

The Little Conspirator

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INTRODUCTION

In the fall of last year, the translators discovered a common interest in underground organizations. As a purely intellectual exercise we began examining the development of the underground movement in Poland after the declaration of martial law. In order to compare techniques and methods promoted by the likes of Che Guevara, Regis Debre, Frantz Fanon, and Carlos Marighella, with those used in Poland, we undertook the translation of the "Little Conspirator." After completing a rough draft, it occurred to us that it would be of interest to a wider audience because of the advocacy of non-violent means of resistance to a totalitarian state, and because of the insights it provides into the organized anti-Communist opposition in Poland.

At that point, we approached the "Little Conspirator's publishers, through "Solidarity" channels in order to get permission to publish the translated manual and to clarify several points. The publishers' initial response was concise and cannot be printed. They did not appreciate that the manual would be of interest outside Poland, or why we would bother them with such ridiculous request. After some negotiations, and an explanation of why it would be of interest to a Western audience, we were given permission to print it, and granted an interview. Our questions were presented in written form, and the answers were delivered through intermediaries. We believe the interview was with the author of the chapter "Interrogation Game," who preferred to remain anonymous, and who clearly did not enjoy being the subject of academic enquiry. He was understandably concerned that providing precise information might jeopardize the security of the CDN publishing group.

The "Little Conspirator" was written and published after the declaration of martial law, but before changes were made in the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure. This dates the manual to the spring of 1982, most probably to March of that year. The "To Be Continued," CDN, publishing house was, at that time, part of a larger underground group of the same name. It was formed after the December 13, 1981 declaration of martial law by Czesław Bielecki, in Warsaw, with the support of two or three hundred activists. The group's symbol, the capital letters CDN with a Polish flag flying backwards from the letter N over the letters D and C, first appeared on badges and as graffiti in January 1982. CDN was closely linked to the Inter-Factory Workers' Committee of Solidarity, MRKS, the boldest underground organization in Warsaw in 1982. The "To Be Continued" group published a weekly newspaper titled "CDN," which was the official organ of MRKS.

During the past four years the publishing group has grown, and has continued to print the weekly "CDN," pamphlets, and books, and has branched into audio-cassettes. The rest of the group has either joined the publishing section of CDN, or has been absorbed by the MRKS.

Publishing and distributing the "Little Conspirator" was CDN's first major action. We know that the manual was published in Warsaw, because checkpoints around the city and severe limitations on movement preclude the possibility of the manual being brought into the capital. Judging from an early copy, the manual was run off on a mimeograph onto poor grade A4 hand cut to A6 and stapled. The paper and ink were probably of old Solidarity stock and concealed before martial law. The manual was then distributed by "kolporters" who transported them [copies] in shopping bags under produce or in knapsacks. They were then sold in private homes through networks of trusted friends. While the original price is not known, and many were distributed free, most likely the "Little Conspirator" cost between 25 and 50 zloties, or 5 to 10 cents at 1982 black market rates. Money was then returned to the publisher back through the same distribution network.

The manual had an immediate and long-lasting impact. In the first place its existence was a boost to faltering morale. It demonstrated that the resistance was alive, and offered the promise that it would regain strength. In addition, the publication and distribution proved that *organized opposition was possible, even under a totalitarian regime in its capital city during martial law.* The content of the "Little Conspirator" itself was, and continues to be important. It provided a model for other groups scattered across Poland, and basic information on how to conspire. While the publisher did not feel entitled to comment on the *significance of the manual, and was in no position to check its effectiveness:*

The reactions of the secret police's interrogation officers are known. It is clear that knowledge of their methods disturb them. 'You've read the L.C., haven't you!' 'You've had your instructions?' 'Your L.C. was written by a fool. He had no knowledge of the law.'

The publisher also indicated that the "Little Conspirator" was one of the few underground publications which has "had the honour of being mentioned, or presented at length by [state] TV and by [the party newspaper] 'Trybuna Ludu'."

In response to our question what changes, if any, were needed in the "Little Conspirator" were a new revised edition to be issued, the publisher's response was, in full:

The second part should be rewritten and updated. Some changes would be advisable in the first part as well. Especially additional information on the Secret Police's surveillance techniques, telephone tapping, and electronic bugging. In the underground lack of reliable information on these methods are all too often

substituted by jokes, gossip, and some sort of conspiratorial folklore. The chapter 'How to Conspire' must be supplemented by a new chapter 'How to Sit' [how to spend time in prison]. An ambitious version of this new chapter would include basic yoga, and other self-control techniques. Also it would be important to include information on hunger strikes and force feeding. 'The Interrogation Game' is still valid. It might be supplemented by interviews with former prisoners who gave statements during interrogation and others who did not.

In the interview, our correspondent was unwilling to discuss the "Little Conspirator's" authors' background, identity, or fate, and suggested we limit ourselves to an analysis of the text. Nevertheless, it is clear that our underground correspondent most likely was the author of "The Interrogation Game," and we were informed that the section of "The Citizen versus the Secret Police," is based on an earlier publication of the same name by NOWa, the largest underground publishing group in Poland, written and published in late 1970s. Our intermediaries asked that we publicize the fate of Czesław Bielecki, better known as "Maciej Poleski," an architect of Jewish origin, and founder of CDN. He went into hiding on December 13, 1981, and was arrested April 13, 1985. Since October 13, 1985, Bielecki has been on a hunger strike, and despite force feeding lost over 60 pounds by the end of January 1986. To the best of our knowledge he remains on hunger strike. Bielecki, known for his vicious attacks on General Jaruzelski's government, we believed to be the author of the "Little Conspirator's" first chapter, "How to Conspire." His trademark, the use of the term "reds" for the Communists, indicates this. We have been told that Czesław Bielecki, ordered the "Little Conspirator" to be written and personally edited those sections of the manual he did not author.

It is impossible to ascertain how many copies of the "Little Conspirator" have been printed, or by how many publishing groups. Many copies finish with an appeal "Read it! Lend to your friends! If possible publish it yourself!" In the spring of 1982 it was the most popular underground booklet in Poland. Estimates of circulation range from the conservative tens of thousands up to a hundred thousands. At least two editions have been published in Western Europe, a large and a miniturized version for smuggling back into Poland.

This translation is a joint effort by Roman M. Boreyko [pseud.] and André YaDeau. The result has been checked for accuracy by a member of Britain's Polish community, who prefers to remain unnamed, but whom we wish to thank for his support and invaluable assistance. We attempted to follow the authors' spirit and intent, which proved difficult at times, because "The Little Conspirator" was written in a 'tongue in cheek', frequently satirical, style. Humour is an integral part of the manual which we have attempted to maintain. Slang is used extensively throughout, wherever possible in translation the closest American

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equivalent is used. From time to time, we found it necessary to add explanatory facts and comments to the text, which are enclosed in brackets, for the benefit of readers. In the chapter "The Citizen versus the Secret Police" we have indicated which sections are new, which were rewritten, and which were from the original NOWa text.

THE LITTLE CONSPIRATOR

Note from the publisher:

“The Little Conspirator” is a collection of writings by people temporarily at liberty.

Once you have read the first section of this booklet it is possible that you will not need the advice from the second two parts. But, once you have read the second sections, you will know the legal reasons why you cannot be prosecuted for reading the third part. After the third chapter, however, you will know why it is best to be discreet about the fact that you have even seen this booklet.

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HOW TO CONSPIRE:

ORIGINS

[OF THE STRUGGLE AGAINST SOVIET COMMUNISM IN POLAND]

The struggle against the Reds began for some Poles as early as 1944, with the Soviet occupation of Poland. For others, resistance to communism started with "Polish October" in 1956. Still others joined the as yet unorganized movement, in 1976, when the June worker's food riots occurred in Ursus and Radom. For some people the struggle's origins date from the birth of Solidarity. And, for yet others, it began when General Jaruzelski imposed martial law, 13 December 1981. But, whatever the origins of the anti-communist struggle, what is clear, is that on that fateful December day everyone learned that it is necessary to conspire. Since that moment, when Polish society crossed the barrier of fear, it has not been necessary to persuade anyone that clandestine, underground, activity offered the only chance to establish freedom. Only through conspiracy can we ensure the continued existence of the independent social structures we have established; only that way can we guard them against being demolished overnight.

When you are dealing with the Reds it is impossible to underestimate them, much less define permissible limits of compromise. They know only one rule: the finger and the hand! Give them a finger, and before you know it you will lose a hand. Necessarily, conspiracy in Poland is based on the premise that the authorities and their activities are illegal. The Communists not only violate treaties of human rights, which they have ratified, the Constitution of the Polish Peoples Republic, which they imposed on us, but even, their own executive regulations for the police, including, for example, the ban against using truncheons in closed spaces.

UNDERGROUND

[ORGANIZATION]

The concept of total conspiracy is a well known ideal. It is to sit in a closed room, and, in order to avoid arrest, do nothing. But living in a cellar, and sending messengers to the four corners of the world, is not to conspire. The real conspirator, the man who is wanted by the police, is not the "man with a shadow," but an individual about whom the U.B. (Polish Secret Police) have no information. They do not know where he lives or with whom he talks. This man lives and acts in the same space as the U.B. plain-clothes police, but on a different level.

