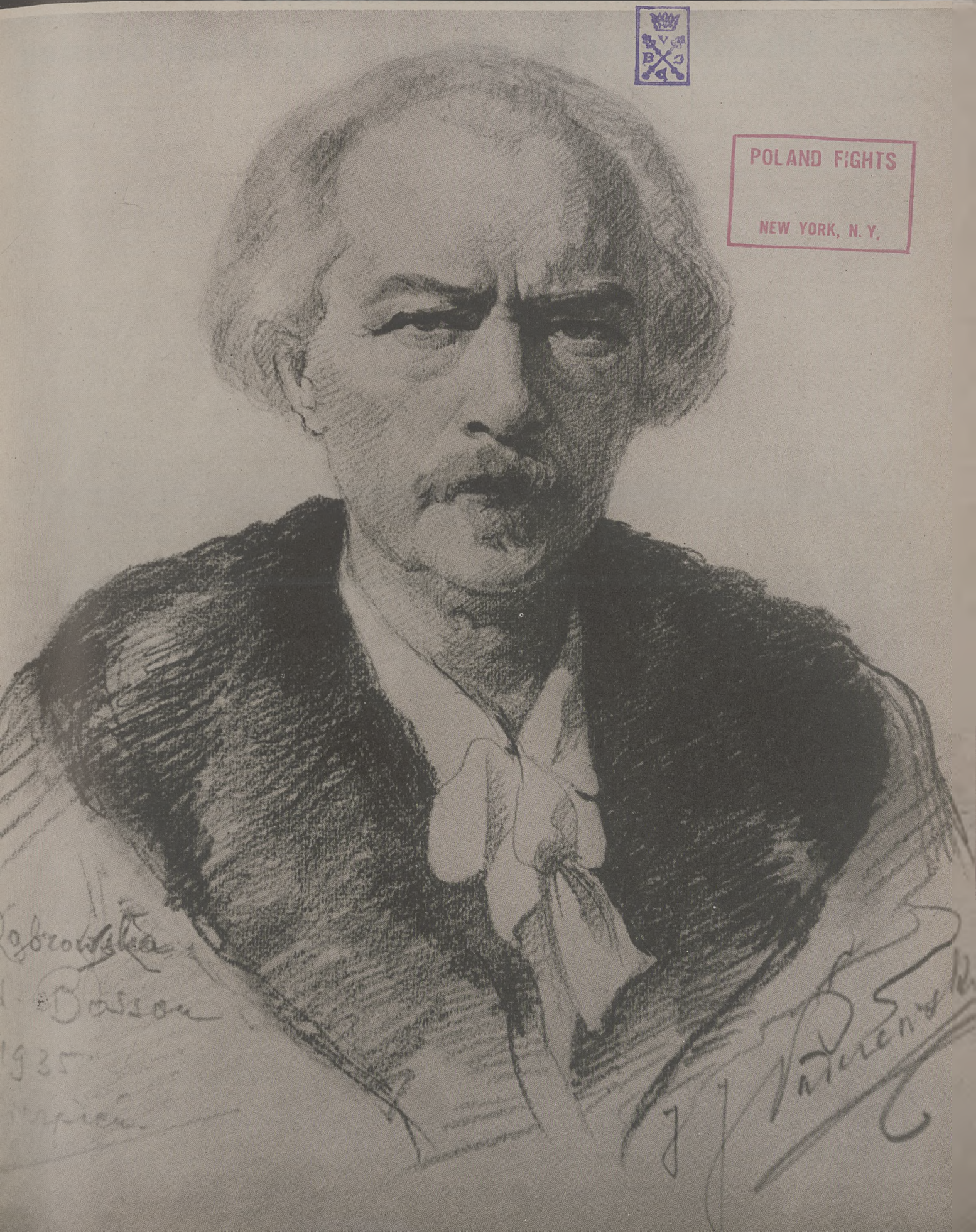


The Polish Review



POLAND FIGHTS

NEW YORK, N. Y.



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Gen. Sikorski's Address to the Carpathian Division

GENERAL SIKORSKI made an important address to the officers and men of the Carpathian Division, which won immortal fame in the defence of Tobruk and the battle of the western desert in Libya. He said:

Gen. Sikorski's Address

"Soldiers of the Republic!

"I am happy to be able at last to be with you. As Commander-in-Chief of the Polish armed forces I express my appreciation of your consistent military work, your truly military spirit, your loyalty, devotion and ardent patriotism, qualities I am sure you will show in the hour of trial.

"You have to master this mass of modern equipment. When I look at the Polish army in the East I remember the strange roads by which you came arms in hand to serve the country dearest to us all.

"Thank General Anders sincerely for his words of welcome! I say that our army in the East with veteran soldiers from Russia, from the Carpathian Brigade, from Britain is splendid proof of Polish unity. By their disciplined unanimity they destroy the enemy's impudent propaganda that seeks to weaken the confidence and undermine the position we occupy in the camp of fighting democracies.

"I know you understand your duty as soldiers. I am sure you will win in blood the right to return with heads high to the country which sees in our armed forces its highest treasure, its hope, its encouragement. From the Polish army in the East I choose the third division to address because it perpetuates the fine fighting tradition of the Carpathian Brigade. Side by side with Polish soldiers who heroically resisted overwhelming enemy forces on September 1st, 1939 with our fearless seamen, our splendid airmen, our first and second infantry division and the Podhale Brigade, your major contribution made Poland's name famous in the world.

Your Duty as Soldiers

"I was with you in spirit when I gave you orders to cross into Syria and Palestine. You did it in exemplary fashion, arms in hand. Your Commander, General Kopanski, displayed a deep understanding of the soldier's dignity and honor. You kept up your spirit in the period so uncommonly difficult for Poland, after a lost war and France's collapse, when Germany was marching triumphantly from victory to victory and not one man among you gave way to despair. To the weak it seemed that not only Poland but the whole world was perishing.

"No trifling internal differences at the time of the Polish Nation's tragedy should interest you nor do they interest us now. Your sole interest is to do your duty as soldiers.

"What was once our dream, became in a short space of time a

fact. The signing of an agreement with Soviet Russia permitted us to proceed immediately with the development of Polish armed forces and at the same time to come to the assistance of the immense masses of deported Poles. I assure you we never resign ourselves but continue to struggle for their rights to free and independent life, their right to take part in the common effort for victory that will decide the day for an independent and great Poland.

"How different, more difficult and sadder were the experiences of those who came from Russia before they joined us and became soldiers again. This was one of the main causes for the decision I took jointly with the government on July 31, 1941. For that decision I take full responsibility. Among other things, today the strong Polish army in the East is a result of that decision.

"I have spoken to many of you about your troubles concerning your families. Believe me I would wish to talk to everyone of you, but unfortunately it is impossible. I assure you, my dear soldiers, I understand your sorrows—they haunted my sleep when you were deprived of your freedom.

Poland Counts on You

"Those who saw me in Russia can tell you that a sense of my duty to you and to our country added to my strength. Today we are continuing our efforts to liberate your families. God grant that the Government may succeed in freeing them and re-establishing your peace of mind.

"Faith should not be lost, but I don't want to encourage hopes. By moderation, self-discipline and waiting confidently for the final result, you will make our task easier.

"Polish soldiers from the U.S.S.R. constitute the majority of the forces gathered here in the Middle East. Those forces are imbued with the spirit of true comradeship and brotherhood. Sad experiences and memories must not hinder your work of reconstruction and training of the armed forces. That is expected by our mother country, tortured beyond measure.

"Poland counts on you as men physically and morally healthy and properly prepared for the creative effort, as men whose sole thought is the Republic's welfare. I know you will not disappoint the nation.

"As for you, General, commanding here—I believe that under your orders the forces in the Middle East will accomplish the tasks that will face them shortly, just as well as Polish armed forces fighting abroad have done up to now. The qualities of the army commanders whom I have entrusted with the immense national treasure—these splendid men imbued with fighting spirit—true soldierly simplicity, knowledge and character, offer a guarantee that when you go

into battle you will cover our banners with glory.

"You who now possess modern weapons and training, and you who came later from Russia can calmly await the further development of events to come and the call to play your historical role. You are the weapon of the Republic and the enemy will feel its weight.

"Those who seek to crush that arm and quench the sacred flame of Poland's independence shall be disappointed. Poland, one and inseparable, decides our actions entirely. That is why when we talk of Polish forces, their very essence resides in those heroes who continually fight on in Poland, and who gather strength despite immense difficulties and colossal sacrifices.

Politics Not Your Concern

"They count on your help and have a full right to get it. That help will express itself on your part in fighting and in our contribution to the Polish armed forces. We extend that help if we are guided solely by considerations of professional training, if we will watch closely and study new methods of war, if we will unite our efforts to raise our fighting and physical skill as soldiers and finally, if we do not waste our energy on matters having nothing in common with the armed forces, particularly politics which are no concern of the army.

