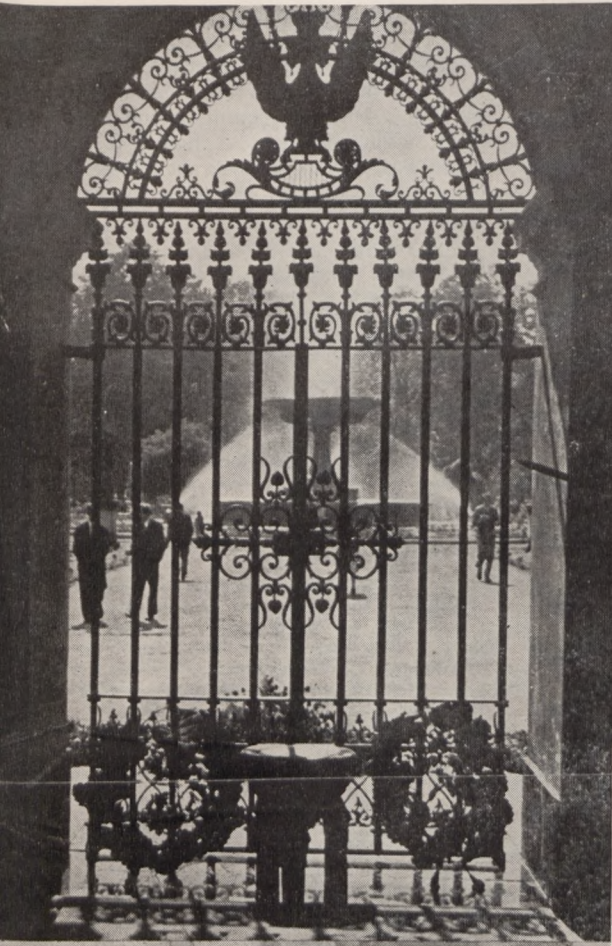


THE POLISH REVIEW

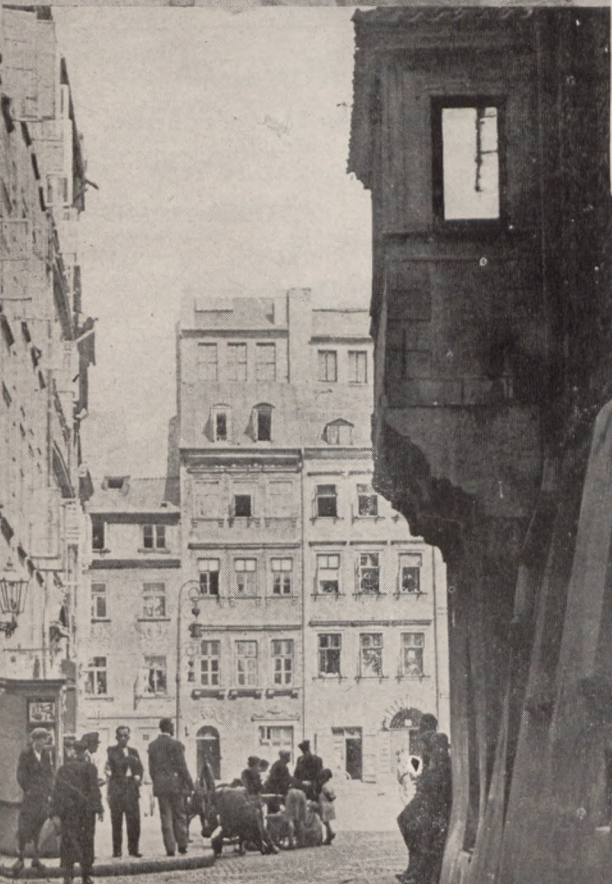
VOL. V

OCTOBER 25, 1945

No. 30



Top row: Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Warsaw, 1939 and 1945.



Bottom row: The Old City Square, pre-war view and as it looks now.

