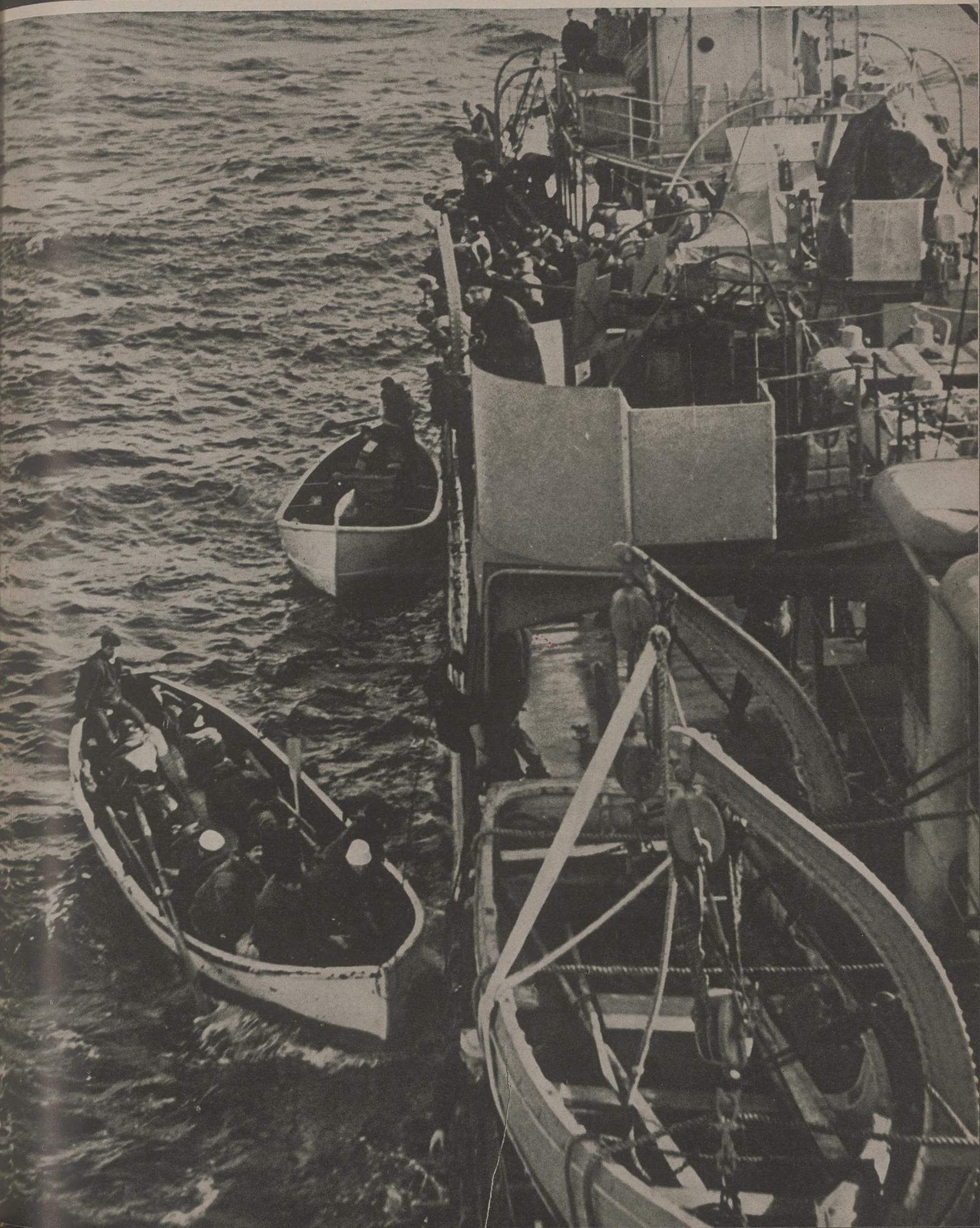


The Polish Review



Mexico is with Poland

The following editorial from "El Universal" of Mexico City, is reprinted without comment:

Vice-President Wallace in his speech at Delaware, Ohio, declared that the United States cannot accept Nazi nor Marxist doctrines, nor race nor class struggles, but demands a noble democracy inspired by a Christian spirit, based on justice and peace, holding firmly that "all men are brethren and God is their Father."

He warned that "unless the Western democracies and Russia come to a satisfactory understanding before the war ends, I very much fear that World War No. 3 will be inevitable. Without a close and trusting understanding between Russia and the United States there is grave probability of Russia and Germany sooner or later making common cause. Of course, the ground for World War No. 3 can be laid by actions of the other powers, even though we in the United States follow the most constructive course."

Will Stalin forsake religious persecution, or dictatorship, or international propaganda? We would welcome this. But he did not do it when he needed help, in the face of violent invasion and mortal danger. Dare we cherish the hope that he will do so when he will feel safe or even in the hour of victory?

Every political or moral attempt to draw Russia nearer to Christian civilization will have its reward. The attempt must be made at all costs. However, at present Stalin gives us no reasonable ground for such hope. What he is doing to Poland is worth considering. Invaded Poland is fighting valiantly as one of the Allies. She is also fighting on the side of Russia. Yet Stalin is planning her dismemberment.

Two Polish anti-Nazi leaders, Victor Alter and Henry Erlich, on whose behalf General Sikorski and many American Labor Unions interceded, were executed by Stalin.

It is reported from London that the situation of Poles in Russia is becoming extremely difficult.

Polish welfare institutions, set up to assist Polish refugees, have been closed and gifts from the United States cannot be distributed to these Polish citizens.

The fate of 150 priests deported by the Soviet authorities to the Solowieck Islands, and of 72 Polish chaplains deported during the Russian occupation of Poland's Eastern Provinces, is unknown. This has recently been confirmed.

If such be Russia's attitude towards her Allies in the midst of battle, what can we expect later?

Poland, heroic and martyred Poland, whose gallant resistance to unprovoked German aggression was the direct cause of the declaration of war by England and France, is fighting with the utmost bravery. Is her heroism to be rewarded by shameful dismemberment?

The Soviet Union was so cynical as to preach this openly when the scales of war were in her favor.

Truth, justice and honor would be outraged were such cynicism to prevail, such tragedy to come to pass.

IRAQ BROADCAST ON POLES IN WAR CANADIAN RED CROSS AIDS POLES

Bagdad, April—Sayid Husse, the Iraqi director of the European propaganda and a leading Iraqi politician, broadcast to all Arab countries on Poland's war effort.

The speaker briefly reviewed the events of the September 1939 campaign, emphasizing the great bravery of the Polish troops against overwhelming odds, he then summarized the splendid achievements of Polish forces on land, sea and in the air, and spoke highly of the unswerving resistance of Polish men and women against the invaders on the Home Front saying that the basic difference between German persecutions in Poland and in Western Europe was that in Western Europe people were being killed to frighten the oppressed nations and in Poland hundreds of thousands were being murdered in order to make room for German colonists to settle in their place.

Edinburgh, April—A distinguished visitor to Scotland is Major General C. B. Price, the new Canadian Red Cross Commissioner. During his visit Major General Price saw the Polish forces and also visited the Paderewski Hospital in Edinburgh, where he was welcomed by Professor Jurasz. During his stay General Price was the guest of Colonel Harold Mitchell at Tulliallan Castle.

The Canadian Red Cross has been extremely generous to Polish civilians in the U.S.S.R. and has sent many gifts of clothing through the British Committee for Polish Welfare, of which Colonel Harold Mitchell is Chairman. It has also given similar help to Polish refugees in Persia and Africa. All this demonstrates friendliness of the people of Canada, whose hospitality and kindness to Poland will never be forgotten.

POLISH GUERRILLAS AVENGE DEPORTATION OF VILLAGERS

London, April—Further facts about resistance on the Polish Home Front have been received by the Polish Government in London.

Polish armed groups have been fighting against the S.S. Elite Guards and Selbstschutz Detachments in Zamoszczyna and Lubelskie, in an action undertaken to avenge many thousands of Poles deported from villages in those districts to make room for German settlers.

