

**STATEMENT  
BY THE KULSKI FOUNDATION FOR POLISH-AMERICAN RELATIONS  
ON THE JUDGMENT OF THE WARSAW REGIONAL COURT  
ORDERING THE DZIEJE.PL PORTAL  
TO PUBLISH A CORRECTION UNDER POLISH PRESS LAW**

**The Kulski Foundation announces that it has prevailed in a court case seeking a correction under Polish press law of statements made by historian Grzegorz Rossoliński-Liebe in an interview conducted by Polish Press Agency editor Igor Rakowski-Kłós (PAP) and published on the Dzieje.pl portal, which is affiliated with the Polish Press Agency.**

On January 28, 2026, historian Grzegorz Rossoliński-Liebe, author of *Polnische Bürgermeister und der Holocaust*, a book about the involvement of Polish mayors in the persecution of Jews during the Second World War, gave an interview to PAP that was published on the Dzieje.pl portal. The interview included harmful and factually unsupported accusations against Julian Spitośław Kulski, the Foundation's Patron and prewar vice mayor of Warsaw, who, during the German occupation, served as Warsaw's acting (commissioner) mayor.

In a final judgment dated June 10, 2026, the Warsaw Regional Court ordered the publication of a correction under Polish press law, worded as follows:

**“CORRECTION**

The publication entitled “Rossoliński-Liebe: Polish Mayors Were an Important Group of Officials in the General Government,” an interview with the author named above, published on the Dzieje.pl portal on January 28, 2026, contains the following false statements concerning Julian Spitośław Kulski (hereinafter “J. S. Kulski”):

- 1) it is not true that J. S. Kulski persecuted Jews or benefited from the persecution of Jews;
- 2) it is not true that J. S. Kulski took over Jewish property or used Jews for cheap labor;
- 3) it is not true that J. S. Kulski actively helped create the ghetto and sought to reduce its area;
- 4) it is not true that J. S. Kulski was involved in or contributed to the murder of Jews;
- 5) it is not true that J. S. Kulski marked Jews, controlled their bank accounts, collected fees for water, electricity, and gas from residents of the ghetto, registered them upon their arrival in the city, or deloused and vaccinated them, or that he performed many other acts before they were murdered;
- 6) it is not true that J. S. Kulski resettled Jews from villages and small towns to larger ghettos;
- 7) it is not true that J. S. Kulski ever belonged to the Camp of National Unity;
- 8) it is not true that J. S. Kulski bears joint responsibility for the Holocaust.

**The Kulski Foundation for Polish-American Relations”**

Link to the published correction:

<https://dzieje.pl/wywiad/rossolinski-liebe-polscy-burmistrzowie-byli-wazna-grupa-urzednikow-w-generalnym>

## A Portrait of Julian Spitostaw Kulski

Julian Spitostaw Kulski, born on 5 December 1892 in Warsaw, was a soldier of Józef Piłsudski's Legions, a participant in the Polish–Soviet War of 1920, Deputy Mayor of Warsaw before the war from 1935, and Mayor of Warsaw on behalf of the Polish Underground State during the Second World War. He was also deputy and friend of Warsaw Mayor Stefan Starzyński. He died in 1976.

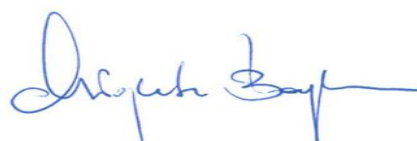
He also entered the pages of history as a patriot and an activist devoted to the Polish capital. Following the arrest of Stefan Starzyński in October 1939, Kulski became his successor in the municipal authorities of Warsaw City Hall. With the consent of the Government Delegate for Poland, the Polish Underground State, and the Polish government-in-exile, he served as Mayor of the city, referred to in German nomenclature as the “commissionary mayor”. Thousands of people owed their lives to him, as he issued fictitious identity documents as well as genuine or fictitious certificates of employment at Warsaw City Hall. He helped members of the resistance movement, people wanted by the Germans, citizens of Jewish origin, and escapees from the ghetto. The scale of his activities was immense. For his conduct and heroic deeds, he was decorated on numerous occasions with:

- the Silver Cross of the Order of Virtuti Militari No. 7370 — 17 May 1922
- the Commander's Cross of the Order of Polonia Restituta — 27 November 1929
- the Cross of Independence — 12 May 1931
- the Cross of Valour — four times: three times on 30 December 1922, and for the fourth time for the defence of Warsaw in 1939
- the Gold Cross of Merit — twice: 15 March 1939 and 22 July 1949
- the Medal for Bravery — three times for service in the Legions, Austria-Hungary
- the Grand Cross with Star of the Order of Merit of the Knights of Malta for his work in support of their hospital in 1939

Commemoration of Julian Spitostaw Kulski:

- the “Mayors of Greater Warsaw” monument on the Vistula Boulevards in Warsaw
- Julian Spitostaw Kulski Street in Warsaw's Mokotów district
- a plaque commemorating Julian Spitostaw Kulski and the employees of Warsaw City Hall who, during the occupation, gave shelter to thousands of people, including soldiers of the Home Army and Polish Jews; the plaque is mounted on the façade of Jabłonowski Palace, the former City Hall building, at 16 Senatorska Street in Warsaw
- in 2018, he was posthumously honoured by the From the Depths Foundation with the Edward Mosberg Award for saving Jews during the occupation

The Kulski Foundation, together with members of the Kulski family, will continue to defend the memory and good name of Julian Spitostaw Kulski. To this end, it will take all measures provided for by law.



Małgorzata Bogusz  
President of the Board  
of the Kulski Foundation  
for Polish-American Relations