"Politics are the exclusive domain of the President and of the Government who are fully responsible to the people. I call upon you to discontinue all attempts of this nature and I assure you that the President, my government, and I as Commander-in-Chief always vigilantly will guard interests of the Republic. We never have and never shall neglect them. With the support of the country, we have restored respect for Poland in the international field. Our greatest strength today is our national unity expressed in the deeds of constituted authority. It is expressed also by a letter the President addressed to me before I left England. He wrote:

Pres. Raczewicz's Letter

"I use the occasion of your departure to our army in the Middle East to send through you to that army and to its commander my sincerest greetings. We are experiencing hard months. Now that the people of Poland are being systematically and ruthlessly destroyed by the enemy, are giving unprecedented proofs of steadfast spirit and are struggling unyielding against the invaders, now that attempts are made not only to question the inviolability of our state but also to make it completely dependent, I order all citizens of the Republic to cultivate national unity in the widest sense, and social discipline in all their activities.

"The role of our army is, through feats of arms, to help the Repub-

lic's responsible legal authorities to fulfill their highest duty of efficiently counteracting everything that threatens Poland, and to put into effect the just aspirations of the Polish nation.

I believe that the army in the East, consisting of soldiers experienced in battle and preparing for the approaching fight will be an example not only of the best technical preparation but also of military morale and civic discipline. My sincere thoughts will accompany you on your journey. Raczewicz!"

"Poland's situation is immensely difficult. Poland has mighty friends but many strong foes as well. The more we are united and strong, the more of a bloc we create, the more we shall enjoy the world's respect and have greater certainty that the blood of our brothers murdered by Nazi hangmen will not have been shed in vain. The Poland that will rise after this terrific war will be stronger than before. We shall be able to base its lasting structure on truly democratic and sincerely Christian principles.

"We belong to the camp of fighting democracy. Its ideals are binding on our statesmen. The Republic's future depends first on our own strength and the position we shall win, establish and maintain among the United Nations. I can assure you that our alliance, particularly with Great Britain, is growing stronger every day and our close friendship with the U.S.A. is growing closer through the cooperation of the Poles in America.

May God Help Me!

"Poland's recovery depends on winning the war and a quick organization of Poland. Those aims must prevail over all secondary problems, disputes, ambitions or selfish considerations. The Republic's welfare cannot be an empty phrase. We have entered a stage of the war when the initiative has passed decisively into the hands of the Allies. We also have reached fighting readiness. The moment for taking part in an action, which will decide the war's future approaches. Your thoughts and work must therefore run solely along a road leading to Warsaw, Lwow, Wilno, Cracow, Katowice, Poznan, Danzig.

"In your simple soldiers' hearts, the wronged motherland always lives. This motherland we shall regain. We shall administer just punishment to the conqueror. Recently in Great Britain, answering a foreign statesman's questions, I said:

"There is no task too difficult for which men do not volunteer if I appeal to Polish soldiers." The same readiness to sacrifice your life for your country I read constantly in your eyes. I also want you to know that I am holding fast the helm of Poland's ship of state, and shall do my duty to the end. May God help me!"

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PADEREWSKI

A Symbol of Polish Democracy

by SYLWIN STRAKACZ

WHY are great men called immortal? They are subject to the laws of nature as any other human being. Their lives come to an end in exactly the same manner as that of all other mortals, so their immortality lies in the domain of spiritual life. The priceless heritage of their art, their science, their thought lives on bestowing immortality upon them.

Paderewski, in his life-time, was frequently called a "modern immortal." His earthly remains, piously deposited at the Shrine of Arlington Cemetery, are awaiting the liberation of his beloved Poland, when they will be taken from America's hospitable soil he loved so much, and brought to the Cathedral of Wawel—the age old Polish National Shrine in Cracow.

But Paderewski's spiritual heritage still lives. For half a century he was the symbol of his country, he fought for the restoration of its independence, he became Prime Minister of the first Government of reborn Poland and died as President of the Polish National Council—that does duty for a Polish Parliament in exile. No one was better qualified to speak on behalf of the Polish people or to give true expression to their aspirations, views and beliefs.

Paderewski is no more here to fight for the restoration of Poland, to defend her good name against the calumnies of lying propaganda—but his immortal spirit is with us and, on this second anniversary of his death, we would like to quote from his speech at the opening of the first session of the Polish National Council, on January 23, 1940:—

"We are gathered here, at this first session of the National Council of the Polish Republic, in answer to a summons from the President of the Polish Republic, on the motion of the Prime Minister. The essential basis of our legal rights and of our responsibilities, however, is the Polish Nation itself.

"From the moment of our convocation, there rests on our shoulders the great responsibility and at the same time the great honor to be the representatives of a nation of 35 mil-

lions, persecuted by its enemies; to understand its will, to be aware of its tendencies and to give them the right expression.

"We are not fighting for a Poland of the nobility, of the common people or of the workingman, nor for a capitalistic or socialistic Poland, nor for a Poland of lords or of peasants—we are fighting for an integral, united, great and independent Poland, for a Poland which will be a true mother to her children, for a Poland as she was divined, dreamed of and prophesized by our great poets, for a Poland whose soil has been drenched with the blood of the defenders of Warsaw, Westerplatte, Hel, Modlin and Lwow, for a Poland for whom thousands of unknown heroes have died and for whom other thousands are at every moment ready to die!

"Suffering hunger and oppression, millions of Poles, despite barbaric persecution, endured with the utmost dignity and sacrifice, look upon themselves as masters of their own land. They share our belief in the ultimate victory of God's justice and of our right to independence. Of them that we think at all times with sorrow; they are and will be the sole aim of our efforts and activities; we consider ourselves as being in their service because we recognize that they represent the case of our Nation."

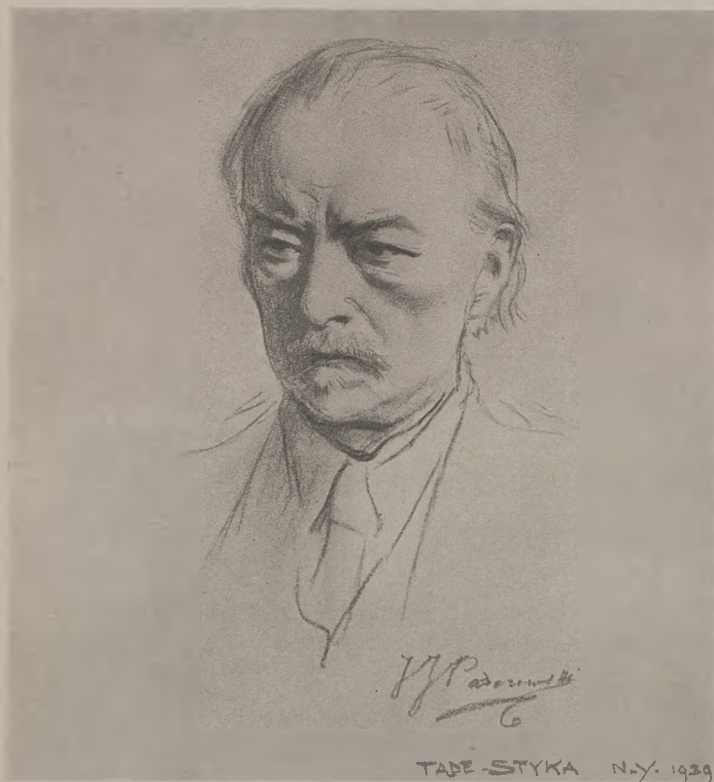
Paderewski's speech expressed the ideals of the entire Polish Nation. It was accepted as such by the President of the Polish Republic, the Prime Minister, the members of the Government and all the members of the National Council.

Here also is an excerpt from the address of General Sikorski Prime Minister of Poland, delivered on the same occasion:

"We reject all totalitarian systems, as completely contrary to the Polish spirit, and following the example of our Allies: Great Britain and France, we lay the basis of a truly democratic, just and efficiently organized Poland."

To this democratic program, the Polish Government remains true. There is no doubt that the entire Polish Nation, after victory is achieved and Poland is liberated, will express its approval of those who, in the hour of national emergency, assumed the responsibility of leading the Polish Nation on the long and difficult path to victory, liberty and democracy.

THUS SPAK PADEREWSKI!



Drawing of Paderewski by Tade Styka, New York, 1939.