Polish action was directed mainly against these German settlers in the villages of Skierbieszow, Urzecze, Wolica, Nowozieki, Pskoczyszyn, Komarow and Janowka. The Poles attacked and destroyed the property taken over by the Germans and set the villages on fire.

Near Cieszyn eight men of the S.S. Elite Guard and about sixty members of Selbstschutz detachments, composed of German settlers who had been brought in to replace the deported Poles, were killed. At Wierzba, some fifteen to twenty *Volksdeutsche* who had been settled on Polish farms were killed. About one hundred German soldiers and officials are known to have been killed by Polish armed groups in Central Poland. The figure is probably even higher as all the dead could not be counted.

Throughout Polish territory such fights continue between Poles and Germans, and at times develop into small battles that go on for several days. In the neighborhood of Krasnobrod a fight of this kind lasted two weeks. Early last month the Germans began a search for Poles who had escaped into the forests at the time when the Germans were making deportations and seizing peasants for forced labor in the Reich.

The Poles, gathered in the forest, organized armed resistance. They formed guerrilla groups and collected a certain quantity of arms. The Polish underground organization went to the assistance of those fighting in the forests. Striking from without, they broke through the narrowing ring of the search parties thus enabling the surrounded people to get away to

more inaccessible parts of the country.

German reinforcements were brought up, as the fight developed and in the concluding phases of the struggle, about 2,000 well-armed Germans, regular soldiers, S.S. Elite Guards and Gestapo were engaged. The Germans also used planes, a few tanks and a large number of machine guns as well as artillery.

Fifty Germans were killed in these operations and a larger number wounded. The Polish losses in direct action were lower than the German, but hundred of Poles perished in the reprisals carried out by the Germans after they had overcome Polish armed resistance.

In the village of Luszczac alone, sixty persons who had nothing whatever to do with the affair were murdered. Germans, unable to catch those offering armed resistance, carried out the most brutal reprisals against the inhabitants of neighboring villages who had taken no part at all in the action.

Reprisals spread from the Krasnobrod district to neighboring district of Hamernia where the population of several villages was completely wiped out including women and children, the villages burnt down and their sites ploughed up.

Polish armed groups were also active in the Blachownia district against Germans settled there in the place of deported Poles. A violent fight took place between the police and the Polish guerrillas. It is reported that the commander of the Polish armed force and four members of his group were killed as well as a number of S.S. Elite Guards and Gestapo.

POLISH GUNNERS BAG A BOMBER BAGDAD PRAISES POLISH CONCERT

London, April—During the last German raid on Scotland and Northeast England, anti-aircraft artillery shot down seven German planes, out of twenty-five taking part. To this success a Polish anti-aircraft battery contributed, for it shot down one of the German bombers.

The Polish battery brought down its plane with the very first round fired. The unit that scored this success began its active participation in the war during the defense of Warsaw.

Bagdad reports that on March 29th a Polish concert was given in King Feisal's Theatre in Bagdad. The audience included many leading military and diplomatic and other official personalities, who enthusiastically applauded the Polish army musicians, singers, choir and orchestra.

The program included works by Chopin, Niewiadomski and Moniuszko, as well as by foreign composers. Weronika, Ignatowicz, Zbigniew, Grzybowski, Ludo Filip were in the orchestra and Adam Dylong director of the choir.

The Polish Review

NEW YORK, N. Y.

VOL. III, No. 14

APRIL 12, 1943

Weekly Magazine Published by

THE POLISH INFORMATION CENTER

151 East 67th Street, New York, N. Y.

Annual Subscription Four Dollars

Single Copy Ten Cents

NATIONALITY POLICY OF GOVERNOR FRANK

by JOZEF WINIEWICZ

THE shocking mass deportations and executions in the province of Lublin were not the result of any new German policy, but rather the result of Polish despair.

From the beginning, the Government General was described by the highest German authorities as a territory in which the Polish nation was to be allowed to dwell on condition it gave up all cultural and political aspirations. But German journalists and scientists took the view that it was impossible to consider the Government General as a territory of uniform nationality.

The fortnightly paper "*Ostland*" went farthest in this direction, and reminded its readers that in the sixteenth century there existed a Mazovian principality, quoting the alleged opinion of a Polish author of 1650 that "German princes ruled in Warsaw." However ridiculous all this argument may be, it should not be taken lightly. Theories as childish have often led the Germans to adopt the most unexpected decisions.

Now, however, the policy is to pick out people of so-called German descent from the Poles. The first step was the complete Germanization of the Augsburg Evangelical Church. Bishop Bursche, its head, was arrested and done to death, and all Polish Churches of the Augsburg Evangelical confession were given a purely German character. The Polish pastors were sent to concentration camps and the congregations told that they were of German descent.

Details of the methodical Germanization of Poles, to whom the German authorities have "proved" their German origin, are now reaching London with the news that 4,000 so-called "*Bugholländer*" have been transferred from the banks of the Bug to the Polish territories incorporated in the Reich. These people have had no links with Germanism for 300 years, and know no language except Polish. In addition, the Germans began to isolate purely Polish communities, which they "proved" to be of German origin, and forced to declare themselves Germans.

The first of these communities was organized by the Gestapo, in the county of *Zamosc*, a district that according to the official German ethnographic map issued in 1941 did not contain a single German. The Germans "proved" the alleged German origin of 1,730 families (7,800 people), who all spoke only Polish.

The villages of *Bialobrzegi*, *Sitaniec*, *Antoniewka*, *Rogozno*, *Huszczka* and *Horyszow* were isolated, and all people considered by the Germans as Polish were deported, under circumstances that have aroused universal indignation. Children under six were taken away from their mothers wherever possible "to save them trouble."

Up to the beginning of 1942, about 23,000 people were thus included in the lists of persons of German descent in Galicia.

As in the county of *Zamosc*, so also on the banks of the lower *Wislok* in the neighborhood of *Mielec*, "people of German origin" were concentrated. This is particularly true of the villages of *Czernin*, now renamed *Longenau*, and *Wola Plawska*, now renamed *Weitzenbring*. The difference is only that in the counties of *Zamosc* and *Bilgoraj* this action was applied only to people who considered themselves as purely Polish heretofore, while in the county of *Mielec* are concentrated not only pure Poles but also some former colonists. But the action itself was carried out in the same way.

The families to be Germanized were brought compulsorily to *Czernin* and *Wola Plawska* and the farms of the Poles deported to forced labor in Germany given to them. This action embraced 1,000 people settled in four villages on the western bank of the lower reaches of the *Wislok*, not far from where it falls into the *Vistula*.

It is highly significant that this Germanization had its genesis in pre-war times. *Dr. Kurt Lück*, a leader of the German minority in Poland made a special study of the German origin of some families in *Zamosc*. In a treatise on the transfer of the Germans from the provinces of *Lublin* and *Chelm* to *Poznania*, he suggested taking some interest in the inhabitants of the villages of *Sitaniec*, *Huszczka*, *Rogozno*, and *Dorbozy*. *Kurt Lück* was killed on the eastern front. He not only denounced the poor inhabitants of the county of *Zamosc*, but also caused the murder of many Polish leaders in *Poznania*. *Lück* began his political career as a German conservative, and *Globotznik*, who carried out his doctrines, first became famous in Vienna for the zeal he showed in sending his Austrian fellow-citizens to concentration camps.

The ethnographic policy of the German authorities in the Government General tends to something more than Germanization: the extermination of the Polish people.

