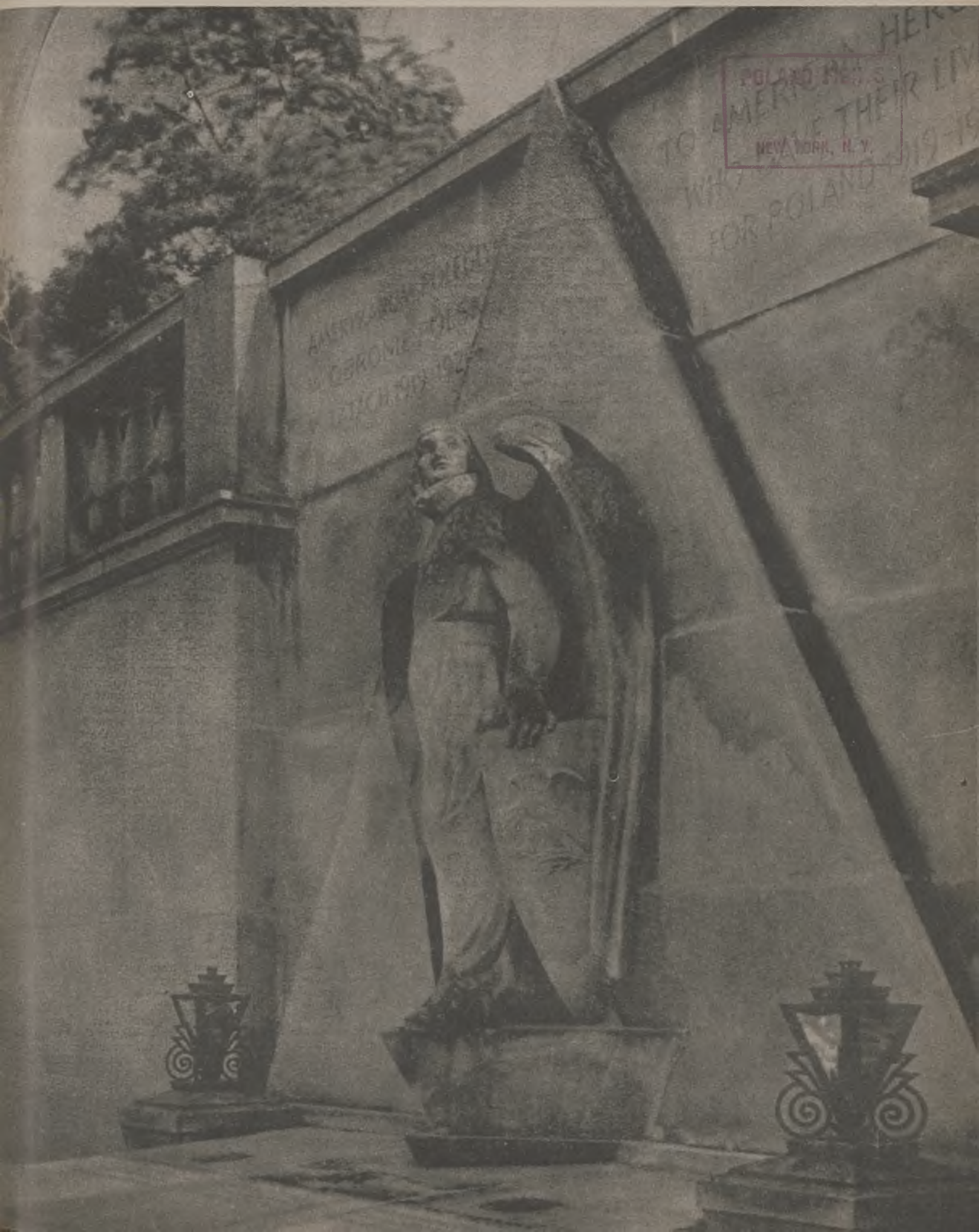


# The Polish Review



## MIKOLAJCZYK'S WIFE VICTIM OF GERMAN HATE

News has been received in London that Mme. Cecilia Mikolajczyk, the wife of the Polish Prime Minister, has become a special victim of German hate.

Mme. Mikolajczyk, who is 43 years old, was imprisoned by the Germans in Poland about eighteen months ago in revenge for her husband's political activities and held as hostage in a concentration camp.

Recently when, after the tragic death of General Sikorski, Mr. Mikolajczyk was appointed Polish Prime Minister, Mme. Mikolajczyk was transferred to the notorious concentration camp at Oswiecim. The order for her transfer and subjection to the most cruel treatment came directly from Himmler.

The names of Himmler's henchmen who carried out his orders are known to the Polish underground movement and they will receive their due punishment as war criminals.

## GERMANS TRY TO PROVOKE REVOLT, POLES WARNED

Germans in Poland are trying by terroristic acts to provoke a premature insurrection. They hope in this way to discover the active forces of the nation now operating against them and drown the insurrection in a sea of blood.

The Directorate of Underground Fighting appeals for strict discipline among its forces and is in control of all action. Those who do not submit to its orders cause irreparable damage and irreplaceable losses.

The underground paper "Rzeczpospolita Polska" of November 1st, publishes an appeal dated October 22nd by Prime Minister Mikolajczyk's government delegate in Poland stating that the enemy was using new methods of terrorism and provocation. One of the purposes of recent manhunts in Warsaw was to seize ten thousand Poles for deportation to the Reich. The Government's delegate condemns uncoordinated action by communist elements whose action only provokes revenge on the part of the Germans without helping the cause.

Insurrection in Poland will begin only when the order is given in accordance with the strategic plans of the Allies. The main purpose of the present terroristic wave is to protect the Germans in the event of an insurrection in Poland. The chief victims of deportation are men capable of bearing arms.

## General Sosnkowski Says Poland Bears No Ill-Will Towards Soviet Russia

**P**OLAND bears no ill-will towards Soviet Russia, General Kazimierz Sosnkowski, Commander-in-Chief of Poland's armed forces, has told his Polish troops in the Middle East. In his speech to the Polish forces, made during his current inspection tour in the Middle East, General Sosnkowski emphasized that Poland had "taken no part in plots against the USSR, and had rejected all suggestions of a joint attack on the Soviets.

"In the summer of 1941," the Polish commander asserted, "the readiness of all Poles to establish relations with Soviet Russia was not only proof of Allied loyalty, not only an expression of a desire to do nothing to jeopardize a united front against Germany, but it was at the same time a decision to commit to oblivion the scores of past centuries and recent years, on condition—a very modest condition—that the rights we possessed at the beginning of the war with Germany be recognized.

"For twenty years our neighborly relations with Russia were normal and correct. Those who today accuse Poland of continuously cherishing a feeling of ill-will towards Russia forget that we maintained diplomatic, commercial and cultural relations with Russia at a time when many of the States of the west had no relations with her."

Continuing, General Sosnkowski said: "Poland was the first to fight Germany and is fighting on unbowed, the only occupied country which has produced no Quisling. 'Right is Might not Might is Right' says an English proverb which in a few concise words sums up the profoundest essence of the democratic ideals.

"Our marsh lands are not only part of the territory of the Republic, but also a part of our history, of our history at a time when Poland was the mainstay of culture, liberalism, tolerance and freedom. From these lands come the great figures in our history—to mention only Tadeusz Kosciuszko!

"Soldiers! We have hard times before us, and almost superhuman tasks confront our nation. We must heal the countless wounds dealt by the brutal enemy to our fatherland, its achievements and culture. We must see to it that Poland obtain stronger foundations, that she be recognized as essential to a lasting system in Europe, and that restored Poland maintain her age-old role of a defensive barrier against German rapacity, and Prussian barbarism in that part of Europe which, despite incredible German pressure, has maintained in full its own existence and distinct national life. We desire to add our bricks to the international edifice security, economy and culture and we expect for ourselves complete political independence which alone can enable us to beget for the Polish Nation a way of life, based on Christian traditions and on the right to our own outlook on the values of existence. This cannot be accomplished without a complete union of thought and will of all Poles, for today we are again at the turn of history, more difficult than any that has faced us for many years.

"The head of the State, the Polish Government, and the Polish armed forces are closely united on the difficult path leading to the fatherland. The Government points out the road and the army treads along it with measured and disciplined step. The end of the march is one and common for all true Poles—the honor, integrity, independence and security of the Republic.

"Soldiers! I have full faith in your brave hearts, in your civic understanding, in your discipline of old veterans. The times which are coming will demand from the Poles, the greatest effort of soul and nerves. I know how difficult it is so far from your home country, after so many experiences and shocks to maintain a calm spirit in face of events which occur quickly, but only calm and iron discipline, readiness for sacrifices and mutual confidence will bring us back to Poland, which we must love with sacrifice, but also wisely.

"On our colors appears the word 'God.' We place ourselves humbly beneath his protection believing in his eternal wisdom and justice. On our colors appears the word 'Honor.' We shall guard our honor diligently and fulfil to the end our soldierly duty. On our colors appears the word 'Country.' In defense of Poland's most holy rights we shall fight at the side of our Allies, showing them loyalty and faith, believing steadfastly that the day of triumph and victory of the common cause will also be for Poland the day of just and rightful recompense.

"Comrades in Arms! Clear conscience and a feeling of duty well done, faith in the moral ideals of mankind, full confidence in the great Democracies of the west—these arms are no weaker than armaments, tanks and other 'tools of war.' Never losing spirit, with heads erect and clean hearts, we shall go into battle with the enemy. And now let us cry 'Long Live Poland, Long Live Great Britain, Long Live the United States, Long Live the Allied and United Nations.'"

