anti-Jewish Polish pogroms that continued after World War Two when thousands of Jews were killed by the post-war Poles of Mr. Rurarz's generation) World War Two.

Surely, Mr. Rurarz is not going to appreciate my disclosures when he was a member of the infamous anti-Jewish organization who's leader, Mr. Moczar, in 1953 secretly held meetings not far from Warsaw to insist upon working towards the elimination of all Jews from higher government and management positions. At these meetings he told the Poles typical anti-Semitic lies "that the Jews never fight for Poland, and they were usurers who cheated Christians, Zionist Imperialists out to control the world and make slaves of the Christians, and American spies." Members, like Mr. Rurarz, greeted this bigotry with enthusiasm.

It frightens me that now that I am a citizen in a free country that again I have to deal with the same type of anti-Semitic bigots that were the majority in Poland. I refuse to bring myself down to Mr. Rurarz's level of bigotry, racism and traditional hate.

Let us answer his statements about flaws in my book, Breaking from the K.G.B.:

Re; page 87: Ted Mazur was a member of the Macabe Sports Club in Warsaw. I was a fellow football (soccer) player, and a member of the same Macabe Sports Club. We knew each other ver well at that time, and became even closer after we met in the Warsaw Ghetto. Was Mr. Rurarz a Ghetto prisoner?

In regard to my memory of The Zaitzev memoirs I have enclosed the preface and the prologue from my second book. In 1961 information about the Katyn massacre was published in many newspapers. When I saw this I sent my information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Isaac Don Levin came to see me, as a result of my actions, from Baltimore, Maryland in 1961. He was impressed enough to help me (I have his letters in my possession) to tell my version of the Katyn massacre. He supported me to the extent that he helped me to contact many publishers.

July 26, 1961 is the date in the Zaitzev diary that was seen by the Polish priest and my wife.

Smolensk was taken by the Germans in August 1941, according to history. The 28th Battalion of my sappers was under the Second Polish Army. After the Warsaw libertion the battalion was placed under the command of Marshall Konev. Col Zitzzev and I served part time under the command of the Red Army.

It is true, Radom was taken without a fight, just as other towns abandoned by the Germans. However, our intelligence did not advise us of this, and we stormed the town believing it was still occupied by the enemy's soldiers.

*MAURICE SHAINBERG
22J AMBERLY DRIVE
ENGLISHTOWN, N.J. 07726
(201) 536-6333*

It is true that General Karol Swierczewski was the commander of the Second Army. He didn't take any part in the capture of Radom, but we advised him of our actions day by day.

For your information, Karol Swierczewski was a member of my wedding party on Valentine's Day in 1946. Not only do I know this man as a personal friend, but he in turn was like a father to me.

On page 145, and not 144-6, it is mentioned that the gas chambers and ovens were no longer in operation. We all know that the crematories were blown up in October.

Note that on pages 153-5 you see my picture taken in Berlin with Colonel Komar. After the war he became a General (the best document). Again it is not surprising that Mr. Rurarz is not familiar with Russian military decorations. He never was in Russia and knows nothing about their military decorations.

In regard to the medals; I am enclosing a photograph from 1954, after I graduated from the military academy. In addition I am sending you a secret document signed by Colonel Zaitzev giving you further information about me. My twelve military decorations are always available for viewing. I will be happy to display them for you or anyone else. In addition, many of my military diplomas in regard to these medals, etc., are currently hanging on the walls of my home.

Mr. Irvine, I did not expect to receive any personal benefits when I contacted you. I only wished to help you in your work. After all, I am considered a fairly wealthy American capitalist, and at age 68 your personal ambitions and ego trips are no longer paramount.

When I saw you on the Phil Donahue Show I felt that you and your ideas were not presented to the millions watching in the best light. Personally your answers did not satisfy me. Until we can get the correct message across to the American public the United States will be the loser, as it has been since 1945, in its political, military, economics, and morality in rivalry with the Soviet Union. The American public does not realize the dangers today, and soon witnesses of my age will no longer be available to open the eyes of the United States population to these dangers. Mr. Rurarz reminds me of Hitler's advisor Rudolph Hess, when he flew to London in 1940. The K.G.B. policies that ambassadors must follow, are to penetrate the enemy (the U.S.A. and the free world). They do this by becoming intimate with prominent personalities and officials in the enemy countries, in order to penetrate every part of American life, and to mis-direct the efforts to combat the Soviet Union and its satellites.

When I speak to audiences throughout our country I characterize the Soviet Union and its leaders as the "Devils of the 20th Century". Does Mr. Rurarz do the same? The enclosed certificate will give evidence of my activities in the United States. I realize the risks I take as a former, high ranking K.G.B. officer when I expose myself in these lectures. While I am not concerned about the possibility of losing my own life to K.G.B. operatives, I do worry about the danger to my wife, daughters and grandchildren. Therefore I urge you not to reveal my address or telephone number to others.

Sincerely yours,

Maurice Shainberg
Encls.

MAURICE SHAINBERG
22J AMBERLY DRIVE
ENGLISHTOWN, N.J. 07726
(201) 536-6333

P.S.:

I hope those in position of power in the American government will find a way to determine truth from fiction in the newest Soviet propaganda ploy. They should not be discouraged from sharing the truth about Soviet efforts to deceive with the United States public.


Maurice Shainberg



Enclosures:

1. Preface
2. Prologue
3. Copies of pictures
4. Certificate
5. Secret document

cc: Barry Farber


WOJSKO POLSKIE

Oddział Informacji D. O. W. Poznań

Nr 30/18

Z A Ś W I A D Z E N I E

Zaświadcza się, że Major PRUZANSKI Mieczysław s.