POLISH DESTROYER "BURZA" HELPS U.S.S. "CAMPBELL"

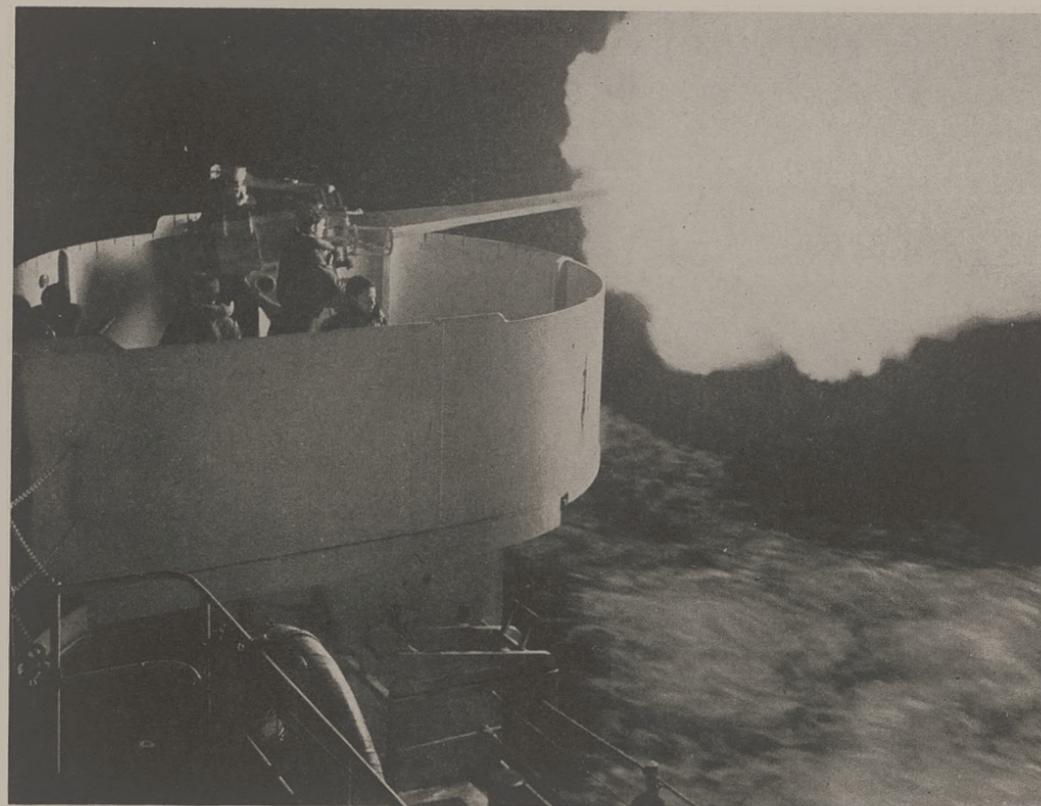
THE O.R.P. "Burza", a Polish destroyer that in August 30, 1939 broke through the iron cordon of German ships in the Baltic and joined the British Navy, recently came to the aid of the U.S. Coast Guard cutter "Campbell" somewhere in mid-Atlantic.

A product of French shipyards, the Polish destroyer "Burza" was built about 1930 and added to the Polish navy in the Baltic in 1932. The years before the war were uneventful, but full of hard work for the "Burza" and her crew. With the outbreak of the war in 1939 came the first adventure—the escape from the Baltic to the Scotch port of Rosyth near Edinburgh. From then on followed a chain of trips fraught with danger and risk of death. Weaving through mine fields, narrow escapes from German torpedoes and air bombs were recorded day by day on the ship's log. Then came the first major operation at Narvik, where for the first time the "Burza" was engaged in action side by side with the British Navy. This was followed by Calais. The "Burza" shot down two dive bombers, but was seriously crippled and barely made port. In 1941 the "Burza" was assigned to convoy duty and from then on has been constantly fighting the German submarines. There was for instance, one four-day attack on a convoy. Four days and nights of constant vigil



and fighting—35 attacks from air and sea. Losses were serious, but the German casualties even graver. At least one German submarine fell to the "Burza" on that occasion. "Well done. Thank you," read the signal from the British flagship. That's high praise from the British Navy.

That was two years ago. Since then the "Burza" has sailed in many convoys and has recorded the destruction of many other German air-craft and sea-craft in her log book.



The latest episode, the rescue of 104 officers and men of the U.S.S. "Campbell", is, to the crew of the Polish destroyer "Burza", only another incident in a long series of convoy adventures. They feel that what they did was only in the line of duty.

Somewhere in mid-Atlantic the U.S. Coast Guard Cutter "Campbell" and the Polish destroyer "Burza" were protecting a convoy. The commander of the convoy suspected the presence of submarines and dispatched the "Campbell" to investigate. On her way back she fell into a nest of enemy subs. Within the next twenty-four hours five German subs appeared only to disappear again from the depth charges of the "Campbell." Then came number six. It was a matter of minutes. The "Campbell's" three-inch gun fired point blank at the enemy sub, at the same time steering for a head on collision. The cutter rammed the German sub at full steam. The sub had no chance.

After finishing off the sub, the "Campbell" took account of her own casualties. Her side below the waterline was stove in by ramming, she was taking in water at an alarming rate and was in danger of sinking when the "Burza", the Polish destroyer, under the command of Lieut. Comdr. Franciszek Pitulko, appeared on the scene.



Commander James A. Hirshfield of San Antonio, Texas, in command of the Coast Guard cutter "Campbell", was the only man on board who was wounded in the entire action. He was injured by a piece of ricocheting metal, but insisted on remaining in active command despite his wounds.



The "Burza" was in pretty bad shape herself. She too was in the sub-infested area and undoubtedly had several meetings with the enemy. In addition she had been on convoy duty out of port for a long time, since one of her boilers was out because of fuel shortage, one of her holds was flooded and her food almost gone. Yet this gallant ship with her stubborn crew did not hesitate at the sight of the disabled "Campbell."

POLISH DESTROYER "BURZA" HELPS U.S.S. "CAMPBELL"



To lighten the load of the sinking cutter, the "Burza" took off four officers and a hundred of her men. The crew of the disabled Coast Guard cutter had to bring their own food and supplies on board the Polish destroyer. These men took a desperate chance in shuttling swiftly through the dangerous waters. But the rescue was carried out in good spirits and with reckless bravado on the part of both crews. The Americans soon felt at home on board the "Burza". The Polish crew was gay, though grim. It had been hardened by the long fight with the enemy. They well knew the enemy's treachery, cunning and power, but they also knew their own strength, courage and faith which had carried them through many a desperate situation.



After taking off the 104 men, the "Burza" stayed on the scene and guarded the cutter until a British corvette arrived to relieve her. The "Burza" with a clear conscience left the "Campbell" in competent hands. Only then did the Polish crew think of their own predicament. Limping and hungry, the "Burza" under her own steam and skill got to a friendly port. The "Burza", as one American Navy man said, was "a hell of a fighting ship." Strong language for a strong ship.

SOME ASPECTS OF FUTURE POLISH ECONOMY

by WACŁAW SZUKIEWICZ

EVERYTHING points to the fact that post-war Poland will be able to increase her agricultural production by 30%. This, in turn will permit more raising of live stock and greater production of by-products.

The transition from a grain economy to a live stock economy began in Poland before the war. However, the acceleration of this process when peace is restored will depend on the creation of cheap sources of fodder and on the rational organization of cattle raising. The first condition is closely linked with the absorption of surplus grain and by the same token provides the key to the chemurgic solution of the development of Polish economy. This key is a large scale alcohol industry, any marked expansion of which is predicated on the necessity of Poland's rapid motorization.

Should Poland in the near future reach only the modest figure of 150,000 automobiles, we may figure that the need for alcohol as a motor fuel would amount to more than 100 million gallons annually, the use of alcohol for the production of 18,000 tons of raw rubber would amount to some 20 million gallons and its increased use for other purposes would come to another 5 million gallons. Thus 125 million gallons would be needed in all. Up to now alcohol consumption for motor fuel amounted only to 2½ million gallons while alcohol consumption for other purposes was less than a quarter of a million gallons. Thus the increase in the use of alcohol in post-war Poland can be calculated at an approximate 122 million gallons. To produce such an amount of alcohol—even if we double the output of existing distilleries—about 4,500 additional agricultural distilleries would have to be built. These distilleries would use an annual average of 1,600,000 tons of rye (22% of the entire Polish production) or about 5,300,000 tons of potatoes (15.2% of the Polish potato crop which is the second largest in the world). It is a well-established fact that the use of grain or potatoes to manufacture alcohol, is the best means of utilizing all the elements of these raw materials: carbohydrates go into the production of alcohol and the remaining valuable protein compounds into best quality fodder for cattle. In using grain rich in proteins and oils, the oils can be extracted separately and the remaining proteins can be made into plastics.

