

ROBOTNIK

W WALCE

JESLI ZNASZ ŚBODOWISKO LUDZI
PRACY, DO KTÓREGO NIE DOCHODZI
„ROBOTNIK”, ZORGANIZUJ TAM
KOLPORTAŻ

ZBRODNIA I KARA.

Postanowienie: Narodów Zjednoczonych Niemieccy zbrodniarze, dokonywujący bezprawia, gwałtów i morderstw w krajach okupowanych, mają stanąć przed sądami narodów, wśród których zbrodnie ich zostały dokonane. Nikt nie ma ujść bezkarnie, nawet gdyby się ktoś skrył na terenie krajów neutralnych — nie będzie dla niego prawa azylu. Winowajcy będą ścigani jak pospolici zbrojnicy, jak mordercy, których żadne prawo azylu uchronić nie może.

Postanowienie to jest zadośćuczynieniem poczuciu sprawiedliwości, domagającemu się kary za zbrodnie. Toteż we wszystkich krajach okupowanych sporządzone są listy imienne przestępców, a niektóre rządy przystąpiły już nawet do częściowego ich ogłoszenia. Tak też postąpił i Rząd Polski, a na terenie naszym odbywa się wciąż rejestracja niemieckich zbrodniarzy i lista coraz bardziej rośnie. Ale należałoby sobie przypomnieć, że zbrodniarzy jest tak wiele, iż trzeba byłoby specjalnych biur i urzędów, żeby utrzymać ich ewidencję. Po prostu prawie każdy Niemiec w krajach okupowanych popełnia bez liku zbrodni... Chyba gdzieś wyjątkowo nie kradnie i nie wymusza z kraju okupowanego różnych świadczeń dla siebie. Dziesiątki, setki tysięcy Niemców w mundurach lub bez mundurów uczestniczy w polowaniach na ludzi, później mordowanych, zsyłanych do obozów, a w najgorszym razie transportowanych na roboty do Niemiec. I ktoś zdoła ich zapisać? Czy jednak ma ujść bezkarnie żołdak, rozstrzeliwujący bezbronnych zakładników? Czy ma się cieszyć zapomnieniem urzędnik administracji okupacyjnej, organizujący łapanki i mordy? Rejestracja personalna nie zdoła tych wszystkich przestępców schwycić i postawić przed sądem.

Trzeba wyjść z założenia prostego: każdy Niemiec w kraju okupowanym przez nas fakt przebywania na jego terenie stał się współodpowiedzialnym za popełnione zbrodnie i chociażby tylko stopień przestępstwa może być różny. Wszyscy oni powinni stanąć przed karzącym trybunałem, wyłonio-

nym przez uciskany dziś naród. A tam dopiero jego rzeczą będzie udowodnić, że zbrodni nie popełniał i znaleźć świadków spośród miejscowej ludności, że zachował się przyzwoicie. Wszyscy funkcjonariusze administracji okupacyjnej, wojskowi, jak i cywilni, zajęci w organach gospodarczych, jak i politycznych, wszyscy członkowie policji i oddziałów SS czy SD bez wyjątku powinni być pociągnięci do odpowiedzialności.

Nie zaniedbujmy formowania list personalnych, zestawiajmy je podając wszystkie nazwiska, jakie uda się nam odcyfrować, ale jednocześnie domagajmy się, by wobec wzmagającej się powszechności zbrodni dokonywanych przez okupantów do postanowień narodów zjednoczonych została wprowadzona kluzura, rozszerzająca zasadę pociągnięcia do odpowiedzialności na wszystkich Niemców, działających na terenach okupowanych. Przy czym poza karą osobistą, zależną od rozmiaru popełnionych zbrodni, winna być zastosowana powszechnie zasada całkowitej konfiskaty ich majątku, gdziekolwiek on się znajduje i przeznaczenie go na rzecz funduszu pomocy ofiarom terroru niemieckiego.

KREW WOLA!

Ciągle nowe afizaje powiadają o nieustannym mordowaniu naszych braci. Ciągle nowe listy rozstrzelanych i skazanych na śmierć. Krwawi się brak Warszawy. Głną ludzie, którzy wczoraj jeszcze chodzili wśród nas, giną tym trafem losu bez powodu, najczęściej nawet bez jakiegokolwiek udziału w walce z Niemcami. Głną dlatego tylko, że są Polakami. Zwalnijcie to do góry.

