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LAZIENKI--THE JEWEL OF WARSAW



POLAND SPEAKS . . .

Address delivered by Jan Ciechanowski, Polish Ambassador to the United States,
at the Luncheon of the Overseas Press Club in New York City,
Wednesday, September 2, 1942

EVERY MINUTE COUNTS



ATTACKED treacherously on the 1st of September, 1939, by Germany in the same way as the United States was attacked on December 7th, last, by Japan, — Poland was the first European country to oppose armed resistance to Hitler's bid for world domination.

The defeat of her armed forces in the Polish campaign after five weeks of bitter fighting, the occupation of her entire territory by the enemy, barbaric oppression and an unprecedented reign of terror, have not broken the indomitable fighting spirit of the Polish people.

Under the leadership of her constitutional Government, at present in London, with the invaluable assistance of Poland's loyal ally — Great Britain — and the generous help of the United States, — Poland fights on!

The Polish nation has called up all its reserves of manpower abroad and has reorganized her armed forces on land, on sea and in the air, so that now she ranks fifth in fighting strength among the United Nations.

In all these three years, the Germans have never succeeded in finding one single Pole willing to collaborate with them. Poland has no Quislings. Guerrillas and sabotage are her only answer to increased German terror.

In the case of Poland the policy of Hitler's modern Germany does not aim at mere territorial expansion. It aims at the realization of a much vaster program, based on the principle of German racial supremacy. It aims at the extermination of the Polish nation in its entirety.

Nor is any attempt made to conceal or to gloss over this sinister aim. On the contrary, modern Germany openly proclaims her intentions.

In the issue of June 2nd, 1942, of the "Zeitschrift fur Politik", a publication expressing the official political creed of present-day Germany, one of the so-called political thinkers of the Third Reich, Herr Werner Best, discusses the problem of what he is pleased to call "Grossraumordnung and Grossraumverwaltung" — in other words, how to introduce order and government into the enormous area of the so-called "Greater German Reich", which naturally includes the conquered countries. He proclaims literally the following principles, — quote:

"Historical experience has shown that the destruction and elimination of a foreign nationality is not in the least contrary to the laws of life, provided that such destruction and elimination are complete. On the other hand, it is inadvisable and even perilous for the nation of overlords to attempt to deprive a conquered nation of its national unity and its national characteristics while simultaneously attempting to use the human element of that foreign nation for its own purposes. All nations who use foreign nationalities as servants and slaves, die out racially through fusion with them."

Thus, the question is put clearly, more clearly than in previous declarations. It is a definite statement of Germany's intentions. Hitherto from the first day of the occupation of Poland, all German official statements, including the most authoritative ones and starting with those of Governor-General Hans Frank, declared that Poland has ceased to exist, that the Polish State would never rise again, that there would not be any Polish nation but only slaves in the service of the German nation and of the German State. The present-day German slave drivers — Albert Forster, in Pomorze, and Arthur Greiser in the Province of Poznan, have added that "they are instructed by their Fuehrer Hitler to see to it that by the year 1950 there shall not be one Polish soul in the areas at present placed under their authority" — for, as Forster says, — quote: "So long as there is one Polish man, woman or child, there can be no assurance of the complete Germanization of this land".

What more revealing declaration could there be to affirm the Polish national character of these Polish provinces!

At first Governor-General Hans Frank declared that Central Poland — his Government General — was to be the home of the Polish people under German Government and in the service of Germany, but this theory has also been abandoned. Now Werner Best, head of the "legal department" of the Gestapo under Heinrich Himmler, has spoken and has made clear what had been previously concealed under these various statements, namely, that there is to be no Poland, no Polish State, no Polish nation. He openly advances the idea *not of a home, but of a cemetery for the Polish nation*, in the name of the principle that the destruction of a nation is admissible if "the destruction is complete." It is well worth while to pause for a moment and consider this statement since although it appears to be normal and intelligible to the German mind, it cannot so easily be grasped by any ordinarily functioning human mind. What is meant by the statement that the complete destruction of a nation is not contrary to the laws of life? How can one reconcile such contradictions as life

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GERMAN "EDUCATIONAL" POLICY

NOWHERE is the real aim of the German authorities in Poland shown so clearly as in the field of culture. The aim they keep in view is the transformation of the Polish nation into a community of manual workers, to be treated as slaves, deprived of their own culture and national tradition, a reservoir of labor for the benefit of the German Reich. No attempt is made to conceal this aim. Governor-General Frank has repeatedly proclaimed the destruction of the Polish intellectual classes and expressed the conviction that every vestige of Polish culture must be crushed.

"The Poles," he says, "do not need universities or secondary schools; the Polish lands are to be changed into an intellectual desert."