The problem of alcohol in Poland will assume a foremost place in the reconstruction of Poland's post-war economy. Alcohol should be used not as one of the components of a fuel oil mixture, but as an independent motor fuel source. In this case, it need not be dehydrated and may be used in a 95% or weaker concentrate. The oil industry should be converted into the production of high octane fuel, so necessary today in aviation, and other valuable chemical unions. Linked with the mass production of alcohol is the production of synthetic rubber. The Polish method of producing this valuable raw material out of alcohol has already proved its worth. Three countries built plants to apply the Polish process and four other countries expressed their interest and desire to adopt it. The advance made by this process in the short space of three years can be gauged by the fact that whereas in 1939 Polish synthetic rubber "Ker" was produced at a cost of 5 zlotys 50 grosze per kilogram, at present it could be produced for 2 zlotys 50 grosze a kilogram, even if no change in the price of alcohol intervened. By utilizing by-products to the full the cost of synthetic rubber could be lowered to 2 zlotys. The average price of natural rubber in Poland in 1932-1939 was 2 zlotys 70 grosze per kilogram.

Increased alcohol production will definitely simplify the development of the live stock industry and its by-products, which together with a considerable increase in the cultivation of potatoes will create a vast market for labor. The increased production of milk resulting from this program will not only

allow a marked increase in the export of butter but should simultaneously provide valuable raw material for another important branch of industry: textiles.

In 1935 an Italian engineer, Antonio Ferretti, devised the method of obtaining synthetic fibers from casein, a substance produced from milk with a low butter fat content by means of precipitation by acids or rennet extract. His patent was bought by several foreign countries, among them Poland.

The product obtained from casein is very similar chemically to natural wool. Just before the war, casein fibers were equal to 85% of the strength of the fiber of natural wool. Called *Aralac* in America and *Lanital* in Poland, this product loses a lot of its strength when wet, but regains its strength after drying. Not very elastic, it absorbs more moisture than does wool and dyes better than wool. It is perfect for a 50% mixture with natural wool.

This invention has wide possibilities of application in Poland, where in 1937 in Pabjanice, a company was founded for the production of this fiber, "Lanital."

Production of casein in Poland in 1937 was only 442 tons; in 1938—1,250 tons. Production possibilities at this time were estimated at 15,000 tons annually. In 1939 the cost of casein was 1 zloty 50 grosze per kilogram. Casein content in the whole milk production of Poland is about 270,000 tons. Taking into consideration the further development and better organization of the milk industry, industrial production of casein could easily reach 50,000 tons per annum.

Together with grain, casein may also serve as the cheapest source of proteins for the creation of a large scale industry of plastics.

The problem of synthetic fibers in Poland deserves special attention. In 1937 Poland had to pay 259 million zlotys for her import of raw materials and textiles, the highest item in Poland's commercial balance sheet. In the future, to maintain a healthy economy, Poland will have to cut this figure by three-fourths—by a strong expansion of the synthetic fiber industry, the large scale raising of sheep and cultivation of flax. In the development of the industry of synthetic fibers, cellulose is at present of the greatest importance. From it are made artificial silk and artificial cellulose wool. Production of artificial silk was one of the most rapidly expanding fields in Poland. However, it reached only 6,500 tons when it should have reached at least 34,000 tons because, instead of converting the valuable raw material into textiles in Poland, it was exported in a raw state.

In 1937 Poland exported 136,000 tons of wood pulp alone valued at 8 million zlotys, which made into paper or artificial silk and artificial cellulose wool in Poland would have been several times more valuable. Up to 1937 some 20,000 tons of foreign cellulose were imported annually. In 1937 the state factory of cellulose was built in Niodomice, which began to manufacture cellulose of the best quality out of Polish raw materials.

In connection with the growing importance of cellulose as a raw material for synthetic fibers and hundreds of other valuable products, the importance of still another vegetal raw material, wood, also rises by leaps and bounds.

Modern technology opens up new, wide horizons for this field. Wood at the present moment is one of the more valuable raw materials, out of which can be made such varied articles as motor fuel for cars, rich substantial fodder for cattle, plastics, silk, artificial wool as well as materials with a strength equal to metal alloys. Poland, although rich in forests, will have to make every effort to utilize all waste material and to bring her products to the final stages of perfection.

(Please turn to page 14)

WOJCIECH KOSSAK BORN. KAROL ESTREICHER



"NAPOLEON'S CAMEL GUARD"
(Egyptian Campaign)
by Wojciech Kossak

WHEN Wojciech Kossak died in Cracow in 1942, an artist departed who encompassed a whole epoch in his span of life. One of the last Polish realists of the Munich school, his art was deeply rooted in the style of the last century.

He came of a family that contributed richly to Polish culture. Son of the great Julius, nephew of the painter Léon, father of Marie Pawlikowska, Magdalena Samozwaniec and Jerzy Kossak, uncle of Zofia Kossak-Szczucka, he himself was a great artist and a man of no ordinary parts. He lived 86 years, and to the end was full of animation, like the pictures he painted, like the life he led.

Wojciech was born in Paris under a lucky star on New Year's day of 1857. The muse of painting stood at his cradle. His father, Julius, had abandoned his law books and gone into the world to study art. Julius finally found a resting place in Paris, where at that time very few Poles studied painting, and entered the school of Horace Vernet, the best-known battle painter of the day. The student became a friend of the master, and in Julius Kossak, Vernet saw his successor. When Wojciech was born, Vernet stood godfather and marked out the road for his life.

Julius Kossak returned to Warsaw, where he was art editor of the "Tygodnik Ilustrowany" at the time of the January 1863 uprising. The son, Wojciech, remembered this uprising all the better because his uncle Leon, who fought under Bem in Hungary and later in Australia with the English colonial army, returned to Poland at the news of the uprising, was wounded at Kobylanka and carried off to Siberia. In 1869, Julius Kossak moved to a small estate at Zwierzyniec, near Cracow. When the father painted horses, the son began to imitate him. Fate ordained he was to be a painter, tradition gave him a strong inclination to paint horses, wars and adventure, the Kossak blood brought him a rich heritage of art.

When young Wojciech entered the Cracow School of Art he worked under Luszczkiewicz and Cynk. He never was, as far as we know, a pupil of Matejko. In 1872 he went to Munich—because everybody went to Munich in that age of realism.

Many of Wojciech's Polish contemporaries studied in Munich. Their names were famous not only in Poland: Axentowicz, Lentz, Czachorski, Chelmonski, Wyczolkowski, Malczewski, the Gierymskis, Falat studied in the various art schools of Munich for longer or shorter periods. Jozef Brandt, pupil and friend of Julius Kossak, settled by the Isar River and enjoyed great success in Germany.

Wojciech Kossak joined the army in 1877 and served in the Cracow regiment of Uhlans. A year's service decided on his patrons and the subject of his painting. He fell in love with the army and army life, and became a battle painter.



"THE GIRL AND THE WOUNDED CAVALIER"—by Wojciech Kossak

He went to Paris to Bonnet, where he learned a great deal and brightened his palette.

Manoeuvres attracted him above all. They made the same impression on Wojciech as war itself. Officers, garrisons, regimental messes were Wojciech's first patrons. Military training in Galicia, artillery on the firing ranges, infantry attacks, charges by Hussars, generals commanding manoeuvres, reviews, inspections—Kossak painted all these when there was no war. He liked regimental life—it attracted him with its color. The walls of many regimental messes are still hung with scenes of the unit's history from the brush of Wojciech Kossak.

But it should be remembered that in this period Kossak painted several remarkable pictures with deep thought and exalted emotions. Pictures such as "Czwartacy" (IVth Infantry Regiment), "Olszynka Grochowska" (Battle of Grochowo in 1831), and finally "Wspomnienie Dzieciństwa" (Childhood Memories), and "Krwawa Niedziela"

(Bloody Sunday)—made the name of Wojciech Kossak famous in Poland.