When you begin to build your underground organization it is important, first, to look for co-conspirators among your close friends. People you can be sure of, whom you have known for years, and whose background you have personally checked. Later, once your basic organizational structure is in place, and the enterprise is rolling, then, and only then, should you begin to make contacts with other under-

ground groups. Don't play the role of grand conspirator without a real organization. If you do, you may create a non-existent, mythical, underground structure, which consists solely of contacts with people, who themselves claim to represent a group which, like yours, may exist only in their minds. All it takes is just one sincere, but over-zealous, individual to create such a structure. But, once it comes into existence it requires a lot of time and energy to separate the myth from the reality and transform it into an effective body.

Today, even though the memory of the Samosierra Charge [when the Polish cavalry charged fortified artillery strong-points in the Samosierra gorge during the Spanish Peninsula War] is still vivid, there are not many truly courageous people to be found. For this reason it is essential that you respect your own, and your peoples' security. When you first begin underground work you may come under pressure to abandon basic preparational work. It is, however, more dangerous to disregard basic precautions, than it is to delay responding to public expectations.

Any show of public solidarity should be welcomed by the underground. And we should act in such a way that the silent majority will identify with us, but, we should not attempt to drag them into clandestine activity. It is only in patriotic stories that all the nation unite[s] and conspires to one end.

There are two basic mistakes facing all conspirators. The first is self-aggrandizement, or delusions of grandeur. If a conspirator falls victim of this malady, he runs the risk of losing public support. The other mistake is to flatter the population and forget the fact that only a very few people are prepared to take genuine risks.

An underground group is not a charity organization. A hundred dedicated people must not wait at the beck and call of a hundred thousand half-hearted patriots, who, however sincere, are unwilling to sacrifice their welfare, and choose to live by the principle: "you live with honour, we will live in comfort."

THE COMPANY

[A UNDERGROUND GROUP IS LIKE A BUSINESS]

An underground can only work efficiently, and with solidarity if it organizes itself well. It should grow from the grass-roots level, by individual enterprise, into an independent, self-governing social institution, divided, perhaps, by political ideology, but united by the common aim of an independent and free Poland. The Home Army's military conspiracy, during the Second World War, despite appearances, was not created as a pyramid of cells directly dependent on each other; it was a confederation of independent "companies" with functional relationships. Competition between companies to grow and build popular support is not harmful, nor does it threaten the underground. What is harmful and dangerous, is what occurred during WW II, namely, divisive, unethical, and unmoral competition.

The rule of underground organization is, that a small group can conduct big business. The more autonomous a group is, the less chance there is of it being wiped-out, and the fewer the organizational problems it will experience. A company should be organized to minimize contacts, both internally and with other groups. Each specialized cell, like any well run business, transfers finished goods to other companies with the absolute minimum number of contacts. This is necessary so as not to endanger your group, or other organizations. In the underground, it is essential to implement the very rules of rational management, used by business, which the Communists have attempted to eliminate.

The underground is like a company; when it expands it acquires and creates subsidiaries. Ideally, this process begins from below, as a need is identified (past examples include the Flying University, which established print shops to publish text books when it became apparent they were needed. Underground publishing houses have established libraries of illegal texts for the use of their contributors). The notion that the decision to create a new specialized cell, a subsidiary to the company, must come from above, from the central management is a typical, mistaken, manifestation of Sovietization in contemporary Polish thought. Another, equally mistaken manifestation of Sovietization, is the idea that everything should be freely shared in the name of social justice. In the underground it is security, not social justice, which comes first. If it is your cell, not Mr. X's, which finds an artisan capable of building secret compartments, there is no reason or excuse for passing him on to other cells. He can only learn too much, and could endanger everyone if arrested.

From the moment the underground organization begins to operate, its leadership must cut all unnecessary external contacts to a minimum. The U.B., whose reason for existence is to destroy companies, can do so only two ways. It can identify the cell's leadership, and follow that person to other members of his or other cells. Alternatively, the secret police can plant a mole in the organization and wait for him to be promoted to a position of responsibility where he can inflict serious damage. If, however, basic rules of conspiracy are followed, a single accidental arrest should not lead to mass arrests. On the other hand, a cell should be able to survive even the arrest of its leadership. This is possible only for a non-Sovietized organization, with the middle and lower levels willing and able to make decisions. If we cannot meet this challenge, it reflects how far we as a society and a nation have been Sovietized.

MERCHANDISE

Conspiracy can only work smoothly when there are no loose ends. It is a crime to deliver unfinished products: such actions are typical of a Sovietized economy, and must not occur. In the underground every thing must be gift-wrapped, and delivered on a silver platter. This is true whether we are talking about organizing meetings, passing information, or delivering goods. When setting the time, place, and number of participants for a clandestine rendezvous everything must be decided in

advance. If information is to be passed, it must be prepared and written down otherwise it may be distorted, degenerate into gossip, or forgotten. If pamphlets from the underground press are to be moved, they must be wrapped, tied, counted, and the contents discreetly noted on the wrapping-paper. These procedures must be followed, otherwise sooner or later a package will be lost in transit, and only the police will be able to figure out where it was going, and who sent it.

During this age of decaying Communism, we in the Polish underground are the first generation, since the mid 1940's, to enjoy the fruits of our labour. Savour this, use your time well. If, for example, you are ordered to organize a meeting between Mr. A and Mr. B with Mr. C acting as an intermediary for Mr. B, don't waste your time and energy by merely informing Mr. C that "Mr. A would like to see Mr. B". Instead of meeting Mr. C a second time, once he has checked with Mr. B, be prepared. Tell Mr. C that Mr. A would like to meet with Mr. B, give a specific time, and name the place. Confirmation is not needed unless either the time or the place suggested are unsuitable for Mr. B. The best way to avoid this particular problem, is to provide an alternative site, and time when you make your initial contact. A typical message, of this type, would be: "Mr. A will meet Mr. B on Thursday, at 5:10 PM in front of the International Press Club on President Wilson Place, formerly Paris Commune Square. He will be carrying a copy of the Peoples' Tribune under his left arm. Alternatively the meeting can take place on Friday".

FINANCE

Self-sacrifice and "voluntary" work are the nightmares of Communism. Total selflessness, contrary to appearances, is nothing more than disguised ambition. It is the worst form of selfish behaviour. It is a facade used by slothful men with inferiority complexes. Such individuals always have some excuse at hand. If they are late to work it is because: "I was running to and fro all day and night". When they botch a job, like printing, it's because: "I'm not a professional printer". If they don't follow through and organize a meeting properly it was because: "I have work up to ears, and I have to earn a few pennies sometime". Such people, with the mentality of a petty bureaucrat, cause nothing but trouble. As Marshal Pilsudski once observed, they want an independent Poland, but "only if it costs two cents and two drops of blood."

In the underground, the risk you run is for patriotism, the work you do is for a living. The Communists, in our country, have destroyed our work ethic. They force people to work for a song and a pat on the back. As a result the people have forgotten how to work hard or well. Our independent company-cells cannot afford to waste men or materials. A haughty attitude towards money, the facile assertion that "we are not conspiring for profit", is useless prudery. For a good day's work, one deserves a fair day's wage; a man should earn enough to live like a human-being. The Reds will always charge that we are on the C.I.A.'s payroll. The fact is that it is our fellow countrymen, here in Poland and

abroad, who are supporting the struggle for independence. They do not ask to see the receipts, or for us to fill out forms in triplicate, they only ask that we use the money fairly and economically. Honesty is what is called for, and a credit-debit balance sheet for our own records.

MEETINGS

Ideally, meetings should take place on neutral ground, not where you live. It is a mistake to conspire in your own neighbourhood even if you know it well and can trust the people. The old axiom: "what you do not know, you can not say," holds true today. Accordingly, contacts must be kept to the bare minimum necessary for a particular activity. This means, for example, if you walking down a street with Mr. A and you accidentally meet Mr. B, there is no reason to acknowledge him. Mr. A has no need to know Mr. B. If you run across someone on the street, who you know is involved in the underground, do not approach him without a clear signal of invitation. Without this, there is no way of knowing whether or not that person is being followed or is on a mission. Generally, it is a good idea to make the initial visual contact, prior to a meeting, in a crowded place. Once you are certain that your contact has recognized you, take a bus or tram. The contact should follow you. Alternatively, you can pretend that you prefer to walk. You then leave the bus stop, and your contact will follow.

All serious business requires peaceful and secure surroundings, safe houses, where notes can be taken and merchandise exchanged. Everyone is scared by bugs (listening devices), but, as a rule, they are only planted by the U.B. in well known meeting places. Obviously such places should not be used. However, even where listening devices may have been planted, useful meetings can take place. All one needs to do is take precautions. Write notes, or converse in generalities: "Take this to him", "Tell her that he will be there". This way names and addresses can be passed even where listening devices are in use. Experience, in the last few years has taught that bugs reveal very little. The secret police use them primarily because of their psychological impact, to terrorize, not so much to gather information. Where they are being used it is enough to develop simple codes. When arranging a meeting, it's enough to say "in the coffee bar". The contact knows which coffee bar, because a particular one was designated earlier. Likewise he knows that when you say Tuesday you mean Friday, noon means Midnight, and the second means the fifth. The secret police can not break such basic, simple codes because in Poland today there are many people conspiring in many different ways.

MESSENGERS

Messengers and couriers are an integral part of all business enterprises. They are used for such routine tasks as delivering mail and transporting merchandise. Messengers should be well briefed by the leader of the underground cell; they must be told where to take what, when. After receiving these instructions, a good messenger then thoroughly

checks and re-checks his route. His job should become routine. Messengers and couriers must at all times be "clean." That is, they must carry the absolute minimum on them, so as not to compromise the clandestine structure if they are intercepted. Any item which potentially jeopardizes the cell's or the messenger's security must be easy to destroy or dispose of.

