

The Polish Review

POLAND FIGHTS

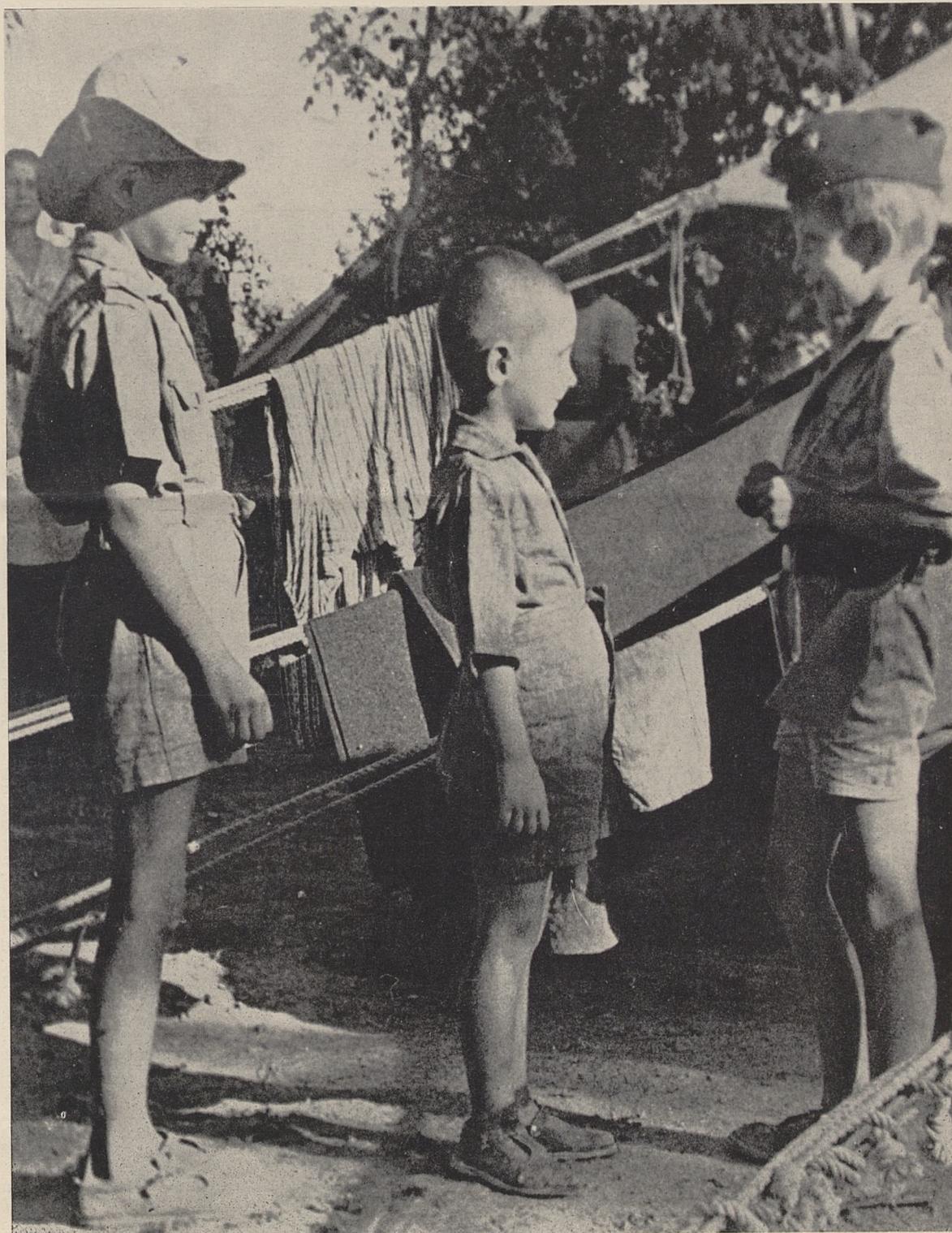
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POLISH YOUTH IN THE MIDDLE EAST



"CHANGING OF THE GUARD" IN THE JUNAKS' CAMP

HITLER'S FORCES DWINDLE

MR. GEORGE SLOCOMBE, the well-known English journalist, has published an interview with General Kukiel, giving a remarkable analysis of Hitler's remaining military effectives.

General Kukiel said that "Carefully checked information places the total of men mobilized by Germany at eleven million. The figure sounds astronomical, but let us examine it in detail. Of those eleven million, four had by the end of August been transformed into casualties and were either killed, wounded or prisoners on the Russian front. Many more thousands of Germans have been killed since, in the bitter fighting round Stalingrad, but let us take as a conservative estimate the figure of four million.

"That leaves Hitler with seven million men for a war now embracing all Europe and part of Africa. The armies of satellite powers can be left out of consideration. Of the seven million, two million are employed in Germany, either as garrison troops, security police, or emergency guards to repress any revolt or alternatively, as highly skilled war workers provisionally released from military duty for their technical ability.

"That reduces Hitler's potential for war operations outside of Germany to five million. Now the total number of German troops occupied in Scandinavia, the Low Countries and France, together with what we estimate to be training in Italy, Sicily and Greece, or fighting in Africa cannot possibly be less than one million.

"If our information is correct we are left with four million German troops to man the vast Russian front from Murmansk to the Caucasus. Half of that total are certainly needed to guard the rear areas and the 500-mile communications lines, to transport supplies and to repress guerrilla activities behind the front. In this half may be included also those troops temporarily incapacitated by wounds and disease.

"We are left, therefore, with roughly two million front line troops now fully engaged in Russia. It is still a very considerable army. If it can be pinned down on the Eastern front and prevented from being heavily reinforced, or from being transferred to the West, not even Hitler's vast effectives in population nor the labor of six million slaves in his war factories will save him from defeat."

General Kukiel who until lately commanded the Polish forces in Scotland is not only a veteran of two world wars but is also a professional historian and has specialized in Napoleon's campaigns. He has been impressed by the remarkable parallel between Hitler's and Napoleon's invasion of Russia. He told Mr. Slocombe, "Like Napoleon, Hitler could not conquer Britain on her own islands. The battle of Britain was Hitler's Trafalgar. Like Napoleon he tried to reply to a British blockade of the continent by a continental blockade of Britain. Like Napoleon, he attacked Russia hoping for a quick victory after which he could deal with Britain at his leisure. Both invaders used blitzkrieg tactics, but in spite of the far greater speed of modern mechanical armies Napoleon actually reached Moscow at an average rate of advance nearly twice as great as that of Hitler.

"From his starting point to Moscow, Napoleon's armies averaged seven miles a day. Hitler's average from roughly the same point to the suburbs of Moscow was only four and a half miles a day. It is true that as far as Smolensk Hitler's invasion was more rapid. He moved forward at a daily average of fourteen and a half miles, as against Napoleon's six and a quarter miles, but after Smolensk the superior rapidity of modern blitzkrieg began to flag.

"Whereas Napoleon continued to march from Smolensk to Moscow at the average speed of seven and a half miles a day, Hitler's daily rate of advance fell to just under two miles. This is about the speed of an offensive during the first world war, and shows that after the first impetus and fury of blitzkrieg, these tactics exhaust themselves, and the so-called slow weapons resume their old decisive work in battle.

"As Clausewitz described Napoleon's position before the battle of Borodino, the offensive had reached a climax. Hitler's climax was reached a year ago when he was in the middle of what can be described as a second and gigantic battle of Borodino."