In them he appears a mature painter with eye and hand skilled in perspective and composition; his landscape enhanced the value of his pictures. Who can forget the heroic quadrangle of Grochowo? The central figure is Chlopicki sitting on a horse in civilian clothes. Around him is his staff. A few soldiers' figures make a lasting impression on the spectators: for instance a private biting off a cartridge has become a classical figure of the November uprising. This is where Solski got his inspiration for the immortal creations in "Warszawianka." With great skill Kossak portrayed the clang of battle, the grimness and poetry of the moment. For that alone Kossak deserves to be ranked as a great artist.

In 1893, for the approaching centenary of Kosciuszko's uprising, Jan Styka wanted to paint a panorama of the battle of Raclawice for the National Exhibit in Lwow. Styka knew how to carry out his plans and how to get money for them. Panoramic painting was unknown in impoverished Poland, although it had already achieved great success in the West. When movies were unknown, panoramas gave an illusion of life, the thrill of actuality and were liked by the general public. German painters were well paid for panoramas. Anthony Werner of Berlin, who painted the Sedan panorama, was one of the most famous. It was to him that Styka and Kossak went to study after they had obtained financial backing for their panorama.

In a year and a half, with the help of several young painters (Axentowicz, Tetmajer, Wodzinowski, Rozwadowski, Popiel), they covered a huge canvas representing the battle of Raclawice. Almost half of the canvas is taken up by the attack of Scythe Carriers on the Russian infantry and artillery. This was painted by Styka. The remainder, that is the attack of the Polish cavalry on the snipers, the fight of Wodzicki's regiment and many other details, were the work of Kossak. There is a marked difference in technique between the scenes painted by Kossak and those painted by Styka. Kossak's brush has a wider sweep, he is more realistic, more dramatic and paints with more sincerity. He combines the fantasy of a battle painter with knowledge of historical detail.

The panorama of Raclawice is not a revolutionary painting, blazing new paths, but the artistic effort and talent of the two artists is not to be underestimated. The color is rich and noble, the landscape pretty, if a trifle monotonous, but such are the fields of Raclawice. The illusion of reality and actuality, and that was one of the artistic purposes of the picture, was attained in full measure. So certain adverse criticisms, which should be addressed to Styka rather than to Kossak anyway, should be discounted.

What was the value of this panorama to Lwow! He who forgets that, and looks only at the artistic effect, clear as water, commits Winckelmann's error, who ultimately came to the conclusion that ideal beauty cannot be seen. The Panorama of Raclawice not only stirs the emotions but also the interest of the onlookers. That was the purpose of art in that era. It was to reach the broadest masses, and it did. It was to interpret the peasant's deeds and strength of his hard fist,



"FIRST AID"—by Wojciech Kossak

and it did. It brought the people closer to Polish history, and it showed them their Polish heritage. From all of Galicia pilgrims came to see the picture and understood it. The children of Lwow gaped at the panorama and there learned the living faith of Poland's borderlands.

Surfeited with applause, eager to know more of the world and its people, Kossak went abroad to seek success. Cracow was too small for him to make his permanent home there, too poor to provide him with a steady stream of rich patrons. He joined Falat, his contemporary and friend from Munich and Berlin, and painted another panorama, this time representing Beresina. The snow, ice, river, frost and fog was done by Falat—the horses and people by Kossak. Again the work produced an impression, again it brought fame to the artists. The Germans were surprised at the breadth of movement of the Polish spirit as expressed in the picture by both painters. Old Menzel himself praised the painting. Unfortunately, it has not endured, for shortly after it was cut up and sold in pieces by the authors.

Those were exceptional years when propaganda for Poland was made all over the world by Polish artists. Modjeska, Reszke, Bandrowski, Paderewski, Rodakowski, Siemiradzki, Brandt and many others emphasized that they were Poles at each opportunity. Kossak and Falat must be placed in the rank of artists in Germany, who on every occasion emphasized their nationality. Falat painted hunting scenes and landscapes, Kossak manoeuvres and battles. The fact that two Polish artists were the first painters of the court, meant a great deal to Poles under Prussian rule.

(Please turn to page 10)



"THE GRAND ARMY IN 1812"—by Wojciech Kossak

(Continued from page 9)

Then came the famous Malborg speech by Wilhelm II against the Poles which released the age-old hate that never dies in a German breast. Kossak did not hesitate for a moment. With loud protests and bursts of anger he stormed into the Kaiser's offices and broke off his relations with the Kaiser. He refused to paint his people for the enemy. Kossak's protest made a deep impression in Poland, for it gave the Poles some degree of satisfaction for the offense.

Then came the world war, the Legionnaires to which Kossak went from the Austrian Uhlans, the defense of Lwow, the war of 1920 and other incidents. These provided Kossak with themes which he painted easily, swiftly and with grace although perhaps not with the same feeling he had shown in his youth, but yet with undeniable skill. "He fell into a rut"—said the painters. Yet his battle scenes always stirred the spectators. With the same ease that he had painted Samosierra, he now painted Rokitna and a "Uhlan with a Girl." He only substituted grey uniforms for blue.

In the history of Polish painting, Wojciech Kossak will take his place beside Rodakowski, Pochwalski, Lentz, Brandt, that is, among the most prominent realistic painters. He will live as a painter of the Polish army. The history of the last wars will be seen through the eyes of Wojciech Kossak as long as his paintings remain. He created a new style which was followed by other Polish battle painters, with Rozwadowski and Batowski at their head. Even his son, George, sometimes successfully imitated his father.

Long will live the memory of Wojciech Kossak as a man. He was one of the most charming personalities of his generation, full of life and temperament, a brilliant talker, witty and intelligent. Fond of all sports, he was an enthusiastic horseman, and was one of the first in Poland to drive an automobile, causing a great sensation in the countryside.

Wojciech Kossak loved life. He made a great deal of money, and spent even more. He raised loans with a high-handed gesture. But he paid his debts scrupulously, when after manoeuvres or a garrison holiday, portraits and his battle paintings brought in money. He had a marked literary talent which appeared in his diaries and articles. He saw



"POLISH LANCERS"—by Wojciech Kossak

much of the world, and was a frequent guest at the courts of princes and on the estates of nobles. Everywhere, he was a great companion.

After the World War he went to Paris, where he met with



"MASS IN THE MOUNTAINS"—by Wojciech Kossak

success. He painted a portrait of Foch, and later came to America to paint portraits of generals and film stars on horseback. Although old in years, he never felt his age nor did he allow those around him to feel it.

After the September catastrophe he returned to the quiet estate on Zwierzyniec in Cracow whence long ago he had gone out to the world. When he died his native city bid him farewell in deep sorrow and in silence, for today Poles are forbidden to say what Wojciech Kossak was to them. . . .



"MOUNTED CRACOVIANS"—by Wojciech Kossak

DESTRUCTION OF POLISH PUBLISHING HOUSES



NOT content with looting and burning the great Polish libraries, both public and private, the Germans have destroyed all Polish publishing houses.

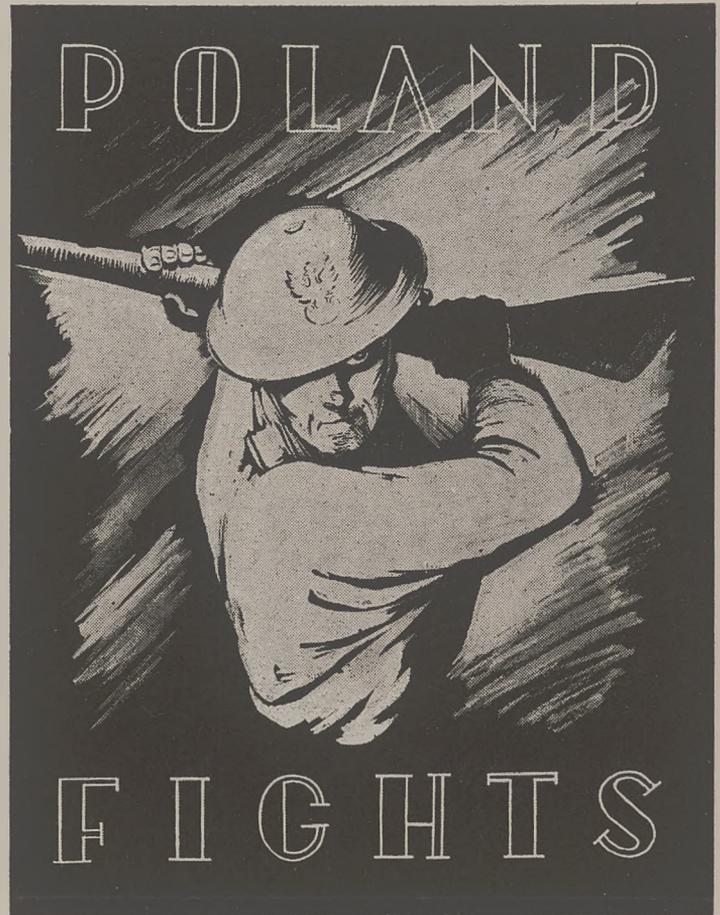
The publishers in Poland before the war printed a great many very good books, taking care to make them as artistic as they were worth while.