The easiest and most successful way for the secret police to destroy a clandestine organization is to infiltrate its communication network. If, for example, the U.B. badly wants to arrest a particular underground leader, they can plant false information in the communication system, and lure him into a trap. This type of activity can take many forms. A rumour that Mr. Y's child has cancer can be started. If not verified immediately, before it reaches its intended victim, the concerned Mr. Y may send a messenger to his home, and jeopardize his cell. That messenger may be followed. Messengers should only be used when security considerations prevent the cell's leader from making contact himself. In politics, it must be remembered, personal contacts are of the utmost importance. Impersonal, military type structures should not be adopted by the underground. As Kuron once wrote: "Solidarity is more important than the cause." This solidarity, human solidarity cannot be build by mail delivered through messengers.

NOTEBOOKS

It is forbidden for anyone in the underground to have an address book. It does not matter if it is kept in your apartment or on your person. Explanations like: "that is my old friend", or "she was a girlfriend from childhood" simply do not wash. It is the policeman's duty to check every person and every address they find in your address book. They have the time to do it. The results of a police investigation, of what you thought was an innocent address can sometimes be surprising. At the flat of your childhood girlfriend, whom you knew as a timid bungler, the U.B. may find a fugitive. She was chosen as his host because of her unsuspecting appearance. It is also quite possible that the troubles you find yourself in are the result of the laziness of someone who remembers you as the innocent sandbox playmate.

Although many people live in underground society, it is a small world. That is to be expected. Read the inscriptions on WW II tombstones, entire families perished so veterans can proudly disclaim: "We Won!" Don't let yourself get in line for that. All it takes is one small, careless, unthinking act for the black series to start. This is why information must be coded. Don't worry that a coded note or address-book looks suspicious. You can always explain to the pigs: "I don't want my friends to go through such a hellish experience".

The number of a house or apartment can, however, be written down, but not the names of streets, keep those only in your memory. It is best to use a pencil for writing down the essentials, and to erase the entry once the job is done. Do not use ink, scribbling over what you wrote in ball-point will not destroy what was written beneath.

Periodically, rewrite your notebook and, even though it is in code, eliminate all useless addresses. Generally, notes should be written on as small a piece of paper as possible, that way it is easy to destroy or eat in cases of emergency. Carelessness can be cruelly punished. In the 1970's, a dissident made the mistake of writing a message on stiff computer cards. He was caught, and was only able to swallow the compromising note because a policeman hit him with his night-stick.

PHONE-CALLS

The fewer phone-calls you make the better. Phone calls are one of the easiest ways for the U.B. to learn about your clandestine activity. If you must use the phone, a public telephone or one that is easily accessible at work is best. Forget your good manners, and don't use mysterious code-words. Avoid suspicious, strange sounding conversations: "Did you get those herrings?", "Yes, I put them in the cupboard?", "Oops... I meant the freezer". Such conversations not only smell, but sound fishy as well. Today, many Poles use personal codes to pass on even the most unimportant information. This fact of life provides "noise" and covers mistakes, but, nevertheless, it is better to be cautious. In the underground telephones are for communication, not for chatting. The fact that we hear recorded messages repeating, "conversation under control", over the line does not mean that the Orwellian ideal has been achieved. It means, that the Communists are trying to achieve their most important goal, the control of whatever and whoever can be controlled.

DEAD-DROPS

A dead-drop is like a switch, it cuts the current when something goes wrong. It is a place (a house, a shop, or a flat) through which different groups communicate, exchange materials, etc. A dead-drop can be used too much, but it also can be used too little. Unnecessary curiosity can be aroused if a dead-drop is over used; neighbours or co-workers may become suspicious. On the other hand, if the dead-drop is only used infrequently human contact between dead-drop operators and other activists dries up. No one likes to sit twice a week, for several hours, only to take messages three times a month.

It is not dangerous to run a dead-drop equipped with good secret compartments, or easy access to a nearby safe-house. If the operator does not understand this, and creates too many security requirements, it is best to find someone else. It is much easier to arrange a new dead-drop, than it is to persuade a faint-hearted operator, that it is safe each time you would like to use his. In the annals of the war between Poland and Jaruzelski, will be the name of a man who opened the doors to a courier, transporting materials from the underground press, who then refused to let subsequent couriers pickup the papers! He was afraid to risk such hot and important merchandise. His was a true dead-drop.

OFFICES

If you want to avoid never ending meetings at opposite ends of town, constant phone-calls, and playing at messenger boy, you need an

office. Someplace where you can meet co-conspirators and receive messengers. An office is only for routine contacts. Any other, non-routine, contacts, social events, should take place at a second office, or, alternatively, at the office of the other company's boss. No matter how small your organization is, even if it only has 7-10 people, an office is essential if you don't want to be overburdened by routine contacts. Otherwise, personal trouble, even the flu, will halt your cell's clandestine activity. Of course an office, like a dead-drop, must be protected. Pass-words should be used, and care taken not to attract attention.

SECRET-COMPARTMENTS

Hide everything that in anyway incriminates you; hide it as best you can. But, remember this rule, "any form of concealment is better than none". The police make three types of visits. The first kind is nothing more than a simple check to see who is present, and involves a quick look around the house. They are checking for anything that might incriminate you, like a silk screen frame or a matrix for printing, without really expecting to find anything. The second kind of visit entails a systematic search of your house, apartment, or work-place. This is time-consuming, every cupboard, book, drawer, and all papers must be gone through. It is a long and, for them, tough job, which can last several hours. The last type of search occurs when the police are certain that underground materials or a printing machine is concealed somewhere on the premises. It lasts until they find what they are looking for.

In theory, what ever one man can conceal another man can find. Don't rely on miracles. In practice, however, the third type of visit rarely occurs, and the second kind only infrequently. Ninety percent of the time when the police find something, it is because basic security measures have been allowed to lapse. The stuff is left out in plain sight. The first thing a conspirator must do is reject the fatalistic view that either the police will come, and there is nothing to be done about it, or that the police will not come, so why bother to hide anything. The doomed if you do, doomed if you don't attitude is dangerously wrong: risks should be calculated realistically. Occasionally, it is the nosy neighbour, not the police themselves, who compromise an underground organization. If basic security procedures are followed, even if the operation is busted, there is a good chance that the police won't find what they are looking for. The single, most important thing, is to have good secret compartments. The serious conspirator has several types. A small, easily accessible compartment where papers can be hidden in a matter of seconds. He also has a second, larger, hiding-place where underground literature can be stored. And, if necessary, a third compartment which is used to store the larger tools of the trade. But a sense of proportion must be maintained. Having a copy of a proscribed book or newspaper is not, itself, dangerous. That is a risk millions of Poles take every day.

UNDERGROUND PRESS

Establishing an underground press is an end in itself. Newspapers can serve as a means of communication between cells which otherwise

would be isolated for security reasons. What's more, they are a forum which enables leaders to identify themselves with specific intellectual, and political positions.

Newspapers do not only spread ideas; for the underground, they are the best source of information, money, and materials. An underground press serves as a training ground, it schools novices in techniques of conspiracy. It teaches them how to cope with, and overcome fear. One measure of the novices' progress, in dealing with these problems, is how many bundles of newspapers are transported.

The process of producing and distributing an underground newspaper teaches all the elementary techniques of conspiracy. It demonstrates the need for each section's isolation from other sections (like between the printers and distributors). It demands the use of dead-letter boxes, as, for example, between the editorial section and the printers. The rule of segregation between those engaged in the wholesale transportation and distribution, and those retailing the newspaper is observed.

At this juncture, it is appropriate to discuss the dangers of horizontal, extra cellular, friendships and connections. Take the example where the leadership of a cell decides to shutdown one of the newspaper's distribution sections. This may occur because information indicates that the section's activities have been discovered by the police. Suspecting that the distribution centre is under surveillance it is closed, but, nevertheless, a messenger is arrested. He had been told to go to a new distribution centre, but was ignorant of the potential danger, and out of slothfulness decided to go to the old address because of his friendship with that sections leader.

POLICE

The conspirators' attitude towards the pigs is to give them plenty of distance. They are not omnipotent and omnipresent, nor are they a bunch of sadistic idiots. The police are part of one of the world's oldest institutions; it is wise to learn some respect for them before you ritually offer up of your belt and shoe laces.

Policemen in the Polish Peoples' Republic are like public servants in other Polish institutions. They tend to leave work early; during the second shift this is a few minutes before 10:00 pm. However, occasionally one runs across a dedicated officer, with a real hunter's instinct. Once upon a time there was a small town with an ambitious unimportant secret policeman. One day he decided to identify all the local dissidents. Setting his plan in motion, he walked around the town each evening once the television stations had shut down for the evening. He noted with care all the homes where lights were still on. To him, each such place was suspect. He then went closer, and listened in on conversations taking place inside. This was not too difficult because the buildings of this town had only one story. This confirmed his suspicions, the homes he had noted were the centres of subversion, of the disease. Fortunately, there are not many such men in the Polish police force.

The source of the Police force's power lies in its experience, and its colossal budget. Even if 90% of the products produced by the factory, as the police lovingly refer to their organization, are defective, it is still a much more efficient Communist institution than either the army or the party. This is true, even though not too long ago, several dozen government collaborators were summoned to the Warsaw Police Head Quarters with false summons.