The final point of resemblance between Napoleon's and Hitler's Russian campaigns according to General Kukiel is the element of winter.

Both invaders referred with bitterness and astonishment to the prematureness of winter on the Russian front. Napoleon was surprised by it early in November. General Kukiel says:

"But if the emperor had consulted Polish officers at his headquarters they would have told him that even in Poland hundreds of miles to the west snow and frost is frequent in November. Hitler had an excellent meteorological service, but although he boasted that he had calculated everything, he also left the weather out of his calculations."

General Kukiel predicts that when Hitler finds his position in Europe and Africa desperate he will recall his armies from Russia and defend Germany from an invasion from the west. The Polish Minister of War says, "Then the historic moment for the Polish nation will arrive. At any cost to themselves Poles must stand as a barrier between German armies and their homeland. They must never return."

SOUR GRAPES

The Krakauer Zeitung published by the Germans in Cracow is now running a series of articles to show that as the Government General is inhabited by seventeen million non-Germans and as Germany needs a buffer territory between the Reich and the Soviet Republics, the incorporation of the Government General is neither necessary nor practical. In an effort to satisfy German imperialists, the Krakauer Zeitung emphasized that the Government General authorities are completely subordinate to Reich officials and the link between the Government General and the Reich is becoming closer, a fact of which the Poles are not yet aware!

POLES POPULAR IN MIDDLE EAST

London, Nov. —: Bagdad reports that Polish life there has grown remarkably. New organizations, particularly for soldiers, have been set up everywhere. The Polish YMCA opened a well-equipped "Dom Zolnierza" in Bagdad and shortly night lodgings furnished by the Polish Red Cross will be available for Polish women volunteers. A café for Polish soldiers will be opened on the principal street in Bagdad, similar to that existing for British soldiers.

On the initiative of the Polish Embassy, a canteen has been opened at the Bagdad station. Shortly the first copy of a daily, "Gazeta Polska" will be published. The editor is Dr. Rubel, founder and first editor of "Dziennik Zolnierza" published in Scotland.

A Pole who has lived in Bagdad for twenty years, Dr. Maksymilian Makowski, is lending valuable assistance. The late King of Irak conferred upon him the title of Pasha.

General Anders, Commander-in-Chief of Polish forces of the Middle East, was recently received in solemn audience by the Regent of Irak. General Anders was accompanied by his staff, and was introduced by the Polish Charge d'Affaires, Henryk Malhomme. The Foreign Minister of Irak was present at the audience.

Later General Anders visited the Royal Mausoleum and laid wreaths on the tombs of the Kings of Irak. The Irak, English and Arab press published numerous articles about Poland with photographs and the biography of General Anders.

Recently, the British Minister of State in the Near East, Mr. Casey, visited a Polish camp in the Middle East as the guest of General Anders. Mr. Casey expressed his admiration for the Polish soldiers, in particular for those arrived from Russia.

WOULD APPLY ARBEITSDIENST TO GERMANY

Cairo, Nov. —: Mr. Wladyslaw Banaczyk, a member of the Polish National Council, arrived here after visiting the Polish forces and refugee centers in the Middle East. Receiving the Egyptian press and foreign correspondents now in Cairo, he said:

"Two major facts impressed me during my visit to the Polish army in the Near East. Their high morale and their extremely cordial relations with the Allied armies. Poland fights on, but in addition to our war effort the Polish Government is now elaborating plans to make future German aggression impossible, and to secure a lasting peace for coming generations.

"We must strive to convince the world that people who still believe there is a good Germany and a bad Germany are utterly wrong. The whole of Polish history attests the fact that Germans have always lusted for conquest and plunder. Hitler could not have wrought the devastation he has, were he not supported by the entire German nation. Germany is waging total war, and our victory must be total.

"We must make the Germans realize once and for all that aggression and war do not pay. Germans must be compelled to repair what they have destroyed. After the war we must use on the Germans, their own system of 'Arbeitsdienst' by which they put six million foreigners to forced labor.

"The only way to secure peace in Europe is to unite the free Central and Eastern European nations, in a Confederation based on democratic principles. Whether a single confederation or several, must be given executive powers to guarantee peace.

"The Polish Government has led the way by signing the Polish-Czechoslovak treaty agreeing to the creation of a Confederation. Both nations are enthusiastic about this agreement. Poles in the motherland and abroad are unanimous in their faith in victory for the United Nations. They are also unanimous in their admiration for the heroism and determination of the great democracies, who, although unprepared for war, are leading the United Nations to victory and for the splendid manner in which Russia is defending its territory."

Local papers published this statement on their front pages and commented favorably on Mr. Banaczyk's suggestion that the "Arbeitsdienst" system be applied to Germany after the war.

The German Special Court in Katowice has sentenced a Pole, a former lieutenant in the Polish army, to eight years Straflager camp for listening to Polish news on the radio.

MIKOLAJCZYK BRANDS NAZI ATROCITIES

Liverpool, Nov. —: Replying to Lord Derby who had proposed the toast of Poland at a luncheon given by the Rector of Liverpool University, Mr. Mikolajczyk, Polish Vice-Premier and Minister of the Interior, said:

"To destroy Polish culture and learning the Germans closed down all Universities and secondary schools, and many Polish professors have been sent to concentration camps, many have been shot and many are now living in extreme poverty.

"The Germans go still further in their wanton destruction of all shrines and monuments testifying to the glorious past of Poland, an inspiration to many generations. Gauleiter Greiser in Poznan has even stated that the very Polish landscape must be changed, so that no trace of anything Polish remain. The Germans are pulling down the Royal Palace in Warsaw, as they have despoiled the lovely Wawel Castle in Cracow. They have doomed the St. Martin Church in Poznan, they have dynamited the Holy Figure of Christ in Poznan, and all monuments to Polish poets and national heroes.

"Churches and little wayside shrines have been ruthlessly torn down. The monument to the memory of Jan Kilinski, leader of Warsaw people in the insurrection, has been removed to Germany. The following day, on the pedestal all Warsaw could read: 'I am with you,

A "LAST" CHANCE

"Walk into my parlor', said the spider to the fly." The German chief of police of Volhynia and Podolia has issued an appeal to guerrillas. Their activities are the greatest obstacles to Germany's plans, and bring bloody reprisals. So "A last chance to guerrillas to begin a new life" is to be given. Safe conducts attached to pamphlets promise that "those surrendering will be treated well by the German police." Anyone foolish enough to believe this is shot! But the appeal shows that after sixteen months of German occupation in Eastern Poland the Germans are unable to crush Polish guerrilla activities.

people of Warsaw — Jan Kilinski'.

"The monument was gone, but the spirit and the will to fight for freedom remained, it is that spirit which animates our whole nation, a nation that never surrendered, and never will give way, a nation that has produced no Quisling.

"Constant sounds of firing squads and concentration camps filled to overflowing have not broken the spirit of a nation, that believes in the justice of its cause.

"It is the deep concern of the Polish Government, in face of overwhelming loss of human life, to make up these terrible losses, to care for the health of our people, to rebuild our shattered country. That is why we feel the great need to educate our young physicians and engineers."

VICTORY IN NORTH AFRICA HAILED BY POLES IN POLAND; WARSAW CHALKS UP NEWS

London, Nov. —: A message of congratulation to the United Nations Army in Africa has been received from the men and women who are fighting the Nazis in the Polish Underground Movement.