## GERMANS ORDER LIQUIDATION OF POLISH ELITE

Reports from Turkey state that the Germans who recently arrived at Istanbul from the Reich said that on August 15th Himmler signed a special decree concerning the evacuation from Polish territories in which he ordered German authorities to liquidate on the spot the entire Polish elite before leaving territories to be evacuated.

The liquidation is to be carried out in the following order: First, all engineers, technicians, mechanics and foremen are to be liquidated, then doctors, chemists and sanitary services personnel.

Instructions given to the German authorities say that common mass graves are to be avoided and all traces of executions are to be destroyed. The same fate is reserved for Ukrainians sympathizing with Poles. This decree is typical of the efforts of the Germans to hamper to the utmost the reconstruction of Poland and paralyze in advance the medical and sanitary organization.

## POLES AMBUSH GESTAPO TRAIN, KILL GERMANS

A recent issue of the Polish underground paper, "Rzeczpospolita Polska," describes a daring action carried out by detachments of Polish underground forces in revenge for the shooting of some hundreds of innocent Poles by the Gestapo in the notorious Pawiak Prison at Warsaw.

The Directorate of Underground Fighting decided that an attack should be made on the Cracow-Warsaw train carrying a Gestapo detachment. The spot chosen was near the Skarzynski station where very dense forests offer excellent cover.

It was near the spot where in May, 1943, an armored train on which Governor General Frank was traveling to Warsaw, was attacked.

The attack on the Gestapo detachment's train was also made at night. Telegraph wires were cut a few minutes beforehand, large wooden blocks laid across the tracks with explosives thrown among them. When the train halted, Polish underground soldiers surrounded it, shouting "Polish passengers alight on left side of track."

When they had done so, the Polish soldiers machine-gunned the train, threw hand-grenades into the compartments in which the Gestapo men were riding.

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POLAND FIGHTS

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## POLAND IN GERMAN GEOPOLITICS



ACCORDING to German geographers and geopolitical thinkers, all the western provinces of Poland are an area that has been German for all calculable time (*Urdeutsch*) and to refer to the present-day provinces of Danzig-Westpreussen, Warthegau and Oberschlesien as a German "*Volksboden*" since time immemorial. This area, they say, lost its German character solely because of the methods applied by the Polish State during Poland's independence from 1918 to 1939.

After the Treaty of Versailles, that put an end to the Polish nation's enslavement, the Germans first treated Poland as a "transient State," and applied to it a "mortal silence." From time to time this silence was broken by outbursts against the Treaty of Versailles for the "open wound" inflicted on the German Reich. The existence of the Polish State was deliberately ignored. Despite the principles of international law, despite resolutions of international congresses of geographers, Germany continued to use German names for Polish localities. The Prussian ministry of education even issued secret instructions to all schools, banning the use of maps and atlases which did not show Germany's frontiers as they existed in 1914. In consequence, many German atlases either left Poland out altogether, or included Poland's western provinces in the map of "Germany" in its 1914 frontiers. The name "*Polen*" (Poland) was used solely for the remaining part of Poland, excluding the western provinces and even the southern provinces formerly under Austria-Hungary. The latter were shown in German atlases as "*Galizien*," the official Austrian name for the area after the partition of Poland.

Before and during the first world war, when Germany still hoped to incorporate all Poland in the Reich, German scientists included Poland as part of "Central Europe." Professor Penck emphasized that Poland was not a transitional area, but an integral part of the Central-European area.

After the Treaty of Versailles there was an abrupt change in the attitude of German scientists, and Poland was included in "Eastern Europe," while the majority of German geographers denied that Poland has any geographical individuality.

German geopoliticians included not only western and southern Poland, but even what is now the "Government General" in Germany's "*lebensraum*." All Poland came within the orbit of the German geopolitical conceptions.

What this attitude means in practice under the occupying authorities in Poland we know. One statement by Greiser, the *Gauleiter* of the Warthegau province will suffice to illustrate it. In the *Ostdeutscher Beobachter* for May 7th, 1941, Greiser is reported to have said in a speech at Wielun:

"We who have come or been called to this eastern land have a great task to fulfill in the great German programme. We have to transform the previous conception of a 'nation without space' actively and practically by our labor into the conception of a 'nation with space.' This does not mean that we can confine ourselves to the administration of this eastern space as officials, but that we must so conquer this land that it shall belong only to Germans for all time to come. By our labor we have to make this space accessible to the entire German nation. For this reason no one belonging to a foreign nationality can ever own this land as his own property again."

Anyone who knows and understands Central-Eastern Europe, who has studied the methods of Germanization applied in western Poland before 1914, or has followed conditions in Germany and Poland since the first world war, will be able to estimate such German statements at their true worth.

At the end of his historical study, "Germany the Aggressor through the Ages," Professor F. J. C. Hearnshaw expresses the following opinion:

"It is sometimes asserted that in the present war Britain and her Allies are fighting against one man only, namely Adolf Hitler, and against the system of terrorism to which the title of 'Hitlerism' has been given. This is not so. True it is that Hitler and Hitlerism are a more formidable menace to the reign of law, the rule of justice, the maintenance of peace, the preservation of freedom, the continued existence of democracy, the life and liberty of all small independent peoples than have ever arisen in Germany before. But it is not true that they are anything new. They differ only in scale from their predecessors. Hitlerism is merely the revised, enlarged and more blatant version of the Imperialism of William II, the Nationalism of Bismarck, and the Banditry of Frederick the Great. It is, indeed, merely Prussianism 'in excelsis.'"

There is no doubt that with the victory of the Allied States over Germany the nightmare of Europe being conquered by the German "New Order" will disappear. But there are some who consider that even when Germany is beaten it will be necessary to allow her to retain her economic authority over her "living space" in Central-Eastern Europe. Such a result would mean that Germany would be given the chance of continuing her economic exploitation of her neighbors in the name of complementing and strengthening her own economic structure. Such a result would be completely contrary to the vital interests of the smaller states affected, who are themselves fully entitled to organize their own life in accordance with their own needs and requirements and with complete political independence.

# L W O W ' ' S E M P E R F I D E L I S ' '

wild enthusiasm by the population. Rich and poor, humble workmen and leading citizens, young and old turned out by the thousand in a spontaneous demonstration of welcome for the Polish generals Rozniecki and Kamienski.

By 1815 Napoleon's star had waned and the Congress of Vienna sealed Poland's doom. Lwow returned under Austrian occupation. But it never gave up hope!

In November, 1830, the signal for a nation-wide uprising was given in Warsaw. From all corners of Poland volunteers poured toward the East to take part in the Polish fight for liberation from Russian tyranny. Lwow was not under Russian rule, but it sent its sons to battle for Poland. Although no overt military activity was permitted, Lwow made no secret of its stand. The women sewed clothes and rolled bandages. A committee was formed to aid fellow-Poles under Russian rule, ostensibly to collect clothing and medicines, but in reality to send funds, horses, arms and ammunition to their countrymen fighting for freedom. To avoid betrayal by German postal officials, secret postal services were set up between Lwow and Warsaw and between Poznan and Warsaw.

When the uprising was drawing to its close through lack of supplies, Lwow opened its heart to the stream of refugees, who came there broken in body and spirit.

That Lwow was able to do so much for the Polish cause was due to Prince Lobkowitz, Governor of Galicia, related to the old Polish Royal Piast dynasty. Lobkowitz cared little for intrigue, and enjoying the friendship of the Austrian Emperor, invited prominent Poles to official receptions at which patriotic toasts were drunk and Polish national songs sung. When Lobkowitz left Lwow, the city's resistance was forced underground.



High school students—boy and girl—in the defense of Lwow in 1918.

The year 1848 marked another turning point in Lwow's history. The so-called "spring of nations" swept Europe and the Austrian Emperor bowed to the demand of the times, granting a more liberal constitution to the peoples living under his rule.

The citizens of Lwow donned their fathers' costumes, pinned on national cocardes and elected a committee, which drafted a message to the Emperor stating the Polish demands: granting of land to the peasants, local self-government, a national guard, municipal schools, trial by jury, freedom of the press, etc.

But the outburst of liberalism was short-lived. Austrian reaction clamped down upon the Poles with its armed might. Freedom was replaced by a permanent state of siege, martial law, house searches, arrests and military conscription.

Fifteen years went by. The young people of Warsaw were organizing political manifestations which later culminated in the January Uprising of 1863. In Lwow a secret "Galician Supreme Council" was formed appealing to the people to assemble, organize and collect money. Soon other committees were formed in Eastern and Western Galicia to furnish arms, clothing and money to the Polish revolutionary forces. Lwow fitted out and sent nine companies of its own to help their fellow-Poles fight the Russians.

At first Austria did not take much official notice of this Lwow activity, but toward the end of the year she changed her policy. Fines and prison terms were announced for all who helped anyone on his way to the battlefield or who were caught with weapons. In February, 1864, the Austrians



Monument to the insurgents of 1863, Lyczakowski Cemetery, Lwow.



Tablet marking the spot in Lwow from which the Unknown Soldier was exhumed and transferred to Warsaw.

posted guards on the roads leading to Lwow to catch fleeing insurgents and on February 29, 1864, a state of siege was declared. Many prominent citizens were arrested and sentenced to long prison terms. Refugees from the Polish army were handed over to the Russian authorities who sentenced them to hard labor or death. The Lwow Committee answered by increasing its activity, protecting refugees from the police and helping prisoners to escape. Many were the Poles who paid dearly for this work. And they were not men alone. First among the women arrested was Felicja Wasilewska, writer and educator, the spiritual leader of the *Women's Committee* in Lwow.