The police force act like a soviet bureaucratic machine, not a Swiss watch. After underground "Solidarity" whisked the wounded activist Jan Narozhiak out of the hospital, the police based their investigation on his address book confiscated two years earlier in 1980. This proves that they are well organized and archive everything. On receiving an alarming signal, one should not over react, but instead calculate the risks. If it is confirmed that some one is a police suspect, he or she should be isolated and not participate in any clandestine activity. A long quarantine is needed because the police work slowly.

THE TAIL

There are many ways the U.B. can follow you. Sometimes it is discreet; they attach a bug to your car and follow you from a distance, or they place your building under surveillance. Other times they follow and harass you openly. In both cases their aim is to deprive you of the necessary room, freedom of movement, for conspiracy. Discreet surveillance is aimed at tracing your contacts. Generally, it involves somewhere between 10 and 12 men and 3 or 4 cars. Whether you are walking or on a bus, your shadows will be in front and behind you. Open harassment seeks to create fear, to destroy your psyche.

The routinization of your underground activities is beneficial, but also potentially dangerous. It helps you withstand the constant pressure, reduces stress and psychologically accommodates you to risk. However, simultaneously, it can weaken you by dulling alertness. It is an illusion to believe that only important underground figures are followed, and that the rank and file are safe. Your security can only be maintained if you remember that you can pick up a tail anytime, anywhere.

If you are certain that you are being followed, your first duty is to shake the tail. The more natural this appears the better. Do not let them know, that you know you are being followed. If you can't shake them that way, then resort to tricks. Go through yards linked by several gates, use buildings with many entrances and complicated corridors, run down viaducts, and change buses. **YOUR FIRST THOUGHT SHOULD BE; I HAVE FLUNKED OUT (for how long no can one know) BUT, IT MUST END WITH ME.** You absolutely must not lead them to any one else. If you left your car somewhere do not go to pick it up. The police may have your photograph, but do not let them learn your identity. Your photo is of but one face among 36 million other Poles, your licence plate number will single you out.

THE POT **[A Trap the Police Set]**

Once the police find a safe house or an office they make it into a pot. For days secret policeman will sit tight and arrest anyone who so much as rings the bell. Such an unpleasant surprise can be avoided through a simple, discreet, alarm system which warns others that something has gone wrong. Ideally, the system should warn people as they approach the building, something in the yard, or the entrance to the apartment block, and again at the door to the flat itself. Remember: the home open to all, is also open to the police.

BUSTED

The bust usually occurs when you least expect it. At such moments it is a good idea to remind yourself that you are not the first, nor will you be the last, on the long list of people arrested by the Communists. See Alexander Solzenicyn "The Gulag Archipelago".

When arrested, have an alibi, even the most stupid and unbelievable one, to explain the situation. Theoretically, it is best to keep quiet when dealing with the police. But, sometimes it is better to tell them something. They may not know who you are, or what they found. In that case there is no reason to give them the idea that they have captured a professional conspirator.

Once busted, remember that the sooner the pigs know you will not give in, the sooner they will stop applying psychological pressure. The quicker they realize that they can't squeeze a statement from a prisoner, *the faster they will stop ill-treating him. From past experience it is possible to draw up a long list of determined people who refused to talk, and were released from jail well before those who denounced them.*

Once in prison forget life outside those walls, and all that you have lost. It is whole new ball game. In there, the most difficult test of your dignity, and your trust in human nature, will begin.

PRISON LIFE

Even when alone in prison, cut off from human contact, and punished for merely attempting to talk with other prisoners, it is possible to retain your integrity, and not be brain washed by prison guards. One can find strength in memory, and in trust for the people who continue with the struggle for freedom. When crossing the prison's threshold, one should not think that everything has ended, but that everything is beginning anew. Up to a point, both these theses are valid.

Surviving in prison is a skill which must be learned like everything else in life. People you knew outside, socially, at work, or as excellent comrades in the struggle, can be extremely boring as cell mates. Jail is a closed microcosm. It demands that each prisoner temper his emotions. Tact, moderation, and self-restraint are necessary, lest emotions

overflow and reach the boiling point. One must learn how to sit tight and not to impose feelings on others. A daily time table should be drawn up and followed. It is important to erect a wall, to gain enough inner mental space, in order to cope with prison regulations, and with the realities of life among people who can never be fully trusted. You must not attempt to relieve the pressure of prison by writing letters to your family which reveal your state of mind. Likewise, do not write that you are concerned about someone else's health or problems. It is not just the prison censor who reads your letters, but also the police inspector assigned to your case, remember, he is the man whose job it is to break you.

PAIN

The two things people are afraid of most in life, are pain and emptiness. Both, pain and emptiness are closely associated with loneliness, and destroy inter-personal relationships. Simple physical pain is easy enough to imagine. At some point everyone has experienced it, broken a bone, sat in a dentist's chair, or gone through surgery. That sort of pain is different from the pain suffered in prison. The first type of pain is given by fate, and is outside man's control to prevent. The latter, the punishments, beatings, torture, degradation, and emptiness experienced in prison are freely chosen. In prison, a man consciously decides to expose himself to suffering and pain which he has the ability to relieve; all he has to do is simply tell what he knows. Anyone can break under torture, once their fingernails are pulled out. But, absolution for people who yield under such pressure, must not, even in the name of compassion, be given in advance. Unfortunately, there are many people who, during polite conversation with a U.B. officer, tell everything they know. They not only betray the movement, but also themselves, and the convictions they claimed to hold. Later such individuals attempt to justify their behaviour through rationalization, "I have a wife and children", they might say. This fact they knew before, when they choose to become involved. In the underground, solidarity is with people who have wives and children as well.

FIGHTING SOVIETIZATION

In the broadest possible sense, the struggle against Communism is over culture. In the East every one is Sovietized to some extent. The issue is whether or not we became Sovietized faster than they do. In order to cleanse ourself of Bolshevism, we must possess intelligence, creativity, and be able to respond to a changing environment, and Soviet perfidy (see: J. Kucharzewski "From White to Red Czarism"). Do not underestimate the adversary; their primitivism and brutality do not reflect stupidity. The Polish U.B. is the younger brother of the K.G.B. The Communist's bureaucratic organization is both their centres of strength and weakness. We can overcome them, in the cultural arena, if we are innovators. We must constantly invent new ways to conspire, surprise, and ambush the Reds. They can be overcome intellectually. Someone did precisely this at the outset of the war between Poland and

General Jaruzelski, when forged orders suspended anti-Solidarity repression. The mighty Soviet machine can be stopped by a grain of sand.

FEAR

The war by Jaruzelski against the Polish nation, has demonstrated that it is one thing to wear a Solidarity badge, and quite another thing to have actual solidarity with others. If someone offers the use of his home as dead-drop, and in the same breath asks "How long will it take?", you can be certain that within a few weeks he will become a mental wreck. After a time he will whisper that he is under close surveillance, and spin tales of suspicious men lurking around his home. This type of fear never takes the form of an open declaration: "I won't do it any more because I am afraid". Instead such a man, who is afraid of his underground activities, will attempt to rationalize his cowardice, and place the blame on others. He might accuse his co-conspirators of playing "cops and robbers". Alternatively, he might accuse them of never having the time to sit back and assess the overall situation; or he may claim that all they do is sit talking all night waiting for the U.B. to come. Half-hearted patriots invariably emphasize the need to preserve the nation's talent. They see themselves as part of this valuable pool without which the father-land cannot survive into the future. They argue that: the most appropriate form of struggle is invisible moral resistance (meaning: preserving the nation's talent); or that the use of deception by the underground, places it on the same moral plane as the enemy. One must be prepared to counter such rationalization of fear. They develop slowly. One such man pretended for weeks that he was preparing to shave the head of a collaborator, who had prostituted himself to the government, but, in fact, he was preparing himself to assert that the Church is against violence! As a good Catholic he could not do it. Real conspirators do experience fear. But, rather than searching for masks to hide behind, they attempt to overcome their fear through solidarity with others. For the underground, the most dangerous type of men are not cowards, but men without fear. Fortunately, there are not many such men.

SIGNALS

[SEND SIGNALS, NOT NOISE]

It is important that you define, as clearly as possible, exactly what your duties of competence are. If, while you are holding talks with Mr. A, Mr. B and Mr. C, it becomes clear that they can not decide among themselves who is in charge, and who should do what, it is best not to do business with them. In such circumstances it is a mistake to follow the rule, "what you don't know you can't reveal". If you do, you run the risk of misunderstanding, of deceiving yourself, and of deceiving others. Do not build a castle out of sand (see: Kazimierz Brandy's "Rondo").

Another problem is, out of security considerations, the mistake of transmitting noise, and not information. Messages must be concise and unambiguous, especially if they regard security. If they are not, time and

energy are required to clarify them. For example, the message that “the U.B. knows everything about Mr. X” is useless, it tells nothing, and can only make Mr. X’s work more difficult.

MANIAS

There are many different types of irrational fears, or manias, which can develop during life in the underground. A siege mentality can develop out of fear of the U.B. surveillance and apparent omnipresence. Equally dangerous is a persecution complex, which is understandable during these trying times. Another common obsession is the belief that everything is a provocation. Who ever remains at liberty, does so because the authorities want him free. This fear is nothing less than self-castration. It deprives our work of value, and, unfortunately, does not even require the help of the police. All great conspiracy theories distort reality and should be classified as manias. This is true whether we are talking about conspiracies by Imperialists, International Communism, Masons, or Jews. Theories of provocation, that the Soviets want Poles to kill each other, that it was the U.B. which allowed the Communist party to liberalize itself only to compromise it later, or that it was the army which bla bla bla..., all these are obsessions, divorced from reality.