General Sikorski, Polish Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief received the following message from underground Poland:

"The Allied victory in North Africa has evoked spontaneous joy here. It has increased our incentive to continue resistance to the utmost! It has increased our faith in victory and strengthened our belief that the defeat of Germany is near.

"We beg you in the name of the Polish people to send our heartiest congratulations and wishes for the continued success of the American and British operations in North Africa to President Roosevelt, to Mr. Winston Churchill and to the American and British armed forces on land, at sea and in the air."

News of the invasion of North Africa reached Poland from British broadcasts. As soon as these were picked up, many of Poland's 300 underground newspapers published special editions. The night after these had appeared on the streets of Warsaw, jeering messages about the German defeat were chalked on the walls of the capital and many other Polish towns.

GOEBBELS USES LIES AS ALLIES

Dr. Goebbels still looks upon lies as his chief allies. Some time ago the German propaganda services gave widespread distribution to a photograph of a whole section of a city in ruins, the caption being — "What London looks like today" (*Wie Sieht es Heute in London Aus*). The photograph really showed the ruins of Warsaw and was taken in the Napoleon Square there.

Now the German papers are publishing pictures of the conquered city of Stalingrad. One of the most widely reproduced shows German soldiers riding through the streets of Stalingrad, the caption being, "A tram ride through the recently conquered city," as a matter of fact the photo shows a street in the Polish city of Lwow and the inscription on the tram car reads in Polish, "Plac Unji to Theater Platz."

HOW HITLER'S "NEW ORDER" IN POLAND WREAKS SAVAGE VENGEANCE

Poles and Jews in Danzig and Pomorze are forbidden to eat fish after November 1st.

V.V.V.

The *Volksgerichtshof* in Berlin has sentenced Jozef Pawlinski of Raciborz to death for espionage.

V.V.V.

Two Polish peasants, Jozef Marchwicki and Jozef Tworek were executed in Lodz for the slaughter of some young pigs.

V.V.V.

Two Polish agricultural workers, Jan Brylski and Eugenjusz Lewandowski, were sentenced to death at Kiel for attempting to break jail.

V.V.V.

All Poles forcibly conscripted into *Baudienst* units are now sent East to construct German winter defenses on the Russian front.

V.V.V.

A Polish agricultural worker, Jozef Zawadzki, employed on a farm near Weissenfels, was executed at Halle for "assault on his German master."

A German Special Court in Wloclawek has sentenced a Pole, Wawrzyniec Czyz, to death for assisting suspected persons to escape into the Government General!

V.V.V.

A Polish woman, Josefa Trzcinska of Ozorkowo, was sentenced to death by the German Special Court of Lodz for damaging furs intended for Germany.

V.V.V.

A Pole, Wladyslaw Korzec, was executed in Krolewicz for refusing to work for his German employer, and for alleged familiarity with the latter's wife.

V.V.V.

The German Special Court of Hanover has sentenced Piotr Kleszcz a Polish agricultural worker, to death as a dangerous criminal, for threatening his German employer with a hammer.

V.V.V.

A Polish baker, Jozef Jaworski, aged 33, was sentenced to death by a German Special Court in Gru-

dziadz for killing 35 chickens belonging to German settlers from Bessarabia.

V.V.V.

Stockholm papers report that in the outskirts of Poznan the German authorities are building cheap and unheated wooden barracks intended for Poles this winter who must give up their homes and apartments to Germans.

V.V.V.

German papers contain obituaries of two Nazis, Hans Schuchardt, forester of the Radom district and Max Scharl, chief of the German railway police in Cracow who "died suddenly in the performance of their duties."

V.V.V.

German Air Raid Precaution Officials in Warsaw have ordered the crypts of all churches in Plac Zbawiciela and Plac Trzech Krzyzy districts to be converted into bomb shelters for the exclusive use of Germans.

In Torun a canteen for German soldiers on Ulanska Street was burnt down.

V.V.V.

Jozef Przybylo, Jan Wojcik, Adam Miota, Kazimierz Padecki and Franciszek Garncarz have been executed in Vienna for the alleged theft of property "belonging to German settlers", really for being in possession of their own belongings.

V.V.V.

In Poznan, Edward Sobkowiak was executed for offering resistance to a German official of the Arbeitsdienst. The incident took place during a German raid to get Poles for forced labor in Germany. This is the first admission that such raids are taking place in occupied territories.

V.V.V.

In Grudziadz, a German Special Court has sentenced Antoni Glinecki to fifteen years imprisonment for ill-treatment of a "*Volksdeutsche*" in 1939. The court stated that Glinecki escaped death only because he was registered on the "*Deutsche Volksliste*".

POLAND SPEAKS . . .

Address by General Wladyslaw Sikorski, Polish Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief, at the Inauguration of The Polish School of Architecture at Liverpool University, where the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him.

HITLER began his armaments drive on a gigantic scale at least five years earlier than the great democracies. By doing that he thought to win a victory by "blitzkrieg" methods. After three years of war the time factor has ceased to influence the course of events. The former superiority in armaments of the Third Reich is dwindling. The German people are becoming more and more weary of war. The same is true of Germany's war economy, weakened by too prolonged, excessive and ruthless effort.

The second factor is space and Germany's central strategic position. This factor has not ceased to play advantageous to the Germans, who always have a convenient geographical position. However, they have stretched out their tentacles like an octopus in every direction, and now reach to the Terek and Volga Rivers in the East, to Murmansk and the North Cape in the North, to the Bay of Biscay in the West, to Egypt in the South.

The German war machine is operating today over such vast territories that it is losing more and more of its former mobility and coherence. The problem of communications, so important for every commander operating on interior lines, has become one of the weakest points in Hitler's position. The increase in the vast areas, over which he is fighting, is engulfing ever greater numbers of German troops. Their effectives are melting away.

Thus it is becoming more and more difficult to concentrate forces at any desired point, although this has always been the strength and chief trump of the plans gradually carried out by German strategists up to now.

The third factor consists of new methods of warfare introduced by Hitler, through the use of new equipment and of "moral" principles peculiar to the Nazis, of which "Might makes Right" is the guiding one.

Warfare methods affecting all spheres, beginning with the so-called war of nerves, through brutal aggression, corrupt propaganda, and blitzkrieg carried out with a view to the ruthless destruction of attacked nations, these fighting methods undoubtedly took all of Hitler's opponents by surprise and gave him the superiority on which he relies today.

These methods have ceased to be effective. The blitzkrieg has been got under control thanks primarily to equality of air and panzer forces having been achieved.

Hitler's propaganda is now defensive and acts, as President Roosevelt has said: like a boomerang.

After experiencing the "New Order", collaboration has ceased to be attractive.

By his past conquests, Hitler has only subdued the forces of resistance in the conquered nations, forces that will rebound against the Germans with greater force for vengeance the more these nations suffer as they do today.

The last and fourth factor is unity of command. Hitler has the sole guidance of the German war machine, the sole control of strategic ideas, while on the Allies' side this is not so. His strategy needs neither to be coordinated nor agreed upon because it is centralized in the hands of one man.

