



Voice of The

NEW

POLAND

A STUDENTS MONTHLY PUBLICATION

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WARSAW TODAY

AUGUST 1, 1944 *Flash* — The Government delegate and the Commander-in-Chief of the Underground Home Army today reported that units of the Polish Underground Home Army started at 5 P. M. an open fight for the liberation of Warsaw.

And so started the second battle of Warsaw. General Bor's uprising was started according to plans previously outlined by the Polish Government in London. With the appeal of the "Kościuszko" radio station in Moscow, the Poles at Warsaw understood August 1, 1944 as time to rise against the German oppressors. The Russian Armies fighting on a 20 mile front northeast of Warsaw as near as 6 miles away from the city at one point, were another inspiration for the uprising. Thus the battle started; let the following speak for itself:

AUGUST 6, 1944 "Furious fighting in Warsaw continues. The enemy offers determined resistance, but our detachments were able to extend the sectors we already held," reported General Bor.

Among buildings set on fire by the Germans were: The National Museum (completed in 1938 and situated near the Poniatowski Bridge), the Red Cross Hospital and the Athenaeum Theatre (Railwaymen's Union Building).

In several points of the city, loud speakers have been installed by Poles, broadcasting reports on the progress of the battle. The Underground press, continuing full accounts of the battle, is widely circulated in the city.

AUGUST 10, 1944 Polish underground troops fighting the Germans in Warsaw issued a desperate appeal saying that "total extermination" was faced unless immediate and large-scale aid was received.

General Bor's patriots were forced to evacuate the west-central district of Wola and the Theatre Square in the heart of the city after heavy fighting.

After reporting the loss of these areas, General Bor's communique said that the German advance in the Bielany district of north-west Warsaw was "temporarily checked" but indicated that his forces would not be able to hold out much longer. He has reported that they have been short of arms and ammunition since the underground campaign against the Germans opened on August 1st.

In a new message to the Polish Government, General Bor said:

"For nine days heavy fighting for the liberation of Warsaw has been going on. The

heroism of the Polish Home Army and the gallantry of the Warsaw population have been unsurpassed up to now. In this heroic effort to free our capital, we have been left to our own fate. This is felt more keenly because since our struggle started Soviet and German forces have been deadlocked on the eastern outskirts of Warsaw.

"If our bloody efforts are not to be in vain, if the soldiers and the civilians are to be saved from total extermination, immediate help must be sent in the form of ammunition and weapons on a large scale and by bombarding enemy positions. This appeal is urgent. This is what the people of Warsaw and all Poland insist on having."

Warsaw trembles from the roar of guns. The Soviet armies are pushing forward and are near Praga. They come to us to bring us liberation. When the Germans are pushed out of Praga, they will attempt to hold Warsaw and will try to destroy everything. In Bialystok they plundered for six days. They murdered thousands of our brothers. We must do everything to avoid a repetition of these horrors in Warsaw.

People of Warsaw—to arms!

The whole population should gather round the Underground Army. Attack the Germans! The Germans are destroying public buildings. Assist the Red Army to cross the Vistula! Give it information and show it the best roads. More than a million inhabitants ought to become an army of a million men fighting for liberation and destroying the German invaders!

from an appeal broadcast on July 30, 1944 from Russia by the Moscow-sponsored Polish radio station 'Kosciuszko', as reported by the *Manchester Guardian* of August 22, 1944.

...The responsibility for what is happening in Warsaw falls solely on the Polish emigrant circles in London.

from a *Tass* statement of August 13, 1944.

The logic of the development of the Soviet offensive, the Polish Home Army's technique of cooperating with it and the necessity for the speediest liquidation of the increased German terror—these are the real causes of the Warsaw uprising...

But should the Allies leave Poland unaided in the present situation, the defeat will not be ours alone. For what will be the thoughts and feelings of common, descent men

INTRODUCTION

We are Americans. Americans of Polish descent. Let us further say, we are young, thus we think and seek as youth. We believe that Americans of Polish descent, as well as Americans of other national backgrounds, should not forget the language, culture and traditions of their forefathers. Thus will they prepare themselves to be better and more cultured Americans and to contribute more to our country. Moreover, in that way, we know Polish American understanding will be strengthened and in such international understandings is our hope for peace.