The conspiracy and provocation manias excuse the afflicted from their obligation to act: “Why do anything when everything you do benefits the Communists”. The persecution mania is less comfortable because its victims are constantly on the run, and see the U.B. everywhere.

NEED TO KNOW

The old axiom was that a gossiping neighbour is more dangerous than a police informer. The gossip takes no responsibility for what he says. Consequently, be cautious when exchanging views, and do not say anything which might disclose the structure or mode of operation of your cell. Never, for any reason, mention names or addresses. But, most of all, avoid idle chatter outside your circle of close friends.

The new axiom is that even the best conspirator, like a refrigerator, must, every once in a while, be defrosted. Everyone needs some one to talk to. What is important is where, to whom, and in what kitchen. It is one thing to talk in the company of trusted colleagues, and another to talk at the corner bar. Some secrets are more important than others. Most important of all is the structure of your organization, and names and addresses of co-conspirators. Even if you are arrested, holding some really hot stuff, you can be lucky and get off with a relatively short prison term. If, that is, you keep your wits, remain silent, and do not disclose your position in the organization. Moreover, such determination can save friends from a sombre fate.

FREEDOM

In 1944, Poles and the other peoples of East Europe were placed outside the rule of law. Since that time, the only thing that has changed

is the intensity of the lawlessness. Nothing is as flexible and all-encompassing as the socialist concept of law. The declaration of martial law, 13 December 1981, is just one more example proving the fact that under Communism, lawlessness can be decreed law. In the Polish Peoples' Republic, we can be certain of only one thing, that the extent of our freedom depends solely on the strength of our resistance. Whosoever has taken the road of opposition must learn this truth by heart. The Marxists hold that freedom is accepting that captivity is necessary. In the underground, we recognize that we have only as much freedom as we take. To think that we only have as much freedom as the state allows is only another form of slavery. If, we do not seek to build a free society from the start, based on human beings who have taken their own freedom, we may well sometime in the future find ourselves rereading this booklet, after the Communists are defeated. The struggle is not only for victory over Communism, but also to vanquish the Communism rooted in each of us.

In the beginning everyone experiences problems. Everyone is afraid when they first transport underground newspapers, and deliver them to an unknown man at a strange place. That man is frightened too, but when both overcome their fear, it is like the opening of a door between two prison cells. Later, together, they force open the next door, and the next. Then they will smile at each other, they realize that freedom is not something to believe in, but something to practice.

THE CITIZEN VS. THE SECRET POLICE

THE SUMMONS

According to article 114, of the Code of Criminal Procedure (kpk), the body which summons a citizen to appear (in court, at the police headquarters, the prosecutor's office) must complete a specially designated form in full. Frequently, however, one finds that entries like the "number of the case," or "summoned as," are blank or are not completed in accordance with the procedural code. Rather than a case number one may find an entry like "official case", "passport case", "to present explanation", or any number of other entries. The code of procedural law, however, states clearly that the blank must be filled in with the number of the case and no other thing. The entry "summoned as", can be filled out only by one of the six defined persons: witness, expert, interpreter, suspect, accused, or defendant. Any deviation from this gives the individual summoned the right not to respond to the summons.

If the authorities do not follow the procedural code the summons is invalidated. According to the law you can not be penalized for disregarding such a summons. Be that as it may, many people, knowing that a summons is not binding, obey it, nevertheless, and appear at police headquarters because they do not want to annoy the police or draw attention to themselves. Such explanations are illogical. They only pave the way for the police to disobey the law in the future. If someone receives a summons with his name, and at his address, the excuse "I don't want to call myself to the police's attention" makes no sense at all. Who ever obeys an informal police summons, for the sake of "sacred peace", and in order to maintain good relations with the police, can be certain that sooner or later he will be confronted by a police offer to co-operate. Usually an informal summons is the first step the secret police take to turn a respectful citizen into a police informer. Later, this frightened man will accept the secret policeman's invitation to a coffee-bar for an "informal chat". There are only two possible ways this type of talk can end, either the friendly conversation can be broken with a firm no to the offer to co-operate, and in effect to irritate the police, or the offer to become a police informer is accepted. The secret police do not talk with people who decline — no matter what — to talk to them. It is a waste of their time. They are looking for weak men; men they can squeeze information from, blackmail, and drag into co-operation.

Besides invalid summonses, which can impress those uneducated in the procedure of law, there is a whole spectrum of secret police invitations, summonses, offers, and proposals to meet their agents, either in the police offices, at a bar, or restaurant. Such informal invitations have no legal basis.

If during your first conversation with the secret police you do not

Unmarked text in this chapter is from the old NOWa booklet, new text appears between *...*, and revised text is between +...+.

give them a firm no, you can anticipate numerous phone calls, unexpected visits, either at home or at work, and offers for more meetings. If you then try to avoid them, you can expect an informal summons to "clarify" totally irrelevant questions. These serve as cover for other conversations, and requests for co-operation. After some time such a harassed individual tires, and feels besieged. And, just to rid himself of unwanted guests, signs a slip of paper. Usually, it is nothing more than a declaration, to the effect that the fact the conversation took place will be kept secret.

This does not, however, mean the end of contact with the secret police. Having signed such a declaration, the U.B. will constantly remind him of the consequences of not fulfilling the obligation.

However, such declaration, even if signed in front of the Minister of the Interior, is not legally binding. The best advice for people who are entangled in a net of contacts with the police, or who are trapped by blackmail or promises, is for them to firmly say no. Not to sign anything, and demand that minutes be made of each conversation. Inform your friends and the underground press that you have been approached by the secret police. Write complaints to the prosecutor's office. So far the one and only proven way to get out of the blackmail and siege trap, is to drag the secret police's dirty tricks out into the light of day. It is also a good way to regain personal tranquillity, and fight for the rule of law in Poland.

DETENTION

Article 206, paragraph 1 of the Code of Criminal Procedure Law (kpk) states: "The People's Militia (MO) has the right to detain a suspect when there is reasonable ground to believe that the suspect has committed an offence, and is likely to go into hiding, or will attempt to destroy the evidence. The proposed duration of detention must be placed in writing." This means the police can only detain a suspect when they have sufficient reason to believe an offence was committed.

That is the theory. In practice the law is open to interpretation, and is biased in favour of the police. As a result, citizens of the peoples' republic of Poland, can be detained for up to 48 hours without charge. The object of such preventative detention is to soften up the suspect, and to break his morale. Police officials give the suspect to understand that he is but one step away from a prolonged period of confinement, and that it is only their goodwill which can prevent the case from being handed over to the public prosecutor. If, however, the suspect co-operates, and starts talking, he can be released before the 48 hours limit on preventative detention elapses. The MO or SB [People's Militia, Secret Police] have the power to release a suspect, but they must do so within 48 hours [or the case will be turned over to the public prosecutor].

Since the introduction of the martial law, the duration of preventative detention is, in practice, unlimited, and referred to as internment. Each of us can become a prisoner of war in our own country, at any moment, if the police do not approve of our life-style or opinions.

By law, the police official must state the reason an individual is being detained. Sometimes the justification is a supposed likeness to a dangerous criminal, or the excuse "I was ordered to do so," or simply "don't be so damn curious I'll smash your face in" etc. After release it is imperative to write a letter of complaint to the public prosecutor. In such cases, there will usually be no reply, but it is, nevertheless, important to document the authorities' lawlessness.

SEARCHES

According to article 181, paragraph 1, of the Code of Criminal Procedural Law (kpk) permission to conduct a search must be in writing, and can only be issued by the public prosecutor or a court of law. However, in cases of urgency, under article 191, paragraph 2, of the Code of Criminal Procedure, searches can also be ordered by the commander of a MO unit, or even conducted by a police officer after presenting his papers. Upon request, the public prosecutor is obliged to give written confirmation of the search within 7 days. This procedure applies in all cases, including searches of the person, flat, house, car, garage, etc. The Code of Criminal Procedure does not clarify or in any way limit what is meant by "case of urgency," and as a consequence leaves significant room for abuse.

Article 182 of Code of Criminal Procedure states that a search of a residence can only begin between 06:00 and 21:00, but the search once in progress can be continued throughout the night. In "cases of urgency," however, searches can be conducted at any time of day or night.

*That's according to the Code. We have, however, lived under martial law for several months already, and are not surprised, nor do we object when the MO or the ZOMO [People's Militia, Riot Police] invade our homes at any time, under any pretext, or even without giving a reason.

They take full advantage of the lawlessness allowed under martial law, but we, whatever the provocation, must not panic, and should refuse to be terrorized.

When the police knock on your door do not open it at once. Stay cool! By the time they break the door down, you may have had enough time to burn all compromising material, including address books, underground newspapers, and anything else that comes to mind. (Use the bathtub. Who cares if they find the ashes. If the SB decide to breakdown your door, it's obviously not by accident. They must know something about your activities. But, it is difficult to prosecute you for having ashes in your bathtub.) "You were so frightened by the unexpected visit and the pounding on your door, that you burned some old papers and leaflets".*

Officials conducting a search are required to make a written record, listing all confiscated items. The individual who was searched has the right to include in this record his comments on the way the search was conducted, the behaviour of the officials, and his reaction to the seizure

of his property. If there is the slightest inaccuracy in the official record, refuse to sign it, and write down your objections. If, as a result of the search, you are prosecuted, these objections can facilitate your defence.

After a search (like after preventative detention) it is essential to write the public prosecutor complaining about the groundless search. Our activities are within the limits of law of the Peoples' Republic of Poland, and no one has the right to ban the possession of a typewriter, radio, or any printed material. Usually it is these items which are confiscated during searches. In the same letter you should demand the return of all confiscated items.