From the time of Germany's unprovoked aggression not a single book has been published in Polish except, of course, German propaganda and pornographic literature issued to debase the morals of Polish youth. All stocks of existing publications were confiscated, in their entirety. The enormous stocks of the Polish library in Bydgoszcz, the Polish Publishing Co. and the Bookshop of St. Wojciech in Poznan were not even registered as seized property. They were just destroyed. The stocks of Warsaw publishers fell to a few German brigands who burned part of the books and sold the rest for their own profit. A similar fate befell the Roj Publishing Co., the Przeworski library and publishers, the Renaissance Publishing Institute, the firm of Mianowski, Gebethner and Wolff (with the stocks of books published by the Chief Military Library and the Military Institute of Scientific Publications, that were stored on their premises). It can truthfully be said that the same fate has overtaken all Polish publishing houses because the few firms that have been "left," have been robbed of 90% of their stocks and their present work is limited to running lending libraries of books approved by the invaders.

The war being waged on Polish books is thorough and nothing is allowed to escape. Book selling as a business is at an end. Most of the Polish book shops have been closed; in the Western provinces, illegally incorporated in the Reich, not a single one remains. Those left, in the Government General have been purged by the confiscation of condemned books. These are sometimes 90% of the total.

What books are condemned? All works in French and English, whether in the original or translated, all encyclopedias, statistic annuals, foreign grammars (except German and Italian), dictionaries, annuals and even school books are ruthlessly destroyed. Virtually all existing stocks have been confiscated; the natural sources of supply—the publishing houses—have been destroyed; and there are no new books. These factors have combined to convert booksellers into second-hand dealers, buying and selling old books, but naturally only those permitted by the Germans and printed after 1850. Some of the larger bookshops, such as Arct in Warsaw, have been converted into general stores, where one may buy medical works or the writings of Maria Buyno-Arctowa, alongside of textiles and toilet requisites, shoemaking accessories, various objects brought in for sale on commission, cameras, watches, etc.

In the place of Polish bookshops that have been closed, German ones have been set up. There are several in Warsaw, among them the "Deutsche Buchhandlung" that has taken over one of the oldest book shops in Warsaw—Gebethner and Wolff, in the Krakowskie Przedmieście. In pre-war Warsaw, there were no German inhabitants and not a single German book-shop. Now there are German book-shops in every Polish town; even in those that had no Polish book-shops before the war, even in those which knew the Germans only by repute.



"POLAND FIGHTS"—by Witold Mars, which won first prize in a Polish poster contest in London.

The war the Germans are waging on Polish books would be incomplete if, to satisfy its organizers, it did not reach the small, private collectors. Details of the "educational administration" go into houses under orders from the ubiquitous Gestapo and take not only the books but sometimes also their owners, who are charged of various crimes, depending on the books found in their possession. In Warsaw and Krakow the Germans sell books stolen from private libraries for a tithe of their value. In antique shops one often finds books with the signatures or bookplates of well-known writers or public men.

There is another reason why libraries, the building up of which has been the life work of their owners are sold, Poverty and hunger, in fact actual starvation, has obliged many professional and learned men to divest themselves of their most cherished possessions.

All good books, all books of importance, have ceased to exist in Poland. The barbarians have destroyed and burned them. Of the priceless bibliographical treasures, incunabulae, MSS of famous writers, old Polish editions, preserved in great libraries, there will remain nothing but a reference in some bibliographical manual.

The blow that has been dealt to Polish books is mortal. For want of them the new Poland will be a library desert, for naught but their ashes remain.

Poland may be able to avenge these losses; she can never replace her destroyed treasures.

FIELD PRACTICE



Walentyński

MICKIEWICZ IN THE UNITED STATES

by ARTHUR PRUDDEN COLEMAN and MARION MOORE COLEMAN *



ADAM MICKIEWICZ—by Stanislaw K. Ostrowski

THE first American to read the works of Mickiewicz in the original Polish and to translate from them was Bowring's** most celebrated American disciple, the New England poet, James Gates Percival (1795-1856).

Percival began to take serious steps toward accumulating a Polish library in the summer of 1833, when he requested the firm of George Burdett and Company in Boston to send him a catalog of their Polish books. Burdett replied at once, offering Percival, among other items, the IVth volume of the edition of Mickiewicz's works which began to be published in Paris in 1828. The price quoted was one dollar and seventy-five cents, and the volume offered was the one which contained Part III of *The Forefathers*. Percival ordered it at once.

So far as we know Percival never translated any portion of *The Forefathers*, having found it, evidently, much too formidable a work for a man to attack who knew as little Polish as he did in 1833, but it must, on the other hand, have awakened his interest in Mickiewicz, for he quickly ordered the other three volumes of the edition to which this one belonged. These arrived some time in the spring of 1834, along with two Polish dictionaries.

Though he had no Polish grammar, so far as can be determined, Percival began at once to translate from the Polish,

* From *Adam Mickiewicz in English*, by Arthur Prudden Coleman and Marion Moore Coleman, Electric City Press, Inc., 1940, Schenectady, N. Y. 55 pp. Price \$1.

**John Bowring was a 19th century English economist whose hobby was languages.

and when his *Slavonia Sonnets* appeared in the *New England Magazine* the following spring they included one based on Mickiewicz's *Ruiny zamku w Balaklawie* (*The Ruins of the Castle in Balaclava*).

This was not the end of Percival's interest in Mickiewicz. Having provided himself with Vater's Polish Grammar, he returned from time to time to translate portions of a number of short poems, among these the two sonnets *Ranek i wieczór* (*Morning and Evening*), and *Nic uczona twa postać* (*Thy form is not uncommon . . .*). He toyed also with the longer poem *Panicz i dziewczyna* (*The Young Squire and the Maiden*) and finally in 1840, published among his *Slavonic Excerpts* translations of *Przypomnienie* (*Remembrance*) and *Zegluga* (*Sailing*). In his introduction to the *Excerpts*, Percival said:

"Of the specimens I have selected those in Polish are by Mickiewicz, the first of living poets, and are of the same class with the most cultivated poetry of western Europe. The first *Przypomnienie* is taken from a group of sonnets in which the author has obviously studied Petrarch; the second exhibits the influence of Byron stirring in the wild and half Asiatic bosom of a Pole. It is taken from a collection of sonnets written during the author's exile in the Crimea, and undoubtedly was suggested by the sailing of the Russian Black Sea fleet."

Percival's certainty that Mickiewicz was a great poet was undoubtedly derived, not from his own independent conviction based on reading of the poet's works, but from the contemporary on whom he relied for many of his judgments in matters Slavonic, namely the brilliant wife of his own school-mate, Mrs. Therese Albertine Louise von Jacob Robinson, better known as Talvj. Percival knew from Talvj's article in her husband's periodical *The American Biblical Repository* what this woman thought of Mickiewicz, for he had read there her words in praise of him:

"Mickiewicz is the youngest of the Polish writers of celebrity, and owes his reputation as a poet of eminent talent chiefly to three small volumes of miscellaneous poetry, first published about ten years ago. To these a fourth was added in 1833, in which were deposited the riper productions of his manhood; whilst the earlier ones contained the beautiful effusions of his youthful feelings."