I should be rendering the Allied cause a great disservice if I were to state that in this field no room exists on our side for improvement, by the further coordination of command and strategy of the Allies. The Allies' war must be a war of coalition, just as the Allied Governments are on the whole coalition governments, because the coalition of parties in wartime is in accordance with the essentially democratic character of the common effort of all classes in each nation. But I do not agree with the pessimists who claim it is not possible to make any further progress in directing the course of the war and in uniting our common efforts. It is no secret that in this war I have linked my name to the idea of greater strategic, economic and ideological unity on the part of the Allies.

I have defended and shall defend the idea of forming a supreme command which would deal with the Allies' armed effort in all theatres of war as a whole.

I have defended and shall defend the idea of maximum coordination of production.

I have defended and shall defend the formation of a Supreme Council, which would continually coordinate the Allies' political and ideological activities and establish the framework of future Europe that would have exceptionally far-reaching importance in the approaching phase of the war.

The road to victory is still hard and difficult. It demands enormous efforts, unlimited sacrifices, broadmindedness, great courage and continuity of action, but above all, it demands daring conceptions to wrest the initiative from the enemy and resort to determined action, the beginning of which we may observe today in Africa.

To exaggerate arguments that the Germans themselves have proved that the Maginot Line was a false myth, would be a mistake. It would be equally erroneous to state that the German defense has not stood the test and that the fortress into which the Germans have transformed the European continent will fall easily.

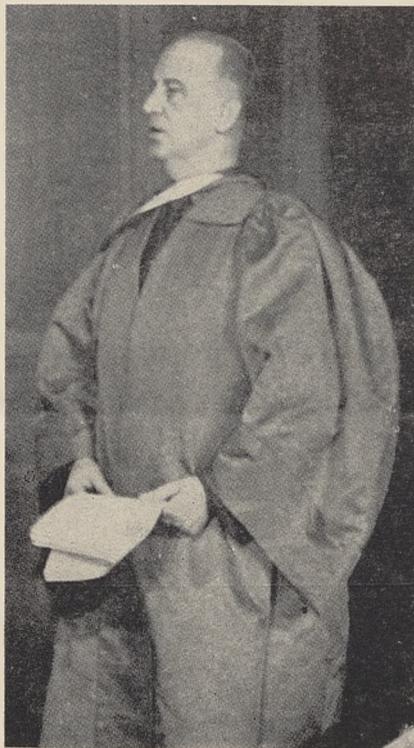
The technique of warfare has made great progress in recent times, restoring the lost value of defense. Thus new ideas and inventions as well as courageous planning are needed in order to restore its recent importance to offensive action. It is urgently necessary for us to do this now.

The German European fortress can be attacked, not only from the Atlantic, from the Mediterranean, from the Black Sea, from the Volga, from the Don, from Lake Illmen, from the Baltic, from the Arctic Sea, but also — and this is equally and perhaps even more important — from within!

There within that fortress live hundreds of millions of people, ardently desiring freedom and planning their future fight for independence.

They eagerly await the moment when they will receive arms, to turn them against their torturers and oppressors!

They will become an immeasurably important factor for victory!



GERMAN PERSECUTION OF THE POLISH EVANGELICAL CHURCHES

THE NEO-PAGANISM of Nazi Germany, clearly set forth in Rosenberg's "The Mythos of the 20th Century", and in "Ehre and Blut" sought to combat all Christian religions. The public declarations of the German episcopate and evangelical clergy, with Cardinal Faulhaber and Pastor Niemoller at their head, eliminates all doubt on this score.

The aim of the Third Reich is at all costs to win for the German nation, all whose forbears at any time were German or who possess the least drop of German blood in their veins by their incorporation in the German national community, if need be, by terror and violence.

So immediately after the occupation of Poland in September 1939, the invaders paid special attention to the Evangelical-Augsburg Church in Poland, and attempted to destroy its Polish character. Furthermore, they decided that its members must be brought back to Germany on the assumption that in everyone of them must flow at least a drop of German blood. An Evangelical could not be a Pole, and must be a German; anyone not prepared to accept this would be destroyed.

At a stroke of the pen, under instructions from Berlin, the self-government of the Evangelical-Augsburg Church in Poland recognized by Polish law was abolished. The very institution of an independent Evangelical-Augsburg Church was abolished, and in its place the German invaders called into being a "Consistory of the German Evangelical-Augsburg Church in former Poland, in Lodz". After the superintendent and head of the Evangelical-Augsburg Church, *Dr. J. Bursche*, had been arrested, a *Pastor Krusche* was appointed in his place, soon this pastor came to be regarded as too favorable to the Poles, and "perished mysteriously." His place was taken by *Pastor Kleindienst*, of Volhynia, already known before the war for his pro-Nazi sympathies. As head of the new church institution *Pastor Kleindienst* is completely subordinated to and dependent upon the German administrative authorities.

All the establishments, real estate and other property of the Evangelical-Augsburg Church were transferred to the Nazi's Welfare organization. The secondary school for boys named after Mikolaj Rey (famous Protestant writer of the 16th century), which the Evangelical-Augsburg Church had run for years, was turned into a hospital for German soldiers with venereal diseases.

After the illegal "incorporation" of Poland's Western provinces in Germany, a "Poznanian Evangelical Church of German Nationality in the Warthegau" was formed, also an "Evangelical Lutheran Church of German Nationality." According to the decree establishing these religious bodies, only Germans can be members of them. There is no place for Poles in these religious associations.

After the arrest and removal of all Polish pastors from the occupied lands the German authorities introduced clergy of the same denomination from Germany. Peasants of German origin compelled to register on the "Volksdeutsche" lists have themselves reported that the prayers and services conducted by the new pastors are not evangelical and they have ceased to attend church. For, in their sermons, these pastors link the teaching of Christ and of Martin Luther with that of

Hitler! They proclaim that Hitler is a man sent by Providence, that he is equal to and even higher than the great German reformer.

Many of the pastors sent from Germany have passed through special National-Socialistic propaganda courses and are in the service of the Gestapo. Their object and task is to watch over the *Volksdeutsche*, for the invaders have but little confidence in this class of "Germans".

The German invaders are also pursuing another course intended to undermine religion. Poles of German origin entered on the "Volksdeutsche" list, are instructed to ignore Christmas, Good Friday and the other Christian festivals. On the other hand, processions and festivals, such as the *Julifeier* — July festival — based on pagan mythology are organized. And there are innumerable social meetings, processions, collections, and lectures in which the lecturers apotheosize Hitler and poke fun at the Christian faith.

In all occupied Poland official Protestantism is completely in the service of the Nazis, when not directly in the pay of the Gestapo. Polish Protestants now worship only in their private homes or have been driven underground. Only in secret Polish Evangelicals perform their religious ceremonies and worship according to their faith.

As mentioned above, the German attitude to Polish Evangelicals is that they must either be German or be destroyed. Immediately after the occupation of Poland in 1939 the invaders set to work to

(Please turn to page 12)



THE PROTESTANT CHURCH
IN WARSAW
BEFORE . . .



. . . AND AFTER

THE BROTHERHOOD OF ST. LUKE

By DR. IRENA PIOTROWSKA

"THE Brotherhood of St. Luke" is an association of Polish painters, founded in 1925 by a group of the most advanced pupils of a renowned Polish painter, Professor at the Academy of Fine Arts in Warsaw, Tadeusz Pruszkowski, born in 1888, shot this year by the Germans. The young members of the "Brotherhood of St. Luke", headed by their beloved master, concentrated all their efforts on perfecting their technique, on analyzing the methods of the great masters, to discover the secrets responsible for the creation of masterpieces that have endured for centuries. No wonder, then, that this group of artists took the old-fashioned name of "Brotherhood". It proclaimed: "The organization is bound only by the ties of comradeship and long collaboration. Its object is to paint as well as possible within, of course, the limits of our gifts. Mutual assistance and advice constitute the principal means of attaining this end".