In no sphere of national life are the German authorities trying to achieve so thorough a disintegration of Polish society as in that of education. It is their expressed object to demoralize Polish youth and destroy their mental abilities and powers of independent thought. In consequence only elementary training is allowed. The German object is to train labor up to a certain standard under German experts, but in all other things to render Polish society harmless by initiative and all cultural life thus sapping its national character. The methods are highly varied and include official prohibition of general higher and secondary education, the closing of all institutions of higher learning, the requisition of the buildings of primary and trade schools which legally exist, to say nothing of the murderous round-ups, arrests and deportations of teachers, and the enrollment of youth for forced labor. Children of twelve years and upwards are carried off from Poland's Western Provinces to work in the Reich, and youngsters in their teens are incorporated in the Todt organization, and sent to do sapper work both in the Government General and even farther east, while youth in the schools still allowed to be open are deprived by every possible means (alcohol, pornographic literature, vice, etc.) Only then can one

get a clear picture of the German occupants' aims and objects in this sphere.

To all this must be added the lack of cultural recreation and amusement, and the fact that every attempt is made to eliminate the influence of Polish teaching on youth by depriving education of all national character, and sending youngsters out to work at the earliest possible age.

The Germans are constantly requisitioning school buildings for military, medical, police, and S.S. purposes, and the requisitions are carried out with ever increasing ruthlessness. The recent closing by the German military authorities of one of the best known schools in Warsaw is a case in

point. This school had given shelter to two other schools evicted some months previously from their own buildings, as well as to a home for retired



BEFORE THE GERMANS CAME . . .

AND AFTER . . .



teachers. Some 1,000 people were thrown on the street, turned out of their homes or places of work. The time allowed to evacuate buildings is sometimes only a couple of hours. The Warsaw Municipal Department for Education has only three buildings at its disposal. To continue the work of primary educa-

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GERMAN "EDUCATIONAL" POLICY

(Continued from page 3)

tion the schools have had to undertake the difficult task of finding school accommodations in private dwellings. Such accommodation entails the very worst of conditions for education.

A further problem is that of heating. There is virtually no fuel and the schools cannot provide heating. Fuel at controlled prices is quite unobtainable. Consequently, in the majority of schools, the temperature in winter is only a few degrees above freezing point, at the best. Even so, the classes are reduced to the use of one or two rooms, in each house.

The position in regard to school books and primers is steadily deteriorating. No new books are being published, those published before the war have long since been sold out, and are unobtainable not only in the bookshops, but even second-hand. The Germans are continually issuing orders withdrawing primers hitherto allowed.

The net result of the German activities in the educational sphere is the ruin of elementary education, the suppression of such secondary education as had managed to survive in the form of finishing courses preparing students for technical schools, and the restriction of technical study to the narrow sphere of trade and industrial education.

Despite all the efforts made by the teaching staffs, general education has been completely abolished, and in consequence there has been a great reduction in the number of young Poles of both sexes who are capable of following university courses. In any case as long as the German occupation continues there is no possibility of reviving higher education. Only vague projects have been put forward for restoring certain classes of higher technical education, such as veterinary, medical and polytechnic courses, to the complete exclusion of the humanities.

Despite German terror and their own plight the teachers in the Government General have provided shelter and aid for the great mass of their colleagues deported from the Polish Western provinces, and to some extent from the southeastern provinces illegal-

ly "incorporated" in the Reich. Refugees from Silesia are grouped mainly in the Cracow area. A number of teachers from the southern provinces have returned to their own localities, others have settled in the Warsaw and Kielce areas.

There are also some 3,000 teachers from the eastern provinces in the Government General. Of teachers employed in pre-war days, some 12,000 are now unemployed.

Some idea of the repressive measures applied against them can be gained from their fate in the Kielce district: 14 have been executed, 28 have died in concentration camps, 79 more are still in camps, one is in prison, all trace has been lost of four others, and 23 have been dismissed from their posts.



Bronze tablet presented by a group of Polish army engineers and technicians in appreciation of the cordiality and good will shown them during their training period in the Ford motor plant in England.

WARSAW . . . SEPTEMBER . . . 1939

By STEPHEN BALEY

THE battle for Warsaw lasted just one month. For it began on the very first day of Germany's invasion of Poland, when Warsaw was bombed for the first time. Throughout the siege the Germans directed their attack mainly against the civilian population, in accordance with their conception of total warfare. Although on September 1st Hitler declared in the Reichstag that he did not want to wage war on women and children, during the siege the German air force and heavy artillery killed over sixty thousand of the inhabitants of the city, more than half this number being women and children.