When Talvj's words were being written in Andover, Massachusetts, there was arriving in the United States the first Pole to translate Mickiewicz into English. This man was the young Polish exile August Jakubowski, the natural son of the poet Antoni Malczewski, and he came to New York with that dismal band of refugees who arrived from Trieste in the spring of 1834 after enduring the hardships of imprisonment and the perils of an ocean voyage in the stormiest season of the year.

Jakubowski was among those refugees who were dispatched at once, on their arrival in New York, to the city of Albany, there to be taken care of, until they could get a foothold for themselves, by the Mayor of Albany's committee. One of the most efficient and at the same time kindly members of this committee was Mayor Corning's personal friend, the Reverend Mr. William Buell Sprague, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. Evidently Mr. Sprague took a fancy to Jakubowski, for we find him, the next spring, writing the foreword to a little volume of *Remembrances* which Jakubowski published with Mr. Sprague's own publishers, probably at no expense to himself.

Among the *Remembrances* were several fragments from
(Please turn to page 14)

(Continued from page 13)

Mickiewicz translated by Jakubowski into English verse: a stanza from *The Forefathers*, Part IV, an imitation of *Pierwiosnek* (*The Primrose*) and of *Wilia*, and a few lines from *Farys*.

Though Jakubowski's little book was reissued in Philadelphia in 1837, it probably never circulated among non-Poles beyond the immediate circle of the young poet's friends and those to whom his friends recommended it. Jakubowski himself died, unfortunately, without ever having "caught on" in American life and his translations would probably have been completely forgotten had not Paul Soboleski (1818-1884), a successful journalist and promoter of Polish culture in America, exhumed his memory by including him in his famous *Poets and Poetry of Poland*, an anthology first published in Chicago in 1881.

Soboleski was already active in Polish-American journalism when Henry Wadsworth Longfellow published his *Poets and Poetry of Europe* in 1845, being the co-editor of the first Polish periodical in America, *Poland—Historical, Literary, Monumental and Picturesque*, published in New York. If Longfellow had known Soboleski he might have got him to supply him with Polish material. As it was, however, he simply passed over Polish literature in silence, so that Soboleski's own anthology was the first in all our history to make Mickiewicz available to any extent in English.

Soboleski's *Poets and Poetry of Poland* was quickly followed, as we have seen, by Stoddard and Linton's anthology with its four translations from Mickiewicz. Then in 1897, when Warner's *Library of the World's Best Literature* appeared, Mickiewicz again represented his country's poetic contribution to the world's culture. The inclusion of so many translations from Mickiewicz was made possible through Soboleski's generosity in allowing his own selections to be reprinted. Only one of those used in the Warner anthology was a new one, namely the translation of the sonnet *Nie uczona twa postać* (*The tricks of pleasing thou hast aye disdained . . .*), offered by Charles H. Genung.

There was at least one American besides Talvj in the 1840's who was acquainted with the works of Mickiewicz. This was Mrs. Mary Lowell Putnam, the sister of James Russell

Lowell. It was Mrs. Putnam, one recalls, who took up the cause of Hungarian freedom with such violence in her writings as to bring down upon her head a perfect storm of notoriety and to cause her distinguished brother to fly to her defense. Mrs. Putnam's enthusiasm for the Poles was hardly less intense than her devotion to the Hungarians, but it is not nearly so well known, since it was confined to expressions of interest in purely literary matters.

Of Polish writers Mrs. Putnam admired most the poet Krasinski, because she saw in him what Mazzini saw in Mickiewicz, the prophet of a better order of society. She did, however, know Mickiewicz's works and admire them, quoting once from his Slavonic lectures in an article on Polish literature which she wrote for the *North American Review*.

As a general Slavonicist, Talvj also was obliged to take cognizance of the Slavonic lectures of Mickiewicz when she was preparing her *Historical View of the Slavonic Language and Literature*. She found in these one spark of vitality, namely his frank and outspoken Pan Slavism. This Talvj declared was, in Mickiewicz's case, a "spiritualized and idealized" Pan Slavism, with strong revolutionary connotations, a Pan Slavism which envisaged "the union of the force of Slavic genius, with the knowledge of the West (France); by which, of course, the intermediate Teutonic principle must be crushed."

The whole sum of American interest in Mickiewicz throughout the XIXth century and up to the Great War was slight indeed. Its seriousness was hardly greater than that of Percival, Mickiewicz's first American translator, when he spent his time in the silly pursuit of translating back into English Mickiewicz's Polish version of Byron's *Farewell!*

With the publication in 1917 of George R. Noyes' translation of Mickiewicz's *Pan Tadeusz* a new chapter in the history of the Polish poet in America began. Gradually since that time Professor Noyes has built up a school of translation at the University of California and has caused to flow from that school a steady, consistently good crop of translations, many of them from Mickiewicz. It is devoutly to be hoped that before the activity of Professor Noyes is cut off, all the works of Mickiewicz will have been translated into English.

SOME ASPECTS OF FUTURE POLISH ECONOMY

(Continued from page 7)

According to American statistics, only 33% of all wood is turned into finished articles, the remaining 67½ consisting of waste. Further processing of wood material brings about new waste. Thus, waste in the processing of wood building materials are 15%, in furniture 25%, and in the manufacturing of paper up to 50%. The Poles must find a way to utilize this valuable waste material.

Meanwhile the universal use of cellulose is growing at a rapid pace. World production of silk and artificial wool alone grew from several thousand tons in 1930 to 1,200,000 tons in 1941. At present we are witnessing the birth of the new huge industry of laminated wood. New technical methods of mass production of objects of daily use such as furniture, bathtubs, washbowls, refrigerators, walls, not to speak of planes, boats, etc., are constantly being introduced.

In post-war Poland all this will have to be taken under consideration. There will be many problems confronting

the new Poland, but among the most pressing and most important will be that of converting agricultural raw materials and that of intensifying agricultural production. No questions have a greater bearing on the set-up of Polish economic and social life.

The rapid growth of agriculture and its processed products, the construction of thousands and later of tens of thousands of distilleries and dairies can take place only through co-operatives. The history of the cooperative movement shows us how the economic direction of a country can be altered in a short time and how results can be obtained without dictatorial methods, by truly democratic means.

The front cover photograph was taken during the rescue of U.S.S. "Campbell's" crew by the Polish destroyer "Burza". The full story is given on page 4.

"WE WANT TO GO HOME"

Underground Poland confirms a definite lowering of morale among German troops sent to the Eastern front. The main lines of communication run through Poland, and German troop transports pass along them continually. Some military transport trains passing through a junction in Central Poland on their way to the Eastern front had the words "We want to go home" chalked upon the coaches. Many German soldiers escape enroute and try to make their way back to the Reich or hide in occupied countries. One means that these deserters use is to conceal themselves among transports of workers going from occupied countries to forced labor in the Reich. Deserters also make much use of forged passports and passes.

VIRTUTI MILITARI IS REWARD OF CHICAGO HERO

London, April—Sergeant Bronislaw Godlewski, a Polish-American airman from Chicago, has been presented with the highest Polish military decoration, the "Virtuti Militari." The ceremony was performed by General Ujejski of the Polish Air Force.

Sergeant Godlewski lost both of his hands in a recent heavy Royal Air Force raid over Essen. He was flying as rear gunner in a bomber, belonging to one of the Polish Squadrons. After dropping its bombs on the target, the plane was turning home when it was attacked by German fighters.

Thanks to Sergeant Godlewski's skillful directions the pilot was able to get away from them. However, while still flying over enemy occupied territory, the plane was attacked again for the fifth time, by two German fighters. Once more Godlewski warned the pilot how best to avoid them, meanwhile keeping up a constant fire from his gun.

Suddenly he was severely wounded in both arms and had to cease firing, but in spite of the pain and great loss of blood he kept on directing the pilot. Thanks to this, at a certain moment the pilot dived steeply, 6000 feet, shaking off his pursuers.