It was to this group of painters that early in 1938 the Commission charged with the organizing of the Polish Pavilion for the New York World's Fair of 1939, entrusted the execution of seven historical paintings to decorate the Hall of Honor of the Polish Pavilion. The pictures, size 48" x 80", were to be placed in a single row, at the height of the spectator's eyes, along one of the oblong walls of the Hall of Honor, and to represent outstanding episodes in the history of Poland. Among the subjects suggested, four were scenes from international events of Polish history: Boleslaw the Brave, King of Poland, greeting Otto III, Emperor of Germany, on his pilgrimage to the Shrine of St. Adalbert at Gniezno, A.D. 1000; the Baptism of Lithuania, A.D. 1386; the Act of Union of Lublin, 1569, that finally welded into a single State the already united Poland and Lithuania; the Liberation of Vienna in 1683 and defeat of the Turks by the Polish King Jan Sobieski. The remaining three subjects were to represent Poland as Europe's first democracy, showing her attachment to the democratic ideal: The so-called "Neminem Captivabimus" Charter of Jedlnia, A.D. 1430, guaranteeing personal immunity (Habeas Corpus) to the landed gentry; the Confederation of Warsaw, 1573, insuring mutual religious tolerance for all creeds; and the Constitution of the Third of May, 1791, representing the most advanced political thought of Europe of that day.

On receipt of this commission the members of the Brotherhood of St. Luke realized that it responded perfectly to their own ideas about the role that art should play in society. They knew very well that during the Middle Ages and in the Renaissance, when art made its most memorable advances, the artists always had to conform strictly to the desires expressed by the Church for the decoration of an altar-piece, or by the noble eager to embellish his palace. The painters of those days always received detailed instructions as to the subject-matter, the size of the work of art, and the spirit it should embody. Such instructions, although confining the artist's creative impulse within definite limits, left enough scope for the development of individuality. Conforming to the same rules, artists endowed with true genius created masterpieces, while artists of less ability produced works of mediocre quality, lacking in artistic invention. In those times the artists did not aim at mere "originality", did not think of "self-expression", they only desired to create works as perfect as possible from the point of view of execution and artistic form, yet although they did not aim at the presentation of their subjective views, and consciously did not seek innovation, the great among them arrived at new forms and created original works of art, the beauty of which, thanks to the perfection of technique and form, has remained an inexhaustible source of inspiration for generations to come.

Taking all these facts into consideration, the Brotherhood of St. Luke approached their task with enthusiasm, regarding the commission as a decisive test of their own convictions and long training. Moreover, to accomplish their task they chose a most difficult way, that followed by the artists of the Middle Ages, and decided to execute all the paintings jointly, and not to divide the pictures among themselves. In this way they hoped to respond more fully to the wishes of the Exhibition Committee that had placed particular stress on a uniform style of all the seven pictures.

The eleven artists who were to participate in the work: Boleslaw Cybis (now in the U. S.), Bernard Frydrysiak, Jan Gotard, Aleksander Jedrzejewski, Elias Kanarek (now in the U. S.), Jeremi Kubicki, Antoni Michalak, Stefan Pluzanski, Janusz Podoski, Prof. Tadeusz Pruszkowski and Jan Zamoy-ski, settled down for several months in the picturesque little town of Kazimierz-on-the-Vistula, not far from Warsaw, situated



The Union of Lublin (1569)

amidst hills on the shores of the Vistula River, famous for its old houses and churches, and for the ruins of a mediaeval castle. This place was ideal for concentrated work.

Professor Pruszkowski placed at the disposal of the "Brotherhood" his spacious studio in his summer home at Kazimierz-on-the-Vistula, and there the work was done. It was divided as follows: Some of the artists were entrusted with the making of sketches depicting the compositions in general, others studied details concerning the subjects to be portrayed in the paintings, while others prepared the colors to be used. The

Theoretical discussions accompanied the work through and through. But the main aesthetic problems had been settled before the work was begun. One point had to be clarified before even the first sketch was made: The relationship to Poland's greatest historical painter, Jan Matejko, who flourished in the latter half of the 19th century, reconstructed Poland's past and fixed her pictorial vision for his own and future generations. Matejko's pictures were characterized by historical truthfulness, and in accord with the Romantic period, to which he belonged by education, dramatic tension, strength, and by the emotion that emanated from the figures he created. But he left no followers. His genius was so overpowering, that no one after him dared to approach historical subjects relating to Poland, at least no one created any work that would not be influenced by Matejko.

The Brotherhood of St. Luke decided that "out of respect for Matejko their paintings must be different from his historical works". Only in accuracy did they try to equal him. Like Matejko, they devoted untiring effort to acquaint themselves with the subjects they were to represent, they studied contemporary costumes, coins, prints, documents, and all available historical material.

But they did not try to recreate Matejko's power of expression nor did they seek, like Matejko, to accent the individual figures in the pictures. On the contrary, their paintings were to be at once narrative and decorative in style. They laid down certain stylistic details that they all followed. They wanted their paintings to be "plain, easy to read, clear, vivid in color, non-realistic, sharp in outline, rich in detail, crowded with people, without cast shadows, understandable from all points of view for children, adults, and the painters themselves."

Here we face a program in striking contradiction to all that was dear to the artists of the first three decades of our century, of artists whose only aim was "self-expression", even at the cost of not being understood by the public.

Of course, the Brotherhood of St. Luke did not mean to produce uncreative, photographic-like reproductions of reality — that is why they rejected the realistic cast shadows, and introduced instead sharp contours, that do not exist in

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Fragment of the "Liberation of Vienna"

tempera, colors diluted in glue, were selected in place of colors diluted in oil in which the individual strokes of each artist appear too distinctly. Besides, the tempera had a special attraction for the "Brotherhood", as it represented the method used during the Middle Ages, in the Netherlands until the Brothers Van Eyck, and in Italy even up to Leonardo da Vinci! When the sketches were critically analyzed by the whole body of the artists and finally accepted, they were transferred to cartoons and the outlines of the compositions were gradually filled out with details, in which work all artists took part. Finally, when all the preparations were ready — the painting of the pictures on canvases began, some specializing in painting human figures, others in landscapes.



The Liberation of Vienna (1685)



Boleslaw the Brave meets Otto III, Emperor of Germany (1000)

"THE BALTIC DRAGON"

STORY OF A POLISH ARMORED TRAIN

AT THE outset of the war the port of Gdynia and Oksywie, the haven of the Polish navy, were cut off from the rest of Poland by superior German forces with tanks and armored cars of which the Poles had none.

As German pressure grew, the besieged Polish garrison at the navy yard converted an ordinary freight train into an armored unit using steel destroyer plates to armor the locomotive, cab and four trucks. The ship-builders soon had the armored train ready for action and christened it the "Baltic Dragon".

The Baltic Dragon consisted of a locomotive armored from top to bottom, two railroad flat cars protected with rails, two open cars armored on the side and one heavily armored box car. It was equipped with two 35 millimeter guns, two heavy machine guns and a number of light machine guns. The crew consisted of railway men and sailors who volunteered their services. They numbered thirty in all.