Furthermore we believe that freedom of speech is one of the greatest possessions of all free men, thus we shall give figures, facts, and opinions of our readers and writers.

In a democratic country one believes in whatever he wishes, so long as his beliefs are not harmful to the community of which he is a member. We have one great belief, and that is the belief in the youth. This youth is the future of our nation, and must inform itself of historical facts — in our case, the history, current events, and culture of Poland and its neighbors. As result of a sound foreign policy of the United States, based on the facts of history, we believe future conflicts in the world can be avoided.

But let us outline our general beliefs —

1. The belief in the Four Freedoms of Men and the Atlantic Charter.
2. The belief in the necessity of unconditional surrender of Germany and Japan, and a just, democratic and durable peace.
3. The belief in a strong, indivisible and united America.
4. The belief in a strong, indivisible and united Poland.
5. The belief that Democracy is a superior form of government to any and all isms.
6. The belief in education as a vital weapon for true democracy.
7. And finally the belief in a closer and better understanding between Americans and Poles, here and abroad.

Such are our beliefs. If you find them interesting, please cooperate. We are pioneers and we seek many more. As a non-profitable undertaking, a Student's Monthly, we will exist only on your subscriptions, help and advertisements. Will you not be so good as to subscribe now? Such encouragement would be most welcome, for the publication which be most welcome, for the publication will die without financial aid, which depends on its subscribers. So please cooperate and perhaps bring a friend or two as well.

POLAND'S WAR EFFORT 1939-1944.

During the period 1939, Hitler had urged Poland to join Germany in an attack on Soviet Russia, promising her large territorial gains in Eastern Europe. Poland rejected all of Hitler's proposals and signed on August 25, 1939 an Agreement of Mutual Assistance with Great Britain in defense of European Democracy.

At dawn on September 1, 1939, German land and air armies attacked Poland without any declaration of war, crossing the frontier at 14 points from East Prussia, West Prussia, Silesia, Moravia and Slovakia. Germany had bombed all Polish airfields and 61 towns within the first few hours.

The German-Polish war lasted 35 days, from September 1 to October 5, 1939. At Kock the last major engagement of the war was fought on October 5th. The siege of Warsaw, capital of Poland, lasted 19 days in spite of heavy air artillery bombardment. Warsaw surrendered on September 27, after the armies had exhausted all ammunition, the water supply had been cut, and 200 large fires were raging in the city.

The relative strength of Polish and German forces in September 1939 was as follows:

Poland
Infantry: 31 divisions, Panzer units 1 division, Planes 443, Fire power ratio 1.

Germany
Infantry: 70 divisions, Panzer units 14 divisions, Planes 4,320, Fire power ratio 72.

On September 14, Germans had been halted thanks to the resistance of the Polish armies and to the extension of German supply lines. The Poles began to organize effective resistance along the marshes of Polesie and in South-eastern Poland. But at dawn on September 17, also without declaration of war, Soviet Russia despite her non-aggression treaty with Poland attacked the rear of the Polish armies fighting Germany. On September 28, Germany and Russia signed an agreement dividing Poland between

themselves "for all time", along the "Ribbentrop-Molotov" line.

Immediately following cessation of organized warfare in Poland, Polish soldiers and civilians formed guerrilla units which were to become the nucleus of the great Polish Underground or Home Army, numbering today over 250,000 soldiers. Simultaneously, two days after the fall of Warsaw, a Polish Army was formed in France by General Sikorski. This army consisted of 4½ infantry divisions, an armored brigade and the Carpathian brigade, some 80,000 men in all. The first and second divisions took part in the battle of France; the Carpathian Brigade fought in Norway and was first to enter Narvik.

After the collapse of France, General Sikorski succeeded in evacuating a large part of the Polish troops to England, where Poland now has army corps of 30,000 with an armored division, a parachute brigade, and other units. Besides these 5,000 women have been organized into a Polish Women's Auxiliary Service.