In 1866 a change for the better was introduced in Austrian-held Poland. Following the Austrian rout at the hands of the Prussians at Konigsgratzen, the Austrian monarchy came to the conclusion that it could exist only if it reached some sort of agreement with the Poles and other national minorities under its rule. Government positions hitherto held by foreigners were entrusted to Polish hands, the Polish language was reintroduced into schools, courts and offices and some kind of law and order replaced arbitrariness and chaos.

In this refreshing atmosphere of freedom various societies, groups and organizations began to spring up, among them an institution to help returned Siberian exiles and the many emigrants who came back to their homes. Numerous Poles from Russian-held Poland also came here and received generous help, among them the Greek Catholic priests from the Chelm region, who despite persecution by the Russians since 1874, never gave up the faith of their fathers.

A "Society of National Welfare" was started (Please turn to page 10)



Lwow coat-of-arms showing its motto, *Semper Fidelis*. From it hangs the Virtuti Militari Cross, awarded to the City in 1920.

WHEN in 1772 Russia, Prussia and Austria perpetrated what President Wilson called "one of the great crimes in history": their infamous partition of Poland, Southeastern Poland with the cities of Lwow and Cracow fell into Austrian hands. It was a bitter blow for proud Lwow—City of the Lion—to find itself under foreign dominion. But with the patriotism and courage that has always characterized its people, Lwow never became resigned to its fate. Throughout a century and a half of oppression it demonstrated its love of Poland for all the world to see. Finally in 1918, its heartbreaks and sacrifices were rewarded when it fought its way back into the Polish Republic.

As early as October, 1772, this Eastern bastion of Polish culture showed that no power on earth could subjugate its spirit. For, in that month, when the order was issued to the population of Lwow by the Austrian Commander-in-Chief to welcome the newly appointed Austrian Governor, the city defied the Army and sent a message to the Polish Chancellor informing him of the act of violence and assuring him that "nothing will weaken the city's constancy in keeping faith with the Most Enlightened Polish King."

Polish hopes soared high when Napoleon recruited his Polish legions and talked of liberating Poland. On May 27, 1809, Lwow was occupied by Polish troops from Prince Joseph Poniatowski's command. They were greeted with

# The 25th Anniversary Celebration of the Independence of the Republic of Poland



Senator Ralph O. Brewster of Maine at the celebration of the 25th anniversary of Polish independence.

**M**ORE than 4,000 Polish Americans met in Manhattan Center, New York on Sunday, November 21, 1943 to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the Independence of Poland. Poland's right to her pre-war boundaries was enthusiastically proclaimed by both American and Polish speakers.

It was unanimously resolved:

- "To defend the principle that obligations are sacred,
- "To defend the Atlantic Charter,
- "To defend the rights of enslaved nations,
- "To defend the sacred rights of the Polish Nation, based on Poland's moral credit earned by her bravery and martyrdom,
- "To continue to demand the release from Russia of hundreds of thousands of Polish deportees.
- "Furthermore, we here assembled, condemn and declare as endangering victory, ignoble, dishonorable and contrary to right and justice all attempts, aimed at endorsing the

criminal action of the predatory powers of more than a century ago in again partitioning Poland and renewing the slavery of the Polish Nation."

Mayor F. H. LaGuardia who spoke briefly at the beginning of the program said: "If there is any of the occupied invaded countries that will need friends, it is Poland."

Senator Brewster's speech is given in full on page 16.

Other speakers on the program were Minister Sylvin Strakacz, Consul General of Poland, Hugh Gibson, first American Envoy to Poland, Representative Jessie Sumner, George Sokolsky and Jan Kucharzewski, first Prime Minister of Poland and now president of the Institute of Arts and Sciences in New York. M. F. Wegrzynek, head of the National Committee of Americans of Polish Descent, presided.



Fiorello H. LaGuardia at the celebration of the 25th anniversary of Polish independence.

# THE GROWTH OF POLISH DEMOCRACY

by WILLIAM J. ROSE\*

Director of the School of Slavonic and East European Studies in the University of London

ONE of the assets Poland possessed on regaining its independence was the product of its political subjection, viz., the fact that it had come to depend so largely on private initiative if anything was to be done for the common good. It is to the credit of those in authority in the country after 1919 that, although Poland now had her own parliament, civil service, army and law courts, its own schools and social agencies, its own press and radio, on all of which heavy burdens devolved, there was no tendency to abolish voluntary associations, rather the reverse.

. . . On the other hand, the nation as a whole started with serious disadvantages. Its largest class, the peasants though always competent to handle the affairs of their local village on democratic lines and with reasonable intelligence, had no idea of anything on a national scale and little tradition or political experience. The same was true of the workers in industry, a relatively small group as yet, but well-disciplined and knowing what they wanted. Thus only the still developing middle-class and the less numerous landed gentry remained to bear the burden of things; and the fears entertained about the latter that they still thought in terms reminiscent of the days of long ago proved not without foundation. Nevertheless, one thing can be said at the outset: not one of the many governments in Warsaw during twenty years was a "class" government, nor was there ever a chance that any such government could have lasted a week.

. . . Of eminent political leaders we might name seven—Pilsudski, Dmowski, Paderewski, Witos, Daszynski, Korfanty and Wladyslaw Grabski. One could add as many more names of scarcely less distinction, in particular younger men such as the late Prime Minister General Sikorski. Now, not one of these men could be said to belong to the aristocracy! Not one of them was interested in a "feudal" Poland—quite the reverse.

Pilsudski was the scion of a landowning family of the northwest, but he never lived the life of a country gentleman. For a generation and more he had been engaged in building up the workers' movement, and in soldiering. Dmowski was the son of an artisan, and he had toiled as a journalist and a politician, seeking anything but proud idleness. Paderewski was—Paderewski: nothing more need be said. Witos was the son of a poor farmer, and himself a farmer through a long and busy life. Daszynski was of the most modest parentage, and the champion of the rights of labor in the face of every opponent. Korfanty was the son of a foundry-worker, who rose by his energy to become the liberator of the toilers of Silesia. Grabski, like Pilsudski, was a son of the squirearchy; but all his days he was a student and teacher, a tireless servant of his nation in the economic field, a patriot who stood above and beyond the claims of class or party.

One might go on to say that the first Prime Minister was a Socialist. Among his successors, apart from Witos, was a professor of biology, an engineer, a socialist agitator and an army doctor. Only one of Poland's Premiers had or used the title of "Count." One thing I observed in my years of work in Poland from 1917-27 was the way aristocrats who had used their titles under the Austrian or Russian regime now laid them aside. No such titles had been used in the older kingdom, they were all an importation from without. This was a sign of the inherently democratic temper of the nobility in dealing with their fellows. In view of this fact

\* Excerpts from "The Growth of Polish Democracy" by William J. Rose, Polish Publications Committee, London, 1943.



Adam Mickiewicz, Bard of Polish Democracy. A Statue by Henryk Kuna for the Mickiewicz monument at Wilno.

it is perhaps a pity that these same people, when they go abroad for pleasure or in the public service permit the revival of the terms "Count" or "Countess," or whatever it is. It leaves a wrong impression on those who meet them, but who know no other Poles. On the other hand, let those who draw naive conclusions from this fact, remember that titles survive in both Britain and France, and neither country is the less democratic on this account.

The first President of Poland was an eminent engineer, the second a Socialist—famous as the founder of the Co-operative Movement. The third, who held office from 1926 to 1939 was a distinguished scientist and teacher. Among well-known Cabinet Ministers were to be found both Protestants and Jews, although Poland is overwhelmingly a Catholic country. The same was true of many high officers in the army.

As with the state, so with the church. So far as its leaders are concerned, no institution could well be more democratic than Polish Catholicism. The great majority, from the Primate down, were of the humblest stock. More  
(Please turn to page 14)

# POLISH ARMS AND ARMOR IN THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART

by DR. IRENA PIOTROWSKA



Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art  
Chamfron of the Enameled Steel Panoply of Mikolaj Krzysztof Radziwill of Nieswicz.

WHEN the Polish Pavilion at the New York World's Fair closed in 1940, the Metropolitan Museum of Art accepted for one year the beautiful winged armor of a 17th century Polish hussar, that had been one of the principal attractions of the Pavilion. Prepared with great care for the New York Fair by Dr. Stanislaw Swierz-Zaleski, curator of the State Collection of Art on the Wawel at Cracow, this suit of armor, product of a period of great splendor in Polish art, evoked much interest among connoisseurs of arms and armor and those who did research work in the Armory of the Metropolitan Museum. The hussar's armor and wing, the *koncierz*, a long straight sword

with turquoise studded scabbard, and the *karabela*, a curved dress sword with sheath are heirlooms from the Kornik Castle Collection near Poznan, while the trappings for the hussar's charger are from the Wawel Collection. The charger's saddle cloth, the saddle, heavily gilt and decorated with niello work, and a caparison richly embroidered in gold and silver, made up a most impressive ensemble.

Nonetheless, the armory of this Museum, one of the most magnificent in America, is not destitute of Polish relics. It has several fine examples of Polish work as well as examples of foreign workmanship connected with Poland.

Of these the earliest are two pieces that were once the property of the Radziwills: a jousting half-armor made in Augsburg about 1520, and parts of a suit of armor from the first quarter of the 16th century, also of German manufacture. A description of the latter with illustrations may be found in an article by the late Bashford Dean, printed in 1926 in *The Bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum of Art* under the title, "Puffed and Slashed Armor of 1525."

