

II. ETHNOGRAPHIC CONSIDERATIONS:

(a) It is true that Eastern Poland is not inhabited by Poles alone. Neither is Canada inhabited by Anglo-Saxons alone. Nor is the British Empire inhabited by British alone. Eastern Poland, according to 1931 census, had a population of 12,377,000. 5,274,000 were Poles, 4,529,000 were Ukrainians and Ruthenians and 1,123,000 were White-Ruthenians. The rest were Jews, Czechs, etc. The Polish group was the largest.

(b) Eastern Poland, therefore, was inhabited by 7,103,000 non-Poles. The fact that they are not Polish does not mean that they are Russian. There were only 134,000 Russians in Eastern Poland, i.e., just over 1%. The Province of Quebec - to quote the Canadian Register - is inhabited chiefly by French Canadians. But the fact that they are not Anglo-Saxons would not cause anyone to suggest that Quebec should be incorporated by the U. S. A.

(c) The Treaty of Riga left some 150,000 Russians on Polish territory - mostly former Czarist Government officials and their families. At the same time 1,500,000 Poles remained domiciled on Soviet territory - mostly peasants, artisans, workmen - the descendants of people who had lived there for generations.

(d) Some of the greatest men in Polish history came from Eastern Poland, e.g., Kosciuszko; Poland's greatest poets Mickiewicz and Slowacki; Pilsudski, Paderewski.

III. HISTORICAL CONSIDERATIONS:

(a) Russia has no historic claim to Eastern Poland. What was incorporated into the Russian Empire (including Warsaw itself) was the product of outright robbery, devised by Catherine The Great of Russia and Frederick The Great of Prussia. Only through this aggression did Eastern Poland become a part of Russia. It ceased to be part of New Russia (The Soviet Union) when the Soviet Delegation in Riga (which included the Ukrainian Soviet Delegates) voluntarily accepted a frontier line to which the Polish Delegation voluntarily agreed, having given up 2/3 of her territory (!) invaded by Empress Catherine in 1772. This act of invasion and robbery was condemned by the Soviet Government itself when, by their Declaration of September 9th, 1918, they annulled all treaties concerning the partitions of Poland. The German Government, also a successor of a party to these partitions, was informed of this Declaration by none other than Lenin and Karachan on October 3rd, 1918.

(b) On no occasion until recently has the Soviet Government taken exception to the Treaty of Riga or even suggested any claims to Eastern Poland.

(c) Never in history has Eastern Galicia ("Western Ukraine") belonged to Russia. After the XVIII Century partitions it was annexed by Austria.

(d) In 1867 Russia signed a Treaty with the U. S. A. whereby Alaska was voluntarily sold to the U. S. A. The Territory was unimportant to Russia but vitally important to the U. S. A. - just as Eastern Poland is unimportant to Russia, but vitally important to Poland. Would anyone suggest today that the USSR should for "strategic reasons" or "historic reasons" claim Alaska back from the U. S. A.?