ON the Tenth Anniversary of the Rebirth of Poland, May 16th, 1928, the Kosciuszko Foundation gave a dinner in honor of Ignace Jan Paderewski. For the occasion John H. Finley, an American poet, wrote the following poem:

You've brought from out the air such symphonies
As God with all His earth-orchestral range
From cataract through soughing wind to lark
Could not produce without the skill of man.
But there's a symphony that you've evoked
From out the hearts of men, more wonderful
Than you have played upon your instrument,
Composed of the praises of mankind
For what you've nobly done to lead again
To its proud place amid earth's greatest States
Your land that gave the world Copernicus
And for our freedom Kosciuszko gave.

Ignace Jan Paderewski, the Polish artist-statesman, made a speech that through the years has gained in strength. It has particular meaning today, when nations are again fighting for the preservation of truth and for principles to which Paderewski sacrificed his music. May Paderewski's words like his music reach the heart of Americans, and in their

forceful simplicity strike a chord of human brotherhood and sympathy.

"... I am guilty of having started in this country (America)—in this great and generous country—a movement in favor of Poland's independence. But if my vision or foresight—call it as you will—if my earnest, persistent endeavors have brought about such considerable results, it is simply due to the magnanimous assistance of individuals, to the wholehearted cooperation of those of my blood—very numerous in some sections of the United States—and to the support of American public opinion.

... We see clearly that the resurrection of Poland came from the United States and through the United States.

... On January 22, 1917, in his message to the American Senate, the President of the United States said: "Statesmen everywhere are agreed that there should be a unified, independent, autonomous Poland."

... Everyone was surprised, not because America intervened in favor of an oppressed people, for that was no novelty in the annals of your country and nation. The surprise was due to the fact that for the first time in the history of the world, the United States appeared as a potential determined and conscious factor in the solution of one of Europe's gravest problems.

... As the years pass, my reverence, my admiration, my love, my gratitude for President Wilson constantly grew.

... America helped us in every way and on every occasion. Individuals, societies, organizations, headed by that wonderful and majestic institution which bears the name of the American Red Cross and which left an enduring memory in the minds and hearts of our people, all came to help us and at opportune moments.

... During the war ... and during the invasion of Poland in 1920 ... a group of your American fliers came to our

rescue. They came under the name of Kosciuszko Esquadrielle, and under the leadership of a young officer who is now Colonel Fauntleroy. ... Defying danger, challenging death until the victorious end of that terrible campaign, they fought for the safety of our country and for the glory of yours.

... It would be rather difficult to mention all who have been good to Poland and to me.

Those of my blood have won and shall have a special chapter in the history of Poland's resurrection ... all gave their money and many their blood. Their devotion to the cause, their spirit of sacrifice have been the source of my comfort, of my strength and of my faith. With tender feeling for distant Poland, with touching love and loyalty to their adopted country they accomplished all their duties in a way as to fill my heart with gladness and with pride.

... People of various races, languages and creeds, people born in the countries where a narrow and selfish nationalism has prevailed almost as a religious dogma, after having been brought up here, or even after having spent a number of years in this atmosphere of freedom, of equal opportunities of that large and broad equity, the English call "fair play," acquire in some degree an American mentality, an American fellow-feeling. They come to understand that other people may also have the right to enjoy that freedom, that equality of opportunities and that fair play.

... I thank you all who have so nobly helped me and permitted me to realize the patriotic dreams of my youth. ... But as you feel, think and act, as you have always thought, felt and acted in the spirit of your country, so let me incline my head with profound reverence and infinite gratitude before the sanctity and greatness of that spirit which has also done so much to restore to the Polish plough the ancient soil of my forefathers."

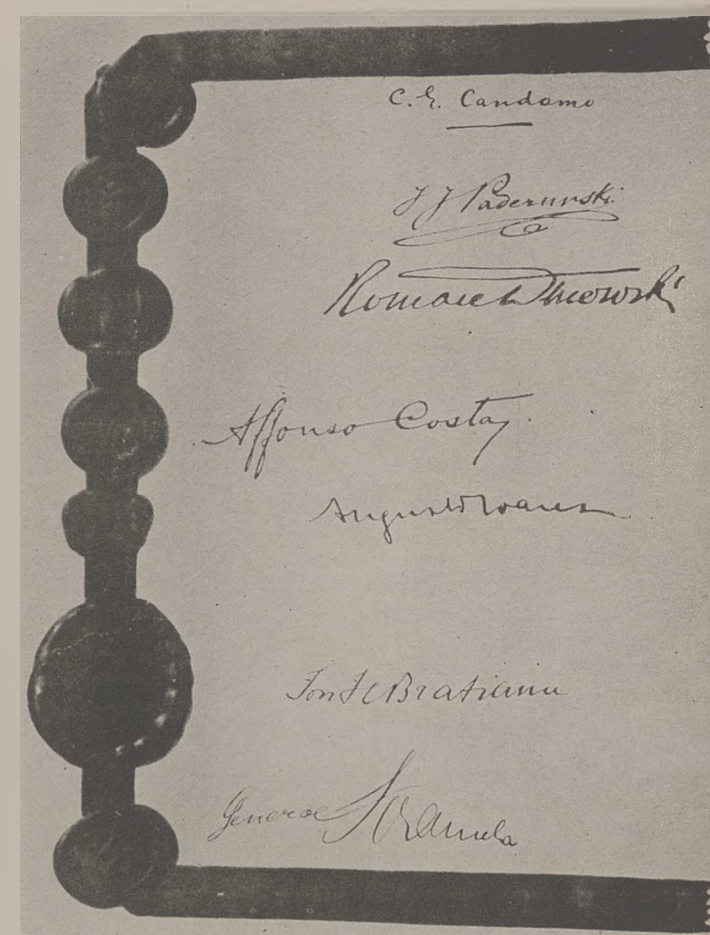
When the forces of evil broke over Europe again, Poland was the first to take up arms against the German aggressor on September 1, 1939. Paderewski although already retired from active life, again raised his voice to call men who believed in justice to defend democracy and civilization.

On May 16th, 1941, Ignace Jan Paderewski broadcast over the Red Network of the National Broadcasting Company on behalf of the United States Defense Savings Program. He said:—

"My dear American friends:

I consider it a great privilege and honor to be asked by the Treasury Department to speak to you about the United States Defense Savings Bonds. As all of you know, the money which you are invited to put into these bonds will go to work at once in the national defense program to protect the freedom and safety of your glorious country.

Never in my life have I thought that I should be making a public address on a financial subject. I am ready to confess that my knowledge of finances is rather limited. So you will, I am sure, excuse my resolution to leave to a more expert adviser the technicalities on the advantages of a purely financial char-



Paderewski's signature to the Treaty of Versailles.



"To a Great Son of Poland, on the Tenth Anniversary of the Wielkopolska Insurrection." Tablet erected in Poznan in 1928.

acter which these Defense Savings Bonds offer. I can only say to you—and this is certainly evident to all—that money placed in United States Bonds is as safe as the United States and that it will bring a reasonable interest.

My personal angle of approach to the problem is different. I look upon the buying of these bonds as a national necessity and a moral duty—a duty toward one's country, toward one's self, one's family, one's children and grandchildren. Put your money to work at once in order to protect the freedom and safety of your beloved country. Do not waste precious time.

I have lived in war-torn Europe for more than a year. I know what total war means, what sufferings, what ruin it brings to individuals as well as to nations. My own country, the first heroically to oppose the barbarous aggressors, and many other countries have been invaded and ruled by ruthless oppressors.

People have been driven from homes in which countless genera-

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Letter written by Franklin D. Roosevelt to Paderewski

"SHEPHERD OF THE DINGHIES"

by LEOPOLD MALINOWSKI*

WE had typical convoy weather, a combination of fog, storm and rain. The fighters remained comfortably in Cherbourg or Brest. Even the Heinkels were none too happy in the Channel dim out and decided to stay home. So we had peace. (Knock on wood)

Towards evening the storm increased. Peace for the night was guaranteed. The only worry was that the convoy might "sprawl" and we'd have to waste a lot of time rounding it up.

At 8 p.m. we received a message instructing us to leave the convoy and go to position X—to pick up some pilots.

In the chart room the captain and officer of the watch marked the course on the map. We signalled a trawler to head the convoy, and moved into the rain slashed darkness.

The captain went onto the bridge.

"Increase speed 40 revolutions."

After a while he turned to the officer on duty.—"She's not pitching. Give her 40 more."

Then—"I think she can take 20 more."

The whole ship vibrated with new life and excitement. The rolling was no longer leisurely. Observation was intensified. Time no longer dragged. It was much easier to hold the course. Only the machinists below were not pleased with the increased activity.

Everybody on the ship knew the nature of our mission. We are a little world, in which experiences and news from the outside are shared equally from the Captain to the cabin boy.