When on September 14th Warsaw was completely invested, the German artillery began a systematic destruction of the city. But, to justify the barbarity of their methods, they claimed to be besieging the fortress of Warsaw. All their communiqués described Warsaw as a fortress, although the only fortified positions were the primitive trenches and barricades hastily dug and erected by the Warsaw garrison, aided by the civilian population, during the second week of September.

Food supplies began to fail on the twentieth day of the siege. By then also the majority of the hospitals had been hit, and ammunition was running short. The anti-aircraft batteries defending the capital, which brought down altogether one hundred and twenty-seven German machines in three weeks, were silenced one by one, and the German bombers were able to fly as low as they pleased over the city, not only bombing the buildings but even machine-gunning defenseless people queueing up outside the foodshops.

In the last days of the siege the Germans maintained an incessant and highly intensified artillery fire, while bombers roared overhead continually. That bombardment, the most intense and long-sustained that any city has had to endure in this war, went on for three days. At the end the Warsaw command had to capitulate, not because the Defense Army had been beaten, but because the responsibility for the civilian population was too great. Yet

the civilians themselves had no thought of surrender, and the news of the capitulation came as a shock to them. How long would they have gone on fighting? The answer is recorded in the history of the past twenty months. They are fighting still. By other methods, in different ways, Warsaw fights on.

* * *

Of the 20,650 buildings standing in Warsaw on September 1, 1939, 1,956 or 9.5 per cent were totally destroyed, and 8,172 or about 40 per cent were partly destroyed, during the siege. Altogether 10,126 buildings, or almost one-half of Warsaw, were either wholly or partly demolished. The material damage suffered by Warsaw during those four weeks has been estimated at 2,500 million zlotys, about 500 million dollars.



MINISTRY OF TREASURY IN WARSAW

The deliberate and concentrated bombardment of the civilian population with which the Germans began this war initiated

a new era in the technique of warfare. That technique is the expression of the German spirit and the German method of fighting, which violates all the principles and rights which constitute human ideals. It can be said that the Germans achieved their primary purpose, which was not to destroy the army defending Warsaw, but to destroy a city which had dared to defy the will of the Führer. Warsaw was to be a warning to any other European capital which stood in the way of Germany's conquest and expansion.

Yet it can also be said that the Germans achieved a purpose which was not part of their plan. For the ruins of Warsaw will remain a testimony to German infamy, and also a testimony to man's endless struggle for the right to freedom, to that highest human right which can never be bought, and which does not hesitate before the greatest sacrifices.

And in their ultimate purpose, which was to batter Warsaw and Poland until the capital and the country could never rise again, until all thought of resistance was hopeless, the Germans have failed most of all. For:

Warsaw fights on! Poland fights on!

LAZIENKI -- THE JEWEL OF WARSAW



FEW things are dearer to a Pole than his nation's past. The lives and works of the great men of Poland, the history of Poland's achievements through the ages, are as familiar to him as the events of everyday life. It is because Poles have always felt such intense love for the glory of Poland's past, that she was

able to survive countless invasions and a century and a half of ruthless partition.

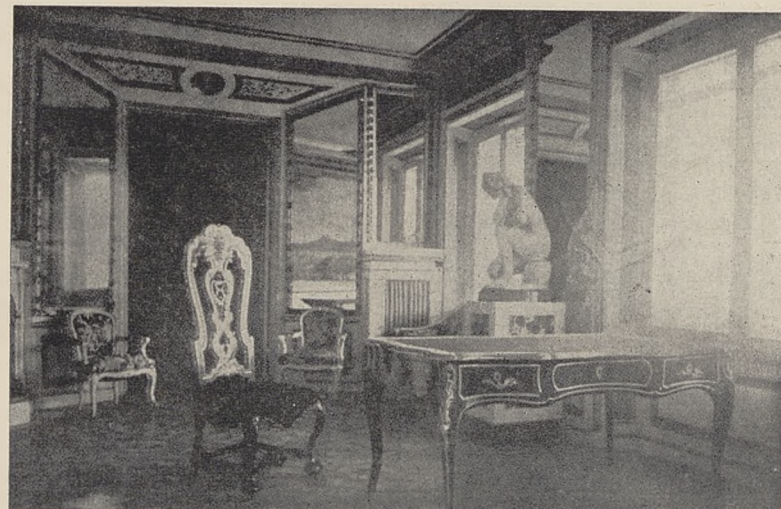
The artistic monuments reared by an independent Poland in the 18th century had a very special meaning for the Polish people in the dark ages of 19th century enslavement, because they bore silent witness to the culture of Poland, even when her economic life was at its lowest point. To Poles, these monuments of the past held promise of the wonderful things to be, for none doubted that some day Polish independence would be restored and the nation flourish as of old.

Among those monuments, a thing of beauty and of spiritual comfort was the Lazienki Palace, jewel of Warsaw.