When the Polish-Russian Treaty was signed in July 1941, a number of Polish prisoners of war in Russia were released, and a new Polish army was organized on Russian soil under General Anders. Before it could be equipped, it was transferred to the Middle East at the request of the Soviet Government. With the Carpathian Brigade now expanded to a Division, it forms a separate Army corps. Polish ground forces in the Middle East number some 75,000 men, fully trained and armed with the most modern American and British equipment. They fought in the Libyan Campaign (Tobruk, El Gazala) and are now fighting in Italy (Monte Cassino and Ancona).

Also following the September campaign Polish fighter squadrons were set up in France, and bomber crews were trained in Britain. When Hitler attacked in the West, Polish fighter pilots, fighting with the British and French Air Forces, faced his air armada. After the fall of France 8,000 Polish flyers were evacuated to England. They

played a glorious role in the Battle of Britain, destroying 219 German planes and probably destroying 39.

Up to May 1, 1944 the official records of the Polish air force operating from British bases in the British Isles contains the following entries:

620 enemy aircraft actually destroyed;

167 probably destroyed;

214 badly damaged.

Polish Bomber Squadrons have taken part in 893 operations of a varied character in which a total of 7,56 sorties were made.

They dropped:

15,547,771 lbs. of bombs and mines.

At the present moment the

Polish Air Force numbers 12,000 men and ranks fourth in size among others of the United Nations (after the United States, Great Britain and Russia). It consists of 14 squadrons and is larger than the air forces of France, Czechoslovakia Greece, Yugoslavia and Belgium combined.

The Polish Navy has been fighting since the outbreak of the war by the side of the British Royal Navy. It participated in the evacuation of Dunkirk, in the attack on the Bismarck, the landing at Dieppe, in the battle of the Atlantic and operations of the North African coast and Italy. It now consists of 1 cruiser, 6 destroyers, 3 submarines and 3 coastal craft. Poland's merchant fleet is also in constant service on all seas and has carried much land material in convoys to Russia and other battle fields.

* * *

The largest Polish military command is stationed in Occupied Poland. This is the Home Army and is divided into two groups:

- a) Operational units, in which soldiers are used in actual skirmishes with the invader, and
- b) The regular Army, whose men undergo constant training and are strictly subject of the military discipline of the organization.

The operational group consists of 250,000 men, while the number

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of men in the Regular Army is much higher.

In order to understand fully its significance, it should be remembered that the Home Army has been able through its activities to immobilize in Poland the following German forces:

- 1) Five full divisions, i. e. over 60,000 men for "Special assignments", stationed at several points throughout the country.
- 2) Fourteen divisions, i. e. about 160,000 men on garrison duty.
- 3) Military Nazi party formations, in this 57,250 SS-men, 95,000 party policemen, etc.
- 4) Formations of railroad, roads and frontier guards, over 200,000 men.
- 5) About 180,000 civilians of military age doing military service in armed organizations, such as the "German Self-Defense" and the "German Security" (Sonderdienst) for defense against the Polish Underground Movement.

* * *

In conclusion, two figures should be borne in mind:

1. **Poland's losses in the War:**
 - a) Losses on the battle field 900,000
 - b) Losses in Occupied Poland 5,700,000

Total 6,600,000
- 2) **Strength of the Polish Armed Forces outside of Poland Today:**
 - a) The Polish Corps in Scotland 30,000
 - Polish Army in the East and Italy 75,000
 - Air Force 12,000
 - Navy 3,000

Total 120,000

Polish Units organized in Russia, fighting with the Red Army 80,000

National Youth Convention in Detroit Nov. 4 & 5.

The task and responsibilities of Youth of Polish descent in America are increasing day by day. We must perform not only our daily work, but also we have the sacred duty of propagating the Polish cause — knowledge about the nation, from which we are descended — about its fine culture and tradition; the role Poland has played among the nations of the world and which she must fulfill in the future thanks to her splendid history and geographical position in Europe. We must disseminate this knowledge about Poland not only among ourselves, but also among non-Poles, for upon us falls the duty of defending Poland's good name and inalienable rights against hostile propaganda.

