

Institute of National Remembrance

<https://ipn.gov.pl/en/news/10198,A-ceremonial-unveiling-of-a-new-commemoration-an-integral-part-of-the-monument-t.html>

26.04.2024, 17:58

24.02.2023

A ceremonial unveiling of a new commemoration - an integral part of the monument to the Fallen and Murdered in the East monument - on the anniversary of the Russian aggression against Ukraine; Warsaw, 24 February 2023.















A ceremonial unveiling of a new part of the famous monument honoring Poles killed and murdered in the East took place in Warsaw at the Monument to the Fallen and Murdered in the East on Friday 24 February 2023. The ceremony was attended by the Deputy President of the Institute of National Remembrance, Prof. Karol Polejowski, Ph.D., and the Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassador of Ukraine to the Republic of Poland, Vasyl Zvarych.

The commemoration has been prepared in the form of a bronze railroad sleeper/monumental memorial plaque, which bears the following inscription:

"To the victims of communism and Russian imperialism responsible for crimes against humanity committed against the nations of Central and Eastern Europe."

At today's ceremony, Deputy President Polejowski said, "Russia is following its 19th and 20th century traditions . . . In the 20th century, when the Tsar's empire toppled, it was replaced by even more bloodthirsty communist regime, and today's Russia is heir to both. . . We are standing here today to honor 19th and 20th century victims, but also the 21st century ones from Irpin, Bucha or Borodyanka."

The Monument to the Fallen and Murdered in the East is a monument in Warsaw, Poland which commemorates the victims of the Soviet invasion of Poland during World War II and subsequent repressions. It was unveiled on 17 September 1995, on the 56th anniversary of the Soviet invasion of 1939.

It was erected in honor of Poles killed and murdered in the East, in particular those deported to labor camps in Siberia (after the Soviet invasion of Poland) and the victims of the Katyn Massacre. The statue shows religious symbols (Catholic and Orthodox crosses as well as Jewish and Muslim symbols) on a railway flatcar, which is set on tracks. Each railway sleeper displays the names of places from which Polish citizens were deported for use as slave labor in the USSR, and the names of the camps, collective farms, exile villages and various

outposts of the gulag that were their destinations, including the mass murder sites used by the Soviet NKVD.

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