THE THEORY AND THE PRACTICE OF DEMOCRACY

by W. M. BESTERMAN

A CLEAR picture of Europe divided into two "spheres of influence" emerged from the excellent coverage of the London Conference of the "Big Five" Foreign Ministers by the magnificent team of *The New York Times* (Mrs. Anne O'Hare McCormick, Mr. Herbert L. Matthews and Mr. C.-L. Sulzberger). It led Mr. Edwin L. James of the same paper to the following conclusions (September 30, 1945):

"Prime Minister Attlee defined democracy the other day as 'rule by the majority, with respect for minorities.' That is what Britain regards as democracy, that is what the United States regards as democracy and it is, as well, the idea of the Western democracies generally. Russia calls her form of government a democracy . . . it is at once evident that there is a difference between what Russia calls democracy and what the Western powers call democracy. There is a very large difference . . . Let us turn to the dictionary. Mr. Webster says that democracy is government by the people. Moscow might reply that Mr. Webster does not write dictionaries for Russia. To that it might be said that since he went back to the Greek for his definition, Mr. Webster covered much more territory than that of the United States . . ."

We take the liberty to submit that there would be no such argument in the post-war world if Russia contented herself with applying her own rather than Mr. Noah Webster's definition of democracy to her own people exclusively. The trouble is that Russia is trying to do just the opposite, namely to force upon all the peoples in her "zone of influence" a form of government which is as remote from Mr. Webster's definition of "democracy" as was Genghis-Khan's ideology remote from that of Thomas Jefferson, or—to be more up-to-date—as is Stalin's understanding of the "self-determination of peoples" from that of Woodrow Wilson.

Unfortunately, this etymological debate did not take place at Yalta, and the disastrous results of this omission were courageously recorded by the majority of the American and British press during the London Conference. Thus, one-half of Europe is to live under the rules of democracy, as described by Mr. Webster, and the other part, east of the Stettin-Trieste line—under a rule of "democracy" as devised by the Comintern.

The academic debate about dictionaries—conducted with a healthy sprinkling of good humor on the banks of the Thames and the Hudson Rivers—cannot however remain a mere theory for the peoples involved. It so happens that for them the difference in the definition of some words means the difference between life and death.

For almost five years of war they were assured that the day of liberation from the German rule of oppression and death would bring them the rule of democracy. Soon after the liberation of the Western countries of Europe, they saw the governments of France, Belgium, Holland, Norway, Denmark and Luxemburg return to their respective countries and take over the administration of their truly liberated lands. After some changes in these governments were made, after the admission into the Cabinets of elements of the "resistance" or "underground" movements, after the restoration of freedom of speech and freedom of the press—elections were prepared and the respective governments are now ready to remain or to relinquish power in accordance with the freely expressed will of the people.

In the other half of Europe, however, a well trained horde of professional Comintern agents descended upon the unhappy countries and backed by the bayonets of the looting liberators, firmly seized power, assuring the rest of the world that this is exactly what the "liberated" wanted.

"Well," said my Belgian friend to whom I enviously described the other day the difference between his country's situation and that of my own—"well," said he, "have you

Poles had any plan for organizing your liberation differently? Did you ever announce such a plan?"

As far back as February 24, 1942 the Polish National Council in London confirmed the basic declaration establishing the political and economic program of the Polish Government, headed at that time by the late General Sikorski. When Mr. Mikolajczyk and Mr. Arciszewski consecutively took over the office of Prime Minister, both confirmed that their government would continue to pursue the policy of General Sikorski's government. Here is what the declaration—forgotten by the world, but not by the Poles—said:

" . . . (1) The principal object of the Polish Government is to liberate the mother country and to give it its due position among the independent nations. It is pursuing this purpose by ensuring the most effective participation of Poland and her armed forces in the war on the side of the fighting Democracies, and by aiming to secure for Poland broad direct access to the sea . . .