* * *

*In your first encounter with SB, the best strategy is to behave like a fool. This is especially true because you do not have a "political past," the encounter was accidental, and the only evidence of your "crime" is what you have on you.

Your story does not have to be convincing, but it must sound probable, and you have to stick with it. If, for example, you are stopped while carrying books belonging to the union library, your story could be that you were frightened by the heavy penalties imposed by martial law for possessing (or storing) underground literature, and you were going to destroy the books, or even turn them over to the police. You do not need to tell them where the books come from, who the librarian is, or anything else. After all it is not illegal to have the books, and you do not have to explain. After all, you are afraid of them and you intended to get rid of them. "Unfortunately the chance meeting with the police prevented you from doing so."

The investigating officer knows that your story is rubbish, but so long as you stick to it, you can get away with it!

In cases where the police find paper for printing in your basement. The easiest explanation is, of course, that it is from before the declaration of martial law. It may sound silly, but it can do the trick. Do not allow yourself to be drawn into a conversation on your convictions and ideals. Dismiss any suggestion of "underground activity" out of hand. Do not play the role of "activist!"

You just do not understand the underground's vocabulary; dead-drops, couriers, supply channels, etc. are all quite new expressions. You are an ordinary citizen who happened to "find something," "was given something by someone who you met ten years ago when with a friend who has since left the country," right now you were taking parcel to "someone who was going to meet you at a public place, and who was supposed to recognize you by the package."

The story should be probable, but vague. The golden rule is the less information the better. The SB will not believe you anyway, but the court (if it goes to court) must consider you innocent until proven guilty.

The experience of last few months has taught us that sticking with a story, even when it is not entirely truth, leads to the release of a suspect.

("The explanation given by the suspect bears the sign of probability," these are the words used by military prosecutors when dropping cases.)*

INTERROGATION

A person can be interrogated when summoned as a witness, a suspect, or as a defendant. Article 61 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (kpk) states that "a person is a suspect once charged by the police, while a defendant is someone who has been formally accused in court." A witness is a someone who has been summoned to give evidence.

*The summons for interrogation, must state in what capacity you are being called, and give either your case number, when you are the suspect, or the case number for which you are being summoned as a witness. Remarks such as "private case," "summoned to explain," the omission of the case number, or the absence of the official seal, *invalidates the summons, and the summons does not have to be accepted.**

Before questioning, the presiding officer is obliged to explain the particulars of the case and who it is against (in practice this rarely happens). *Demands that each question be written into the minutes and then refuse to answer the question.*

Witnesses have the legal right to refuse to answer any question if the answer might incriminate him, or if it can be used against him or his next of kin (Article 166 of the Code of Criminal Procedure).

*Remember! During questioning a witness can not refuse to give evidence, but can refuse, without explanation, to answer any particular question which he believes might incriminate him or his next of kin. Refer to article 166 or 165 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

It is important to refuse to answer questions because witnesses can become suspects, and by giving evidence as a witness, you might inadvertently provide evidence which in the future may be used against you. It is better to remain silent than to give false evidence which is punishable by up to five years imprisonment.*

+ As we can see the only sensible tactic for dealing with SB officials, during interrogation, is to refuse answer particular questions. When you are interrogated as a suspect or as a defendant the right to refuse to give evidence is guaranteed by article 63 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (although this article refers to the defendant article 61 paragraph 2 states that the same rules apply to suspects). +

*DON'T BE INTIMIDATED. We are not in the "Gomułka era" [Władysław Gomułka was First Secretary of of the Communist Party's Central Committee, 1956-1970, he opposed "physical interrogation"]. The SB, nowadays, frequently resorts to threats and the use of force during interrogations. One overhears conversations between officers, "give him few punches in the face to loose his tongue."

This sort of threat has been put into practice. We must prepare ourselves psychologically for it. Fortunately, we are not in the "Stalinist era," when physical torture was commonplace. A formal decision to

re-introduce torture has not yet been made. The threat of, or the use of force, seeks to create a feeling of personal danger followed by the sensation of helplessness. We can defend ourselves against this, and even take the offensive. When threatened shout, and threaten to alert public opinion both in Poland and abroad. If at all possible, get into the corridor, create a commotion, and attempt to see the interrogating official's superior to complain. Experience has demonstrated that this sort of behaviour stops attempts to terror. Once the SB knows that they will not get information through such methods, and taking into consideration their instructions (these can change at any time), as a rule, they turn to methods of "soft persuasion."*

The aim of interrogation is to make us talk. They open with crude "psychological" threats like "you'll spend the rest of your life in jail," then progress to "you are not just endangering yourself, but your nearest and dearest," and eventually move on to more sophisticated threats.

DON'T GET ALARMED by outrageous accusations. One method of interrogation is to exaggerate the crime to such an extent that the accused loses all sense of proportion, is frightened by the possible consequences, and starts explaining his real role in the affair. In cases like this, the original accusation is withdrawn, and you land in a much more serious situation. As far as the interrogator is concerned, the method succeeded, because you started to talk!

+ The interrogator normally knows the law better than the suspect and can easily mislead and cheat him. As a rule, the suspect generally does not know his rights, and can not rely on the interrogator for enlightenment. For example, the interrogator might demand to know the reason for refusing to answer a question, knowing full well that you have the right to do so, "you do not answer because you don't want to," or "you don't answer because it can be used against you in any criminal proceedings." In these cases the interrogator might ask why you think that it will incriminate you, hoping that you'll start talking. The answer is obvious, you think that the answer can incriminate you, this is reason enough to refuse to answer. The next thing he might try is to threaten that you will be sanctioned for refusing to give evidence, or he might tempt you with the promise of quick release if you only answer the questions. He is, of course, exceeding his competence, he does not have the power to make these decisions [the interrogator can release a suspect within the initial 48 hours, but can not prolong the period of detention without first obtaining the order of the public prosecutor]. +

During interrogation the investigating official has an enormous advantage. He risks very little, while we risk our freedom. Therefore, it is good to know at least a little about interrogation methods.

*DON'T PANIC when confronted with the intimate details of your life. It's wrong to conclude that "if they know this, they must know everything." They don't. They are just using an old trick to "soften you up." They probably learned a few details about you from interrogating your friends, who tried to confuse the interrogator by relating stories about you, hoping that these facts, having nothing at all to do with the

case, might mislead the opponent. Remember, do not get drawn into conversation about your friend's or acquaintance's private life, because information acquired this way can endanger them. If they show you a stack of photographs of yourself, in the company of other people, don't be unduly alarmed. Photographs, tapes, and reports by police informers is but "operational data." The police routinely gather this material, but it can not be used as evidence in court. This material is useful only to intimidate you, to make you feel trapped, and to force you to give evidence. Once you've given evidence (in writing), the other material disappears. It is written evidence which is the most incriminating during court proceedings.*

DO NOT ADMIT ANYTHING, even if the police confront you with witnesses who gave evidence against you. It happens that witnesses (usually people psychologically broken), confronted with a consistent refusal to admit that you know them, or that you took part in a "crime" with them, withdraw their evidence during the investigation, or during the court proceedings.

Even if a few of your friends maintain that you were involved, you will have plenty of time to admit it (if and when you find it necessary). Should you give decide to admit to the "crime," do it in the presence of your lawyer, or better still in court.

If, during the investigation, you are manipulated, mislead, or refused legal advice (contrary to the Code of Criminal Procedure) keep silent or deny any involvement.

One must realize that there is no chance of out-smarting the police when more than one suspect is interrogated. Let's assume that one suspect (when questioned) recalls the conversation in a coffee bar with another suspect, but to mislead the interrogator, only mentions unimportant particulars to show the conversation was irrelevant. These small details are then presented to the second suspect, who jumps to the conclusion that his friend "spilled the beans," and begins to talk.

+ When a group of people are questioned, lying to the investigating official is unlikely to succeed, because they can not meet to discuss and agree on what evidence to give.

Interrogators frequently confront suspects with statements like: "if you consider yourself innocent then refusing to talk can only be harmful to you; only a complete and honest statement can help us establish your innocence." There would not be anything wrong with this, but for the fact that the law of the People's Republic of Poland is based on presumption of innocence. This means that each citizen is innocent until proved guilty. The aim of the investigating service, and the reason for its existence, is to prove the suspect's guilt, and not to establish his innocence. Do not be fooled by a "good uncle" who only wants to help you, and you are rejecting his good offices. Remember, each proof of innocence the SB can (not always by legitimate means) disprove, given sufficient time. However, once the case is in court, time is one thing the SB lacks. +

Only signed evidence is valid [in court]. For this reason, the minutes of the investigation often are only written down after many hours of interrogation, once suspect is tired, and his will to insist on precise formulation of the evidence has been eroded. The interrogator may also then attempt to put down something which the suspect never said.

+ Demand, from the beginning, that each question be precisely formulated and placed in writing, then refuse to answer. Do not indulge in any small talk not recorded in the minutes. In case of the slightest divergence or misinterpretation of your evidence, demand that appropriate annotations be included in the minutes, and refuse to sign it [in Poland suspects and witnesses are not legally obliged to sign the minutes of interrogation].

In political proceedings, when many arrests are made, interrogators seek to break solidarity, and to play those arrested off against each other. Frequently the interrogator will invent evidence supposedly given by an accomplice, and, in order to make it more convincing, will include the statement in the minutes. It is of course possible that the quotation is correct, but the aim of this exercise is to break the suspect by making him believe that others are talking. Once broken, and the suspect starts talking, the minutes containing the quotation are lost, and never find their way to court.