As Polish-Americans we have not only an opportunity but also an obligation to participate in the affairs of the nation from which we are descended, and also to decide about the future development of our own country, the United States.

We must strive to acquire higher education and thus to obtain important influential positions in the social, cultural and commercial life of America. Assembling Youth in the existing Polish organizations will, on the other hand, give us an opportunity to maintain and develop further the achievements of our forefathers in America.

We believe that in these momentous times all of us will work together harmoniously and not disappoint the expectations of our fathers. In order to accomplish this difficult task the endeavors of Youth must be sincere, invincible, continuous and collective.

With this idea in mind, representative of fifteen varied Polish-American Youth organizations at a special meeting held August 20, 1944 at the Polish Youth Centre, 2612 E. Ferry in Detroit, Michigan unanimously decided to call a National Convention of American Youth of Polish ancestry on November 4 and 5, 1944 at Detroit, Michigan.

Cont. on page 4.

WARSAW TODAY

Cont. from page 1.

all over the world who... took up arms in the sacred fight for democracy and justice in international relations?

from an appeal of August 15, 1944, by Tomasz Arciszewski, President-Designate of Poland and prominent Polish Labor leader, who reached London from Warsaw recently.

Headquarters of the Mediterranean Allied Air Force disclosed on August 18th, 1944, that since the beginning of August, British, Polish and South African air crews have been flying hundreds of miles through the European night to drop weapons and ammunition to the Polish Home Army troops fighting in Warsaw's streets against the superior might of Nazi armies.

from a New York Herald Tribune news-dispatch from Rome of August 19, 1944.

AUGUST 26, 1944 The Government Delegation in Warsaw appealed to Premier Mikolajczyk to send immediate help for the population of Warsaw:

"Organize immediately effective relief to furnish us with clothing, food, underwear and shoes. Approximately 250,000 persons have lost all their belongings."

The fighting Poles have effectively repulsed new enemy attacks. The Telephone Exchange Building and the Church of St. Cross have been stormed by the patriots who seized war material and took 160 German soldiers prisoner.

The United States Government and the British Government, recognizing the Polish Home Army now fighting in the streets of Warsaw as a combat force, have warned Germany again that she will be held responsible for reprisals against it. They declared the Polish Home Army is an integral part of the Allied Armed Forces and must be treated by the German Army in accordance with the laws of war.

from AP news dispatches of August 29, 1944.

SEPTEMBER 13, 1944 Today's communique WEDNESDAY of Gen. Bor states: Situation in Warsaw did not undergo serious changes. Russians are attacking Praga. Over Warsaw singular fights between Russian and German airplanes were reported today.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1944 German communique WEDNESDAY confirms the previous news that Russians crossed the Vistula River. However they claim Russian troops to be cut off in the West. Gen. Bor reports that American planes flew over Warsaw yesterday and dropped provisions.

As we go to press Warsaw is beginning to fight the 55th day of her struggle — a desperate struggle to survive or die. With the Russian troops on the outskirts of Warsaw, the Poles within are dying while fighting in order to help the Russians enter the city. Are we Americans going to accept this tragic situation of Warsaw without a comment? Let us raise our voices asking help for these galant fighters. Mayor LaGuardia of N. Y. C. gave us an example in his speech of Monday, Sept. 11, 1944.

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YOUTH CONVENTION

Cont. from page 3.

Representative of Youth organizations, young members of all the professions and Youth active in various fields of Polish-American life may participate in the Convention as delegates. Persons interested in the future of Polish-American Youth may take part in the Convention as guests.

We are calling upon all young Americans of Polish extraction to enlist in the above activities. Send for applications for mandates and further information about this important National Youth Convention to: POLISH YOUTH CENTRE, 2612 E. Ferry, Detroit 11, Michigan.