This well-known American collector and authority on arms and armor, to whom the *Metropolitan Museum* owes many of its exhibits, wrote another article on the enameled armor from 1565-1575, the property of Mikolaj Krzysztof Radziwill of Nieswicz (1549-1616). This article included in the *Metropolitan Museum* bulletin in 1921 under the title "A Part of a Radzivil Horse Panoply," was written by Bashford Dean when the Museum acquired from a Paris antique dealer, a chamfron belonging to the Radziwill panoply. The author retraced the history of this armor now scattered all over the world, parts of it being in the *Metropolitan Museum*, parts in the *Kunsthistorisches Museum* in Vienna, and parts in the *Musée d'Artillerie* in Paris. Moreover, Bashford Dean says, "we believe that its shield is or was in the Krasinski Collection in Warsaw." That this

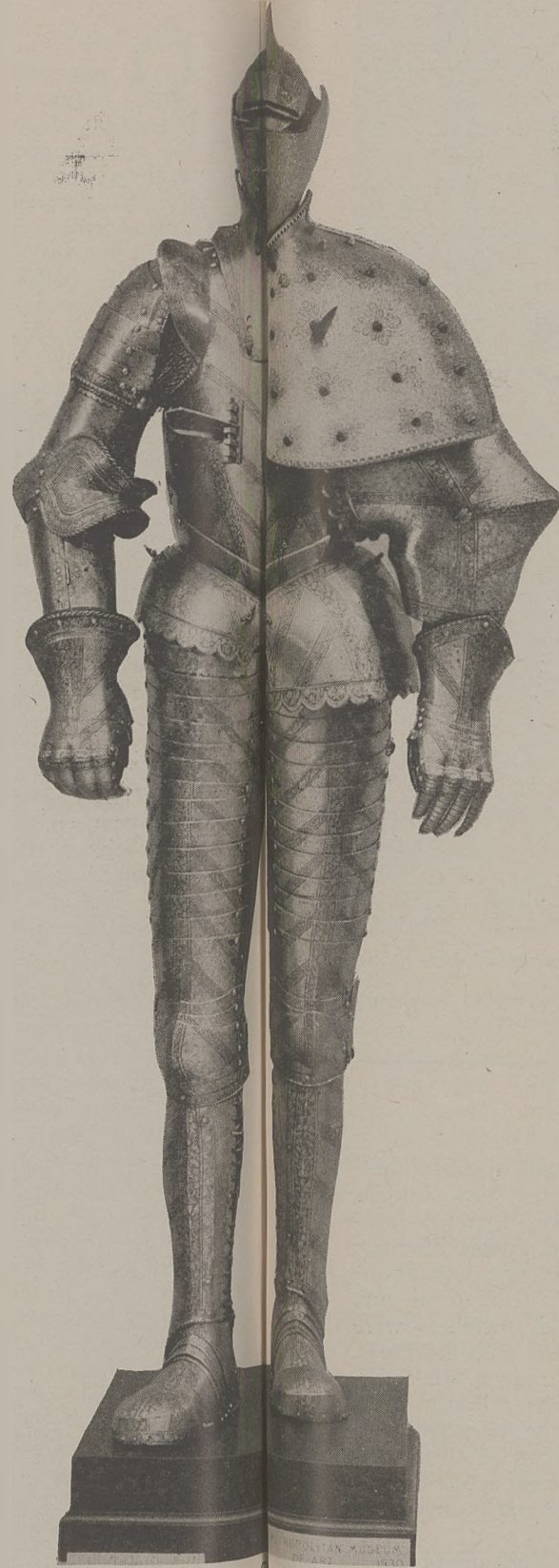
armor was probably made for Mikolaj Krzysztof Radziwill by Kunz Lochner of Nuremberg, is indicated by the fact that documents were found mentioning that Lochner worked for Polish patrons and that he even made a trip to Poland.

Also linked with the Radziwills is the tilting armor of Italian make 1575-1600.

As regards the development of Polish art, great interest attaches to the pieces from Polish workshops in the Museum's armory. There are three sabres, the photographs of which fail to convey any idea of their beauty and luster. The earliest of them has a blade inscribed in gold: *Stefanus Batori Rex Poloni (!)* 1585. It stands out by its noble shape and the rhythmically distributed gilded decoration whose plant motifs adorn the hilt and scabbard. The other two sabres are 17th century *karabelas*. One of these has beautifully engraved ornaments on the hilt and a richly adorned scabbard, studded with precious gems. The other has a hilt and blade entirely of water, or *Damascus* steel. This process, first introduced in Damascus, consisted in fusing wires of soft iron and hard steel in great heat, hammering the spiral thus formed, and again joining the pieces until the surface became covered with wavy designs. This method was in general use in Europe already in the 15th century, and was, of course, of common knowledge in Poland. On the hilt of this *karabela* of *Damascus* steel is a gold ornament, reminiscent of the Arabian script, popular in Persia. Dr. Ludwik Hausknecht, an Iranian expert, was kind enough to study the ornament at my request and found that although certain segments resembled Arabic characters, it was of purely decorative character.

At any rate, this ornament shows that the *karabela* was made under Persian influence. The outline of the hilt also points to Oriental influences. This is also true of the two previously described sabres, whose shape, hilt, scabbard reinforcements, specifically the cut of the edges of these reinforcements and the plant motifs adorning them are typical in shape and ornamentation of Islamic arms, particularly Persian.

In the 19th century, lovers of armor believed that all the old curved sabres in Poland were of Turkish origin. At the end of the last century Wladyslaw Lozinski was the first to draw attention to the fact that a large portion of arms and armor regarded in Poland as Oriental are in fact the work of Polish workshops. Lozinski made the results of his studies available to the general public in his famous and oft-reprinted work "*Polish Life in Bygone Centuries*."

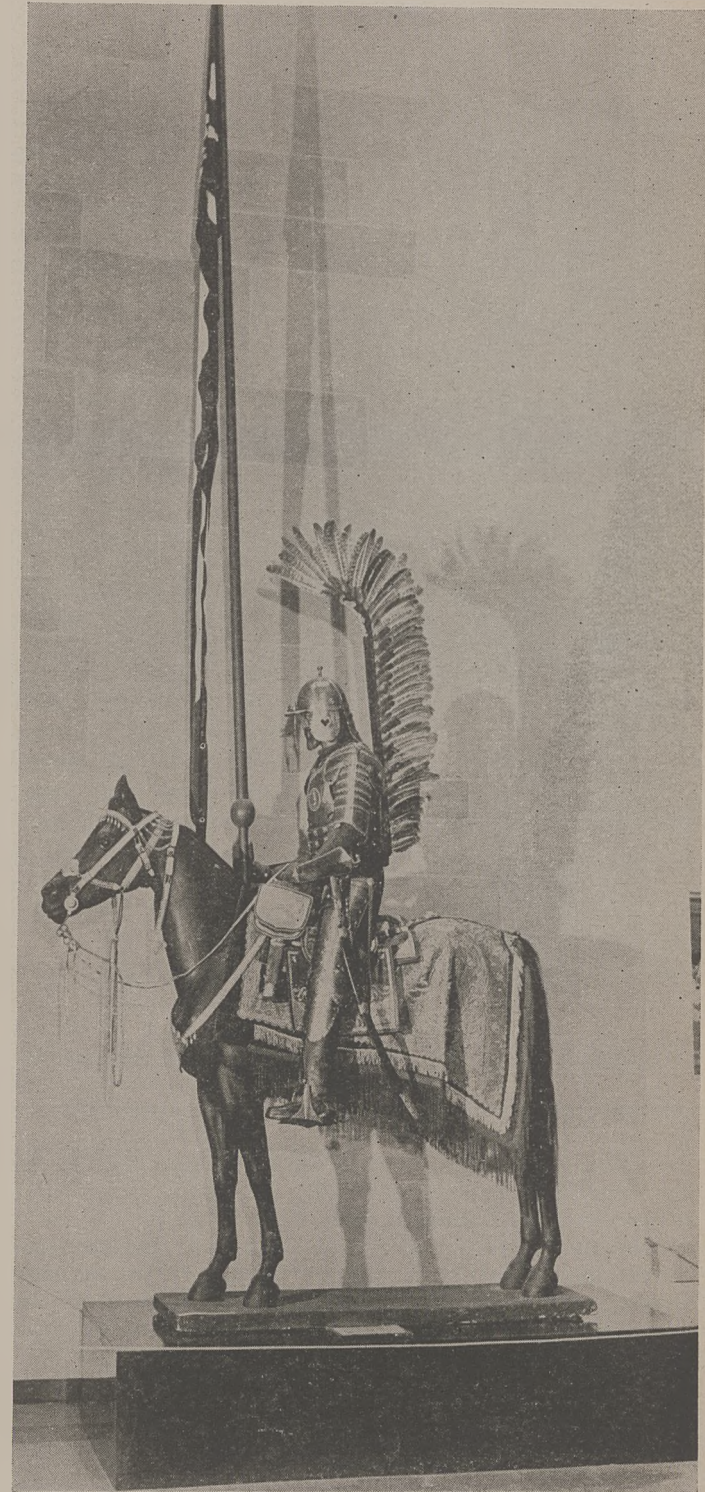


Tilting Armor, 1575-1600 from the Radziwill Armory.

Although Lozinski did not present conclusive evidence, his work became the basis of studies by other scholars and writers, whose research completely confirmed his discovery. Lozinski's work was taken up and continued by Dr. Tadeusz Mankowski. The invaluable results of his historical and esthetic studies in this field were described in the chapter on *Lwow Manufactures* in the volume *Islamic Art in Poland in the 17th and 18th Centuries*, published by the Polish Academy in Cracow in 1935. Mankowski demonstrated that in the 17th and 18th centuries the term "Lwow manufactures" denoted arms executed by the Lwow Armorers' guild and by goldsmiths. The guild masters were equally familiar with Western European baroque and Islamic patterns. They applied the former in church gold-work, the latter in arms. Nonetheless in many cases, engraved and gilded decorations of arms of the "Lwow manufactures" combined Eastern elements with Western features, usually simplifying the more complicated Islamic motifs.