" . . . (2) Actively participating in the task of building a new world order, the Polish Government is actuated by the principle that this new order must ensure a just and lasting peace. Based upon the reciprocal collaboration of free nations and their individual right to free existence, that peace must be protected by an organized force in the service of right. Groups of federated nations formed in Europe, will introduce and secure the new order and safeguard the world from the dangers of war . . .

" . . . The future political and economic structure of Poland will be ultimately decided by the Parliament of free Poland, which will be endowed with legislative power as soon as hostilities have ended. Today, however, as the moment approaches to decide upon the post-war organization of the world and of Europe, and when international opinion desires to know the nature of the future Poland in order to justify its confidence in that country, the Government of National Unity declares:

"(a) Poland will take her stand on Christian principles and culture.

"(b) The Polish Republic will be a democratic and republican State, strictly observing the principles of a legal Government responsible to a true national assembly, fully representative of the common will of the people and elected by the method of general, equal, direct and secret vote. The Polish

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THE POLISH REVIEW

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"Well Done, Polish Sub-Chasers!"

The Decisive Corrida

Annual Subscription, Five Dollars—Single Copy, Twenty Cents

ALVIN E. O'KONSKI

Interviewed by MIECZYSLAW M. NOWINSKI

This is the fourth in a series of interviews covering the life and activities of the Representatives of Polish ancestry in the 79th Congress of the U. S.

REPRESENTATIVE Alvin E. O'Konski is among the youngest and most able members of the 79th Congress. He is the only Republican among the Polish-American Representatives. Born on a farm near Kewaunee, Wisconsin, on the 26th of May 1904, he comes from a pioneer farmer family that has dwelled on this homestead for two generations. His grandparents came from Poznan, Poland. It was a typical Polish family into which Congressman O'Konski was born—poor and honest. Out of eight children, Representative O'Konski was the only one who was able to go to college.

For six years, in his early life, he had to walk four miles a day to and from school. Later he had to walk ten miles to the City high school. He rose at five o'clock in the morning, helped his father with the work around the farm, and on his return from school, had to help again with the endless chores of a farm.

After graduation from high school, young O'Konski went to the State Teachers College in Wisconsin, better known in the State as "the poor man's college." Needless to say, he worked his way through, washing dishes in a restaurant in exchange for his meals, tending furnaces for six families in nearby houses, and scrubbing floors for pocket money. Following his graduation with honors, he borrowed money from the President of the College to continue his education.

A born orator, Congressman O'Konski emerged the winner from every national and international speech contest in which he took part. At twenty-four, he was offered a professorship in the Oregon State College at Corvallis, Oregon, an institution with an enrollment of 4500. Representative O'Konski has the distinction of having been the youngest full-time college professor in America.

He remained in that position for three years, teaching half a day and going to school the remaining part of the day, working for his Master's Degree, which he received in 1932 from the University of Wisconsin. Later he was a professor at the University of Detroit, in Detroit, Michigan.

Congressman O'Konski is an outstanding lecturer and journalist. A prolific writer, he writes for many newspapers and publications. He is also the Publisher and Editor of the "Montreal-River-Miner" at Hurley, Wisconsin.

Alvin O'Konski's desire was to do something for the people of his racial origin. He became a superintendent of schools in Pulaski, Wisconsin, a city with a 95 per cent Polish population, and devoted all his energy to the arousing of a greater interest among Polish-Americans to send their children to high schools and colleges. For two years he remained in that position and according to the State Education authorities, developed the finest educational system in the state of Wisconsin. Here he met and married Miss Veronica Hemming, a graduate of St. Theresa College in Winona, Minnesota, to whom he gave her first teaching job.

Although his parents were born in America, Polish was spoken in the O'Konski household by all members of the

family as it was the wish of his grandparents that the Polish language, tradition and Catholic faith be maintained.

Congressman O'Konski's only hobby is reading history, economics and politics. Literature influenced the course of his life. Another factor which played a deciding role in shaping his future was the fine Catholic priest in his parish. O'Konski was altar boy in this church for five years. Under the guidance of the priest, and following his inner promptings, O'Konski realized that only in devoting his life to politics could he help his own people, who like himself were fighting for a better chance, as well as the freedom-loving people of the country of his ancestors, Poland.