Zwalnijcie to Wy, którzy ładnie się, na stronie od walki podziemnej, skronicie swoje życie i wolność. Bestialstwa ryma hitlerowska w każdej chwili może Was wychwycić z ulicy lub domu i skazać na śmierć. I umierając nie bądźciecie miłośnikami polichwy w myśli, że spełniacie swój obywatelski obowiązek.

Zwalnijcie też i Wy, którzy pracujecie w

szeregach Polski podziemnej, że krew męczeńska wymaga od nas największego natężenia sił, przytomności umysłu i ofiarności, by praca nasza dała największy rezultat, najbardziej osłabiła wroga i zniszczyła jego plany, zmierzające do duchowego i fizycznego rozbrojenia Polaków.

Z poczuciem spełnionego obowiązku nie

O PRAWA NARODÓW

W okresie konferencji tego typu, jak moskiewska i teherańska, w których o losach świata decydowały wielkie mocarstwa szczególnie ostro wysunęło się zagadnienie praw narodów mniejszych. Właściwie wszystkie narody świata oprócz Anglików, Amerykanów i Rosjan można zaliczać do tej kategorii. Zrozumiałe jest, że owo liczne społeczeństwo „mniejszych” jest szczególnie

interesowane w tym, aby urządzić jak i własny ich los. Wobec dynamicznej wielkiej zmiany w prawie dla narodów — jest obecnej sytuacji

System ten prowadzi do nowych zwycięstw, szczęście dobrze Partię Pracy w Ameryce przez obóz Roosevelta w Stanach. Te wielkie obozy chciałyby raz wreszcie urządzić świat, oparte na poszanowaniu praw wszystkich; drogą trwałej i realnej organizacji narodów dla celu pokoju. Być może, że od wpływu tych obozów na opinię swoich krajów zależy będzie powojenna struktura świata. Dlatego powiązania między polskim a angielskim ruchem robotniczym są szczególnie cenne, gdyż dzięki temu ruch angielski rozumie i popiera prawa Polski.

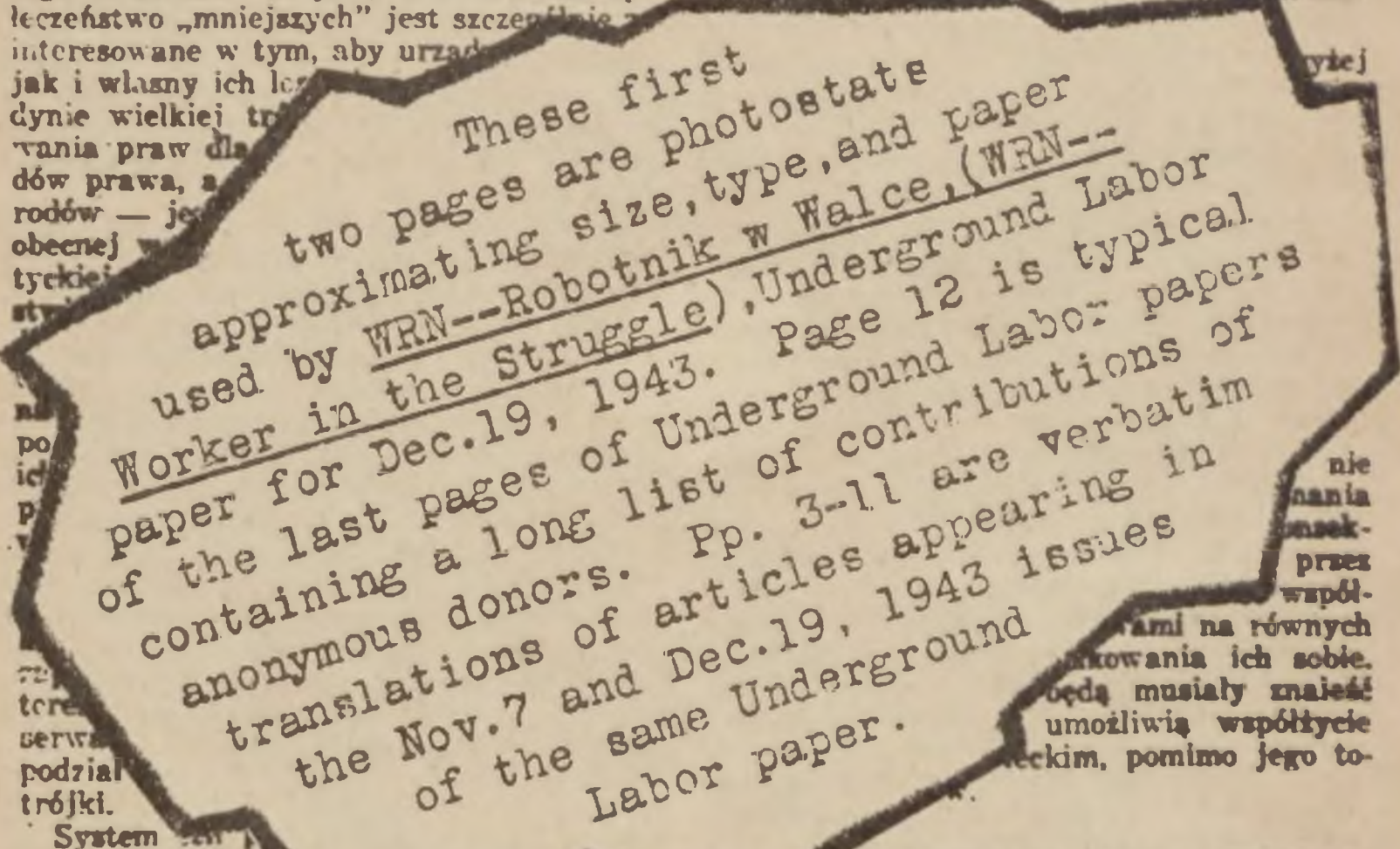
Opinia Polski w tej sprawie sformułowana została niedawno przez premiera Mikolajczyka: „Demokracja w życiu wewnętr-