In the 18th century, "Lwow manufactures" formed a counterpart to Polish silk sashes, which united Western and native elements with Persian and Turkish ones. (*The Metropolitan Museum of Art* owns twenty such Polish sashes; cf., Irena Piotrowska, "XVIIIth Century Polish Sashes," *The Polish Review*, Vol. II, No. 27). But Mankowski observes that while Persian influences prevail over Turkish influences in the sashes, the reverse holds true for arms. However, a closer acquaintance with Persian art—and knowledge about Persian culture has made great progress in recent years—would seem to point to the fact that also in the field of arms Persian motifs were more to the liking of Polish masters than Turkish. The three Polish sabres in the *Metropolitan Museum* betray Persian rather than Turkish influences. Especially Persian is the slight curve of the blades, akin to the slight curve of Persian swords rather than to the much more curved Turkish scimitars.

It would not be difficult to explain the fondness of Polish craftsmen for Persian ornamentation and their rejection of the more easily available Turkish motifs. Persian art of the Mohammedan period, at its height in the 16th and 17th centuries, surpassed Turkish art in excellence and was more direct, picturesque and free in the treatment of plant motifs than its rival. It also introduced into the decoration of industrial art, figure motifs which the more rigorous Turkish art, that strictly conformed to the Koran,



Polish 17th century Hussar at the New York World's Fair.

did not recognize, even though it also fell under the spell of Persian art. The influence of Mohammedan art began to reach Europe in the romanesque period mainly through Sicily and Spain, later also through Genoa and Pisa, and in the 15th and 16th centuries, mostly by way of Venice, which had become the real European gateway to the East. Another such gateway, during the renaissance and especially during the baroque period, was Constantinople through which the

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(Continued from page 9)

most varied styles of Islamic art, especially Persian, reached the rest of Europe. It goes without saying that these influences struck with full force at Poland, and with lesser force, at the countries of Western Europe.

While "Lwow manufactures" on which these Oriental influences left their deepest mark, provided the gentry in all

parts of Poland with armor up to the second half of the 18th century, at which time Warsaw was the main purveyor of these weapons, the influences of Western European art on Polish arms never ceased. Among arms showing Western influences are the 18th century Polish exhibits in the Metropolitan Museum. These are a sabre and three short swords bearing the monogram of Augustus the Strong, as well as two beautiful gilded partisans from around 1720, adorned with white eagles — then carried by the Polish guard of that king. In this same collection is a third, probably a somewhat later partisan, from the same period.

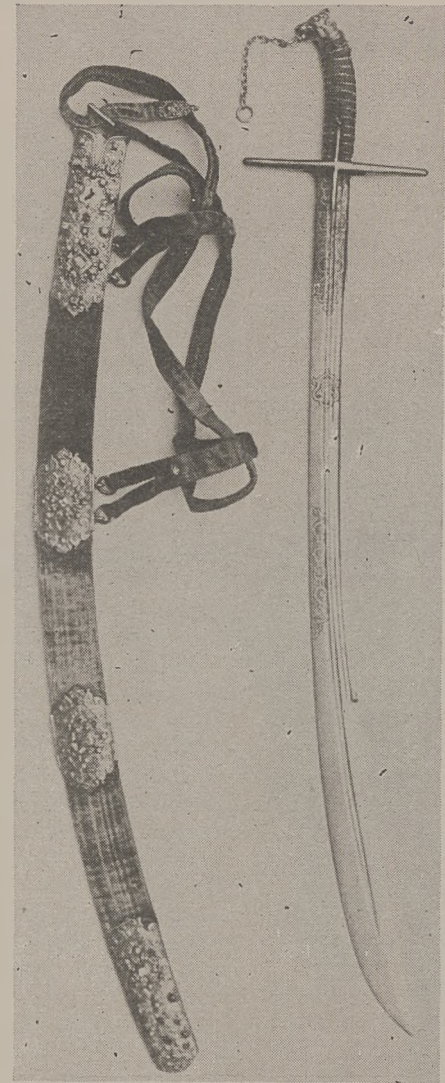
It would be well worth while to make a separate study of arms and armor made

abroad for foreign princes and potentates, which later were owned by Poles and finally passed to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

While it is gratifying that in these days, when all the rich Polish armories, private and public, are being devastated by the Germans, a few fine specimens of Polish weapons are safely preserved in America — these few specimens do not even give an idea of the wealth and variety in this field of Poland's craftsmanship. Lozinski's "Polish Life in Bygone Centuries," published both in Polish and in German, devotes much space to the description of Polish arms and armor, for man and horse, and contains a number of instructive illustrations. In old Poland, always on the alert against aggression by her neighbors, the making of arms and armor was the most important occupation of metalworkers.



Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art  
Partisan Carried by the Polish Guard of Augustus the Strong. Circa 1720.



Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art  
Polish Karabela with Jewelled Scabbard.  
17th century.

## LWOW — "SEMPER FIDELIS"

(Continued from page 5)

in Lwow by former prisoners and insurgents. Independently there arose in 1871 a special "Committee of National Celebrations," which arranged solemn observances in the Church of the Dominican Brothers and cooperated with the Carmelite Brothers.

In 1880 this same Committee organized the first large celebration of the 50th anniversary of the November uprising, during which funds were collected for the relief of needy veterans. This money served in part to form a permanent "Society of Veterans of 1831."

On this occasion, the patriotic Lwow City Council offered a plot on the Lyczakowski cemetery for the interment of Polish heroes, now called the "Cemetery of the Iron Company." There, within a square enclosure, row upon row of tall iron crosses with white lettering stand out strangely solemn and austere. In the center of the square is a stone cenotaph by Henryk Perier—a lancer's casque and eagle and the simple inscription: "To Veterans of the Polish Army."

In this same anniversary year, were also formed in Lwow and through Lwow's initiative in the provinces, secret independence movements that began to work in a spirit of

patriotic fervor. School youth flocked to these organizations. In addition to Lwow, within twelve years such societies flourished in Cracow, Bochnia, Wadowice, Tarnow, Jaroslaw, Przemysl, Nowy Sacz, Jaslo, Krosno, Sanok, Zloczow, Tarnopol, Sambor, Stryj, Drohobycz, Kolomyja, Czortkow and Brzezany. The influence of these cells reached out into the surrounding countryside. Among their members were many Ruthenians who worked hand in hand with the Poles.

The development of these secret organizations was facilitated by the progressive Polish office holders. Polish directors and professors of institutions of learning, tolerated these activities and pretended they knew nothing of them; the judiciary, made up largely of Poles, took legal action against those engaged in illegal activities, but the courts invariably returned verdicts of acquittal.

In 1887 a new institution, "Society of Veterans of 1863-1864," was organized. A few months later, probably at the demand of Russia, the Austrian Government dissolved the Society.

Meanwhile, work was progressing on the construction of a mound to commemorate the Polish-Lithuanian Union of  
(Please turn to page 11)



# SCHOOLS FOR MINORITIES IN POLAND



POLAND always showed wide religious tolerance towards national minorities and assured them broad cultural and economic development.

The Constitution of the Polish Republic provided for the establishment of minority language schools. Article 110 reads:

"Polish citizens belonging to national or linguistic minorities have, together with other citizens, the right to set up, supervise and manage at their own cost, charitable, religious and social establishments, as well as schools and other educational institutions and in them have full freedom to use their own language and to follow the rules of their own religion."

In 1924 a law was passed to further regulate the problem in eastern Poland. In Upper Silesia the Polish-German convention of Geneva (1922) was in force. Children of Polish citizens who used their own language, other than Polish, at home were permitted to receive instruction in that language. The children were also given religious instruction in their own language.

The schools in which Polish minorities children were taught in their own language may be divided into three classes. First, Polish schools in which the minority language was taught as a compulsory subject, thus Ukrainian, White Ruthenian, or German. Second, so-called bilingual schools in which half the subjects were taught in Polish, the others in the minority language. Third, schools in which minority language was used exclusively for teaching.

The most advanced schooling in a language other than Polish was that of Polish children of Ukrainian extraction. In 1937-38 there were 2,123 elementary schools with Ukrainian as compulsory subject with 339,054 pupils; 3,064 bilingual schools with 437,406 and 461 Ukrainian language schools with 58,856 pupils. So 871,316 children in elementary schools received instruction in their own language.

Second in importance were schools for Polish children speaking German. In 1937-38 they had 78 schools with German as a compulsory language and 8,116 pupils, 203 bilingual schools with 36,466 pupils and 394 schools teaching in German with 36,348 pupils. Altogether 80,930 German speaking children used these schools.

Jewish race children of Polish nationality formed a separate group, the great majority of which wished to learn in Polish, while following their own religion. Bilingual elementary schools numbered 226 with 28,463 pupils and there were 226 schools with 31,391 pupils who were taught in Yiddish or Hebrew. 64,854 children had the opportunity to learn Yiddish or Hebrew.

Less numerous and less nationally conscious the White Ruthenians had 44 schools with White Ruthenian as a compulsory subject with 8,318 pupils, five bilingual schools with 766 pupils, so that some 9,000 children were taught White Ruthenian.