One of the SB's oldest tricks is to convince the suspect that his civic activity is financed by West Germans revisionists, the Israeli secret service, CIA, etc. Even if the suspect personally has not profited from these funds (because he's too small a pawn), all the others involved in political activity, were out only to get money, and have fat Swiss bank accounts.

One of the most successful methods used in 1968 [in March 1968 there was a student rebellion] was to deny its [the protest's] authenticity. Investigating service officials sought to convince all involved, that they were being manipulated and exploited for the private aims of individuals with grandiose ambitions, who were, usually, of Jewish origin, or, alternatively, were incited by West German revisionists.

If you can not refrain from small talk, and decide to converse with the interrogator, you must remember that he does not always ask direct questions. He will start a friendly chat, offer you a cigarette, a cup of tea, and try to make it seem like you are old friends. Be wary, he is still carrying out his duties. One way of conducting an investigation, is to "befriend" the suspect in order to psychologically pressure him into giving evidence. Do not let yourself form any ties with your interrogator, this can make your position more difficult. +

*The SB always hopes that after several months of interrogation a suspect might break down and talk. For this reason they constantly change the methods of interrogation (ranging from shouts and fury, to friendly conversation). Sometimes two interrogators take turns; one is threatening and curses you up and down, while the other is calm, well mannered, tries to "understand," and most of all to "help." You can also be called for interrogation, but for many hours no one speaks to

you. The interrogation can also be conducted in your cell. In political cases it should be taken for granted that amongst the inmates of your cell, there is an informer (usually it is someone brought from prison for additional interrogation, or as a witness to give evidence in court). As a rule the plant is a criminal prisoner who prefers the relative "comfort" of investigating arrest to forced labour and the hard conditions of criminal prison. He was promised in exchange for his co-operation an early discharge, more food parcels, more frequent visits by relatives, easier correspondence, etc. He is in contact with the officer interrogating you, while pretending he is being interrogated. Because, you do not maintain complete control of yourself in the cell, he works to draw out your "confession." He might suggest that he can help you smuggle messages out of prison. He observes your reactions to the most recent interrogation, and reports everything. One should remember, of course, that many cells are bugged. The rooms where you meet your lawyer usually are bugged also. To get around this use the old trick of passing written notes. In prison one has to accept that some of the messages smuggled in to you will be false.

You must remember that you are being interrogated by a vast and efficient organization. The interrogating officer is only a small wheel in a big machine, he does not act alone, and is himself controlled by a staff of experienced people. He is judged by his results, that is, by your evidence. For these reasons all methods are admissible, including bugging, the control of your behaviour by plants in your cell, the procurement of false evidence and messages, as well as false information on the poor health of co-defendants and your family. Only the final result is important, the written evidence.

The situation of the lonely arrested individual, is highly abnormal, and cannot but affect his psychological well-being. One has to examine one's every reaction with scepticism. The best tactic during interrogation is to behave like a free man living in normal circumstances, and to resist the pressure placed on you by people, who despite whatever they might say or do, are acting against you. While under arrest all estimates of what is safe and what is not, which tactics are good and bad, are affected by the burden of isolation, and the complexity of your abnormal circumstances. Efforts to invent tactics as a rule end in failure, and cost the peace of mind which refusing to give evidence provides. As long as you can maintain your silence during interrogation, despite the pressure exerted by the interrogators, after each interrogation session you can relax and gather strength for the next battle. From the moment you start giving evidence, however, the situation dramatically changes. The investigating officers become polite, and the psychological torture stops. But you (if you are a decent man, who could not withstand the pressure exerted by the SB, and who wants to talk as little as possible about your friends, or who wants to confuse the case as thoroughly as possible) are going to lose your peace of mind. The long hours between each interrogation session are spent on painful deliberation of what to say, what to hide, and how to best present the case with the least damage to yourself

and others. In the past, for many people, making the decision to break the silence ended with nervous breakdown.*

One has to remember that in political cases, the only evidence admissible by law is evidence obtained during interrogation. Nevertheless, anything can be used as evidence against you at the discretion of the Ministry of Interior. Whether the trial takes place or not, is not dependent on the quality of the evidence, but entirely dependent on the prevailing political situation.

While you are under investigation you must remember that one day you will leave prison, and you must be able to look your friends straight in the eye.

THE INTERROGATION GAME

I suggest we play the interrogation game. Let's assume you were detained (and later arrested) together with a number of your comrades, for your underground activity. The legal basis of the case is not important (it can be changed at any time). I am the interrogating officer assigned, by my superior, to question you. The investigation is a struggle for information. Information about your group's activity has already been gathered by normal operational methods (surveillance, bugging, informants, etc.). Despite the considerable technical resources at our disposal, the operational material we've gathered cannot be used in court. The court will not admit evidence like photos taken by our agents (of you and Mr. X standing in doorway of a house), or tapes of your telephone conversations. The only admissible evidence in court is evidence that you or your friends provide, and relevant evidence given by third parties. Therefore, your statements are essential. They must be formal, according to procedure, typed on this typewriter, in the correct form, and have your signature on each page. Your statement is needed to prepare the case, but whether the case comes to trial and who will be sentenced is not in my power; that decision, in our system, is made by politicians, not the police. The legal outcome of the case depends on the unpredictable political situation. We need your evidence to sentence you, but more importantly to learn about your activities, and about others involved in the opposition. We would also like to destroy the ties between you and your comrades.

The greatest achievement for us is to turn you into a collaborator (or to make you appear to be one). For our purposes it is sufficient to compromise you in the eyes of your comrades, as the man who gave evidence against them. We are content to have you leave prison broken, seeing your life's work as a failure, and believing any future underground activity to be pointless. That's why we are so anxious to make you talk.

You have remained stubbornly silent so far. I will try to make you talk. I have plenty of time, and time is my greatest ally. Loneliness and stress caused by prison is eroding your resistance. I am a professional who knows when to shout and when to be kind. I know when to give you a cigarette and when to pound on the table. Your every reaction, to interrogation, is reported to me in detail by my plant in your cell. Of course you are not so careless as to open your heart, but you cannot pretend to sleep well when you are haunted by insomnia, nor you can you pretend to read when your thoughts are running wild. You do, after all, talk to him, and in so doing reveal more than you can possibly imagine.

Your faith in some values (values which are quite alien to me, and only worth mentioning to break your wall of silence), is the basis of your belief that it will be difficult for the organs [Soviet party slang for the KGB and NKVD] to investigate your case, which, to you, is crystal clear. Your ideals and your morality skilfully used, by a professional like me, can become a tool to soften you up. We will turn to this weapon once we realize that your simple egoistic instincts, including fear of imprison-

ment, and your wish to leave prison as soon as possible, no longer is of use to us. If you are unwilling to talk and defend yourself, perhaps you'll be willing to defend others, the cause, or to convince us of the moral purity of your struggle's intentions and methods. Anything, that makes you talk, is acceptable.

Now, here is how I am going to conduct our conversation. I am going to use old and well tested tactics. I find it surprising that they work 90% of the time.

Try to place yourself in the situation. Don't rush, take your time while reading these notes. Pause to think after each one of my points. Make it a psycho-drama. Ask a friend to play my role. You will find it helpful to hear a live voice asking my questions. Analyse your reactions. Reject the temptation to enter into polemics, to convince me, or to explain. I am, afterall, always right. In your silence, hear your answers in your mind.

Later, take the time to consider the moments when your reactions were highly emotional. Think over, or discuss with a friend, the reasons why, during even the most difficult situations, you must remain silent. **One day it might be useful!**

1. If you won't answer the questions I ask, we will be forced to detain you. If you want to go home please tell me: from whom were you getting these leaflets?

2. Your case is unimportant, but your stubborn refusal to give evidence will make the public prosecutor order your arrest. We really have enough leaflet cases, and we can't arrest everyone who possesses a leaflet. From experience, we know that people who tells us straight away where and from whom they got the leaflet, are not engaged in the distribution on a big scale. They are not worth arresting. We are interested in the wholesalers not retailers. Usually it is the wholesaler who refuses to talk. As you do. For an opening you will spend 3 months in jail, it might help you change your mind, and persuade you to talk.

3. You were arrested because you refused to talk. I read you Mr. X's evidence. You know full well that his involvement was much greater than yours. He, however, is free.

4. Any public prosecutor or court will treat your refusal to give evidence as incriminating. You can find this in the Code of the Criminal Procedure. There is no doubt that courts takes into consideration the attitude of the accused after the crime was committed, especially when they *admit to the crime, and disclose to the investigators the facts surrounding the criminal activity*. This can provide grounds for discharge, for dropping the case, and if it does go to court can insure a lenient sentence (e.g. suspended sentence). To the court it is not an unimportant point, that you gave evidence immediately or only after several months of prolonged investigation.

5. Right! You want to be hero and not talk. You wolf down Polish bread, but you are silent like an enemy. We are here talking to you,

trying to sort out decent people, who wanted to help Poland but who were exploited, from real enemies. But you are the enemy, and by the time we're done with you, you will be a wreck.

6. You are 30 years old. You have a husband and two kids. We have a lot of incriminating evidence. We can choose to charge you with either distributing underground literature, or with belonging to a criminal organization seeking to overthrow the system. In the latter case a military tribunal will deal with you, that means no less than five years imprisonment; five years is a long time for a woman, it is longer than for a man. When you leave the prison you will be disillusioned and prematurely old, ravaged by prison. Ask your cell mates, the ones in for criminal offences, how many women who get five years still have someone to go back to. I mean your husband of course. Wouldn't it be better to come to some sort of arrangement with us? All you have to do is tell us about your connections with the regional organization, in the strictest confidence of course, and we will proceed only with the case of distribution. That gives you a good chance of walking out of court with a two year suspended sentence.