Youth Convention Executive
Committee

*We find this of paramount importance in the progress of the Americans of Polish descent. Note the above and please cooperate since this is the greatest undertaking of the youth in the last few years. ED.

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These are the first pioneers who helped us realize this issue.

We are deeply grateful for their consideration. E. D.

dc. wiad. 4

kinkietów, zyrandoli itp. m.in. ostatnio handlowcy wiejscy zakontraktowali ok. 100. roznnych wyrobów oświetleniowych, które jednak znajdują się w sklepach na wsi dopiero w początku przyszłego roku.

wśród tej szerokiej oferty „elektrosprzętu”, wyróżniają się m.in. funkcjonalne oprawy oświetleniowe dla 2' jarzeniówek, zabezpieczone przed wilgocią, a więc szczególnie przydatne w wiejskich kuchniach. będą również w sprzedaży specjalne oprawy do lamp z odbłyśnikiem przystosowane do „kącików nauki”, młodzieży szkolnej oraz zestawy oświetleniowe dla majsterkowiczów. większość artykułów branży elektrotechnicznej, a tym samym i sprzętu oświetleniowego, jest przedmiotem reklamy prowadzonej przez handel wiejski w specjalistycznych sklepach i pawilonach handlowych oraz wiejskich domach towarowych i ośrodkach „nowoczesna gospodyni...”

nowoczesny sprzęt oświetleniowy, w którym wyposażane są przede wszystkim nowobudowane na wsi domy, wymaga jednak z reguły większej precyzji przy jego instalowaniu /śred/ dlatego też na indywidualne zamówienie mieszkańców wsi dokonują tych czynności m.in. fachowcy z prowadzonych przez gminne spółdzielnie specjalistycznych placówek usług elektrotechnicznych. /PAP/

4/kraj - zb

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5/kraj t a j e m n i c e studenckiej kuchni

warszawa pap. Po wprowadzeniu nowego systemu stypendialnego, a więc po 1 marca br., liczba studentów korzystających ze stołówek spadła prawie o połowę. zmiana systemu stypendialnego nie pociągnęła za sobą zmiany wysokości kosztów wyżywienia - nadal dzienna stawka wynosi 22 zł. w poprzednim jednak systemie studenci dostawali stypendium stoławkowe w postaci bonów, a obecnie - dostają pieniądze, za które mogą wykupić sobie bony.

najwięcej studentów uprawnionych do korzystania ze stołówek zrezygnowało z kupowania śniadań i kolacji, wolać za te same pieniądze kupować sobie jedzenie w barze mlecznym lub robić we własnym zakresie, wybrali bary mleczne, ponieważ można tam zjeść o każdej porze, natomiast stołówki wydają posiłki w ściśle określonych godzinach, a nie zawsze można zdążyć na śniadanie lub kolację.

wielu studentów zrezygnowało także z kupowania obiadów, choć za 11 zł - tyle kosztuje obiad stoławkowy - trudno jest zjeść obiad gdzie indziej.

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realizacja tych zadań wymaga nie tylko rozbudowy i modernizacji bazy wytwórczej lecz przede wszystkim utworzenia odpowiedniego zaplecza naukowo-badawczego. Już w przyszłym roku w Łodzi rozpocznie się budowę centrum naukowo-produkcyjnego przemysłu maszyn włókienniczych, które zatrudniać będzie ok. 1,5 tys. osób. Przy 5 największych przedsiębiorstwach m.in. w Befamie, Wifamie, Falubazie, które będą spełniać rolę wiodącą dla pozostałych fabryk organizuje się silne ośrodki badawczo-rozwojowe.

Ważnym problemem staje się więc zapewnienie odpowiedniego dopływu kadr z wyższych uczelni - głównie z politechniki łódzkiej z jej filii w Bielsku - Przemysł ten musi otrzymywać rocznie co najmniej 250 absolwentów.