Special schools also existed for the Lithuanian minority. 112 schools taught Lithuanian as a compulsory subject and had 8,595 pupils, 44 bilingual schools had 2,726 pupils and 23 schools in which Lithuanian was the language of instruction with 1,054 pupils. In all 12,375 children used these schools.

Secondary education also included high schools where pupils were taught in their own language. In 1937-38 there were two bilingual Polish-Ukrainian High Schools attended by about 1,200 pupils. Forty-five High Schools taught in Ukrainian and had 5,782 pupils. Thus 7,000 Ukrainian pupils had secondary education.

Polish citizens speaking German had 28 German language

High Schools in which 2,849 pupils were taught in German.

The Jews had 72 bilingual High Schools, and 22 in which Yiddish or Hebrew was used exclusively. Thus 11,000 Jewish children had secondary education.

In two separate High Schools, 292 pupils were taught in Lithuanian; and in two others, 157 pupils in White Ruthenian.

These figures prove that the provision of the Constitution and of later laws were put into practice. Of secondary schools 86% were State owned and 14% were private, mostly German or Jewish.

All minority schools in Poland were entirely free and were supervised by the national authorities. The following table shows their numbers and composition:

SCHOOLS FOR NATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS MINORITIES  
School Year 1937-1938

Language of Instruction	Kindergarten	Primary		Secondary High Schools	Teachers Training	
		Total	Private Only		Tech.	Tech.
Polish . . . . .	1,524	24,047	720	1,275	72	733
Polish and Ruthenian (Ukr.) . . .	—	3,064	4	4	—	—
Polish & German . . . . .	5	203	4	—	—	1
Polish and Yiddish & Hebrew . . . . .	20	226	226	72	—	5
Polish and other Ruthenian (Ukr.) . . . . .	4	56	2	2	—	—
White Ruthenian . . . . .	—	77	—	2	—	—
German . . . . .	49	394	234	28	—	6
Yiddish & Hebrew . . . . .	40	226	226	22	1	14
Lithuanian . . . . .	—	23	14	2	—	—
Czech . . . . .	—	18	13	—	—	—
Russian . . . . .	—	5	4	8	—	—
French . . . . .	1	2	—	—	—	—

## LWOW — "SEMPER FIDELIS"

(Continued from page 10)

Lublin, a monument begun in 1869, on the 300th anniversary of that historic event.

In 1888 the political picture in Europe changed. Austria-Hungary and Russia, traditional friends, came to a parting of the ways. Austria became interested in the Polish veterans of the Uprising of 1863, who had long years of experience in their fight against Russian oppression. A tangible result was the resurrection of the Lwow "Society of Mutual Help" in 1888. It grew in membership and importance and soon branched out to include cities like Przemysl, Stanislawow and Cracow.

To secure funds, public affairs and festivals were arranged at which the veterans never failed to appear with their battle-torn banners, to be enthusiastically acclaimed by the people of Lwow.

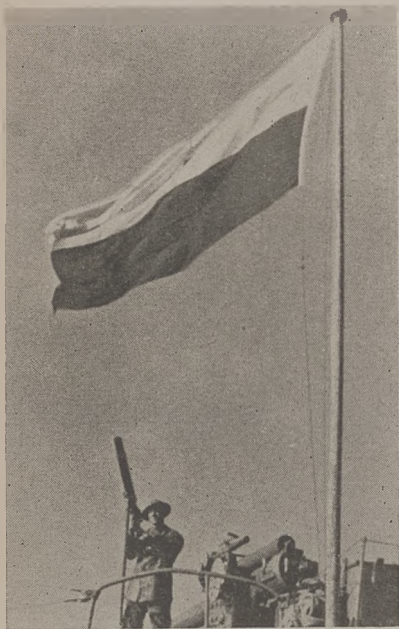
The year nineteen hundred and three marked the 40th anniversary of the insurrection of 1863. Lwow decided to honor the occasion by a great manifestation. The City Council backed the suggestion and provided the necessary funds. The ceremony took place on January 21 and 22 in the City Hall, the Lwow Theatre as well as at the Philharmonic. It was a great success, an unprecedented number of people turning out for all the celebrations. In the Roman Catholic Cathedral, the Armenian Cathedral, and the Synagogue, high church dignitaries held solemn services. Every organization in Lwow took part, and 53 towns in the vicinity followed suit with manifestations of their own. Details of the ceremony

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# R E S C U E A T S E A

As told by First Officer of the Polish

Merchant Ship, the S.S. Wisla



Polish Flag on the High Seas.

I HAVE sailed the seas for many a year, but never had I seen anything to equal the fury of the Atlantic on this trip. About ten in the morning I decided to go on deck. No sense staying in my cabin and being thrown about it like a pea in a pod, I thought.

My God! the gale knocked the wind out of me as I stepped out into the storm. I was drenched in a second. Somebody shouted, "Hold on, Sir. The seas will sweep you overboard." In a split second I found myself clutching the rail for dear life. I had been tossed against it with a force that nearly knocked me cold.

I took a deep breath to see if my ribs were O.K. After the first few seconds I got my footing and looked about. Well, you couldn't see a damn thing. You could cut the air with a knife. I still can't figure out why we didn't collide with another ship. Only the muffled sounds of sirens could be heard through the mad pounding of the sea.

I made my way to the radio room. The operator was flooded with messages. It was hard trying to hold our course in this weather. As I stood there he was deciphering a message: "U-boats ahead. Look out."

"This is the third day. Don't they ever get tired," he muttered.

The alarm was sounded. The guns were manned. We were ready. What a life. Sometimes nothing happens for days on end, but when things start popping there is no end to trouble. Why did I ever come out to sea anyway?

Might as well smoke a cigarette in the radio room. God knows it may be my last.

On deck I saw lights flash up ahead. I wonder who was getting it out there. Discharges could scarcely be distinguished from the hollow boom of the waves pounding against the ship. Suddenly I heard a crash and the "Wisla" rose to the sky. Although I never was much of a church goer, I said a prayer in that short second. As I felt myself coming down, I thought we were done for. When the ringing died in my ears, and when the water receded I saw that I was still safe on deck. A shiver went down my spine. That was a close call.

At that moment a deck hand grabbed me by the arm and pointed to the port side. I followed him. The sea was calmer, covered with a patch of oil about a mile in diameter. They must have got one, good. Just then we heard shouts. At first I couldn't make out what they were shouting. A favorable gust brought the words "Help—here!" They were English. We can't leave them there.

The alarm was sounded. Quick to the rescue. Stop the motors. The convoy be hanged. They are safe, whereas these poor men are drowning. We'll catch up with the convoy in the morning. At that moment the most important thing was that life out there in the sea. If there was one



At the Wheel.

chance in a hundred, we would take it. Life was too precious to give up that easily.

Without thinking, I rushed to the motor boat, picking up two sailors on the way. We were lowered to the ocean. I had thought the "Wisla" was getting it, here in the small rescue boat it was worse—the first wave practically flattened us against the "Wisla's" hulk.

I started the motor—and made a dash under a wave. We made it. The boat could be maneuvered through the water. The man at the helm searched the water with a lantern. I shut the motor off once in a while to get my bearing. The voices kept on calling. I could hear that we were getting closer, though as yet we had not sighted anything. A big wave almost carried off our second man.

"Lie down on your belly, man!" I shouted. Like an obedient puppy he sprawled on the bottom of the boat. We were wet and shivering by now. My hands seemed to be glued to the wheel. Later the men told me that I was giving myself commands. "Steer right, left, stop motor," and so on. It must have been funny now that I think of it. But it was no fun at the time.

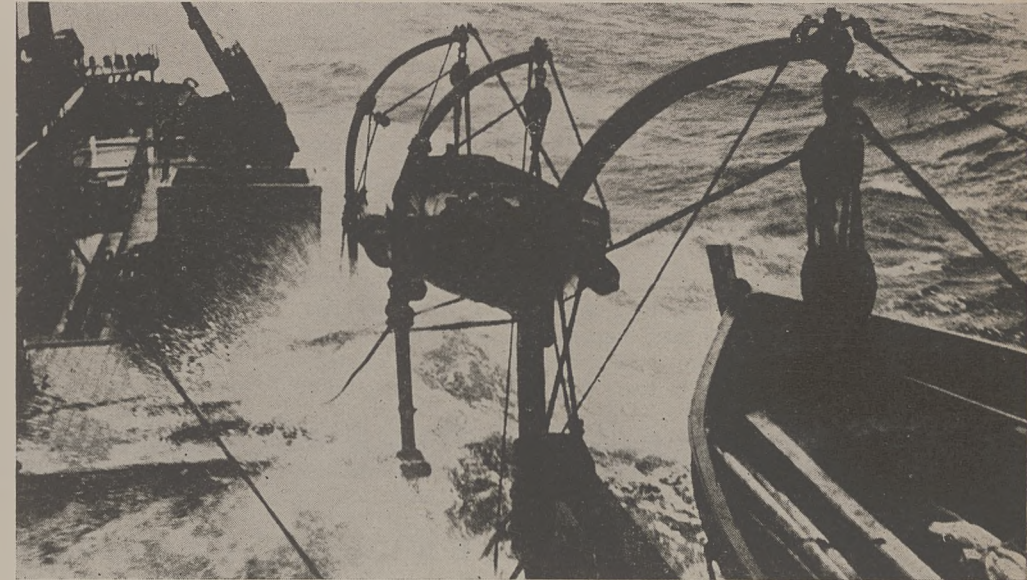
"There he is, over yonder." The man with the lantern pointed ahead. The man who was quietly lying at the bottom of the boat jumped up so swiftly that he nearly turned us over. I got so mad that I put the motor on full speed and in a second we were near the man in the water. That spurt saved us, because just then a big wave thundered behind us.