Not until then did the rest of the crew discover Godlewski's condition. The plane was badly damaged, especially the fuselage and undercarriage. It could not reach its base and made a crash landing at a different station.

Sergeant Godlewski, severely wounded in the chest and arms, was rushed to a hospital and his condition is still very serious.

Sergeant Godlewski is not yet twenty. On the German invasion of Poland he volunteered immediately for the Polish Air Force and is now airgunner in one of the Polish Bomber Squadrons cooperating with the R.A.F. Sergeant

FISCHER, NO. 6 NAZI CRIMINAL, ESCAPES BOMB

London, April—Ludwig Fischer, the notoriously cruel German Governor of Warsaw, who stands sixth on the Polish list of German criminals, very nearly paid the penalty for his crimes when a bomb exploded in his official residence in Warsaw, killing a number of German officials and injuring others.

A powerful bomb that arrived by parcel post burst in the main hall of the Bruhl Palace, formerly the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, that has been taken over by the Governor of Warsaw as his official headquarters. He lived in the State apartments.

Unfortunately the bomb exploded prematurely in the main hall, completely destroying several of the administrative offices. Great secrecy is maintained by the Germans as to the loss of life caused by the bomb, but it is known that the State apartments where Governor Fischer lives were undamaged.

So far the Gestapo have been unable to trace the sender of the bomb, but following their usual practice, the Germans will execute a number of innocent hostages and impose a heavy fine upon the city. They are also taking every precaution with incoming mail and all suspicious parcels are taken to a vacant lot and inspected before delivery, or destroyed.

Bruhl Palace is a magnificent 17th century edifice, that was restored by the Polish Government some years ago and modernized to house the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Bronislaw Godlewski was born in Chicago in 1924, he left school at the age of sixteen and joined the Polish Air Force. His father, Bronislaw Godlewski, lives at 2048 Shakespeare Avenue, Chicago.

Polish Labor Makes Tragic Last Appeal

London, April — By underground channels the Polish Labor movement has made a last tragic and desperate appeal to the British Labor party for immediate action to stop the deliberate extermination of the Polish people by the Germans. The appeal was sent to Major Attlee and has created a profound impression in Parliament and among the people generally. The text of the Polish appeals follows:—

"The Chief Executive of the Polish Labor movement, representing all groups of the pre-war Socialist movement in Poland, appeals to you and to our British comrades, in a matter that does not concern Poland alone.

"The destructive action carried out by the Germans, applied to us on the principle of total warfare, is entering on a new phase of conquering further 'Lebensraum' for Germany.

"After throwing Polish peasants out of their homesteads in Western Poland, illegally 'incorporated' in the Reich, after murdering hundreds of thousands of Polish citizens there, and seizing their entire property, they carried out the appalling massacre of one and a half million Jews, who were Polish citizens.

"Now they have started to apply a similar action of destruction to Poles living in the Central part of Poland. Hundreds of villages have already been burned down there, together with all the people's property.

"Not one day passes without mass executions. There is not one place where the gallows has not already been erected.

"In the Lublin and Zamosc districts, where this criminal action is raging most furiously at present, under the direction of Globocnik, Gestapo chief of that district, people are being thrown out of their homes, the strongest men and women deported to forced labor in the Reich and the weaker sent to concentration camps where they are murdered in gas chambers.

"At the same time the whole notorious machinery of extermination is constantly in use at Oswiecim, Treblinka, Radogoszcz, Majdanek and other concentration camps where several hundred thousands of persons have already been murdered.

"The Germans cynically declare that when they themselves are falling at the front, the number of Poles who are their neighbors must decrease accordingly.

"Whenever the Germans suffer defeat, as now in Africa, the whole fury of their cruelty is directed against us.

"We have been brought to such a state that the forms of self-defense instituted up to now may, at any moment, be transformed into an open uprising, deprived of any chance of success because we should go unarmed.

"You must not take our words as a complaint, for long before the outbreak of the war we chose to fight against fascism, fully aware of what that entailed, but we appeal to you to find some means of restraining the total barbarism of the Germans.

"It is not sufficient to give assurances that the perpetrators of these crimes will be punished after the war, this is without effect on the criminal complacency with which the whole German public regards these crimes.

"The German nation must be made to understand today that it is responsible for the criminal deeds of the Hitlerite hangmen. They will only understand if and when collective murders in our country are followed by immediate reprisals, not against the army but against the centres of civilian life on territory where war operations are not in progress.

"Perhaps then our protest will gain in strength.

"We know how difficult it is for civilized people to decide to use such methods, but today your scruples merely incite the invaders to greater cruelty.

"Therefore, we are appealing to you, today, just as in 1939 from besieged Warsaw we called for your help at a time when Poland fell before the superior strength of the enemy.

"We appeal to you to take the last remaining means which may even partially restrain the Hitlerite murderers. If we are to maintain at least a minimum condition until the turning point comes, the world must send us immediate help.

"Liberty, Equality, Independence!"

(Signed) Chief Executive of the Labor Movement in Poland.

LEST WE FORGET

GREATER POLAND WAS EUROPE'S FIRST DEMOCRACY

1. In the 16th and 17th centuries the Kingdom of Poland was the largest State in Europe. It included the whole of ethnographic Poland, except Silesia, and stretched from the Baltic to the Black Sea and the Delta of the Danube, from Silesia almost to Moscow.
2. Under Sigismund I (1506-1546), at the time of the renaissance, Cracow became the center of Polish culture during the Golden Age.
3. In 1525, Albrecht Hohenzollern, a vassal of Poland, paid homage to King Sigismund for the fee of East Prussia kneeling before him in the great square of Cracow.
4. The reign of Sigismund II (1548-1572), coincided with religious struggles in Europe. Poland's policy was one of tolerance. Although foreign exiles found asylum in Poland, the Poles clung to Catholicism as their bulwark against Lutheran Germany.
5. On July 1, 1569, by the Union of Lublin, Lithuania was joined to Poland, the two forming a state, "one and indivisible."
6. Thereafter, a regular army was maintained out of revenue, known as "Kwarta," and Danzig was made a Free City under the Polish Crown.
7. In 1573, Henri de Valois was elected King of Poland by the nobles. Poland was thus the first Democracy to do away with the Divine Right of Kings.
8. In the same year, by the Compact of Warsaw, complete religious liberty was granted to all creeds without exception.
9. King Stefan Batory (1576-1586), suppressed mutiny and anarchy in Danzig, victoriously fought Ivan the Terrible of Russia, and conscripted excellent infantry from the peasants on the royal estates.
10. In 1579, Stefan Batory established the University of Wilno.
11. The long reign of Sigismund III (1587-1632), was marked by long and successful wars with Russia—the Poles reached Moscow in 1618. When the Thirty Years War broke out, Poland abandoned her eastern gains.
12. Poland was called upon to withstand frequent attacks of the Turks and Cossacks, which threatened Europe, then in the throes of the Thirty Years War.
13. In 1634, Wladyslaw IV concluded peace with Russia, the Czar renouncing all Russian claims to the Baltic provinces.
14. The Cossacks revolted against the Polish king, but were subdued first in 1649 and again in 1651, when they were defeated at Beresteczko by John Casimir.
15. 1655-1660 were years of invasion, and enemies overran Polish territory from all sides: the Russians, the Swedes and the Cossacks.
16. The great victory over the Swedes, at the famous shrine of Jasna Gora, with its miraculous Madonna, sent a wave of patriotism sweeping through the country. When peace was concluded in 1666, Poland recovered all her lands with the exception of part of the Baltic provinces.
17. In 1672, the Turks supported by Cossacks again attacked Poland and took Kamieniec Podolski, a powerful fortress that guarded her southeastern border.
18. In 1673, John Sobieski defeated the Turks at Chocim. For this victory he was elected to the throne of Poland as John III (1647-1696).
19. In 1683, Poland joined the Holy League to fight the Turkish infidels.
20. On Sept. 12th, 1683, King Sobieski with 25,000 Polish cavalry led the United Christian Forces against the infidels who had besieged Vienna. His victory saved Christendom from the Turks.