Trzeba podkreślić, że w światowej produkcji maszyn włókienniczych obserwuje się obecnie szczególnie dynamiczny postęp, wywodzący się z połączenia wielkiej techniki z ogromną precyzją. Również u nas dla technologów i konstruktorów, dla ludzi z fantazją techniczną otwiera się ogromne pole do działania, aby pozyskać entuzjastów techniki, która ma zrewolucjonizować nasze włókiennictwo. Zjednoczenie przemysłu budowy maszyn włókienniczych nawiązuje kontakt z młodzieżą ostatnich klas szkół średnich, akcję tę rozpoczęto od Łodzi w porozumieniu z miejscowym kuratorium. W 30 szkołach średnich organizuje się spotkania, na których wybitni teoretycy i praktycy zapoznają młodych ludzi stojących przed wyborem kierunku studiów i zawodu z szansą, jaką może im dać dynamicznie rozwijający się nowoczesny przemysł maszyn włókienniczych. /pap/ 3/kraj - zb

4/kraj około 100 wzorów sprzętu oświetleniowego dla wiejskich domów

warszawa pap - minęły już w zasadzie osasy, kiedy podstawowym źródłem światła w wiejskich domach były lampy naftowe. Obecnie z energii elektrycznej korzysta ok. 95 proc. gospodarstw wiejskich, a przewiduje się, że po zakończeniu bieżącej 5-letki tylko nieliczne /najbardziej oddalone od zwartej zabudowy/ zagrody chłopskie nie będą zelektryfikowane. Coraz częściej instalowane są w domach na wsi ładniejsze lampy i zyrandole, które oprócz spełniania swej podstawowej funkcji oświetleniowej są również ważnym elementem dekoracyjnym wiejskim mieszkań.

mając to na uwadze handel systematycznie zwiększa dostawy na rynek wiejski różnorodnego sprzętu oświetleniowego, w tym także coraz więcej nowych wzorów rozmaitych lamp stojących i zawieszanych, den

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The International Working Men's Association was founded in London.

The British Workers' Committee, who invited the French, the Italian and Polish workers to the original meeting in 1864 stated it could not have a better origin or a nobler purpose than the cause of Poland, and added:

"A cause made sacred by the devotion, truthfulness and self-sacrificing heroism of a people whose righteous struggles for freedom have won for them the sympathy and admiration of all the wise and good whether in high or low station in Christendom.

"Our first united effort" the manifesto concluded, "must be to secure the freedom of Poland, because the justice of her cause demands it, while treaty obligations make it imperative and duty points the way."

1944

You are cordially invited to attend a meeting which will be held on Wednesday, October 11st, 1944 at 6.30 p.m. in the Assembly Hall of the Polish National Council, Stratton House, Stratton Street, W.I. (Tube station: Green Park)