"Hallo-a, hallo-a there! Can you swim man?" I shouted. "Yes, Sir. I'm trying," a wave engulfed him. We were tossed almost on top of him. I had to start up the motor again to get out of the way of another wave. We threw out

a line which he managed somehow to tie around his chest. Surprising how much a man can do even under the most difficult circumstances. When we got him in he fainted away.

Just then we heard another call for help. We picked him up as we had the first one.

I guess there are no more. We decided to have a look around. Just as we were to turn around the lantern picked up a dark object in the water. Let's see what it is. Chances are it may be a drift wood, but it may be a man too. It was a man clutching to a piece of driftwood. He did not move. I thought he was dead. Just as I was to turn around he gasped. I stopped the motor and waited. He gasped again. I had to figure quickly how to get him into the boat. He could not help himself. We had to wait for a calmer moment to creep up to him and pick him up with our hands. That was some job. I almost ran him down several times and then we lost him. I got hot under the collar. Something kept me there. I could not go back without him. He may be still alive. He must be somewhere. We did finally find him, still clutching to that piece of wood. After about an hour I got close by and nimble hands hoisted him into the ship. When it was happening it seemed a normal thing to lift a limp body out of a raging



"Full steam ahead!"

sea, but now as I look back I marvel at the man's strength. We put him at the bottom of the boat, driftwood and all, because he would not let it go.

Now for home. The job was not done yet. The sea was still rolling into waves that looked as high as New York skyscrapers. But where was the "Wisla." It was pitch dark and she could not show a light. I decided to follow my nose. A lucky star must have guided us. We made the "Wisla." For a second time that day, I said a prayer.

The three men were brought below. We stripped them, wrapped them in warm blankets, gave them a rub down and then rum. Two of them were doing very well. They could not tell us about their friends. One of them had been torpedoed before and had been rescued on the previous day. He was the only one saved from his ship. The third man was still holding his plank. The others had not seen him before. I wondered whether he was foe or friend.

He lay on his back sobbing "pain, pain, pain," first faintly than stronger—He was a friend.

"Stop it man," I said, but he seemed not to hear. The rum did not help him either.

"I hate to do this, but here goes!" The ship doctor was sick, so I took the needle and gave him a shot of morphine. It must have hurt me more than it did him. He did not even feel it. The other pain was too great. After a while he again began to repeat that one word. "Pain, pain." It was driving me mad. I could stand it no longer. It might be against rules, I don't know, but I gave him another shot. He stopped talking, and seemed to relax a bit. Once again I tried to free his hold, but it was strong as ever. I shouted, "Let go of that wood." He relaxed his grip automatically saying "Yes, Sir" and then fell into a deep drugged slumber.

I had not realized how sleepy and tired I was until then. My clothes were dripping. I had not even removed my coat. What would I have given at that moment for a warm bed and something hot to drink. But now the "Wisla" was in trouble. We had lost the convoy. The captain decided to take a chance at finding it again. We were an easy prey for the German U-boats. Here we were far away from the protection of corvettes, tossed mercilessly by the sea. I could not think of going to bed.

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A Knotty Problem.

(Continued from page 11)

were recorded with great care and deposited in the Historical Museum in Lwow, as were various publications and books printed in honor of the event.

Even more impressive was the 50th anniversary, ten years later, when the suggestion was first made to hold an “Exhibition of Relics” of the bloody struggle. Again the city fathers provided the funds. Moreover, they gave the use of the restored “Palace of Art” for the display. A committee of experts was selected to arrange the exhibits sent in response to appeals made to public museums and private collectors. The 10,000 exhibits sent in by the Lwow, Cracow and Rappersvil Museums and by 340 private citizens filled fifteen large rooms.

Among the numerous guests visiting the Exhibition was Jozef Pilsudski, then at the head of an armed movement for Polish independence and later one of the rebuilders of free Poland. This jubilee also witnessed a great flood of publications by the people of Lwow, describing and illustrating the solemn festivities.

Then came 1914, and the first occupation of Lwow by the Russian Army. Once again the city that had resisted the

Austrians at home and had sent its sons abroad to fight for Polish and world freedom; the city that had proved its Polish character by its remarkable ability to maintain under adverse political conditions Polish newspapers, publications, schools for peasants, national, scientific, cultural and educational societies, a national theatre, leagues of Polish writers, students, etc.; the city that had organized an anti-German boycott to protest the persecution of Polish children in Wrzesnia near Poznan—once again that city was called upon to prove its ardent patriotism.

Lwow produced soldiers for the Polish Legions and for its defense in 1918. After the bloody months of 1920, when the Lyczakowski Cemetery was covered with graves of children and women who fell in its defense, Lwow was free to have all the celebrations it wished—in a free Poland.

A greater tribute to the City of the Lion's intrepid valor than the bestowal of the Virtuti Militari Cross upon it in 1920, was the transfer to Warsaw from the humble “Cemetery of the Defenders of Lwow” of the body that became the Unknown Soldier of Poland and commanded the homage of an entire nation grateful to the people of Lwow, ever true to their motto—“Semper Fidelis.”

## R E S C U E     A T     S E A

(Continued from page 13)

Early in the morning we contacted the convoy by wire, and in two or three hours we saw the first smoke of the funnels. We sounded our siren. Like a welcoming chorus answering sirens were heard.

The sea had calmed down considerably and the U-boats had given up the chase. I learned we had sunk another U-boat that morning, none of our ships were damaged.

The rest of the trip was uneventful, and again I could

slip back into my comfortable life. You know, I think I like a sailor's life because I'm lazy. When I'm on board ship I never have to think where I shall go of an evening, because I know that I can't leave the ship. In my cabin everything is within arms reach, my pipe, my radio—if I can use it—a good book. What more does a man need? Except to get on shore once in a while and visit one's friends again. After a while I'm always glad to get back to the sea. There's nothing like it.—CHRISTINA SWINIARSKA.

## T H E   G R O W T H   O F   P O L I S H   D E M O C R A C Y

(Continued from page 7)

and more, the ranks of the lower clergy were being recruited from the masses in town and country.

. . . As for the schools, I knew them during fifteen years from the village one-room school to the University. My first surprise in Warsaw was to meet a Catholic Father in the entry of a Protestant school, he had just been giving an hour in religion to Catholic children attending it. Neither in the Ministry of Education, nor in the Training Colleges nor in the schoolroom was there to be found a prevailing class or dogmatic interest. In the elementary and secondary schools the children of poor families might be found on the benches alongside those of Jewish. The vast majority of the teachers came from “the masses” rather than from “the classes,” and their sentiments were uniformly democratic. There was even ground for complaints in regard to the distinctly socialist temper of the Association of Elementary School Teachers!

The universities, so far from being centers of either class or ecclesiastical exclusiveness, tended also to be communities where liberty reigned and where free-thinking was as common as piety. Among the professors and their assistants were men of every creed, of every political party. An astonishing number of women students were to be found at the higher institutions of learning, and many of them did their work with more devotion than the men.

. . . The already well-known Co-operative Movement received the blessing of the government from the start; and not only the Polish Co-operative, but also that of the Ukrainians—the most flourishing in the country, that of the Germans, and that of the Jews. The social legislation, put through and enforced for the protection of workers in mine and mill, belonged to the most progressive in Europe.

In all the larger towns and cities of Poland, one could see in action the extensive medical services and sick benefit agencies, advisory centers for expectant mothers, clinics for babes in arms, kindergartens and creches, as well as holiday agencies for the sending of working-class children to the country in July.

As for the village, hitherto isolated and inaccessible—both physically and mentally cut off from the rest of the nation, it was being transformed at a steady, and even remarkable rate. More and better roads were coming, bus services were reaching out to supplement the inadequate railway system; while the peasants in thousands now had their own wireless, even the telephone, and the number of village communities with their own Halls—in which films would be shown every week, was astonishing. They were slowed down by the depression, but were fast recovering their stride, when the curse of war and destruction broke loose again in 1939.

What has happened since then cannot be told here. Whatever the losses, and they will be fearful, a new link has been forged between men and women of all classes, of all creeds, and all political parties in the country.

### “TO AMERICAN HEROES WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES FOR POLAND 1919-1920”

*The cover shows the monument erected by the City of Lwow at the “Cemetery of the Defenders of Lwow” to honor three American volunteer pilots, Captain Kelly, Captain McCallum, and Lieutenant Graves, members of the 7th Kosciuszko Squadron.*

## SWIT REPORTS SHOW GERMAN TERROR GROWS

SWIT reports the execution of a Pole, Franciszek Mackowiak, by the German police at Obornik in the Czarnikow district.

V.V.V.

Germans evacuated to Ostrow in Wielkopolska some higher schools from Berlin. German schools are being established in convent buildings, local school buildings and neighboring houses which Poles were forced to leave.

V.V.V.

SWIT reports that the Germans are carrying out mass arrests among the clergy, shooting many priests. Lately several priests were shot at Lomza, Bielsk, Kazimierz, Pinsk. At Nowogrodek eleven Nazareth nuns were shot.

V.V.V.

SWIT reports the names of some hostages recently executed in Warsaw: Rydel Heronim, Janusz Maslowski, Dr. Stanislaw Grocholski, Zygmunt Zarnecki, Jerzy Skowronski, Andrzej Kirchenstein, Eugeniusz Wesolowski, Nawrot Pachon.

V.V.V.

SWIT reports a new decree by Frank, aiming at checking Polish sabotage. It introduces the death penalty for "non-Germans who disobey laws, decrees or orders of the authorities with the view of retarding German reconstruction work in the Government General."

V.V.V.