Considerable success was achieved by the Dragon in repulsing German attacks on Gdynia, but it also made several effective sorties one of which is worthy of particular notice. The town of Wejherowo, about fifteen miles distant, had been occupied by the Germans on September the 8th, and during its evacuation by the Poles a certain number of wounded soldiers had been left behind in the railway repair shops.

Under cover of night the Baltic Dragon slowly approached Wejherowo. A German patrol on the outskirts was wiped out by machine gun fire and then the Dragon opened fire on the railroad station. This attack was entirely unexpected by the Germans and threw them into confusion. However, they soon replied with machine gun fire but their bullets could not pierce the armor and the Dragon increasing its speed, ran into the station. The Germans dispersed in all directions as fast as their legs could carry them. After passing through the station the Dragon inflicted heavy losses on the enemy posts in town and then backed into the station again.

Two doctors with members of the crew jumped off the train, ran to the railroad shop and rescued the wounded Polish soldiers who were carried to the box car.

The Germans never attempted to intervene — they had been taken completely by surprise. They did not for a moment suppose that the Poles would dare anything of the kind. When all the wounded were on board, the Dragon received orders to return, but on its way to Gdynia it continued to shell the German positions.

As the Polish armored train was pulling out of the station a bullet was fired by someone dressed in a Polish railroad uniform. It hit the commanding officer of the Dragon, Captain Bleszynski, penetrating his chest downward and entering the stomach.

The commanding officer died before the Dragon reached Gdynia. His last words were, "For our Motherland!"

Two days later the Germans attacked the Baltic Dragon with dive bombers while it was on its way from Chylonia to Gdynia. Fortunately, the crew was able to hide in the forests on either side of the track and after the raid was over they managed to take what was left of the train back to the



navy shipyard at Gdynia. While the locomotive was being repaired and other trucks were being armored the Polish port had to be abandoned and the train was blown up to prevent its falling into the hands of the Germans. Thus ended the brief but splendid career of the Baltic Dragon.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF ST. LUKE

(Continued from page 7)

reality. By the omission of cast shadows, they meant to attain greater clarity. By introducing distinct lines contouring all personages and objects, they hoped to attain a purely artistic and decorative effect. The purpose of the paintings was not alone to tell a story to the visitors but to decorate the Hall of Honor. The pictures were supposed to cover one of the two long walls of the Hall, as a frieze or tapestry, and give a colorful, decorative note to the artistic effect of the interior.

The style, then, of the seven historical paintings that for two summers decorated the Polish Pavilion at the New York World's Fair, was as different from the 19th-century paintings of Matejko, as from any impressionist, cubist, or formist Polish paintings of the early 20th century. Instead, the style of these pictures approaches—although there was no question of a conscious imitation — the art of the Middle Ages. Analogy in the methods of working brought about analogy in the results attained. The historical paintings of the Polish Pavilion have much in common with the narrative style of the late European mediaeval miniatures, where also cast shadows were avoided for the sake of clarity, where also precise, sharp contours were used, and large numbers of persons and details introduced.

The series of the seven historical paintings created by the Brotherhood of St. Luke, one of the last efforts of Polish artists in free Poland, are a proof that Poland's art was in full bloom when the war broke out, that the artists were seeking new solutions, new art expressions, that at the same time no false pride nor fear to lose their own originality prevented them from looking to the past for enlightenment.

POLAND'S METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES

REBORN Poland's metallurgical industry developed so favorably that it soon became a leading factor in the country's national economy. It was not only able to supply the needs of the home market, but to export a number of products to other countries. Among the twenty-odd groups of manufactured goods produced by Polish industry, the principal items of export were

iron castings, galvanized sheeting, textile machinery, locomotives, galvanized and enamelled goods, agricultural machinery, etc. Other items were wire, nails, spikes, netting, goods from ordinary and special steel, screws, rivets, construction steel, bicycles, typewriters, motors, machine-tools, airplanes, and a number of electro-technical goods.

The high consumptive capacity of the home market retarded full development of export trade in these lines, but the range of goods sold abroad was exceedingly wide. Polish manufactured articles competed successfully with products of highly industrialized countries all over the world. An indication of how the popularity of Polish metal goods was increasing is that in 1929 they were exported to 65 countries, in 1936 to 86 countries.

In the export trade of Polish manufactured goods, an important place was occupied by the export of railway rolling-stock, including good trucks and passenger coaches of every type, from standard models to the most luxurious, as well as various types of locomotives. The tourist-train cars produced by the Polish carworks attracted universal attention at the Paris International Exposition in 1937. Poland exported locomotives to Bulgaria, Latvia, Morocco, and China.

Polish tourist and sports models of airplanes had achieved world-wide fame as a result of their superlative performance in the most recent International Challenge Competitions. They were exported to Bulgaria, Greece, Estonia, Yugoslavia, Rumania, and Brazil.

Poland's export trade in textile machinery had many years of experience behind it. Despite keen international competition, the following high quality goods were much in demand: machines for wool-washing and drying; machines for carding of wool, re-manufactured wool, woolen and cotton waste, and asbestos; carders for wadding, felt and hat-manu-

facture; spinning machines; doubling and winding machines of various types; finishing machinery for woolen fabrics; looms of all types.

As Poland was essentially an agricultural country, it was but natural that several of her largest and most important factories should be devoted to the manufacture of agricultural machinery and implements essential to the farmer. Careful attention was paid to specific characteristics of the soil, and uses current in other countries, so the export of chaff-cutters, grist-mills, threshers, beet-root cutters, flax hacklers, sowers, etc., was developing in a most gratifying manner even overseas.

Electro-technical products exported included engines, generators, transformers, dynamos, electric-light bulbs, household electrical appliances, etc.

In spite of the steadily rising demand for machine-tools in Poland, Polish factories successfully executed a number of important foreign orders for cutting tools, jigs, gauges, micrometers, calipers, gauge blocks, meters, dial test indicators and other precision tools.

An important item in the list of outgoing goods was enamelled hollow-ware, known the world over for its high quality and low prices. The export of these goods was only 883 tons in 1936, but in one year it more than doubled and reached 1894 tons in 1937.

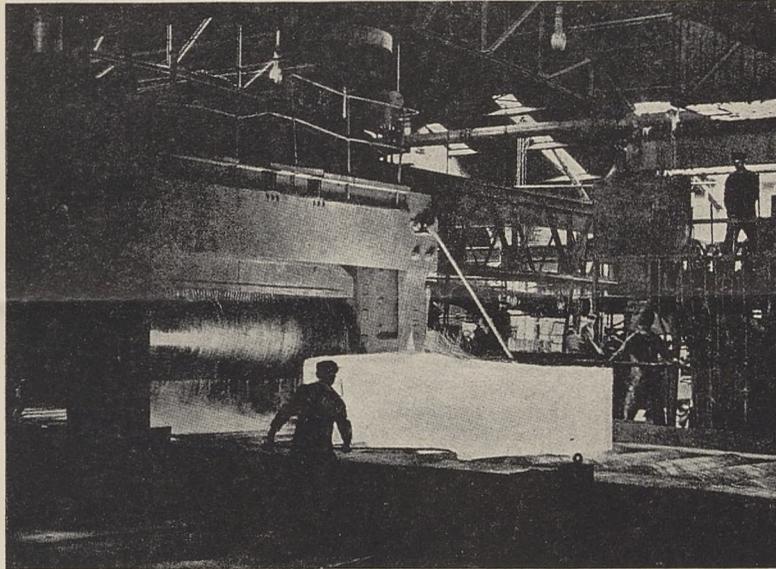
Poland also exported large quantities of wire, nails, screws and rivets. These were sent to many countries in Europe, North Africa, Asia and South America; the exports of these commodities exceeded 18,000 tons in 1937.