I asked Congressman O'Konski why he became a Republican. His answer was: "I feel that the Republican Party has more chance to maintain freedom in the United States and in other freedom-loving countries through the principles of the Republican platform."

To Congressman O'Konski, the greatest man who ever lived was Abraham Lincoln, and it was the Republican Party to which Lincoln belonged.

O'Konski was elected from the Tenth District in Wisconsin to the 78th Congress in 1942 and was reelected to the 79th Congress.

In Congress his closest friends are the eight Polish-American Congressmen. Although all are Democrats, no party line exists among them on the problem of Poland.

"What do you think about post-war America?" I asked the Congressman.

"Freedom in America is threatened, as it is all over the world. The same forces that are working to take away the freedom and independence of Poland, are endeavoring to do a similar job in the United States. All that we have accomplished in the European war by spilling the blood of 800,000 of our best boys,

was to turn brown Fascism into red Fascism. The United States is going drastically and dangerously towards the radical left and that is why I am raising my voice to defend our freedom."

Congressman O'Konski is one of the most outstanding American champions of a free Poland. When the Yalta decision was announced, he was the first American to denounce the solution of the Polish case and he stated before Congress: "I am dedicating my life, my energy and my voice as long as I draw breath to the cause of Poland, our most gallant ally. I shall not stop until Poland is once again free. America needs an ally like Poland in Europe. Poland is a symbol of freedom. By preserving freedom in Poland, I am helping to preserve freedom in America."

Congressman O'Konski is fulfilling his pledge. When not busy in Congress, he is making at least one speech and sometimes four on the subject of the Yalta Crime and the suppression of freedom in Europe.

A member of the Pensions and of the Rivers and Harbors Committee in Congress, he takes an active and personal interest in his Congressional work as well as in the problems of the United States and of his own state in particular. He is extremely well versed in American history and in the world's events.

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The Honorable Alvin E. O'Konski,
Representative from Wisconsin.

"ROMANTIC NEW YORK" by CZERMANSKI

DURING the month of October, the Associated American Artists Galleries in New York held a one-man show by the Polish artist, Zdzislaw Czermanski, who has entitled his exhibit of more than sixty water-colors "Romantic New York." A program note written by the artist himself reads:

"It is not the skyscrapers, the picturesque side-streets and corners nor the feverish life of the big metropolis I am interested in, but the children, the half grown-ups and the sailors who are forever crowding the benches and lawns of romantic Central Park. As we look at these pictures we are witnessing those aspects of life which never change: lighthearted children lost in play, young people and their charming ways of trying to catch a moment of tenderness. These are the same lovers of times gone by as we see on the pictures of the great Watteau: shyly courting, kissing, singing and playing music."

As usual, the Czermanski show has been favorably received by the critics. A significant appreciation is that which Edward Alden Jewell published in *The New York Times* on October 7, 1945. Here it is in part:

"Many of these water-colors dissipate a potential strength in dry, scrubbed pallidness. Again, there are vignettes with a ripe, incisive tang. Czermanski seems not much concerned with color, at least not with color as such; and he obtains often the best results with a monochrome wash.



Associated American Artists Galleries
Washington Square. By Zdzislaw Czermanski.

"In one respect his work stands out, even, in its gentle way, quite strikingly, I think. Czermanski does not as a rule contrive and pose and dramatize. He takes his subjects as he finds them—these youths and young girls—and is not afraid to let them just stand, very simply and undramatically, as people for the most part will. He can compress a great deal of genuine human emotion and character into a telling line or two. This does not mean that he unimaginatively transcribes from life. At fortunate moments it can amount rather to a searching of the hidden springs of life, made manifest in posture and unobtrusive overtone."