strasznie umierać. Każdemu niebezpieczeństwu można patrzeć śmiało w oczy, jeśli się ma świadomość oddania swego życia za wielkie ideały Wolności, Równości, Niepodległości!

Wzmocnijmy szeregi Polski Podziemnej. Krew płynąca ulicami Warszawy weła o mścicieli!

MNIEJSZYCH

W tym narodził się — oświadczył premier — w parze z demokracją w życiu między narodami. W tej demokratycznej współpracy ogromna odpowiedzialność spada na wielkie mocarstwa. Odpowiedzialność ta nie może jednak stwarzać tytułu do narzucania przez „wielkich” ich woli, społeczności mniejszych narodów, które w decyzjach mu-



ROBOTNICZA ŻĄDA UDZIAŁU W KONFERENCJI POKOJOWEJ

Brytyjskie związki zawodowe, które osiągnęły w tym roku 7 milionów 700 tys. członków, powiększając swój stan liczebny w ciągu ubiegłego roku prawie o 10 proc. w poczuciu swej siły stawiają żądanie dopuszczenia przedstawicieli zorganizowanych robotników do obrad przyszłej konferencji pokojowej. Przedstawiciel Brytyjskiej Partii Pracy Griffith na konferencji kongresu organizacji robotników przemysłowych w stanie Maryland (USA) oświadczył: „Głos robotników musi być słyszany na konferencji pokojowej, która będzie ustalać strukturę świata na wiele lat.”

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT

According to the decision taken by the United Nations, the German criminals, who have committed acts of violence, injustice and murder in the occupied countries, must be called before the judgment of those nations against whose members the crimes had been perpetrated. No one is to escape full responsibility; even those who attempt to hide in neutral countries will be reached by the hand of justice. The guilty will be prosecuted as common criminals, as murderers for whom there is no right of asylum.

This decision is in complete accord with the concept of justice which demands punishment for murder. Lists of the criminals have therefore been drawn up in all the occupied countries and some governments have already begun to make public some of the names. The Polish Government has proceeded in the same spirit; the work of listing the German criminals is steadily going on here, and the list is growing.