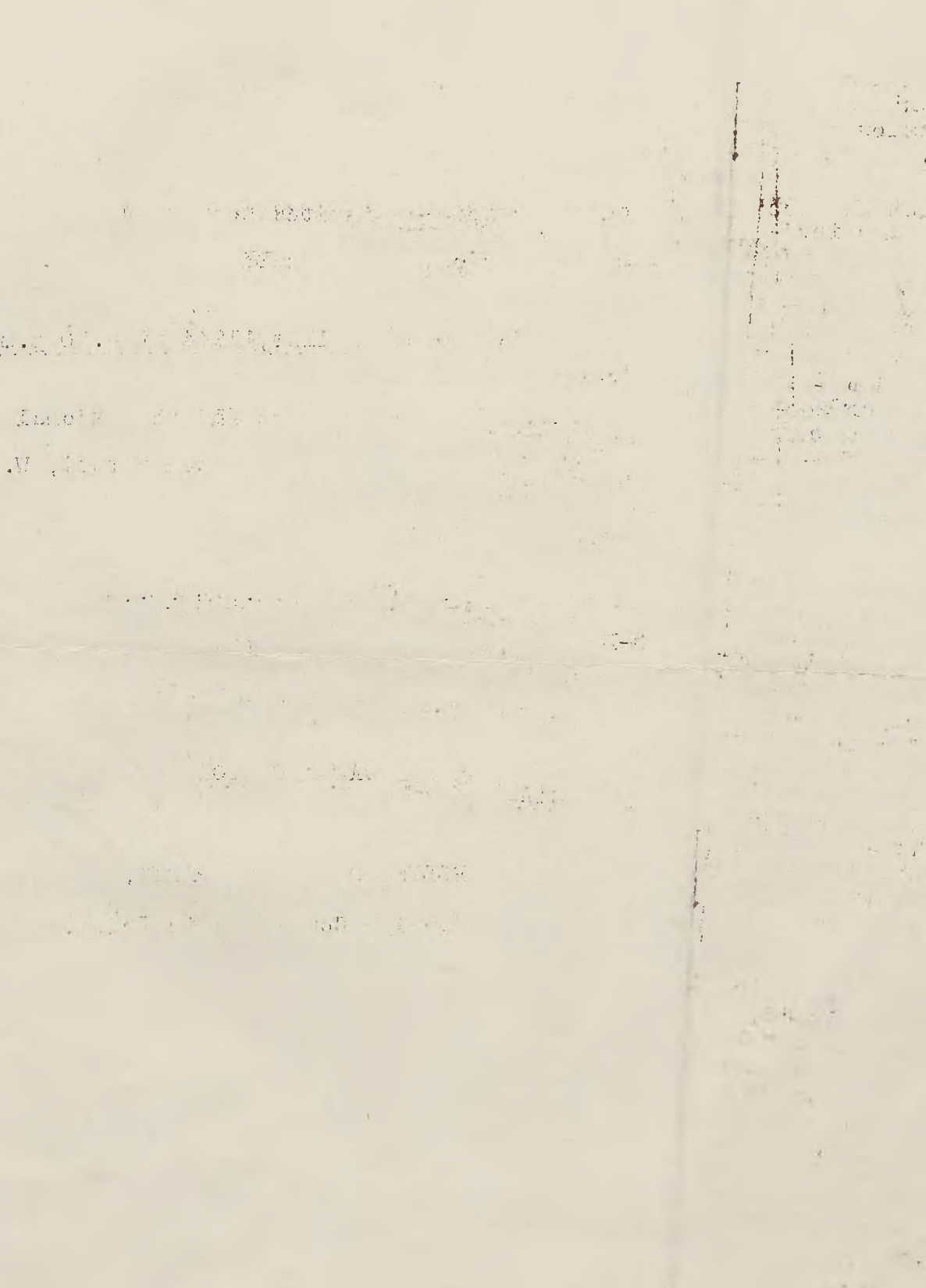
Sir Patrick J. Dollan, D.L., LL.D.,

Ex-Lord Provost of Glasgow,

has kindly consented to speak on

SOCIALISTS and THE CAUSE OF POLAND.

POLISH SOCIALIST PARTY,
Foreign Committee in London.



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SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 24th, 1944
AT 3 P.M.

Chairman : Councillor Dr. G. de SWIET

Speakers :

LIEUT. GEORGE JUR Polish Home Army, representing
Underground Poland

A. CIOLKOSZ Leader Polish Socialist Party
Member Polish Parliament

Supported by Councillor Mrs. M. M. PATERSON, J.P.
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POLISH ARMY STRING OCTET

Conducted by Lieut. Makowicz will play National Compositions

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WEAKENED BY STARVATION, which has sapped the strength of her defenders and people, but left unscathed their will to resist,

RAVAGED BY DISEASES, which are attacking the hunger-stricken and homeless population,

THE CITY OF WARSAW, its supplies of food and ammunition exhausted, **FELL AFTER 63 DAYS OF RELENTLESS STRUGGLE**, on the 2nd October, **BUT —**

THE SPIRIT OF WARSAW LIVES ON!

The unquenchable spirit which inspired the heroic Home Army through two months of bitter resistance against overwhelming odds, will raise Warsaw from the ruins to take her place with pride and dignity among the great cities of a world freed from oppression and strife.

WE SHALL NOT FORGET!

Published by HELP WARSAW COMMITTEE.

The Secretary, 28, Barton Court, Barons Court Road, London, W.14.