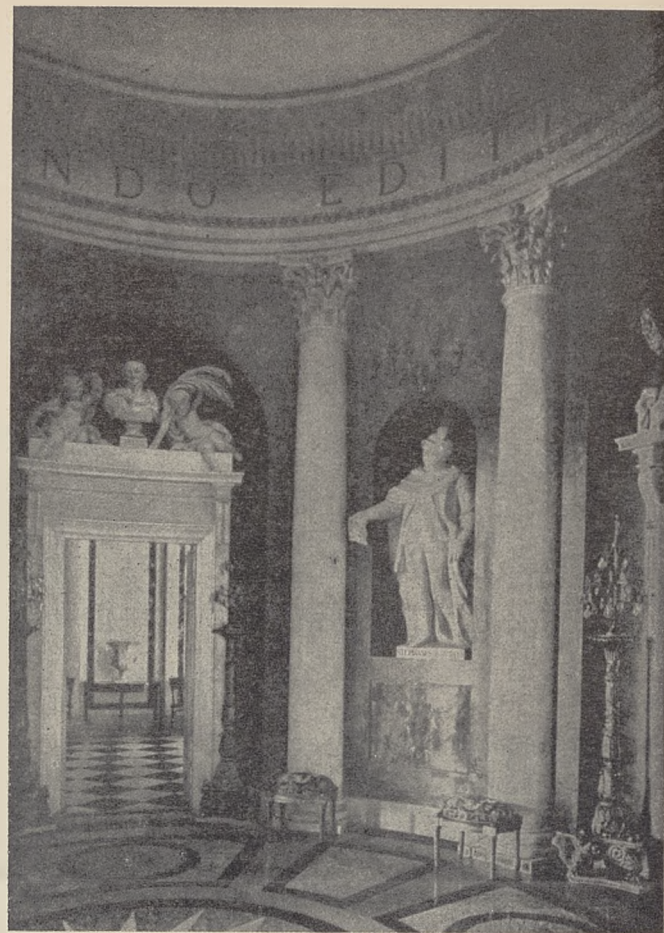
Situated in a park and surrounded with ponds, the Lazienki Palace has long commanded the admiration of art lovers. Its history dates from the end of the 17th century, when in the rambling park of Ujazdow, Prince Stanislaw Lubomirski built a magnificent bathing pavilion, lavishly adorned with stucco, mosaic and paintings. In 1766, Stanislaus Augustus Poniatowski, the last king of Poland, purchased the park and had a summer palace erected under his personal supervision on the site of the bathing pavilion.

In 1784, the King decided to rebuild this residence. The architects Merlini and Kamsetzer, and the famous painter Bacciarelli, worked five years before they erected what has been termed the most beautiful building of its period in all Europe. To this day, its exquisite proportions, lightness and charm have lost none of their appeal.

The Palace is a two-story edifice, rather small as palaces go, but extremely homelike. Because of frequent changes made in its early period, its decoration ranges from baroque, rococo, Louis XVI to the classicism peculiar to Stanislaus Augustus. These styles



KING STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS' STUDY



ROTUNDA

were harmonized so expertly that they never clash, but merely make the whole more lifelike and interesting.

Among the outstanding features of the Lazienki Palace are the Corinthian columns of the peristyle, the graceful Rotunda with its marble statues of kings, the Solomon Room with frescoes by Bacciarelli depicting scenes from the life of the wisest of kings, the Chinese Cabinet where the royal plate and china were kept and a great map of Canton-Harbor covered the wall, the Green Room with portraits of the most beautiful women of

the court, the Bathing Chamber with its hundreds of tiles in blue and pink china each depicting some aquatic pleasure, and the Picture Gallery where, in 1795, hung 2,500 paintings by European masters.

Countless mirrors and chandeliers, excellent furniture and fine parquet floors helped to make the summer palace a rare and radiant gem.

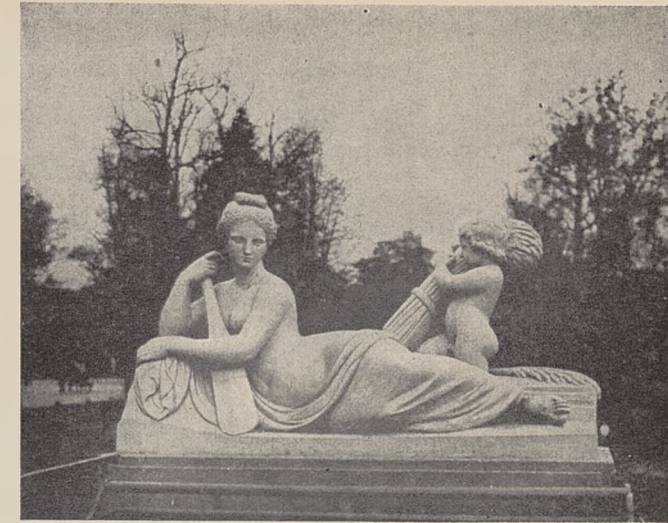
Like so many Polish kings, the creator of Lazienki was a patron of the arts and a lover of things beautiful. As he was also convivial, his court was always filled with artists from all over Europe. Every Thursday, the liberal monarch entertained a small group of kindred spirits in the dining hall of his Bathing Palace and discoursed with them on philosophy, art and literature.