Iron castings and tubes were staple items in Poland's foreign trade for many years. The export

of cast-iron bathtubs and hollow-ware was particularly satisfactory. 37,399 tons of iron and steel tubes were exported in 1937.

Polish manufactured braces, suspenders, corset and garter metal parts; metal parts for suitcases, portmanteaux, portfolios, coat- and hat-racks; fishing-rods, rings, clasps and other metal goods for saddlers, shoemakers; belt buckles, metal parts for skis — all found favor abroad.

Today Germany has converted Polish metal manufacturing factories to making munitions of war. At the point of the bayonet she has forced Polish labor to man the machines. But at every opportunity the Polish workingman sabotages Germany's desperate war effort. He pays for this sabotage with his life, but undaunted, his neighbor takes his place in the anonymous Polish home front. This fearless resistance to the enemy is bound to hasten the day when Polish factories will again manufacture peace-time articles calculated to further and not to hinder the progress of mankind!



POLES AND SPITFIRES OVER DIEPPE

FOR three days now our pilots had been confined to dispersal points. A permanent state of alert had been declared and our aces who sometimes manage to spend an evening in a London night club, cast wistful and longing glances in the direction of the metropolis, whose silver balloon barrage and pall of yellow-gray smoke are silhouetted against the fair sky.

The secret had been kept perfectly. Of course every one felt that something was up. We had been through such periods of tense waiting before. Besides, we knew, although we could not talk about it, that our best squadron — Warsaw 303 — had been hurriedly summoned from a rest period somewhere in the Midlands. There were certainly plenty of us around, almost two whole "Wings". And yet this was but a fraction of our strength in England. Pride swelled our chests. The pilots and the hangar sweepers were equally happy that Poland was playing such an important part in the bloodiest and mightiest contest the world has ever known.

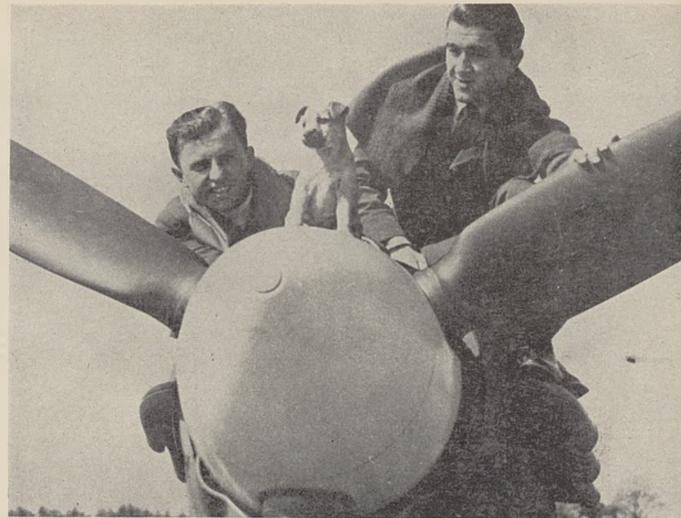
On August 18, we all retired early. The confidential order, given individually by squadron leaders was: "Immediate readiness at 4:30 a.m."

The gray dawn saw great activity on the airfield. Hidden by a light mist the ground crew was warming up the motors. In thirty minutes we would take off for France, where a great battle was raging across the Channel, near Dieppe. The mechanics were excited, could this be the long-heralded invasion of the continent? The pilots sat around quietly, studying maps of the operational sector, smoking cigarettes, chatting and sipping hot tea from thermos bottles. Our Squadron leader, preoccupied as usual, was fooling around with the Wing's mascot — a funny little pup. No one would have guessed that normally we're the noisiest bunch of aviators alive.

I wondered what my comrades were thinking. Did their thoughts go out to their families in Poland, perhaps starving, perhaps imprisoned? Or were they remembering those who had been shot down during previous air battles? Or were they thinking of the friendly people of English cities, who bear the brunt of brutal attacks by the "Luftwaffe"? We were cold-eyed, with set lips and pale cheeks. Finally, the awaited telephone call came through and our Squadron leader immediately gave the command: "Pilots, to your planes." Simultaneously a deep voice rumbled from the outdoor loudspeakers located at dispersal points:

"All squadrons to readiness."

A little excited and uplifted we make a dash for our purring machines. The mechanics hover near us like clucking hens, helping us with our chutes and oxygen masks. Their cheerful comments are lost in the general din coming from the three ends of the field.



THE WING'S MASCOT

At last the machines are set to go. What sight can be more beautiful than the take-off of pursuit planes for combat flight? Squadrons of slender, gleaming Spitfires stand in long even rows on the field, thudding steadily in rhythm to the calm breathing of the engines. Suddenly the machines take a deep breath, their propellers thresh the air in a dizzy whirl, the motors' roar rises by an octave and along the airfield they glide by threes.

When a Spitfire goes on a combat mission, it sings and whistles as does no other machine in the world. All pilots know this sound — it is strange, melodious, full of mad bravado. Now a fascinating spectacle is unfolding in the air. Amid the measured drone of the machine's engines, one plane after another slips into place until they are all flying in close formation. To the right suddenly appear two other squadrons from the neighboring station. At first they fly low but soon they squirt up like a swarm of angry hornets over the trees on the other side of the field, to join the main group of planes. All this happens so quickly that those who remain down below cannot keep up with the show, which to them seems to be some sort of fourth dimensional dance.

The squadrons do not fly together long. Just before we reach the shores of France, they are separated by a radio command. We all have different tasks to perform and unfortunately will not all taste the happiness of meeting the enemy eye to eye. From behind the light mist the sea shines through, dull, glassy and smooth.

Over land visibility is impeded by a thick curtain of smoke, pierced

every so often by flashes of bomb explosions and artillery shells. We see two small boats sinking. Our cruisers are shelling the French coast. There's a hodge-podge of trawlers and invasion barges. But it's impossible to look down steadily. Instinctively, one feels that a Hun is lurking somewhere in the air, only waiting for a chance to come out of the sun and clip one's Spitfire's tail. German pursuit planes have the single but very important strategic advantage of a higher ceiling, and can therefore choose the best position for attack. They come from the sun so that the victim does not see the foe until the last minute and does not know who is shooting at him. And in truth, we did not have to wait for them very long. From the left somewhere sped by a group of greater and smaller dots, growing in size every moment — Dorniers escorted by Focke-Wulfs on their way to bomb the invading force.

The calm voice of the Wing commander comes in over the earphones:

"Hello, Mary Leader . . . bandits 3 o'clock up . . . Tally ho."

The "Mary" division breaks ranks, and climbs to intercept the Dorniers. The Wing commander gives a new command:

"Hello, Sandra Leader . . . Hello, Bingo Leader . . . Intercept and engage the escort . . . Tally ho."

The official orders have been given. Now from time to time can be heard exclamations in Polish by some younger and less-experienced pilots as well as the indulgent advice of the oldtimers. The squadrons break up and reform into the classic ring battle formation for larger groups. The Focke-Wulfs loom larger and larger. Somebody closest to them can't stand the tension and shouts:

"Attention . . . Focke-Wulfs to our left."