But let us remember the fact that the number of criminals is so tremendous that it would require the establishment of special offices to keep track of all of them. Nearly every German in the occupied countries has committed numberless crimes . . . The German who does not steal and does not exact service from the inhabitants of the occupied country, is

an exception. Usually, hundreds of thousands of Germans in and out of uniforms take part in manhunts and in murdering people sent to concentration camps and to forced labor in Germany. Who can list all their names? Should a soldier who shoots defenseless hostages go unpunished? Should an official of the occupation administration, who organizes round-ups and murders, be overlooked? Yet no list can include all the criminals and so bring them before justice.

We must therefore simply consider that, by the mere fact of their presence, all Germans in an occupied country become to a greater or smaller degree partners in the crimes committed. They must all be arraigned before the tribunals set up by the peoples now living under their yoke. The person arraigned would then have to prove that he had not committed any crimes and find his defense witnesses among the local population. All occupation officials, both military and civil, including those who have functioned in economic and political offices, all members of the police and the SS or SD detachments must, without any exceptions, account for their crimes.

We must not neglect the present task of listing all the available names, but at the same time we must insist that the United Nations add a clause

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to their decision, extending the criminal responsibility for German actions to all Germans operating in the occupied territories. This clause is necessitated by the fact that the acts of murder have become so widespread and general that it is difficult to isolate the individual criminals.

In addition to personal punishment determined by the degree of the crime

committed, the principle of wholesale confiscation of German fortunes, no matter where they may be, and their application to the fund for helping the victims of the German terror must be generally applied.

*from WRN Robotnik w Walce
(WRN Worker in the Struggle)*

December 19, 1943

BLOOD CALLS FOR REVENGE!

New German posters constantly inform us of the unceasing murder of our brothers. New lists of those who have been shot and those doomed to be shot are published daily. The sidewalks of Warsaw are bleeding. People who but yesterday were among us, are gone today, victims of evil chance, murdered without trial, and often quite innocent of the supreme crime—active resistance against the Germans. They disappear only because they are Poles. We must realize this and remember it.

The German policy of total extermination must specially be understood

FROM THE GERMAN DISTRICT

Fearing the spread of tuberculosis, the German authorities have ordered all Germans residing in Warsaw to have their lungs X-rayed. Afraid that they may be "removed," or put to death, as has already been done in some districts in the Reich, the Germans affected by tuberculosis hire healthy people to take their place during the medical examination.

They pay these substitutes 50 to 100 zlotys per "visit."

*from WRN Robotnik w Walce
(WRN Worker in the Struggle)*

November 7, 1943

by those who delude themselves that they can save their lives and freedom by shunning underground struggle. The bestial Hitlerite hand can at any moment reach out for any one, either in the street or in our homes, and wantonly murder the victim. And when one dies thus ingloriously, he does not even have the consolation of having done his duty in the fight against the enemy.

As for those who work in the ranks of Underground Poland, they must ever remember that the martyrs' blood calls for the highest effort, for presence of spirit and sacrifice, so that the work done may be as fruitful as possible in undermining the German enemy and destroying his plans for the moral and physical disarmament of the Poles.

It is not terrible to die when one has accomplished his duty. It is not hard to look straight in the face of danger when one knows that he has dedicated his life to the great ideals of freedom, equality and independence!

Let us strengthen the ranks of Poland's Underground Army. The blood flowing in the streets of Warsaw calls for vengeance!

*from WRN Robotnik w Walce
(WRN Worker in the Struggle)*

December 19, 1943

FOR THE RIGHTS OF THE SMALLER NATIONS

During the Moscow and Teheran conferences, at which the great powers reached decisions concerning the fate of the world, the problem of the rights of smaller nations came acutely to the fore. Properly speaking, all the nations of the world, with the exception of England, the United States and Russia, can be included in the category of smaller nations. It is therefore natural that the great society of "smaller peoples" is particularly concerned that future world organization, as well as their own fate, should not be determined only by the Big Three. Respect for justice and right, if only for the sake of the principle of respect for law rather than force in the society of nations, is theoretically one of the aims of the present war, proclaimed in the Atlantic Charter.

The British and the Americans have proved several times that they intend to wholeheartedly respect the rights of the smaller nations. They have also given repeated assurances that the problems of the latter would be given international consideration after they had been discussed and their solutions agreed upon by the nations involved; they have stated, moreover, that the problems of the internal set-up of the small nations could not be subject to pressures on the part of any other powers.