There were no guest rooms in the Lazienki Palace, so the king solved the problem by building separate pavilions in the palace grounds. The White House, where the king's morganatic wife lived, the Hunting Lodge, reserved for the king's nephew, Prince Joseph Poniatowski, and the Ermitage, where the mysterious Mlle. Lhullier resided, still stand today. The Salon, or Turkish House, a wooden pavilion devoted to social gatherings, has not withstood the ravages of time.

Besides his passion for architecture, Stanislaus Augustus had a great love for the theatre. The Polish theatre owed much to this monarch. In 1779 he lent his patronage to the National Theatre, permitted his artists to decorate the Army theatre, and built theatres in all his various residences. But he derived his greatest enjoyment from the three theatres in Lazienki Park. Only two of them remain today: the indoor theatre in the Orangery and the open air Amphitheatre.

The Orangery, a low structure of classic simplicity and harmony, has hothouses where oranges and lemons were grown in Poland for the first time, a number of apartments, and the cozy theatre.

The open air amphitheatre deserves mention because of its unique character, combining romanticism with classicism. The miniature stage on an island in the lake is framed by Grecian ruins and trees. Above the semi-circle of stone seats on the shore facing the island to which it is connected by a drawbridge, tower the seated statues of Tragedy,



"VISTULA" — STATUE



LAZIENKI — PARK

Comedy and "the sixteen great dramatists of the world". It is interesting to note that in 1793 King Stanislaus Augustus made up the list as follows: Aeschyles, Euripides, Sophocles, Aristophanes, Menander, Plautus, Terence, Seneca, Shakespeare, Calderon, Racine, Moliere, Metastasio, Lessing, Trembecki, Niemcewicz.

It was in this setting that command performances were given in the old days for the court, and in recent years on special occasions.

The Lazienki Park, once outside Warsaw, is now within the city limits. In the carefree days before the German invasion, it was a favorite re-

sort of tourists. Its many lakes and fountains, its fauns and satyrs endeared it to visitors.

Today every Pole's heart is filled with horror at the news that the Germans have placed on sale in Switzerland two thousand priceless works of art from the collections of Stanislaw Augustus. Among the stolen treasures are paintings by Rembrandt, Rubens and Bacciarelli. The latter have been sent on consignment to Italian art dealers in Florence. As a crowning touch of German "Kultur", the Palace itself is to be "modernized" and turned into a residence for the German Governor of Warsaw.

POLAND SPEAKS . . .

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EVERY MINUTE COUNTS

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and death? The explanation is as simple as it is inhuman. In German mentality the complete extermination of a nation is not contrary to the laws of life, because in their conviction only Germans have the right to live, while others may be tolerated on condition that they are slaves of the German overlords; and it appears to be quite impossible for present-day German philosophers to think otherwise.

Yet it must not be assumed that this is simply an isolated and erroneous opinion of one of these modern German political philosophers. *There is no such thing as isolated opinion in Germany today.* There is only one aim, enslavement by conquest and extermination. Any published theory in Germany expresses the policy of the State.

So it is not surprising to find in the July issue of the official monthly "*Deutsche Arbeit*" that the greatest prominence is given to the following aims stated by Himmler who, as we know, is not only the head of the Gestapo and of the SS. Elite Guard, but also Reichskommissar for the consolidation of Germanism in occupied countries: Quote:

"Our task is not the Germanization of the East in the former meaning of that phrase — which merely tended to teach the people living there our German language and German law, but to create conditions in which *only people of German blood live there, in other words, only people genuinely and racially German.*"

This means that in Poland there are to be no Poles at all, according to German policy. In keeping with this thesis "Oberfuehrer" Professor Meyer, who is in charge of planning in Himmler's Kommissariat for the consolidation of Germanism, added the following explanation to this principle, — quote: "*We are faced with a task of colonization on a scale hitherto unprecedented in the history of the German nation.*" Nor is it surprising that Greifelt, the chief of staff of the same Himmler Kommissariat, declared that "*the deportation of millions of Polish people from their homes, on the scale in which we have been carrying it out up to date is merely child's play. The real colonization and settlement of Germans will only begin in earnest after the war.*" In the case of Poland this so-called child's play has already resulted in the deportation by force from their lawful homeland of 1,700,000 persons. According to the "*Boersen Zeitung*" of August 16th Himmler has decreed that in the Fall an additional 500,000 Poles must be deported from Polish Pomerania to the East.