Czermanski's first recognition as an artist came with the publication of an illustrated biography of Marshal Pilsudski, with whom he fought as a volunteer for four years during the First World War. Later, he was chief artist for the famous Polish satirical weekly, "The Barber of Warsaw." The editors of *Fortune Magazine* brought Czermanski to this country in 1931 and published his series of water-colors on Rio de Janeiro; scenes from Congress and the Senate, and of Reno, Nevada. Returning to his native Poland in 1934, Czermanski was commissioned to create 100 portraits of famous Poles for exhibition in Warsaw, and was awarded the Polish Golden Cross for Merit. He returned to this country in 1941 and has since been living and working in New York.



Associated American Artists Galleries
Broadway. By Zdzislaw Czermanski.

Idealism in Madame Curie's Creative Work

Famous Discoveries for Happiness of Mankind Led to the Atomic Bomb

by PROFESSOR W. SWIETOSLAWSKI

EVERYBODY who has had the opportunity to know personally Madame Curie, or who has read her biography, written by her daughter Eve Curie, is deeply touched and disturbed by the fact that Madame Curie's greatest discovery, made with the idealistic faith that she had served and worked for the benefit and happiness of humanity, is the basis for the construction of the atomic bomb, the most destructive weapon mankind has ever produced.

One should bear in mind that Hitler and the German people started the war because they were convinced that Germany was industrially and scientifically prepared to win before any nation or combination of nations would be able to stop the aggression by developing their own industrial and scientific productivity.

We learned that World War I was based to a large extent on the development of the chemical and mechanical industry. Certainly, during World War II the greatest support was given by all branches of pure and applied sciences. This time, however, physics and all its practical applications have played the leading and the most important role. Every kind of molecular, atomic or electronic radiation has been used for constructing numerous devices enabling one to discover the presence of the enemy in the darkness of the night, in the mist of the clouds and sometimes even through water. None of these devices, however, was able to kill tens of thousands of human beings or animals or to destroy large areas of a city. To do this terrific job the atomic bomb has been put in action. This weapon alone has made the United States invincible, at least for the time being.

As the atomic bomb is based on the principle of splitting the atoms of the heaviest element uranium, with a simultaneous liberation of enormous quantities of energy (mostly transformed into heat), this discovery and its practical application has stemmed directly from the great discovery of radioactivity itself. Thus, the long chain of discoveries, culminating in the use of atomic power, started with the ingenious creative work of two great humanitarians: A Frenchman Pierre Curie and a Pole, born in Warsaw, and known there as Maria Skłodowska.

Let us remember that Marie Skłodowska Curie discovered



Marie Skłodowska Curie and Pierre Curie working on their discovery in a Paris laboratory. Drawing by Janina Konarska-Slonimska.

that minerals containing uranium are more radioactive than uranium itself. By intuition and great foresight she concluded that the minerals containing uranium should contain also other unknown chemical elements which acted more energetically than uranium. This discovery was the beginning of all the events which followed. These events started with one which is rather unusual and very rare. Pierre Curie, who was well known at that time as a specialist in the physics of crystals and whose investigations have been highly esteemed everywhere, decided to interrupt his own research and to join his wife Marie Curie. In that way the couple started to work together and this team work continued up to the tragic death of Pierre Curie.

It is important to understand the great revolution in our philosophical ideas in that period of the development of science.

At that time the famous German scientist Wilhelm Ostwald, supported by several leading German physicists, tried to persuade the men of learning that both physics and chemistry could be developed and even taught in schools without using the hypothesis and even the terms of atoms and molecules. This theory, however, was abandoned by W. Ostwald himself in 1908, as a result of two papers published independently by A. Einstein, and the famous Polish physicist, M. Smoluchowski. Both of them developed practically identical formulas from which it followed that proof of the existence of molecules could be found by direct experiment. In 1907