On the other hand, however, there is a tendency on the part of the Big Three to arrange the affairs of the world and even to dictate, which, to some extent, may be attributed to the natural result of their sense of power. We must not forget that these

tendencies have been and still are strong in England among certain conservative groups which would be pleased by a division of the world into spheres of influence dominated by the Big Three.

The attempt to establish such a world system, which would rapidly breed new conflicts, is not at all welcomed by the Labor Party in England or by the Roosevelt camp in the United States. These two great camps work for a stable world order based once for all on respect for right, and enforced by a permanent and true organization of nations for purposes of peace. We hope that the influence of these camps on the opinion of their respective countries will determine the post-war world order. The bonds between the Polish and British Labor Movements are therefore particularly precious, for it is thanks to them that British Labor understands and supports Poland's rights.

Poland's opinion on this subject has recently been expressed by Prime Minister Mikolajczyk as follows: "Democracy in the internal life of nations must go hand in hand with democracy in relations between the nations. In this democratic collaboration a tremendous responsibility falls upon the great powers. This responsibility, however, should not entitle the great powers to impose their will upon the smaller nations, which should have full voting rights in all decisions."

Both of the tendencies described above will often find expression among various British and American groups.

The victory of the just cause depends on the victory of democratic forces and ideas within the nations themselves over the imperialist prejudices and interests of some of their members.

The Labor Movements, which stand for the rights of smaller nations can wield great influence here. They can count on the sympathy of the organized workers of England and America.

Soviet Russia is the only great power that cannot be expected to wholeheartedly recognize the rights

of smaller nations. It is the consequence of the principles she has followed throughout the years, for she cannot understand collaboration with other peoples on the basis of equal rights, without subjecting them to her will. The United Nations will have to find organizational forms that will make collaboration with the Soviet Union possible despite the latter's ambitions.

*from WRN Robotnik w Walce
(WRN Worker in the Struggle)*

December 19, 1943

RAPID, THOROUGH, AND RADICAL AGRARIAN REFORM

The need for radical agrarian reform and for the complete transformation of the Polish village is widely recognized, as is the truth of the old socialist assertion that agrarian reform in itself cannot solve the peasants' problems and that the working men and women are intimately concerned with the general social and economic transformation of the village. The declaration of the four Polish mass movements, which restates the necessity for such transformation, testifies to the general understanding of the importance of this old democratic principle. There remains, however, one group in Poland opposed to agrarian reform. This group, which calls itself "radical" and "national," mutters against "the class revenge" nature of agrarian reform; it seems to be troubled by the attack upon the "radical" foundations of the landlord system.

It is high time to consider agrarian reform concretely and specifically.

We call attention to the significant and interesting agreements regarding the basic principles of the reform which have been reached in London by the representatives of the Polish Socialist Party and of the Peasant Party. The agreements are of a general nature and do not consider the details of the problem, for these properly belong to the legislative branch. However, the major content of the principles agreed upon testifies to their realism and to their authors' sense of responsibility and caution, as well as to their determination to see the problem solved once for all.

The first of the principles agreed on is the need for immediate reform. The correctness of this position does not raise any doubt either for political or economic reasons; in Polish life agrarian reform must be accomplished at one stroke, rapidly and completely, in order to preclude any possible atmosphere of uncertainty, tension and economic dislocation.

The second principle is that the reform must be general and thorough. The maximum permissible area of land to be owned by any individual was fixed at 50 ha. The State is to take over all lands (except those owned by local authorities), including those formerly belonging to Germans, those left without owners, etc. For reasons of economics and health, forests are not to be parcelled.

The third principle concerns the problem of indemnity. The indemnity which will be paid by the State is to be based on the price of wheat; thus, for one ha of the best land the State will pay the price of 20 quintals of wheat.

Landless and small peasants are to receive land at the same price, to be paid for on a convenient installment plan. In order to avoid any difficulties for the new owners and to preclude any decline in production, they are to receive long-term, interest-free credits, which will enable them to buy the necessary inventory and to efficiently cultivate their land. To further ensure this, the parcelling of the land is to be administered by the State and not by private speculators.

The final principle concerns compensation for hired laborers who will lose their work and means of subsistence as a result of the parcelling of land. The principle which has established the need for some such compensation is self-explanatory.