7. You've heard the excerpts I've read from the evidence provided by other people arrested in this case. Your friends are honest enough to admit their guilt. Although one can not agree with them, one must respect their courage. But you, you are a coward.

8. After the confrontation with Mr. X, you can no longer doubt that your friends are giving us honest explanations. You know we got you all. Experienced recidivists maintain, quite rightly (you will have the opportunity to talk with them in prison), that every case involving partners is lost from the time of the arrest. It's easy to get results when a group of people is involved. This is confirmed by all cases of espionage, embezzlement, and fraud. You see, in all these cases, sooner or later someone starts talking. In your group for instance, everybody is talking except you, that can cost you dearly. You see, in the end, everyone's out to save his own skin; they do it by shifting responsibility to others. The ones who don't talk take the rap, and then when he wants to talk it's too late. Courts tend to believe the defendant who talks first. Let us return to the evidence provided by your friend Mr. X. He insists that you ordered him to organize dead-drops in Lublin and in Łódź, and to arrange conspiratorial meetings with the clergy...

9. You don't love your child, do you? You prefer to stay here in prison rather than taking care of it. The child is crying for days, and wanders around the neighbourhood because it's afraid to stay home alone. We going to have to deprive you of your parental rights, and place the child in an orphanage. It's probably the best solution.

10. Let's put our cards on the table. We know full well that you passed some material to West Germany. We know about this channel. We know, from the counter-intelligence service, that information concerning national security was sent through it. There is only one way to avoid being charged with espionage. You have to finger whoever gave

you the material. If this person establishes that the material was only some leaflets, you can go free the next day.

11. We know that you were motivated by your idealistic and moral principals. The people who enlisted you into these activities exaggerated some facts, they exploited your naivety, your lack of experience, and your drive to build credibility. Well, we agree that there were many unjust governmental decisions before August 1980 [when there were a wave of strikes, including Gdansk, which led to the formation of Solidarity], and not only before. However, you've been used, and have become a tool in their hands; you have no idea who they are, what their political goals are, or what kind of links and contacts they have. Do you know for instance, that an advisor to your regional chapter of Solidarity was a fighting atheist during Stalin's era, or that under Gomulka he was a secret agent of Wiesenthal [Simon Wiesenthal is a Nazi hunter based in Vienna], that he has a Western bank account, that he drives a VW Golf, and that he is well secured for the rest of his life? Even your leader this modest X, has his secrets. Did he ever tell you how many dollars he received to finance your groups activity during martial law, and who gave it to him? Would you like to see unrefutable evidence?

12. Do you have any children? No, sorry I forgot. That's good, that's very good. The fewer people who suffer the better! Then, on the other hand, when you get out it will be after menopause, and you'll have lost your chance.

13. Do you realize that all the evidence gathered during your investigation enables us to charge you with spying, and to transfer your case to a military tribunal? Didn't you know that factory X is involved in military production? Do you know what the P8 department makes? You don't, do you? Well we know which of the P8 workers received money and food parcels from you. It was purposely disguised as "help for repressed people." You have no idea of the inter-connections. This is intelligence stuff, we assure you. Any intelligence service would pay a fortune for a list of names and addresses of people fired from military production. They even want to know who was fired for extensive drinking, much less for striking. Listen, for intelligence services, they all are potential spies. And you, you took part in a recruiting exercise. We just aren't sure if you are playing at being naive, or if you really are so naive that you've been used as a tool in the dirty game of espionage. We're not asking you for much? We need to know precisely who, besides you that is, was involved in this charity work. Nothing more, that's all. If it was a genuine charity work no one will be hurt. But be warned, when you are eventually released, and that will not be soon, you might have an accident, or be found at home apparently having committed suicide. Intelligence services know how to do it.

14. We know that Mr. X gave you money several times. With part of it you were supposed to organize silk-screen workshops, and part of it was to help families of interned people. Mr. X was honest, and very precise when he talked to us. We know where he changed dollars and West German marks, and how many zloties he got. Mr. X was a little

worried that you didn't give him a balance sheet. You won't tell us who you gave how much? Fine. For propaganda purposes that will be even better, we can present you in court as a small scale embezzler and swindler. It will be a really nice case, "elderly playboy takes money from union, pretends to be underground hero." You know we can get scores of witnesses who will state, under oath, that you blew all the money at night clubs. You know every other whore works for us. You have two options: either you talk, and you tell us what we need to know, and you will sit in the dock during a big Solidarity trial, alongside well known and politically important people; or because of your brainless refusal to speak, you will land on the prisoners' bench with all the whores in Warsaw acting as witnesses for the prosecution. Think about it. It's your choice.

15. Your persistent silence does not only hurt you, but others as well. On the front of the folder full of leaflets we found in your apartment was the phone-number of Mrs. G. We've detained her, and, as you know, she is not a person with great psychological strength. It's not surprising in her case, she left a baby behind. We have her evidence already and by tomorrow we will decide if she will stay in jail or will be released. Unfortunately, her explanations are weak and evasive; I'm afraid the public prosecutor will have to keep her in jail. By not answering our questions, and refusing to tell us where you got her phone number, and what tied you two together, you are forcing him to do it.

16. As you know full well you've been arrested on evidence given by your close friend Miss. Z. You know that she can't resist for long. After she gave us a honest and comprehensive statement, she suddenly suffered a nervous breakdown, and tried to commit suicide. Our psychiatrist diagnoses depression. She was taken to the prison's special ward. Conditions there are hard even on strong, healthy men. We both are aware that you enlisted Miss. Z. into your anti-state organization, that you are her superior, and that all the moral consequences are on your head. If we have your evidence, hmm, let me think, that this poor broken girl's activities were limited to a few trips to Gdansk (on your orders), and that she helped a little in distributing underground literature, we can release her at once. Believe me, we really don't want to have more suicides in jail. But she can do anything. Do we understand each other? The freedom of this poor depressed girl is in your hands.

17. Your fiancé, who we arrested along with you, is trying to cover for you. She has been talking for a long time. We've read to you excerpts from her statements. Like any woman in love, she has exaggerated her role in order to diminish your importance and responsibility. By doing this she is earning quite a nice punishment. As you see she is not too smart but not everyone is as hard as you are. On the other hand, I don't really know if I can say it, it's an observation from experience. Do you play bridge? Yes? Well then, tell me, is it easier for the better or worse player to whist? Listen, if you are the good player you lead in the game. If you talk I'll be forced to interrogate her along the lines suggested by your evidence, not hers. Well, I shouldn't explain that to you. I

don't think you are a honourable man. Even pimps can solve moral issue with more dignity. An underground hero! Shit! You sit there calmly waiting, so long as the woman takes the blame.

18. You realize that we found the anti-state literature not in your apartment (you have no apartment), but in your parents' apartment. You know where your father works, and what his position is, but you don't want to tell us where this literature is from. That means this literature could belong to your father, isn't that right? We have decided to explore this alley. Believe me we will, and when we are done your father will be finished. Am I right in understanding that he is only two years short of retirement? Am I?

19. You are a young and intelligent woman. I assume that you hold some ideals, opinions, and that you have a program. But, during this interrogation you have behaved like a total idiot. You took something, you transferred something, and you met someone. The evidence given by others at least produces some results, but the other present themselves well. For example X wrote a large report on his political opinions, and he will be presented in court as a political activist. You will only be his mistress who was used as his underground errand girl. I am not completely sure that this particular role suits you.

20. Your friends from the so called "underground", behave like a bunch of dilettantes. They don't stick to the rule of conspiracy. Your early detention was possible only because of their foolishness and carelessness. We know that you are much better, professionally I mean. If your group had only acted accordingly to rules you wrote (we know that you wrote the rules, X told us), it would have been far more difficult for us to identify your group. You are really smart, and we appreciate professionals. Unfortunately, you were doomed to work with dupes. Let me say this, the minutes of the court proceedings (like the proceedings of other groups before you), will one day be a source for historians. A future historian will analyse your group either as a well organized and politically matured body, or as a gang of squirrels. Wouldn't you like to present your group in better light, and for history, reveal the structure of your newspaper distribution network?

21. So you belong to the second wave which, in the future, will attack and kill policemen and soldiers with Molotov cocktails? We can cope with hoods like you. See this baton! Don't turn around, my colleagues aren't doing anything. We have time, plenty of it. Listen, who gave this to you?

22. That booklet in front of you. What is it? Who wrote it? Why was it written? You're silent. Fine, you've been trained to keep silence. Some time ago there was a KOR [Workers' Defence Committee, formed in 1976, this is a reference to the NOWa publication] pamphlet about sitting and rising. It contained excerpts from the code of law with twisted interpretations. "The Citizen versus The Secret Police". Now there is this text. Do you know what it is? It's standard instructions for espionage. A manual which can help any spy when he's caught. Do you

know what the base for this manual was? Here, this is a photocopy of instructions, which our counter-intelligence service, got from one of the CIA missions, East European Section. "Sensitivity Training as a Tool for Strengthening the Resistance to Brain-Washing". If you don't read English I can translate for you. Take and compare it with this booklet. All 22 points are the same, aren't they?

And you still prefer to remain silent, following instructions in an espionage manual?

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