Michała, urodzony 21 października 1919 r. w Warszawie, narodowości
Polskiej, wyznania Rz.-Kst. Stan cywilny: kawaler, pełni służbę w
podległej mi Jednostce Wojskowej poczta polowa 83680.

Zaświadczenia nie...
dzom Urzędu Stanu Cywilnego

CEW JEDNOSTKI WOJSKOWEJ
POCZTA POLOWA 83680



Poznań, dnia 23 stycznia 1953

This Document Signed by Col. Zajcew that Maurice Shainberg-- Pruzanski
was his personal adjutant and did give permission for him to marry.

Annex No. 1



BOB DAVISON/Asbury Park Press

Former KGB agent Maurice Shainberg says the United States is naive about the extent of Russian infiltration of American organizations.

Soviet spying isn't surprise to ex-agent

By **BETH O'CONNELL**
Press Correspondent

FORT MONMOUTH — A former KGB agent yesterday said Americans shouldn't be surprised that the Soviet Union can easily bug the American Embassy in Moscow or seduce the Marine guards into allowing spies inside the embassy.

Maurice Shainberg, 65, speaking at the Army Chaplain Center and School, told his largely military audience that the United States is naive about the extent of Russian infiltration of American organizations.

"For a Soviet diplomat, the first thing they learn is to penetrate (foreign) organizations," said Shainberg, a Manalapan Township author who has written about his experiences with the Soviet KGB during and after World War II.

Shainberg, the son of a Polish orthodox rabbi, survived the Nazi occupation of his homeland by leading a double life. He assumed the identity of a Roman Catholic officer in the Polish resistance. The Poles joined with the Soviet military when the Russians invaded Poland to drive out the Nazis.

Shainberg, a military hero, rose to the rank of colonel in the KGB, the Soviet secret police. In 1948, he was sent to study for five years at the Moscow military academy.

Shainberg, a principal in a Rozelle manufacturing firm, said his post-war years in Moscow exposed him to the scope and serious intent of Soviet military training.

He recalled how the Moscow military academy trained spies and leaders from all over the world for Communist

takeovers in their countries. It is a pattern that continues today, he said.

"The Cubans have trained over 700,000 soldiers to fight in Angola" in southwest Africa, he said.

Shainberg, who is active in Jewish War Veterans Post 972 in Manalapan and Marlboro townships, applauded the 1983 American invasion of Grenada, which stopped any Cuban plans to set up a military base on the small Caribbean island. To further stop Cuban and Soviet influence in this hemisphere, he said, the United States should support the Contra rebels fighting the leftist Sandinista government in Nicaragua.

In response to a question about the reason for the American government's naive or complacent attitude toward the Soviets, Shainberg said the government fails to listen to people who have lived and been educated under Soviet rule. Shainberg said he was ignored when he warned the State Department in 1959, shortly after moving here, that there were KGB agents in Cuba.

Shainberg has written about his Soviet military experiences in a book entitled "Breaking from the K.G.B." He tells how he discovered more about Soviet anti-Semitism and finally in 1954 he dropped his false identity as a Roman Catholic and applied to immigrate to Israel.

He was thrown in jail and it took the help of President Dwight D. Eisenhower to obtain his release. Shainberg's brother, who was a New York rabbi, had petitioned Eisenhower to intercede.

Eisenhower recalled meeting Shainberg as a member of the Polish military delegation at the formal surrender of the Nazi army at Rheims, France.

POST 972 IN THE NEWS

Maurice Shainberg, Sergeant at Arms of the Manalapan-Marlboro Post 972, was the guest speaker for the United States Army Chaplain Center and School in Watters Hall, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey. Shainberg, accompanied by Post 972 Commander Julian "Bud" Batlan, the recently appointed National Deputy Americanism Officer of the Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America, were the guests of Fort Monmouth at a luncheon in the Officers Club on Wednesday, April 8, 1987. Bud Batlan had arranged this luncheon and speaking engagement with the cooperation of the post's Jewish Chaplain, Lt. Col. Jay Iskovitz. Colonel Iskovitz had made a generous contribution to our post when he came to the Post 972 "Remember Pearl Harbor Breakfast" on December 7, 1986. Also present to welcome Maurice Shainberg and Commander Batlan was Colonel Mordecai M. H. Daina, the retired chief chaplain of Fort Monmouth and past National Deputy Chaplain of the Jewish War Veterans of the U.S.A..

The programs handed out to the approximately one thousand attending this lecture, printed by the United States Army Chaplain Center and School, made definite reference to the Manalapan-Marlboro Post 972 of the Jewish War Veterans of the U.S.A..

At the luncheon in the Officers Club Bud Batlan was requested to give the purpose and history of the Jewish War Veterans, as well as the activities and purposes planned for the Manalapan-Marlboro post. There was surprise when they learned that the Jewish War Veterans of the U.S.A. is the oldest, active veterans organization in the United States. Chaplain Mordecai Daina (Colonel, U.S. Army, Ret.) supported the tale of U.S. military history delivered by Bud Batlan. He remarked that the first class to attend West Point was 50% Jewish.

Bud Batlan is arranging, or has arranged, to have lectures by members of Post 972 at the various military posts and forts and bases of the various branches of the military service of the Department of Defense.



Col. Mieczyslaw Pruzanski
"Maurice" 1954