All these principles are obviously a result of a certain measure of compromise, made in the interest of a realistic viewpoint and in the interest of overcoming resistance on the

part of some of the elements involved. The indemnity principle is one of the points of such compromise. This principle, however, does not seem to be especially dangerous under the present circumstances, since the high demand for agricultural produce will probably continue for a long time to come, and the beneficiaries of the land parcelling will be amply able to pay their installments and also raise the living standard of the village.

As a beginning, such a clearly formulated system of land parcelling differing both from the landlord and the kolkhoz systems, is an important step forward in clarifying and solving the situation.

from WRN Robotnik w Walce
(WRN Worker in the Struggle)
December 19, 1943

LABOR DEMANDS PARTICIPATION IN THE PEACE CONFERENCE

The British trade-unions, whose membership this year has reached the huge total of 7,700,000 (showing an increase of almost 10 per cent over that of last year), is fully aware of its power and has demanded representation at the future peace conference. Griffith, the representative of the British Labor Party, declared at the C.I.O. Convention recently held in the State of Maryland (U.S.A.): "The voice of the workers must be heard at the peace conference which will determine the future world order for many years to come."

from WRN Robotnik w Walce
(WRN Worker in the Struggle)
December 19, 1943

MONUMENTS LIVE IN WARSAW!

Perhaps not all monuments are alive. Perhaps not everywhere. Perhaps those of Berlin and Tokio are no more than dead stone or bronze. Perhaps even in London or in New York they have no life. But the monuments of Warsaw live.

They have come to life during the war. In days of old no one in Warsaw could boast of having heard the pulse-beat of the stony hearts, of having read the thoughts on the marble foreheads.

But today! Who does not remember how, in the winter of 1942, Copernicus had at first calmly permitted the Germans to cover the inscription, "To Nicholas Copernicus—His Fellow Countrymen," and substitute a German inscription? But when, a few days later, his fellow countrymen removed the German inscription and the furious Germans took revenge upon a colleague of his, upon the humble and brave shoemaker, Kilinski, by taking him down from his pedestal on Kilinski Square, Copernicus became enraged. He ordered that the winter be prolonged, and kept the Germans freezing on the Eastern Front late into April. Kilinski, on his part, confined to the cellars of the National Museum in Warsaw, was overwhelmed with anger and wrote upon its walls these words for all to see: "People of Warsaw—I am here!"

Everyone remembers these things, for the inscription long remained visible on the walls of his prison.

And the Soldier from Independence Avenue, does he not betray truly human feelings? And the Pilot of the

Lublin Union Square, that stone colossus, has he not become a lover of flowers during this war? The seasons of the year can be told by the bunches of flowers awkwardly held in his huge soldier's hands, by the flowers heaped between his widely spread boots.

The cruel October of this year has brought new proof of the life of the Warsaw monuments and has placed them on the same plane with the inhabitants of the capital, whom the enemy destroys with bullets against the house walls of Mokotow, Leszno Street and Praga (Mokotow and Praga are districts of Warsaw).

The murderers' hands have reached out for our monuments as well. They have condemned to death the great Pilot who stands on the Lublin Union Square, carefully watching the northern skies for brother-pilots from the not-too-distant England, riding their rapid Hurricanes. They have condemned to death the Soldier of Independence Avenue, that faithful defender of the capital. They have also condemned the brave Boguslawski, who stands on guard near the ruins of the great Theatre in Warsaw.

Look at the gallows-scaffolding which surrounds our monuments! Look higher, and you will see the gaze of wrath and scorn in the great eyes of bronze!

from WRN Robotnik w Walce
(WRN Worker in the Struggle)
November 7, 1943

GERMAN BRUTALITY

All German rulings designed to stress the superiority of the German nation result in nothing but an open show of German bestiality. The beast sits on a bench, spreads all over it and leaves no room for anyone else. He will not yield his seat to a weaker person, he will not show courtesy to anyone. As he sprawls over his seat, he thinks with smug contentment that his behavior is irreproachable. Such are the German beast's manners.