By their own statements the Germans proudly declare that they are not merely exercising the legally admitted authority of an occupying force, but are carrying out the deliberate and scientifically planned extermination of the entire nation.

We must achieve complete victory in this total war, because no compromise is possible between Hitler's barbaric philosophy and our Christian civilization. Nor can we exonerate a nation which has accepted such a philosophy and adopted it as its war cry in a total war of aggression, — a nation which has agreed to become the mechanized instrument of wholesale slaughter in the hands of an insane leader.

But, if we are to save the world and ensure the triumph of the human principles for which we are fighting, we must more fully realize what is at stake. We must realize that Germany's declared plans for the extermination of other nations are no mere theories. They are daily being put in practice, and every day, every hour, every minute, sounds the death knell of nations and races.

This war has become a race with time. Time is now the most important element of all. Its importance as regards war production and training of manpower is indisputable and generally realized.

But the paramount importance of the element of time issues from the mortal peril of the temporarily enslaved peoples. It is the primary duty of the United Nations to act quickly, to exert every possible effort and not to rest, because delay at this time may seal the fate of peoples who, like the Polish Nation, have been sentenced by Hitler to total extermination.

And every minute counts if we are to save them. — We are fighting to reestablish a world order of human freedom. — Freedom means life. — We could not establish freedom in a cemetery.

IN THIS DARK HOUR

*Where can we turn to flee in this dark hour,
The darkest hour of this — or any age —
When work falls from the hand bereft of power,
And bitter tears blot out the printed page;
When man has turned to vulture in the sky
And swoops with evil portent on our tower
To pillage treasures; and with howling cry
To burn, to kill — destroy our nation's flower . . .
Take Poland's lore of legend, history, song,
A priceless warp, and fit it to the loom;
Then spin and weave a fabric, fine yet strong,
Of dreams and deeds to last beyond the tomb,
To shine with tears, to beat with burning thought—
A fabric dark with grief, yet nobly wrought!*

— Victoria Janda

PACKING INDUSTRY IN PRE-WAR POLAND

STOCK-RAISING in pre-war Poland followed a steady and strong upward trend. The striking fact that stock-raising increased, even during the world-wide agricultural depression of 1934-1936, indicates that Poland enjoys special natural advantages for breeding livestock. That Poland was an important producer of domestic animals can be seen from the following (1938) statistics of livestock in that country:

Horses	3,910 thousand head
Cattle	10,539 thousand head
Pigs	7,489 thousand head
Sheep	3,400 thousand head

Taking all the animals listed above, in the aggregate, Poland occupied third place in Europe, after Germany and France. In pig-breeding, Poland came immediately after Germany and before France, although the latter had a larger area and a population which exceeded Poland's by some seven million.

With large numbers of slaughter-house animals at her disposal, and only a limited number of urban



Meat Tablet, Hall of Production, Polish Pavilion, N. Y. World's Fair, 1939-40

agglomerations, Poland could not support her livestock industry solely by her home market, and had to make great efforts to secure foreign markets. The annual excess production, over and above the amount needed for the home market, was estimated to be:

	Head
Pigs	2,000,000
Cattle	100,000
Calves	200,000
Horses	50,000
Sheep	100,000

Pigs constituted the basis of Poland's animal and meat exports. The breeding of cattle, export of which was small as compared to the number of head in the country, was directed mostly towards dairy production.

The remarkable popularity of Polish hams in the United States was due primarily to their exclusive and unrivalled taste, resulting from the use of potatoes and grain as fodder. Corn was never used as fodder by the Polish breeders, although it was the staple food of pigs in nearly all other countries. Pigs in Poland were fed rye, potatoes and milk, which caused the meat to be delicate in taste, not overfat, and to have none of the oiliness characteristic of corn-fed swine.

In 1939 there were forty-eight modern packing plants in operation in Poland. The development of the packing industry brought in its wake a lively export trade in preserves. Thus, Poland exported meat (pork, veal, mutton, and horseflesh), poultry of all kinds, bacon, gammons, rib-backs, etc., pickled meat products, pickled hams, cured pork loins and butts (unpacked and in air-tight containers), cured hams in tins, tinned picnics after the American style of packing, chopped ham in tins (luncheon-meat), beef goulash, pressed veal in tins, poultry preserves, refined and unrefined lard. Exported in small quantities were sausages, roast meats, meat pastes, and Lithuanian-type cured meats and sausages — famed for their excellent taste and great keeping qualities.