Men off duty did not retire lest they miss part of the show. They were a bit curious, a little prematurely proud of the fact that "we'll pull them out" and moved by sympathy

*The Polish Destroyer *Slazak* was called "*Shepherd of the Dinghies*" by the British press after the epic experiences told here. For obvious reasons the date and location are not given.



Signalman using Aldis lamp to contact another ship.

for the victims fighting the storm in a little abandoned dinghy.

About 10 p.m. we reached our destination. Visibility practically nil. Where could we look for them in this pea soup?

In the chart room the captain and navigator calculated the drift and margin of error. Then they drew a quadrangle within which they thought the pilots would be found. The sides of the quadrangle were miles long and the visibility was not more than a half a mile. Besides this the waves were reaching record heights and the rain came down in sheets. . . . If they only had some kind of rockets.

We zigzagged through the center of the quadrangle. The signalist and the captain stood on the bridge and stared hard through their glasses. Nothing could be sighted. The captain decided to shoot flares.

"Course angle, right 90. Attention, Fire!" Nothing.

"Course angle, 180" Nothing.

"Course angle, left 90. Attention, Fire!"

The flare tore into a low cloud, Macabre shadows danced on the waves for a while. Nothing. . . .

Suddenly a shout.

"Right 30, a light."

"Where? How far?"

Several pairs of eyes tried to pierce the darkness. The signalist insisted he saw a light although we could see nothing.

The captain ordered the big reflector to be flashed. A reflector at night directly on submarine lanes—It was suicide! "Lives must be saved," the captain answered the mute protest. "Search the starboard."

The reflector lit up the waves. There was a light on our starboard. But it was only a dying flame of our magnesium flare.

"Put out the reflector."

We zigzagged further without hope of finding them. It was a beastly night.

A message at midnight. If search gives no results return to convoy. We steered diagonally through the quadrangle and then started for the convoy.

We reached it in the morning. Each ship was going his own sweet way, but we were already in a safe zone.

We got to the refueling port. Ah, a bath, dinner and sleep. . . . At least that's what we thought. That night we were signalled to be ready. In the morning an order came to weigh anchor.

It was still dark when the destroyer passed the port locks. The Captain opened his sealed orders. We were to search for the missing pilots.

According to the code signal they were 300 miles away. The shortest route led through a mine field. The course was marked. If the weather held out we'd get there in a short time.

We achieved 350 revolutions. The machinist reported that this was like battle speed. Such speed all day—how could they keep it up. Good Lord. . . . No attention was paid to the "reserved" form of the report.

The weather held out. We were riding the tops of the waves. The sea was smooth and as quiet as the fields on a Sunday afternoon.

The day passed without incident. Toward evening a "Sunderland" emerged from the clouds. We asked him whether he'd seen the dinghy. He winked back that he had not. We gave him the position of the dinghy. He flew over us to take the course.

We kept moving, excitement was mounting. In the evening the only topic discussed was "Will we find them."

In a half hour the plane returned.

"No pilots on the course. I'm returning to base at dusk. Good Luck."

"No use following that course any longer" said the captain. "Let's go to the map."

The captain stared at the map. Where could they be. They're obviously not on the course. He suddenly decided, "Change your course to 270. I'm going onto the bridge."

"Increase watch" was the order.

The Captain looked worried. Had he done the right thing? Maybe the "Sunderland" overlooked them. How could he justify himself if he didn't find them?

Darkness descended. We moved in a complete black out.

At 8 p.m. the navigator went on deck.

"How long are we to stay on this course, Sir?" he asked the captain. "Perhaps we better go back to position."

Again the captain was assailed with doubts. He hesitated for a moment—then he set his jaw and said gruffly.

"We'll continue for a half hour."

A half hour passed.

"Give me the course to position. We're turning back."

As we were about to turn the observer called out—



Gun crew in action.

"Right 160, a light."

Again we turned to course 270. First one white light appeared, then two and later three. . . . We slowed down and shot a white rocket. In the light of the flares we saw two dinghies.

"Stop motors. Both machines slowly forward. Tell the doctor—that we're picking up pilots. Approaching from port."

In a short time the dinghies were at our bow. We threw out a rope and pulled the dinghies to the bulwark. One was filled with men and the other with equipment saved from the plane.

The deck officer reported that six pilots were picked up. All were well. They had been exposed fifty hours.

The Liaison Officer sent a message to the base. After an hour we received an answer.

"Go to position Y. Pick up pilots."

We set a new course. At 8 a.m. we were at the assigned position. The horizon was gilded with the morning sun. The sea wrinkled lightly under the southern breeze. Not a trace of the dinghy. The captain decided to sail with the wind

(Please turn to page 14)



Manning the big gun.

EARLY DAYS OF THE BANK OF POLAND

ON the eve of partition, when her independence hung by a thread, Poland, under the leadership of her enlightened monarch, Stanislaw-August, took the first steps to reorient her national economy from agriculture to industry. In 1776, the King helped to found the first joint stock concern, the Company of Woolen Manufactures. Shortly thereafter, the wealthy magnate, Antoni Tyzenhauz, organized an industrial center near Grodno, with special schools to train skilled workers. His example was followed by a number of other magnates turned industrialists. Keeping pace with these new developments, an economic literature sprang into being. Such first rate writers as the Strojnowski brothers, Hugo Kollataj, Staszyc, Noks, Wybicki, discussed the merits of various economic theories.

This development of trade and industry made necessary the creation of credit institutions. Hence, the end of the 18th century saw the founding of such banking firms as Tepper, Schultz, Prot-Potocki. Plans were also made in the Polish Diet (1792) for the organization of a state bank of issue, to be called the National Bank. But the confusion following upon the rape of the Polish Commonwealth and the impoverished state of the national exchequer prevented the realization of these plans either under Stanislaw-August or during the existence of the Duchy of Warsaw, set up by Napoleon in 1807 and lasting through 1815.

When in 1815 at the Congress of Vienna the so-called Congress Kingdom was carved out of Poland and given a semblance of autonomy under Russian dominion, the country enjoyed a short period of economic prosperity. The financial status of the Kingdom improved somewhat and economic conditions showed a tendency to return to normal. This commercial and industrial expansion, combined with the necessity of funding the international financial obligations imposed upon Poland by the Congress of Vienna, made the creation of a state bank imperative.

The idea of a Bank of Poland was born in the fertile mind of Poland's ace Finance Minister, Ksawery Drucki-Lubecki.

Already in 1821 he had written to Minister Sobolewski that "the establishing of a National Bank is not only in accordance with the law, but considerations of public welfare cry out for its foundation."

In spite of Russian intrigues and obstacles, the tenacious Lubecki won out and on January 28, 1828, the Bank of Poland, a government bank, with capital furnished by the Polish government, became a reality. Article I of the enabling Act read: "In our capital city of Warsaw shall be founded a bank called *Bank of Poland*, the aims of which shall be to meet the public debt, to expand trade, credit and national industry." To facilitate these activities, the Bank of Poland was empowered to issue banknotes and credit notes not to exceed its capitalization.

At the inauguration of the Bank on May 6, 1828, Ludwik Jelski, its first President, said: "Happy is he who like us is called upon to develop an institution embodying the nucleus of national prosperity, and that not only betokens the welfare of the whole community but promises direct benefits to those doing business with it."



Bank of Poland in 1828.

The directors of the Bank of Poland, men of vision and constructive ability, sought to put these aims into immediate effect. And so, in the few years of its independent existence, this institution literally worked wonders. It gave an enviable account of itself in the field of banking and made important contributions to the industrial and commercial development of the Congress Kingdom.

The Bank of Poland began the construction of hard roads in the Congress Kingdom and six main highways were completed. It built the Augustowski Canal on which it expended some 57 million zlotys between 1829 and 1838. To raise the level of Polish agriculture, the Bank of Poland embarked on a policy of easy credit terms to producers. It went even further: Realizing that the lack of adequate storage facilities was partly responsible for the abnormal grain prices, the Bank of Poland decided to build gran-

aries in various parts of the Kingdom and especially on the Vistula, Poland's chief waterway. This was in line with the ambitious program of constructing a canal from the Vistula to the Black Sea.