Here is a Polish woman who is vainly trying to board an overcrowded street-car. She has almost reached the steps of the carriage, when a beast in Nazi uniform shoves her back with his fist. She waits for the second street-car. She will wait a long time. In the meantime, a nearly empty car with a red circle painted on it rolls by. (For Germans only.) One, then another. A German is sprawling in it, looking down with contempt at the crowds of Poles at the stop. This is a daily occurrence in Warsaw, at bus-stops, at railroad stations, everywhere. This is simply a system.

Recently the Reich Minister of Communications has issued a new ruling, once more demonstrating German brutality. The Poles in the Reich are no longer allowed to use any means of communication without a permit from the police authorities. Not even the street-cars of Berlin! Polish workers who have transportation permits may travel only in 3rd

class carriages, and are not allowed to sit down before all Germans have seats.

We will not easily forget this new testimony of German degeneracy!

*from WRN Robotnik w Walce
(WRN Worker in the Struggle)
November 7, 1943*

THE RESULTS OF THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE

The long awaited communique on the results of the Moscow Conference has finally been published on the evening of November 1st.

(A long resume of the proceedings at the Conference and a reprint in full of its statements are followed by the comment below.—Ed.)

The great importance of the decisions of the Moscow Conference resides in the fact that it puts an end to all German speculations regarding dissension among the Allies in the matter of waging the war. After this Conference every German will realize the necessity of surrender within the shortest possible time, because surrender is inevitable. However, the political and national problems of post-war Europe have not been solved. Poland must keep a watchful eye and remember: nothing about us is to be decided without us.

*from WRN Robotnik w Walce
(WRN Worker in the Struggle)
November 7, 1943*

For us there remains but one axiom: as long as the German occupation lasts, the acts of murder will continue. As long as one German remains on Polish soil, we can think only of fighting the invader, of making certain that not a single Nazi murderer escapes full retribution.

*from WRN Robotnik w Walce (WRN Worker in the Struggle)
November 7, 1943*

LIFE IN PRESENT-DAY CZECHOSLOVAKIA

(From our correspondent A. Z. in Prague)

The Czechs live under conditions completely different from ours, so different that they may seem almost unbelievable. This is due primarily to the fact that the Czechs have not suffered a military catastrophe, but have lost their independence in a relatively peaceful way. Their life is undoubtedly hard and full of restrictions, but it is far from the nightmare in which we are forced to live.

The Czechs know little of collective responsibility, mass man-hunts, executions and concentration camps. When they leave their homes, they do not have to fear being caught in a street round-up and never returning to their homes and families. Nazi terror has made itself felt in certain social strata (including university professors, persons prominently engaged in anti-German activity and families of emigrants), but that is true of the Reich as well. A Czech has the right to sit near a German in a street-car, in the train, in the movies and theatres. Street traffic is not subject to curfew laws and continues throughout the day and night. Only Poles, Jews and Gypsies are deprived of legal rights and may neither work nor change their place of residence. These prohibitions are especially stringent for Jews, who are today being liquidated in Czechoslovakia as they are in our homeland.

The Czechs have been able to maintain some vestige of national independence: they still have an unlimited number of periodicals, and can

read their favorite newspaper today, as they had before the war, although this newspaper has been "re-aligned"—*Gleichschaltet*—as has also the entire German press in the Reich. Everyone may have his radio set and tune in German-controlled radio stations which broadcast Czech music, Czech programs . . . and Nazi propaganda. (Despite the local broadcasts, people listen to the Czech broadcasts from London.) Czech sport clubs are allowed to hold matches, as they did before the war, and a lover of sports may attend his favorite match every Sunday.

The Czechs, however, resist the Nazis' ideological propaganda. The native "advocates of the New Order in Europe" repeatedly appeal to the "realism" and common sense of the Czechs, which, according to them, dictate acceptance of the idea of a "Great Germany," but they have not gained any influence upon the masses. Hatred against the German intruders is constantly growing and pledges of revenge are ever more outspoken. But the Czechs do not have the same sense of oppression as the Poles. The reaction will certainly be weaker and less radical. It must be expected that the popular slogan among the Czechs will be the same as that in the last war—the expulsion of the Germans beyond the Czech frontier.

Little can be said about Czech political life. There is no underground press save that of the communists, which appears at irregular intervals.