HOGS SLAUGHTERED FOR BACON

(Please turn to page 12)

POLISH FORCES GATHER IN IRAN

FOLLOWING the historic visit of Gen. Sikorski, Polish Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief, to Joseph Stalin in December 1941, nearly a hundred thousand Polish troops were sent from Russia to Persia to form another of the far-flung Polish Armies. These soldiers made the long trip from various recruiting centers in Russia to Krasnovodsk on the Caspian Sea by rail and motor, and then were transported by Russian boats to Pahlevi, Persia.

At a press interview in Great Britain by Gen. Mieczyslaw Boruta-Spiechowicz, former Commander of the 5th Division of Infantry in Russia, recently arrived from the Middle East, the Polish General gave an account of the Polish soldiers in Persia.

"The majority of them are prisoners of war freed by the Polish-Soviet agreement. The rest are deportees, graduates of prisons and concentration camps. They are of all ages. Their stamina is proved by the fact that they weathered the difficult conditions of life in Russia. Many of them, however, still need care. The tremendous difference in temperature between Russia and Persia has also had its effect.

"Before leaving the Russian port, our soldiers stood at attention on the decks of their ships. The bugle sounded the Polish Army Call and then a mighty surge of song rose into the air. The soldiers sang:

*Our native tongue, our native land,
Shall we renounce them? Never!
Poles, in one band we'll fall or stand,
Old Lekh's true lineage ever;
Must we be Germans? Rather die; —
So help us God on high!*

Their thundering measures boded ill for the invaders of Poland. The singing was followed by a deep silence. That was how we left Russia."

Upon their arrival in Pahlevi on Easter morning, the Poles were cordially greeted by British and Polish representatives. To these weary soldiers the dawn of Resurrection was a symbol of a new and better morrow.

"Our 'material' reception," Gen. Spiechowicz continued, "was first-rate. Living quarters were all ready for us — including bath-houses. There was plenty of food. The men greeted the sight of figs and dates with unbounded enthusiasm. It was not till later that they began to long for ordinary Polish potatoes and 'kasza', preferring these homely foods to tinned ham. Soon, too, we shed our battle-dress for shorts."

The Poles were stunned to see that the stores in Pahlevi were open and that everything, even razors and penknives, could be purchased. The city was soon swarming with soldiers gazing spellbound at the window displays. But they did not have too much spending

money. Military authorities purposely refrained from giving them their full pay to prevent mass buying.

The Persians welcomed the Poles with great cordiality and true hospitality. They exerted themselves to the utmost to make life easier for the Polish soldiers and for the thousands of Polish civilians who arrived in Persia with the troops. At Teheran the



KIT INSPECTION



A SQUARE MEAL

Persians set aside many buildings and an athletic field with swimming pool and equipment for the use of the Polish civilian population.

The Poles did not remain indifferent to this show of friendliness. Thus, Persian officers were touched to see Polish soldiers salute them of their own free will. Relations between the two groups have become so cordial that today Polish and Persian soldiers invariably greet each other wherever they meet.

The Polish soldiers did not stay in Pahlevi long. They were soon transported into the Persian interior whence they will be sent to training camps in the Near East.

Gen. Spiechowicz relates that each and every one



THE LONG, LONG TRAIL

of the soldiers in Russia and Persia is impatiently waiting for the chance to prove his valor on the battlefield, that he may return to free Poland his head held high. Men over 40 who had been assigned to service behind the lines threatened to commit suicide unless they were placed on active war duty. The thought that they might return to Poland in the rear, instead of in the front ranks, made them desperate.

Gen. Spiechowicz is well qualified to speak for these thousands of Polish soldiers and patriots. The story of his past three years presents a striking similarity to the service records of many of his fellow-Poles in the ranks. In September, 1939, he commanded the Operational Group of "Bielsk", and covered the retreat of the Rawa Ruska sector in Eastern Poland. And at Belzec with his last battalion

he hacked his way through the German defense, in the hope of cutting German communication lines and eventually reaching Lwow by way of the forests. His unit was decimated, but it was not until he was down to his last ten men that he gave the