Equally important were the services rendered by the Bank of Poland to industry. Lubecki hoped to improve the nation's economy by developing its mining and allied industries. In the spirit of Lubecki's intentions, the Bank did much to expand mining. Rebuilding this industry at a cost of 162 million zlotys, it surprised the commercial world by its bold expedition to the East to sell Polish zinc in Calcutta and Bombay. In its later period the Bank of Poland spent some 9

million zlotys to build the first Warsaw-Vienna railroad. Knowing how simplified commercial relations favorably affect industry, the Bank of Poland lost no opportunity to facilitate and broaden trade relations. With this end in view, it reorganized the Warsaw Stock Exchange and encouraged commercial credit operations for the benefit of Polish trade. Most popular were open credit accounts which later gave way to the discount of trade paper, followed by long term industrial and agricultural loans. Moreover, the Bank of Poland started and financed many large enterprises that were still flourishing in 1939. Among these were Zyrradow, the famous industrial works near Warsaw; a large machine plant that later became the well-known Lilpop, Rau and Loewenstein concern; the Mirkow paper mill in Jeziora; zinc works in Niemce, Dabrowa and Niwka; a salt refinery in Ciechocinek; the Bank Foundries, eventually taken over by French capital, and many others. Ever on the alert for new blood, whenever a talented foreign technician or businessman appeared in the Congress Kingdom, the Bank of Poland gave its financial support unstintingly to keep such assets in Poland. It thus secured the coopera-



Prince Ksawery Drucki-Lubecki, founder of the Bank of Poland (1828).

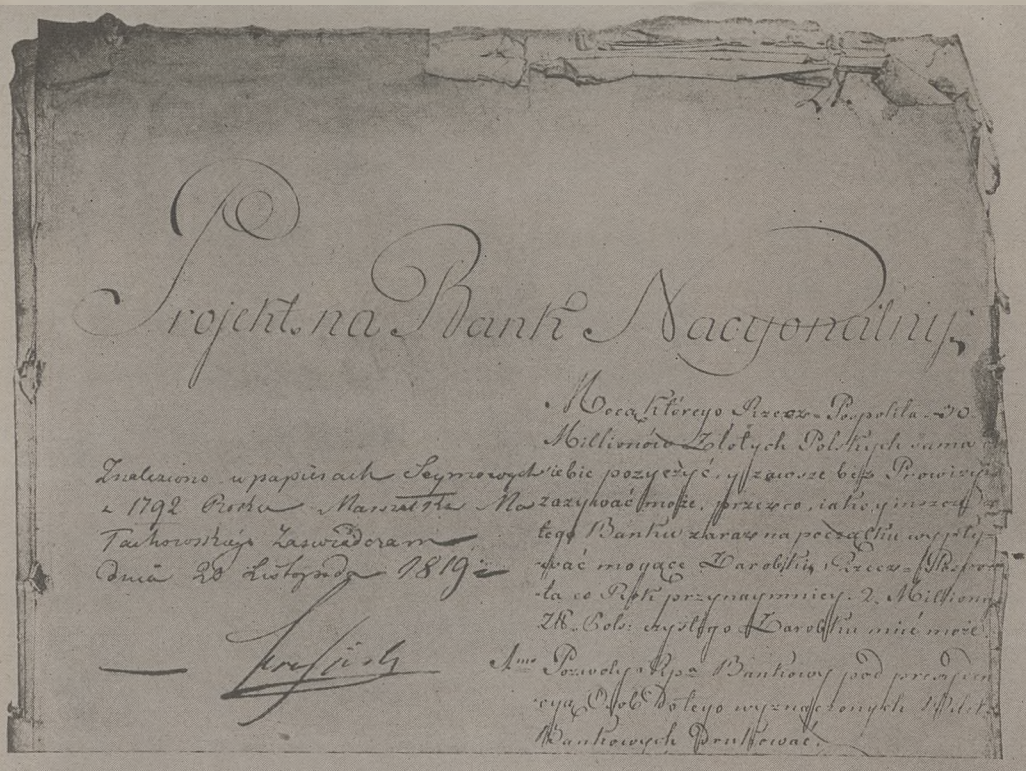
tion of men like Philip de Girard, Peter Steinkeller, Planche and the great engineer Singels.

The Polish insurrection of November 1830 put a temporary, and in some respects final end to these activities for the economic development of the Congress Kingdom. The Bank of Poland had undertaken to finance the new revolutionary National Government, had collected funds for the prosecution of the war and acted as intermediary in government purchases abroad of arms and war materials.

Arms for the troops, supplies of ammunition and food, care of the wounded—all this ate up the cash reserves of the Congress Kingdom with lightning speed. Despite the stream of contributions from all classes of the population, the monetary situation grew more acute every day. As the fortunes of war caused



Stock Exchange in the building of the Bank of Poland.



Project for a National Bank submitted to the Polish Diet in 1792.

(Continued from page 9)

territory to pass from one country to another, the national income likewise decreased. So, the National Government drew upon its funds in the Bank of Poland and used them to defray its expenses. When this did not suffice, the Polish Parliament voted on January 29, 1831 a 60 million internal loan called "Polish reinforcements." But difficult communications, confusion of administration and defeats on the field of battle conspired to bring only a poor response.

At the same time, efforts were made to secure a loan from England and an agreement was signed with the firm of William Morgan for a loan of four million sterling pounds. However, the Poles did not benefit from the loan because the shipment of weapons and ammunition purchased abroad fell into the hands of "friendly" neighbors. A similar lot befell shipments of silver and gold that the Bank of Poland tried to bring into the country to maintain the exchange of bank notes and credit notes. To be sure, the Poles living along the frontier managed to smuggle some arms across, but when Prussia closed the frontier following an outbreak of cholera in Poland, even this was no longer possible. In the end, the National Government saw that its one solution was to turn to the Bank of Poland. But the Bank had already issued all the notes its holdings permitted it to issue. The printing of worthless paper money or coining of base metal was rejected by the Polish National Government. The sole alternative was to increase the Bank's capital to enable it to issue additional sound currency. For a time the

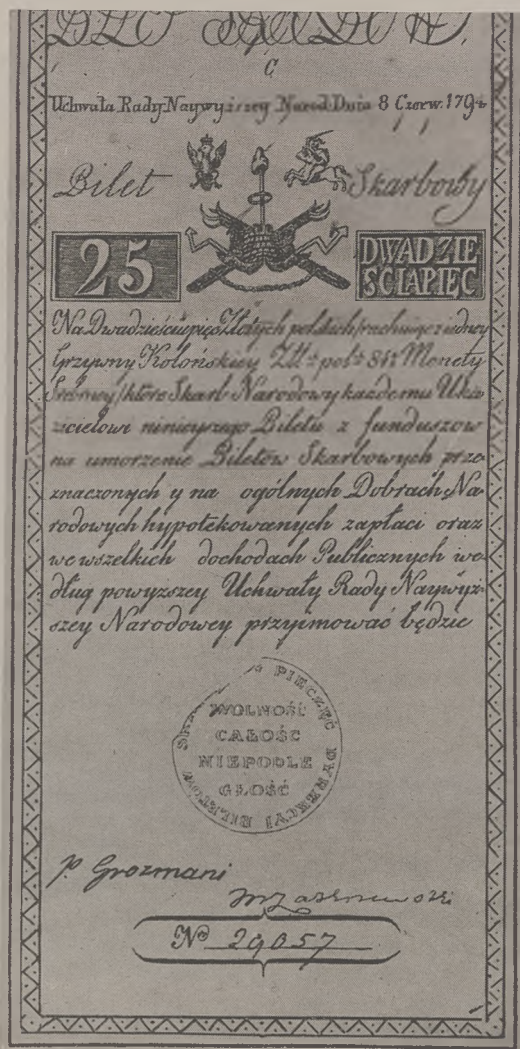
Government hesitated whether it was empowered to increase the Bank's capitalization without submitting the proposal to the Diet, but bowed to the Secretary of the Treasury's vigorous plea and on August 29, 1831 decreed that the Bank of Poland's capitalization be raised by 5 million zlotys. Unfortunately, the revolution was crushed a few months later by the superior forces of the enemy and this decree of the Polish government was abrogated by the Russians.

Soon after their entry into Warsaw, the Russians announced that all paper money issued during the insurrection was valueless and by this announcement created a panic that resulted in a run on the Bank of Poland. It is a tribute to the soundness of this early Polish institution that it did not fail but exchanged its notes for silver at the request of all comers until the reassured public realized it had been duped by the Russians and the run subsided.