"Put them in your pocket," is the serious rejoinder.

Feathers fly. The Focke-Wulfs dive into our center, as if anxious to tear the ring of Polish fighter planes to pieces, but the first fury of attack comes to naught. It is too difficult to out-maneuver as rapid and agile a craft as a Spitfire. A moment later, one German plane spins earthward ablaze. Again someone remarks very calmly:

"Mietek, careful there. Two of them are stepping on your tail. I'll take care of the one at left."

Mietek, or as he is officially known, "Bingo Red Two", executes a beautiful backward leap. The German is unable to duplicate this manoeuvre and zooms past the Spitfire, dotting his line of flight with a bundle of tracer bullets that were shot a fraction of a second too soon. The second Focke-Wulf suddenly disintegrates in mid-air like a heap of rubbish in a gust of wind. Someone ecstatically shrieks a censurable comment. Somewhere to the right two more German fighters plunge down in crazy spirals, their engines leave a trail of thick, black smoke. The remaining enemy planes scurry away. Our ring loosens and the Spitfires again come to-



READY FOR THE TAKE-OFF

claims in undisguised awe:

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LAST MINUTE INSTRUCTIONS



RECOGNITION OF GALLANTRY

(Continued from page 5)

exterminate the Polish element among the Evangelicals, aiming primarily at the clergy and the leading Protestant intellectuals.

In a speech addressed to the Protestants in Poland, Governor-General Frank, called for "spiritual self-sacrifice in service to the Fuehrer." Anyone who failed to comply was sent to a concentration camp or prison, or shot on the spot.

As early as November 1939, the superintendent and head of the Evangelical-Augsburg Church in Poland, *Pastor Dr. J. Bursche*, was arrested. *Pastor Bursche* had won the respect of all Polish people irrespective of their creed, because of his fine and forthright character. This old man of seventy-nine, a cripple, was sent to a concentration camp, and there subjected to mental and physical torture. According to statements by eye-witnesses he was compelled to stand at attention and to repeat "I am a Polish serf" when ordered by the camp guards. He was compelled to parody prayers and to sing the Horst Wessel song, and every evening at roll call, after the guards had called him a "filthy beast," he was beaten on the face. In the end he died in the concentration camp, unable to endure the tortures and sufferings inflicted on him.

Pastor Rontaler, for many years the director of the Mikolaj Rey Secondary School, was arrested in 1939 and carried off to a concentration camp. When he was discharged from the camp some months later, he was a complete wreck and died as the result of the torture he had endured.

In November 1939, *Pastor Dr. Edmund Bursche*, superintendent Bursche's brother, and dean of the faculty of Protestant theology at the University in Warsaw, was arrested and taken to the concentration camp at Mauthausen, where he was put to hard labor and brutally beaten. On July 26th, 1940, death released this old man from his torture.

In the Kalisz district, where Polish Protestants are especially numerous, mass measures were taken against them, and hundreds of Poles were imprisoned for not registering as *Volksdeutsche*. Many of them died in concentration camps, many others were shot. All the members of the Evangelical-Augsburg Church in Kalisz were imprisoned and subjected to torture. The head of the Kalisz diocese, *Pastor Dr. Wende*, loved and respected by all Poles, was beaten and kicked after his arrest and then carted off to a concentration camp.

The pastors of Lodz were also arrested and imprisoned, many of them deported to Germany.

The head of the Cieszyn Silesia diocese, *Pastor Dr. Kulisz*, died in a concentration camp. The same fate befell the vicar of one of the largest Evangelical-Augsburg parishes in Cieszyn Silesia, *Dr. Nikodem*, of Ustron. Because of his noble character this pastor was revered by the local people. In Cieszyn Silesia not one Evangelical-Augsburg minister of Polish nationality was left to carry on, though the majority of the population was of this denomination.

All the Polish pastors of Upper Silesia were arrested soon after the Germans occupied the area and sent to concentration camps in Germany.

A similar fate met the Protestant clergy in Poznan and Pomerania. Today not one Protestant Polish minister is left in these provinces.

At Bydgoszcz the Germans even sought to erase the memory of the dead. In January 1940, the "*Deutsche Rundschau*," the official German organ in Bydgoszcz, published this order:

"The German authorities in Bydgoszcz order the population to remove all Polish inscriptions from the tombstones in the Protestant cemetery. If this order is not carried out all graves with Polish inscriptions will be destroyed."

Charitable organizations and institutions belonging to Polish Evangelicals, as well as Poles working in them, were subjected to German persecution. In Dziegietow, a charity hospital and almshouse supported by Polish Protestants, was confiscated, and its buildings handed over to the "*National Socialistische Volkswohlfart*." The Polish nurses as well as the Polish male hospital staff were dismissed. After the murder of Igo Sym, a cabaret actor who was collaborating with the Germans, in Warsaw, between March 8th and 14th, 1941, five doctors of the Evangelical-Augsburg hospital in Warsaw were arrested.

Polish Protestants have been completely deprived of the right to confess their faith and to observe its prescriptions. They are fighting in defense of that faith and of things Polish. They are displaying unshakable and resolute strength in their duty to the Motherland despite the danger that menaces them. Their attitude towards the Germans is that of all Poles.

POLES AND SPITFIRES OVER DIEPPE

(Continued from page 11)

"My God, how many there are!" and the two groups pass each other at a hurricane pace. A few more minutes and the dim outline of our home base is seen below. Our Squadrons swoop over the station in close formation, then rapidly fall apart into threes and come in for a landing according to regulations. The landing takes a little longer than the take-off, but in ten minutes everybody is on the ground. We are surrounded by a crowd of feverish mechanics. They all know from the absence of protective coverings on the cannons and machine guns that there was a battle. They all want to know how and where. But time is short. The order is: Fill 'em up with fuel and ammunition.

The pilots run for some coffee and to "confess" to the Information Officer. The mechanics storm the planes like a swarm of termites. Before 9 o'clock everything is ready again. The planes will be manned by a new shift of pilots. Only the Wing Commanders and Squadron Leaders go out a second time. Time passes quickly. 9:15. The familiar command issues from the loudspeakers:

"All squadrons to readiness." And the pilots run for their planes. The sky overhead is dark with aircraft. There are tens, hundreds of them. It is impossible to count them. They come locust-fashion. A lightning take-off and the roar of the engines grows fainter until it dies away in the distance.

They land at dinner time. One pilot is wounded in his battered cabin. The ambulance whisks him off to the hospital immediately. By some superhuman effort he had kept his machine going, losing consciousness only when he had safely brought it down.

The battle over Dieppe is behind us. The courage of the pilots and the ant-like labor of the mechanics — all of them, wing, motor, electrical, radio, armor and precision instruments men — have yielded splendid results: Seventeen enemy planes downed, eight probables and twelve damaged. Our losses are very small: only two pilots shot down and one wounded.

Only one of our Squadrons, which never got into the fray because it had the thankless and boring task of "top cover", or patrolling the highest ceiling, is peeved:

"Those damned 303 people. Teacher's pets all of them. They're always sent where the soup is thickest. No wonder they get all the gravy."

For the Squadron 303 alone had chalked up 9 enemy planes to its credit in the battle over Dieppe. A fine record for a fine set of Poland's avenging eagles. — J. St. P.