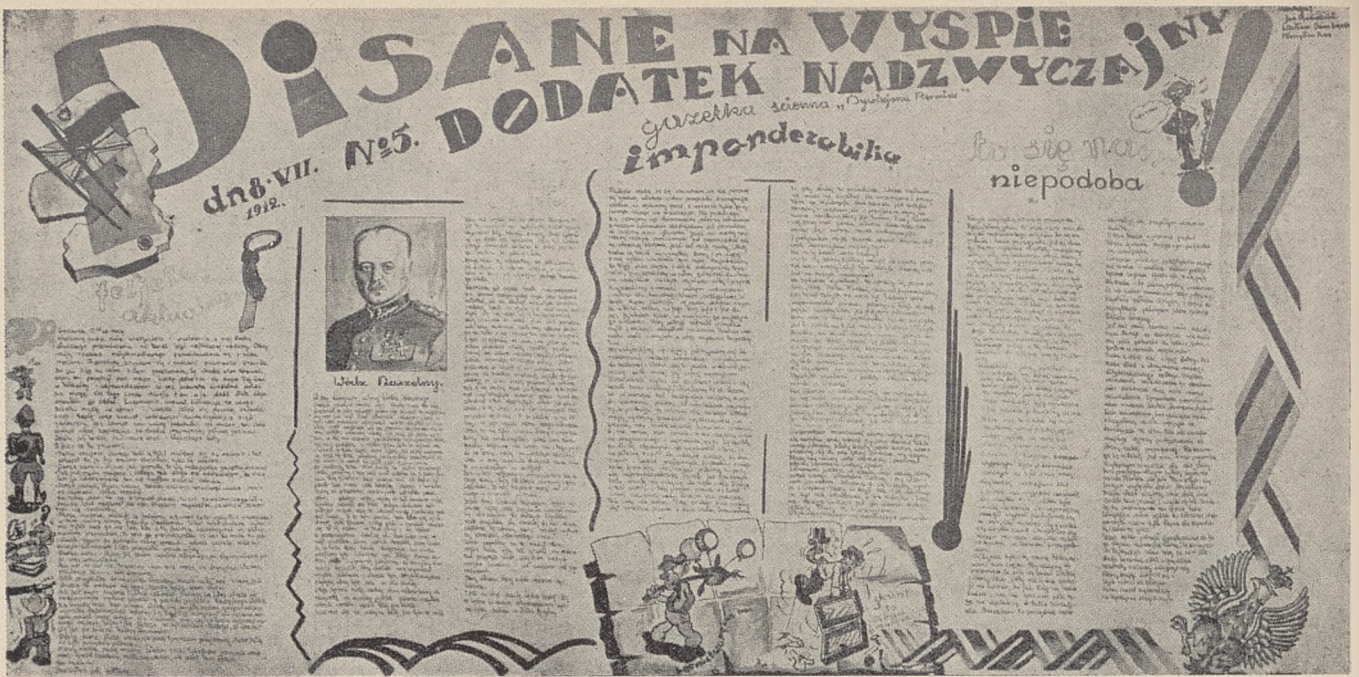


GEN. M. BORUTA-SPIECHOWICZ

order to disband. In disguise, he set out for Lwow to aid in the defense of that city. Caught en route by the Germans, he was taken to a prisoner camp in Rawa, but managed to escape. Captured a second time, he escaped again and slipped through the advance Soviet lines to reach Lwow, where he took part in the defense of the city. At the beginning of the Soviet occupation, he helped to organize a secret military organization in Lwow. Under an assumed name he was arrested by the Russians in November, 1939, and held prisoner in several camps until April, 1940, when his identity was revealed and he was sent to prison in Moscow. Released, thanks to the Polish-Soviet agreement in August, 1941, he organized the 5th Division of Infantry in Russia. Gen. Spiechowicz is now in Great Britain, having been called by Gen. Sikorski to assume a new command.



THE ARMY'S THIRST FOR NEWS



Special issue of a single page holograph wall-gazette "Written On An Island" put out by Polish soldiers from Russia and presented to General Sikorski to commemorate his visit to their camp. Necessity being the mother of invention, these hand-written news-sheets originated in Polish army camps in Russia when printing and mimeographing facilities were unavailable. Each sheet contains editorials, short stories and news items, artistically and profusely illustrated.

PACKING INDUSTRY IN PRE-WAR POLAND

(Continued from page 9)

Apart from the meat packing industry, fish, vegetable, and fruit packing were also well developed in Poland. The latter embraced a wide range of products, such as preserved fruits, jellies, fruit juices, whole-fruit jams, etc.

Poland exported large quantities of dill pickles for which an especially large market existed in the United States.

Poland's fish packing industry was represented by a number of factories, some located on the coast and others inland. The youngest of the packing indus-

tries, it had nevertheless won foreign markets for its two specialties: sprats in oil and scombers in tomato sauce.

It must be borne in mind that when Poland embarked on her career as an independent nation following the World War, she had no economic life to speak of and no export trade. The tremendous progress made in twenty years in a field that demands careful preparation and expert management is but another proof of Polish vitality and enterprise. The achievements of the past augur well for the future, when Poland will once again be faced with the staggering task of building up her ruined economy.