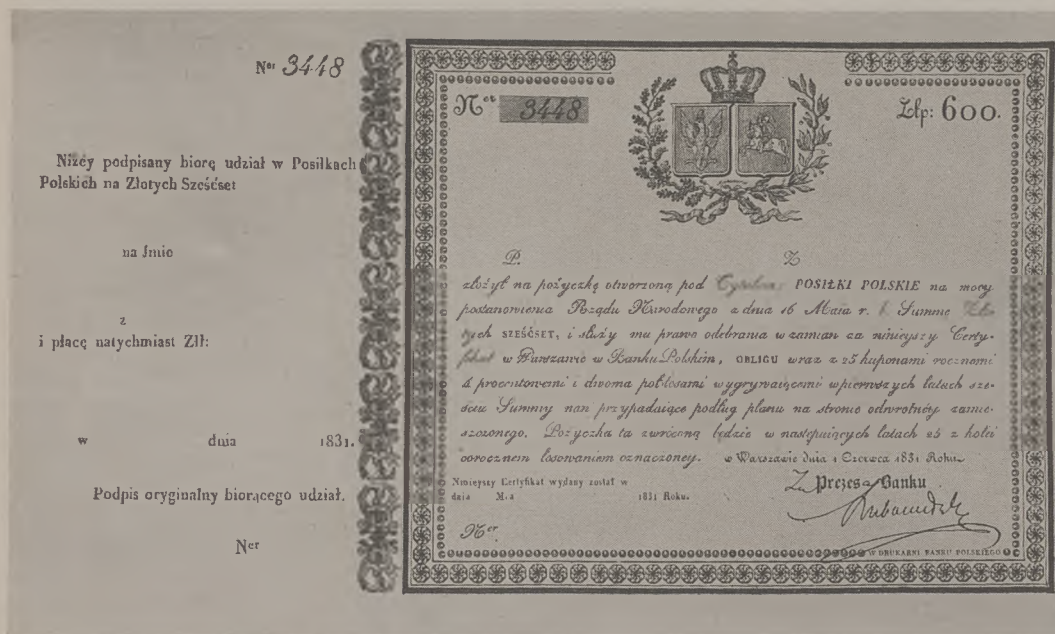
The November insurrection was in reality the beginning of the end for the independent Bank of Poland. It was allowed to pursue its policies during the years of "reconstruction" because its services were found to be useful but already in 1835 two Russians were appointed to the Board of Directors and from 1837 all correspondence was handled in Russian. In 1842 the Russian ruble was forced on the Polish people as a monetary unit replacing the Polish zloty. The systematic attempt to destroy Lubbecki's great work was intensified

after the uprising of 1863: The Bank of Poland became more and more limited in its independent transactions, and its aid to commerce and industry was hamstrung. In 1870 the privilege of note issue was taken away from the Bank of Poland, which then became a bank of deposit. Finally, on December 31, 1885 it was made a branch of the Russian State Bank. The ten branches of the Bank of Poland were converted into Russian agencies.

But really worth while ideas can not be kept down. The Bank of Poland was called to life again in 1924 by the free Republic of Poland and the fine history of its early years served to make the Polish people all the prouder of their most important credit institution. For 14 years Number Fifteen Bielanska Street in Warsaw was the scene of great banking activity. But in September 1939 German bombs put an untimely end to all operations. The Bank of Poland awaits a new resurrection.



Treasury note, Kosciuszko Insurrection of 1794.



"Polish Reinforcements" loan certificate issued by the Bank of Poland during the Insurrection of 1830-1831.

"THE NATURE OF THE ENEMY"



A *AMERICANS* who visit the Office of War Information exhibit at Rockefeller Center, New York City, are told in the enemy's own words of the tyranny of Nazi rule. Slave labor, abolition of justice, concentration camps, desecration of religion, suppression of free thought, and militarization of children are shown in six tableaux as they would be applied here in America. Then there are large murals showing the devastation wrought by the enemy in Stalingrad, China, France, England and Poland.

The Polish poster shows the menace and stark horror of the Nazi scourge as it swept through the happy and free land of Poland. In its grim eloquence it challenges the United Nations to fight until the shackles chaining the four freedoms in occupied Europe are unfettered.

MODERN POLISH SONG WRITERS

by ALICIA SIMON*

To grasp the spirit of Polish song one must bear in mind the abnormal conditions of political captivity that for four generations left its impression upon every form of Polish art.

Quite frequently second rate musicians tried their hand at composing patriotic songs, the popularity of which depended more on the sentiments expressed than on musical art. However, it is easy to see what they must have meant to those who lived under the foreign yoke.

Polish folk music is quite distinctive and recognized as one of the most original and compelling in the world. Its rhythm and vividness have withstood all outside influences for centuries, and to Polish folk music, both Polish musicians and songwriters have turned for inspiration in the past as they do to-day.

Excluding hymns and church music, Polish songs have passed through four fairly distinct periods. The first was dominated by Elsner and Kurpinski, the second by Chopin and Moniuszko, the third included the post-Moniuszko and Zelenski influence, while the fourth is purely modern from the end of the last war to the beginning of this war.

The period of Poland's political martyrdom produced the greatest number of Polish songs. The deep impression made on the mind of Chopin by his country's suffering was shared by other Polish musicians.

Dealing here with modern Polish song writers, Karol Szymanowski whose works placed him in the first rank of living composers, was for a time attracted by Eastern themes—he set some of Tagore's poems to music and wrote the famous "Meuzzin Songs." But he never severed his connection with the music of his native soil, and his lyrics and "Children's Rhymes" are typically Polish.

The solo songs of J. Maklakiewicz (b. 1899), one of the most eminent composers of the younger generation, evolved through several stages. His early compositions were imbued with the romanticism of Karłowicz, both as regards songs to words by Tetmajer treated in the piano accompaniment on a dramatic basis as in other Polish songs with orchestral accompaniment. But his most intensive work was devoted to the lovely ballad by Kasproicz, "The Mayor's Daughter," to which he supplied an illustrative accompaniment. Although the composer treats this subject in folk music rhythms, the harmonics are somewhat exotic.

Another upholder of advanced theories is P. Perkowski (b. 1901) a former chairman of the Association of Polish Musicians in Paris. In his "Two Songs" the composer introduces the recitative factor in the Debussy style and the suggestive atmosphere of French impressionism. His approach to this atmosphere is thoroughly Polish and permeates his lyric illustrations and grotesques.

The radical movement in Polish music has a strong exponent in R. Palester (b. 1907). His "Four Songs," to words by K. Illakowiczowna, for soprano voice with orches-

* From "The Polish Song Writers" by Alicia Simon, Warsaw, 1936.

LECIOŁY ZÓRAZIE
Les blancs cygnes Reiher flogen

KAROL SZYMANOWSKI
op. 58

Moderato

CANTO: Le-cio-ly zó-ra-zie kry- ca - ty-mój
Les blancs cygnes plon-gent dans l'eau froide et
Rei-her flog-en und Her-jes - ses - al - le

PIANO: *p*

Bo - ze, Ka - li - na z je - wo - rem roz - stać sie nie mo - ze.
om - bre, et le fric - le sau - le frie - son - ne dans l'om - bre.
schrie-en Geiss-blatt kann von A-horn nicht mehr wei-ter - zie - hen.

Ka - li - na z je - wo - rem roz - stać sie nie chei - la,
Des blancs cygnes dans l'eau froide et le vent au piano
Geiss - blatt hat von A-horn nicht mehr wei-ter - wol - len.

"The cranes were flying." Song by Karol Szymanowski

tral accompaniment also have a wealth of folklore color, the technique is atonal, and the character grotesque.

Considerable attention has been attracted in recent times by F. R. Labunski, the composer of the "Olympic Hymn" and the "Polish Cantata." In the programs of many prominent singers are to be found one or more of his songs. Two of them, "Summer" and "The Goats," were published in 1934, and two others, "The Hares" and "The Birds," are still in manuscript, although for the latter there is already an orchestral accompaniment. Labunski displays considerable skill and ability, and is devoted to modern trends in art.

Another of the younger generation who is quite successful and whose ambition is to break away from the older traditions is T. Z. Kassern (b. 1904). The only one of his songs to be published (1928), "The Lullaby," is frequently heard. He has, however, a number of songs still awaiting publication, amongst them four songs to words by Micinski, "Naive Songs" (with a children's carol), songs with texts by Wierzynski and Staff, "The Lullabies" for mezzo-soprano voice, "The White Lilac," "The Silvery Fog," "The Hawk," and others. In his "Concerto for soprano voice and orchestra" the composer unites modern musical language with the tradition of coloratura art. This piece has met with acclamation both in Europe and the U. S. A.

Lovers of song were quick to recognize the merit of T. Szeligowski (b. 1896). One of the most eminent Polish musicians has stated that "The Green Songs" of this young composer "Are worthy of a special treatise on account of their originality." Again, a famous contemporary foreign composer has compared these songs of Szeligowski's with Moussorgsky's art. The composer takes full advantage of the tonal peculiarities of Polish folk-music, and uses them with good effect in a radical manner.

The powerfully expressive song cycle "Six Fleurettes de la Vierge Marie" (1934) is based upon fifteenth century texts. Szeligowski was fascinated by the intensity of feeling combined with a coldness of form in these poems, which he considers correspond to the chief aim of the music of to-day. The beautiful allegories of these poems, in which the Virgin Mary is compared with flowers and their colors, fired his imagination. During the period when he was endeavoring to obtain a Polish style by means of archaic limitations, Szeligowski composed songs to excerpts from Norwid's "Wanda." In recent years his interest in folk-music directed his attention towards Lithuania, and he arranged three Lithuanian authentic folk-songs with Polish texts.