It may be said that the changes have not been very profound as compared with the pre-war situation. Nothing is heard of new political currents. The Republican Party, the so-called Party of Agrarians, although deprived of its leaders, who in 1938-1939 collaborated with the then existing regime in response to the threat of war, has maintained its influence. The Agrarians and the Catholic Populist Party, which is influential in central Moravia and also among the intellectual, capitalist and industrialist circles, resist the slogan of close friendship with the Soviets. The Social Democrats enjoy a great deal of influence, especially in the industrial areas (Southern Moravia). The National Socialists of the Benes party are not strong numerically, but they are the party most affected by arrests and official persecution and are outspokenly opposed to the enemy. Once they strongly advocated war; today, however, their main political program urges close cooperation with Great Britain and the Soviets. Because of the great prestige enjoyed by Benes, their influence is very great among the wide masses. As for the National Democrats (the Kramar group), nothing is heard of them.

The Czechs are prompted to favor collaboration with Soviet Russia by their "sense of realism," which, according to them, does not exclude yet another possibility — closer relations with Poland. All of the more intelligent and politically-minded Czechs are for close Polish-Czech collaboration after the war. Nevertheless, they consider that at present it may be premature to discuss the details of

the union, federation or pact. On the whole, despite their respect for Benes and the government of Rev. Szramek, as the highest moral representatives of the nation and the Czech concept of the state, many Czechs do not attach very great practical importance to the Czech-Soviet negotiations or to the existence of the Czech-Soviet Legion at the Eastern Front. They feel that everything will be decided by the people themselves, in their own homeland, after the Germans are ousted.

The present shift of public opinion in our favor is beyond any doubt. Sometimes resentment of the injustice done to Czechoslovakia during the "invasion," in 1938, crops up, but it rapidly fades away in the face of the fact that we have been and still are in the first lines of the fight against the common enemy. In Prague sympathy for us is so general that a Pole can count on every possible assistance and protection when need arises. A fundamental change of attitude has taken place in Czechoslovakia which will facilitate future Polish-Czech collaboration. The question of boundaries, which is not of vital importance, must not be allowed to become an obstacle to this collaboration. The people of Prague understand that in the post-war organization of Central Europe the dispute about lands will no longer be able to divide two nations which will derive the greatest advantage from living together in amity and peace.

*from WRN Robotnik w Walce
(WRN Worker in the Struggle)
December 19, 1943*



R. P. otrzymał depesze od króla angielskiego i od prez. Roosevelta; ten ostatni gwarantuje stwierdził, że ogrota czerstek i niedoli Polski wraz jej ogółem wobec obywateli są uszczelnione dla świata. Wiceprezydent USA W. Leaky przypuszczał przytoczenie pre. Roosevelta, że sprawiedliwa kara będzie wymierzona winnym za zorganizowane mordy niewinnych oraz. Mianem spras węgierskich Wielkiej Brytanii Morrison przemawiał w marcu 1941 roku angielskiego na specjalnym obchodzie w Londynie; wystraszony "ty nowa Polska, która się już niedługo odrodzi, Polskę wolną, demokratyczną i justyczną". Niektórzy demokraci brytyjskich Wickham Wood stwierdzili: "Historia opiera, że bohaterka postawa Polski w dniu 1 września uratowała kulturę i cywilizację całej ludzkości". Prasa amerykańska pisze że odrodzona Polska musi być jedyną z celów wojny, co do którego nie może być żadnych kompromisów. W odpowiedzi na te wszystkie manifestacje sympatii dla Polski przemawiał przez radio do Ameryki i w 1941 roku angielskim preza. Mikolajczyk.

RZĄDY ANGII I USA wydały oficjalną deklarację, stwierdzającą, że nasz punkt os. państwa naruszyłoby wobec ludności - obywateli w Lo-branczywie będą warte pod uwagę w ostatecznym obrachunku z Niemcami i bezwzględnie pominięte.

Z OSTATNIEJ CHWILI

ZIMBYCIE MIASTA STALINO oraz Krasnoarmijska przez wojska sowieckie oznaczają całkowicie oczyszczenie głębokie Donieckiego z wojsk niemieckich, które znajdują się w pospiesznym odwrocie ku Dnieprowi.

CHARY. A. daton. II 180, III 55, IV 125, V 57, VI: P 118, C 10, S. 20, W 100, O 9, Coe 1125, Frank 149, Montwill 200, Montwill 201, Zech 80;

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