SWIT reports that some thousand French Jews, deported from France to Upper Silesia are working in the mines near Krolewska Huta. They are living in a concentration camp under dreadful conditions where the average death rate amounts to a hundred weekly.

V.V.V.

SWIT reports orders by German authorities forbidding the non-German population, living in the Government General to make any railway journeys without special Police permits. The prohibition also applies to intertown buses and river communications. Only suburban communications are open.

V.V.V.

SWIT reports that street raids in Warsaw are continuing. 200 men and fifty children were deported from Otwock in the direction of Garwolin. Immediately after they had been taken away, Elite Guards requisitioned empty apartments at Otwock for Germans evacuated from Eastern territories.

V.V.V.

SWIT reports that in Poland all German childless couples and couples with one child only must register, and will be compelled to

## Foreign Minister Romer Says Poland is United

FOREIGN MINISTER ROMER has given an authorized interview to "Dziennik Zolnierza" in which he said:

"The war has entered a decisive period in which the most important strategic and political problems are being dealt with. The vast significance of this period for the Polish cause is obvious. The outlook for the destruction of German might is promising, but great difficulties and dangers confront us.

"In a conflict of such scope critical moments are inevitable. As in almost every campaign or battle, there comes a time when it may seem that things are going badly. This does not, however, mean that the result is foredoomed. In military operations much depends on the cool head of the commander, the attitude of the soldier, his moral resistance to opposition and his will to victory.

"I cannot emphasize strongly enough how important it is that in these difficult times, the Polish people show a calm and tempered spirit. The Government on which rests responsibility for the defence of Poland is fully conscious of the unanimous attitude of the Fatherland and of the Polish opinion everywhere on these fundamental questions. It will do its duty and not omit anything despite all difficulties to bring about as far as possible the most advantageous solutions.

"Fundamental decisions of the Government, connected with the present international situation and our line of conduct in the home country and abroad, have been taken unanimously after presenting the whole problem to the President and after thorough examination with the participation of the Commander-in-Chief.

"This harmony and unanimity in the Government facilitate my difficult task as director of our foreign policy. Our attitude in this war is expressed above all in the struggle with the German invader which we began. Nothing can drive us from this fundamental role until a victorious conclusion of that struggle by the Allies.

"With regard to possibilities resulting from military operations on the Eastern front, this Government takes the attitude that if, as a result of these operations any part of the Polish Republic's territory should be liberated from German occupants, Poland's sovereign rights, as well as the life and property of the inhabitants must be safeguarded on these territories immediately, in agreement with the Allied Governments."

Asked about the Moscow Conference, Romer replied: "For us the main positive moment in the Moscow Conference is undoubtedly the normalization of solidarity and collaboration of the three united powers in the conduct of the war and in the preparation and organization of peace. Without this condition the attainment of victory over the enemy would be almost unthinkable. Yet the unfavorable aspect of the Moscow conversations is briefly that with the exception of Italy and Austria, the European questions and amongst them ours have not found concrete expression in form, project and solution. These questions are, therefore, subject to further conversations, now in progress or will be dealt with by the advisory organs set up for this purpose by the Moscow Conference.

"It is clear that decisions in these matters must be taken with the participation of the interested States. In all these questions the Government remains in constant and close contact with the British and American Governments with which it maintains diplomatic relations. This does not immediately concern the Soviet Government and this circumstance undoubtedly makes difficult the settlement of many questions important for our whole cause. These questions interest the whole company of the United Nations, especially as regards the very principles on which their cooperation is based and which found expression in the Atlantic Charter. Every departure from these principles would clearly have repercussions most unfavorable to the joint cause of the United Nations.

"In defence of our vital interests we count on the oft proven friendship and loyalty of our British ally and on the lively sympathy of the United States. We realize that our great strength—a very real strength—is the moral aspect of the cause we defend. For despite various disputes it would be difficult for the world to overlook the moral aspect of this matter, at a time when the United Nations put defence principles in relations among States, ahead of their war aims."

take homeless German children from bombed Reich into their homes. Previous appeals to take voluntarily care of homeless children gave such meager results that compulsory measures had to be taken.

V.V.V.

Following the new German campaign to force Poles in the incorporated territories to declare them-

selves "Volksdeutsche" by promising them larger food rations and tax deductions, the Polish population in a small Pomorze town has let into the streets dogs and cats with badges around their necks bearing the inscription "Auch ich bin ein Volksdeutscher" ("I am also a Volksdeutscher").

V.V.V.

SWIT reports new mass execu-

## BRITAIN HONORS POLISH HEROES OF AIR AND SEA

Recently at a Fighter Station in England, Air Vice Marshal H. W. L. Saunders decorated three Polish airmen: Squadron Leader Aleksander Gabszewicz received the Distinguished Service Order, Squadron Leader Walerian Zak and Captain Boleslaw Gladych were awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross. In his address, Air Vice Marshal Saunders stressed the great services and sacrifices of the Polish Air Force, which has so nobly contributed to the Allies' war effort.

First Sea Lord Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, in the presence of Vice-Admiral Swirski, decorated three Polish Navy officers with the Distinguished Service Order, one officer with the Distinguished Service Cross, and another with the Order of the British Empire, and three petty officers with the Distinguished Service Medal. So far the Polish Navy in this war has won the following British decorations: One Knight Commander of the Bath, two Commanders of the British Empire, two Officers of the British Empire, one Member of the British Empire, eleven Distinguished Service Orders, eleven Distinguished Service Crosses, sixteen Distinguished Service Medals. Polish Naval Units have been mentioned five times in dispatches.

tions in the Bialystock and Lomza districts, ordered by the Chief of German Security Police at Bialystock. In Bialystock, 75 people were shot; in the neighboring locality of Stawiski 58. In the whole Bialystock district about 1500 have been executed. A German punitive expedition completely destroyed the village of Pawlice, district of Wolkowysk. In the Lomza district about a thousand Poles were executed, among them all the leading families.

V.V.V.

SWIT reports that as many as one third of German military transports bound for the Eastern front or returning therefrom are being destroyed when crossing Polish territory. The German railway administration at Cracow announced a few days ago that they were searching for 500 freight cars and 200 tank cars missing with their contents. High rewards were offered for their recovery. 900 damaged locomotives passed through Poland recently. Attacks on German trains by Polish underground forces are of great strategic importance to war operations on the Eastern front which is getting nearer to Poland.

# Senator Brewster Speaks for Poland

"On this 25th Anniversary of Polish independence the petition of Poland for world sympathy does not fall upon deaf ears.

"The world has been gradually awakening to the realization that the peril of Poland was the peril of the world.

"Suppose Poland had yielded to Hitler in September 1939. Suppose Poland had not fought the overwhelming might of the invader with a courage that was sublime.

"No one can now doubt that France would then have been the first victim of the blitzkrieg and the inevitable Battle of Britain might then have taken a very different course.

"Poland saved France from a surprise attack. Poland gave France and Britain time to mobilize. Poland made it possible for the world to have nine months in which to arm. One shudders to contemplate the isolation in which America might well have found itself if Poland had not chosen to resist.

"Poland is the symbol of the spirit of the world that is to be. For Poland, France and Britain chose to fight. Because of Poland aggressors everywhere are now face to face with doom.

"Mussolini marks the path down which Hitler and Hirohito must march. Their funeral dirge is sounding in factories and forges everywhere around the world.

"Two million Polish victims of German aggression will not have died in vain. The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the deliverance of free men everywhere.

"Five million Americans of Polish extraction may count with confidence upon the sympathy and support of their fellow Americans in the restoration of the Republic of Poland.

"American independence owes much to the assistance of Kosciuszko in its great hour of peril. On this great Polish patriot George Washington relied for the training of the continental armies in the terrible ordeal of the American Revolution.

"A statue in Lafayette Square opposite the White House bears eternal testimony to America's debt to this freedom loving son of Poland.

"Poles still fight in the cause of freedom. More than a thousand German planes have been shot down by the Polish air force.

"Small units of the Polish Navy helped the United Nations in the landings in Italy.

"Cordell Hull has made it clear that there has been no compromise or sacrifice of the rights of any nation in the discussions incident to the Moscow Pact.

"On the basis of the high principles for which America is fighting and within the frameworks of those principles as announced in the Moscow Declaration, Cordell Hull can be depended upon to persist in his efforts to attain the liberation of all oppressed peoples and the establishment of international peace and security, based on sovereign equality.

"Unilateral declarations cannot bind the United Nations. The new spirit of mutual confidence emerging from the Moscow conference will reassure those who have long sought security in vain in geography.

"Millions of Americans will watch with jealous eyes the implementing of the Moscow pledges in the developments of each passing day.

"America is united as never before in its determination to eliminate the fruits of aggression as the only way in which aggressors can be taught that aggression does not pay.

"International law and order are the only guarantee of peace.

"Poland has priority in its claim for consideration before the tribunal of world opinion.

"Poland has shown sublime fortitude in fighting for its freedom and has earned the gratitude and admiration of liberty-loving people everywhere.

"A century ago Thomas Jefferson denounced the partition of Poland as a crime. A century later Woodrow Wilson characterized it as "one of the great crimes of history" and the Peoples Commissars in Moscow in 1919 termed it "contemptible imperialism."

"Poland comes to the peace table clothed in all the majesty of its tragic sacrifices as the first of the United Nations.

"Poland comes in the undivided garment of its sovereign equality seeking only justice at the hands of its allies whom it has so greatly served.

"The test of the possibility of world order may well be found in the consideration of a nation that has sacrificed so much in the cause of liberty and independence.

"Poland will live because for it so many were willing to die."