A musician who has long resided outside Poland and whose fame was already well grounded in 1920 is A. Tansman. His songs have been well received because of their melodic variety and their subtle interpretation of the modern style. Tansman has a predilection for the "bel canto" and applies this style to good effect in the orientally-colored "Mélodies Japonaises" and "Cinq Mélodies," in which he wishes to render the content of the texts by modern musical means. As a

Kazimierzowi Wierzyńskiemu

LATO L'ETE

Slowa polskie K. WIERZYŃSKIEGO. F. R. LABUNSKI.
Version Française de Clé de France et J. Teslar.

Larghetto (Ad libitum)

CANTO: Le - to na lą - co ni-ko-go
Par - mi les her - bes sous le so -

PIANO: *p*

nie - ma, ja - dane i słoń - ce
lett - seul dans la plai - ne

Più mosso

Ci - są na-brzmia - ja
Śb - len - ce je ré - ve

"Summer." Song by F. R. Labunski



Group of modern Polish composers, Paris, 1931. Left to right: Boleslaw Woytowicz, Zygmunt Mycielski, Tadeusz Szeligowski. Standing: Felix R. Labunski.

connoisseur of the vocal art he has also attracted attention by the original "Vocalise Etude," to words by A. Spire.

Polish song art has the immense advantage of being interpreted by a host of fine women singers. Among those most active in bringing modern Polish songs before the world were Argasinska, Turska-Bandrowska, Czapska, Debicka, Maria Freund, Hennert, Modrakowska, Ada Sari, Szymanowska.

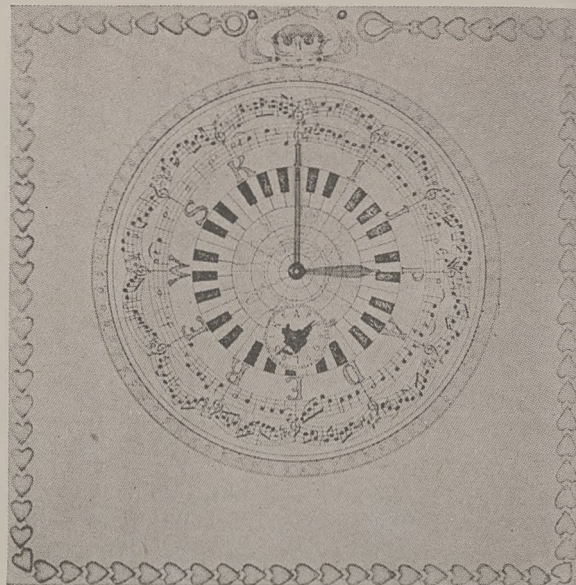
In this essay, which does not intend to exhaust the subject, attention has been drawn to the various phases of Polish solo song. The words of the majority of these songs have been translated into foreign languages.

Contemporary songs are naturally but a fragment of the whole of Polish music. From them, however, the high level of musical culture of the Polish composers may be deduced, and the fact that their efforts are worthy of a wider audience may be fully recognized.

FROM THE PADEREWSKI COLLECTION OF SOUVENIRS

DURING his lifetime Paderewski received many gifts from his admirers. A place of honor in his collection was held by an unique watch created by a talented New York jeweler, Roman Dzikowski, and presented to him in 1937, on his 75th birthday.

The outside circle of notes is composed of twelve passages from Paderewski's works. Just inside is a piano keyboard standing for the minutes in an hour. The hours are spaced off by the letters in Paderewski's name and initials. The hour hand in the shape of a quill symbolizes the pianist's statesmanship. The minute hand is a baton. The second hand is a perfect replica of the flag of Poland, while the seconds are marked off with the letters in Polska (Poland) and Podole (Paderewski's birthplace). Set into the rim of the watch are 75 diamonds, separated by small stars of red gold. The winder is the great man's birthstone, a topaz. Red and white, the Polish colors, are used throughout. The chain consists of 75 red-gold hearts held together by the same number of platinum links. Even the jewels of the watch movement carry out the national color scheme. They are diamonds and rubies.



THUS SPAKE PADEREWSKI

(Continued from page 5)

tions have led a peaceful and happy life. Deprived of all their possessions, of all means of existence, they have been deported hundreds of miles away to be left practically helpless in some barren country. Tears of despair and wooden crosses on unknown graves have marked the path of their cruel migrations.

Do you think that these people, if they had realized the danger in time, would have hesitated to give, not merely lend, to give half of their fortunes, or three-quarters, or practically all, to save their country and to save themselves?

But now it is too late for them to save anything. No money, no financial sacrifice can restore to them the lost lives of their dear ones. Nor can money alone redeem their freedom or win back the independence of their country.

Now is the time for you, my dear friends, to think about these things with courage and with faith. It is your opportunity to act with courage because of the greatness of your nation's unlimited financial resources and to act with faith because of your nation's strength, vitality and moral unity.

... Only the united will and combined effort of the nation can secure for the United States the means of defeating any danger in this hour of national emergency.

I am fully aware of the imminent danger, just as I am confident of the final victory of Great Britain and her allies.

Such victory—achieved with the effective help of the United States—will be a common victory of the democracies, exactly as the defeat of our ideals will mean the total destruction of our democratic civilization.

Nothing is more deceiving than the popular slogan: Time is working in our favor. It can however become true, provided we act in unity with all our order and capacity, in the spirit of sacrifice. This alone can earn for our generation the gratitude of generations to come.

In the hour of Blitz, time cannot be wasted. Stop Hitler, before he masters the Atlantic."

As present events show, the faith and trust Paderewski placed in the American people has been justified. The people of the United States have taken up the challenge of the totalitarian nations and are today fighting shoulder to shoulder with the united nations. They will also lead in building a lasting peace and making Europe free from want and fear. Paderewski will not be here to thank them for it, as he did in 1828; but the people of Poland freed from the German yoke will bow their heads to those who will have "restored to the Polish plough the ancient soil of their forefathers."

"SHEPHERD OF THE DINGHIES"

(Continued from page 7)

counting that the dinghy drifted in that direction. After half an hour four unidentified planes appeared. An alarm was sounded.

"A.A. ready."

At that moment the planes threw down identification flares—they were Hudsons.

When they approached we asked them whether they had seen the pilots. They signalled something we couldn't decipher and flew away.

Another half hour passed when one of the planes returned. It signalled separate letters we couldn't put together.

"Blast them, why can't they have good signallers."

The Hudson stopped signalling. He kept circling over us.

"Perhaps he wants us to follow him," the officer suggested.

"Good, let's go" said the captain.

We followed the plane. In an hour we saw planes circling

over something like birds of prey.

"Left 5—a dinghy."

We picked up four flyers. They were the ones we were looking for two days before. They had seen our flares but unfortunately had no rockets. Two had died when their plane crashed. They had been exposed 72 hours.

Everybody was very happy. Ten pilots saved, ten comrades in arms.

"What is the message Sir?"

"Four airmen picked up. Condition satisfactory," and after a moment the captain added "Next Please."

The admiral wired back in an hour.

"Well done. Next in base."

Reproduced on the cover is a pencil drawing of Ignacy Jan Paderewski by Krystyna Dabrowska made at Riond-Bosson, Switzerland, in August, 1935.

PROF. LEDNICKI ADDS TO TEXT OF HIS LETTER

To the Editor of
The Polish Review:

In its June 14th issue *The Polish Review* reprinted my letter, which appeared in the *New York Herald Tribune* on Sunday, May 30, 1943.

Inasmuch as the *New York Herald Tribune* made certain omissions caused by lack of space, may I ask you to publish the following sentences skipped or abbreviated by the *New York Herald Tribune*:

"One may refer to that act of Horodlo (1413), that unique document in history, based on 'Grace and Christian love,' 'union of equals with equals,' which established for centuries the federative Polish - Lithuanian - Ruthenian Commonwealth. This Federation came to an end only with the partition of Poland to which Sir Bernard Pares alludes euphemistically in his statement, 'Later Poland for more than a hundred years disappeared altogether from the map of Europe.'

"Wilno and Lwow at an early date became great Polish cultural centers, and for centuries they nourished that part of the European East with the spiritual food of Western European civilization. From these Eastern borderlands had come the majority of the great Poles of history—the Jagellonian dynasty, Rey, Mickiewicz, Slowacki, Sienkiewicz, Kosciuszko, Pulaski, Pilsudski, Paderewski. These territories have co-existed with Poland, as I have said, during several centuries, and only a part of them, after the third partition of Poland, has ever passed under Russian rule. (Let me remark that Lwow and the surrounding area has never been a part of Russian territory.) This part remained under Russian rule for only a hundred and twenty-five years and, in spite of a cruel policy of russification, were never successfully assimilated into the Russian empire. All our insurrections, as a matter of fact, took place for these territories. As a Pole who has spent almost thirty years of his life in Russia I can certify that the type of cultural life established in this land by century-old tradition is much nearer to that of central Poland than, to say, that of Tula, Riazan or Kuibyshev. Such is the historical aspect of this problem.

"And further, let me remark, that the only country among the United Nations to advance territorial claims is Russia, and that her claims are against one of her own allies, and that she is the most territorially saturated country in the world, possessing a sixth of the earth's surface and being at the

SWIT UNDERGROUND POLISH RADIO

SWIT reports that the Germans in Poland are selling cushions, tapestries and slippers made from church vestments.

V.V.V.

SWIT reports that Italian consuls in Poland have ordered all Italians to liquidate their affairs and return to Italy.

V.V.V.

SWIT reports that to hamper the deportation of Poles to forced labor in the Reich, all labor exchange records in most communities of the Lukow district have been burned as well as those of the labor exchanges at Biala Podlaska and Radomsk.

V.V.V.

SWIT reports that the Germans in Western Poland are selling to each other property confiscated from Poles and Jews in order to produce the appearance of legal transaction. Greiser's order that by May 31st the Germans must return to the Poles properties which they appropriated was not carried out.

V.V.V.

SWIT reports that in the Western Province of Poland, illegally incorporated in the Reich, Polish children whose parents have been deported to forced labor in Germany, are being rounded up by Gestapo "anthropologists" and sent to a special racial office in Lodz where they undergo various tests. Those certified by the German doctors as belonging to the Nordic Race are placed in special establishments and brought up as members of the "Herrenvolk."

EMANUEL SZERER ON NAT'L COUNCIL

President Raczkiewicz, acting on the proposal of General Sikorski, Polish Prime Minister, today appointed Dr. Emanuel Szerer, member of the Polish National Council. Dr. Szerer succeeds Zygielbojm. Szerer is a well-known leader of the Jewish Bund and is at present in New York.

same time the most thinly populated.

"Our realism must be the understanding that the United Nations are fighting for something quite different, that they are fighting for a world in which no large nation because it is large will have the right to demand sacrifices of a small nation because it is small."

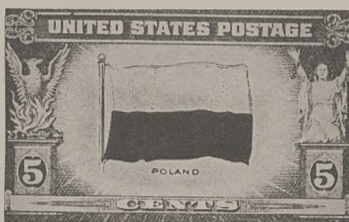
Professor WACLAW LEDNICKI,
Harvard University.
Cambridge, Mass.,
June 15, 1943.

NEW STAMP DEDICATED TO POLAND

When formally placing on sale the stamp commemorating Poland's resistance to the Axis, Postmaster General Frank C. Walker said:

"Here in Chicago, greatest center of Americans of Polish blood, we are gathered today in an act of homage without precedent in our history. We dedicate this stamp to Poland, as the first of the overrun countries of the United Nations. Wherever the authority of the United States is recognized, the flag of Poland, as engraved on this new issue, will pass through our mails. Never before has the flag of another nation been represented on the postage of the United States. We do this with pride and assurance out of simple gratitude for what Poland and the Poles have done for America and for humanity.

"Here in Chicago today, our hearts and minds are filled as the



aggressor attempts with ruthless cruelty to break the heart and the spirit of a people who refuse to submit to him. If he knew history, he would spare himself the pains. Some peoples cannot be vanquished—the flower of their youth may be cut down in battle, their cities may be reduced to rubble, but their spirit will survive the tyrant and emerge strong and vigorous when he has been overthrown.

"Such a people are the Poles. Time and again their land has been occupied by invaders. Time and again Poland has broken her chains and resumed her rightful place among her sister nations.

"America has cause to be grateful to Poland. When we were engaged in our own struggle for independence Pulaski gave his life at Savannah, Kosciuszko, hero of our Revolution and friend of Jefferson, returned to fight for the liberation of his own land.

"Poland took the initial blows of the enemy, faced him without flinching, fought him alone while her friends were powerless to intervene. Poland is the admiration of the world.

"There is a world of symbolism in this stamp. On one side a phoenix, after being consumed by fire, rises in youthful freshness from its ashes. On the other, a kneeling woman from whose outstretched arms the shackles have fallen. Between these figures representing immortality and liberation, waves the emblem of Poland."

METHYLATED SPIRITS TO KILL SICK PRISONERS

The Germans kill off sick Polish prisoners at the Oswiecim camp by giving them injections of methylated spirits.

The experimental station of the Berlin Institute of Hygiene was installed in prison block number 10, where experiments were made on 200 Jews, 25 Jewesses with artificial fecundation, castration and sterilization.

In block 2A, 2,000 Polish prisoners were assembled, the majority of them workers from Silesia and Dabrowa. During the so-called training period the prisoners were forced to sleep on their stomachs for months on end, a position producing painful sores. Prisoners attempting to change this position were shot with tommy guns.

In the Ravensbrueck camp in Mecklenburg are imprisoned women from occupied countries accused of anti-German activities. Among the inmates are also many Polish women from Western Poland and from Warsaw. Early in June, 1942, 86 Polish women were shot there, while 11 others were sent to Warsaw to be executed.

Recently a camp holding 12,000 prisoners was opened in Rajsk, 6 kilometers from Oswiecim. The prisoners are mainly Polish, Czech and Rumanian gypsies as well as Soviet war prisoners. The children of gypsies are being taken away from their parents and their fate is unknown. Mortality in that camp is appalling. Out of 1,300 Polish gypsies only 140 remained alive after one month and only 200 out of 10,000 Russian prisoners. Death sentences there are generally being carried out by drowning in bogs and marshes.

STANCZYK LEAVES INDIA, ON WAY TO MEET SIKORSKI

After visiting the Polish evacuee camps in India, Minister Stanczyk arrived at Delhi where he expressed his thanks to the Foreign, the Home and the Information secretaries for the help and facilities extended to the Polish evacuees. Minister Stanczyk was invited to lunch at the Viceregal Lodge and on behalf of the Polish Government conveyed to the Viceroy his gratitude for the assistance extended to the refugees. At a press conference he expressed his gratitude for the hospitality given to the Polish evacuees. Minister Stanczyk was entertained at lunch by Lady Wavell and left India for the Middle East to meet General Sikorski the Polish Prime Minister.

Broadcast by Professor Stefan Ropp on the N.B.C. "March of Time" Program, June 17, 1943

Poland has not waited for the end of the war to "punish through the channels of organized justice" the Germans—and for the matter of that the Poles—guilty of crimes against the civilian population of Poland, exactly as provided in the Resolution signed by the representatives of nine occupied countries of Europe at St. James Palace on January 13th, 1942.

This definite undertaking to punish German war criminals by due process of law was endorsed by President Roosevelt on August 21st last year when he said: "The United Nations are going to win this war. When Victory has been achieved, it is the purpose of the United States, as it is the purpose of each of the United Nations to make appropriate use of the information and evidence in respect of these barbaric crimes of the invaders in Europe and Asia. It seems only fair they should have this warning that the time will come when they shall have to stand in courts of law in the very countries they are now oppressing and answer for their acts."

The responsibility for punishing German war criminals has been entrusted by the Polish Government in London to a Directorate of Civilian Resistance set up in occupied Poland. This secret, underground organization not only organizes resistance to the invaders and prepares for the general insurrection that awaits only orders from the Polish Government, but it collects evidence against German criminals which it presents to duly organized Polish tribunals, and it executes the sentences passed in Poland by those Polish courts of law.

Some time ago the Germans put up posters announcing that any Pole giving refuge to a Jew or hiding him from the Gestapo would be put to death. The following day similar posters appeared signed by the Directorate of Civilian Resistance announcing that any Pole who betrayed the hiding place of a Jew or delivered one into the hands of the Germans would be put to death.

Sentences passed by the Polish courts on German criminals are communicated to the doomed men by letter, but are not made public until they have been carried out. The method of execution is either shooting or drowning. Now last month alone fifty-nine such sentences were executed. Already among the German criminals who have paid with their lives for their misdeeds are Krüger who was Secretary of State for Public Security in the Government General and head of the Gestapo in occupied Poland; Gleist, the head of the German Forced Labor Administration; Dietz, who was responsible for the man-hunts in Warsaw when the men seized were sent to slavery and the women to shame. In each and every case the proof of the crimes of which these men had been guilty was presented to Polish courts and the criminals were executed only after having been regularly sentenced to death.

Poles also are subject to the same process of law, and recently some Polish actors who had appeared in a German film were deprived of their Polish citizenship and warned that a repetition of the offence would be punished by death. So you see Poland has already extended the iron hand of stern Justice over those who have transgressed against her.