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German Agent Reveals the Inside Story of Nazi Looting in Poland

by HALINA TOMASZEWSKA, Polish War Correspondent

MINISTERSTWO SPRAW WEWNĘTRZNYCH Lit.: Pr.
Nr. aktu: 3263/41

I. Dane personalne.

1. Nazwisko i imię F R A N K Hans

2. Obywatelstwo niemieckie

3. Data i miejsce urodzenia 23.V.1900 - Karlsruhe

4. Tytuł i funkcja - miejsce wykonywania i data objęcia funkcji

a) od 1934 do X.1939r. Reichsminister, Reichsrechtsführer

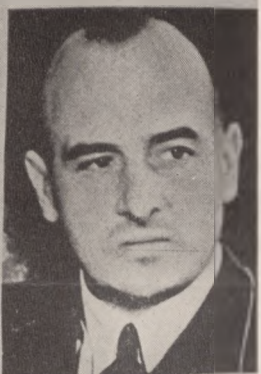
b) od X.1939 do "Generalgouverneur des Generalgouvernements Polen" - Kraków /Wawel/

c) od do

5. Uwagi:

II. Charakterystyka ogólna działalności w w.

1919 - członek Freikorps von Epp
1927 - "Rechtsleiter der NSDAP" / obrońca w różnych procesach o zdradę stanu
1929 - członek Reichstagu z okręgu Lignitz
1933 - minister sprawiedliwości w Rzeszy
1934 - minister Rzeszy
Mianowany generalnym gubernatorem zarządzeniem Hitlera z 12.X.1939r. /Reichsgesetzblatt T.I. Nr.210 z 28.X.1939r./ Odpowiedzialny bezpośrednio Hitlerowi. Odpowiada za całość polityki niemieckiej w t.zw. General-Gubernatorstwie.



Fakty szczegółowe - patrz strona odwrotna oraz załączniki.

Polish Ministry of Interior's criminal file on Hans Frank, former Governor of the Government General in Poland, who looted Polish museums and art collections.

IN Neuhaus, Bavaria, I met a man who for four years collaborated closely with Hans Frank and who left Cracow with the German Governor-General for Poland on January 17 of this year. This man, who also saw American authorities arrest Frank on May 4, is Wilhelm Ernest Palezieux, 38, of Swiss descent, but born and reared in Germany. "I was waiting for you because I wished to establish contact with the Poles," he told me.

In response to my question, he stated that he had made Frank's acquaintance quite some time ago, when after completing his study of architecture at the University of Munich, he went to work in Fishausen, Bavaria, where Frank then resided.

In the summer of 1941 Frank engaged Palezieux for work in connection with the reconstruction of buildings in Warsaw. He came to Poland staying first in Warsaw and later in Cracow. At Frank's behest, Palezieux busied himself with the collecting of works of art.

"When I came to Warsaw in September 1941," he recalls, "I came across the German construction firm of Koettgen and Horstmann at work. My first assignment was to outfit the Belvedere Palace for Governor General Frank. The majority of the former furniture was removed and replaced by furniture imported from Holland and in very bad taste. I had occasion to pay several visits to the Lazienki Palace. At first, Governor Fischer lived there, but in the winter, owing

to heating difficulties, the Palace was closed.

"Having become friendly with one of the men guarding the Palace, I received its inventory. Examination of the catalogue revealed that more than 900 of the listed items were missing.

"Later, when I was placed in charge of the Palace, I found more or less half of the missing objects in storage. I had them returned to the Palace.

"In 1942 Frank summoned me to Cracow. At first, he assigned me to reconstruction work on Wawel Hill and later told me to collect works of art.

"The Art Department of one of the Reich's ministries was in charge of the removal of works of art from Poland. At the head of this department was Dr. Joseph Muhlmann, who was aided by 8 directors of German museums, among them the director of the Breslau Museum."

Muhlmann, a peasant by birth, was before the war a travel bureau director in Salzburg. A trusted friend of Goering's, unusually clever, he appeared in all overrun countries, to ferret out valuable collections and transport them into Germany. This was arranged by either purchase or confiscation. His operations were known in Holland, Belgium, France and Italy.

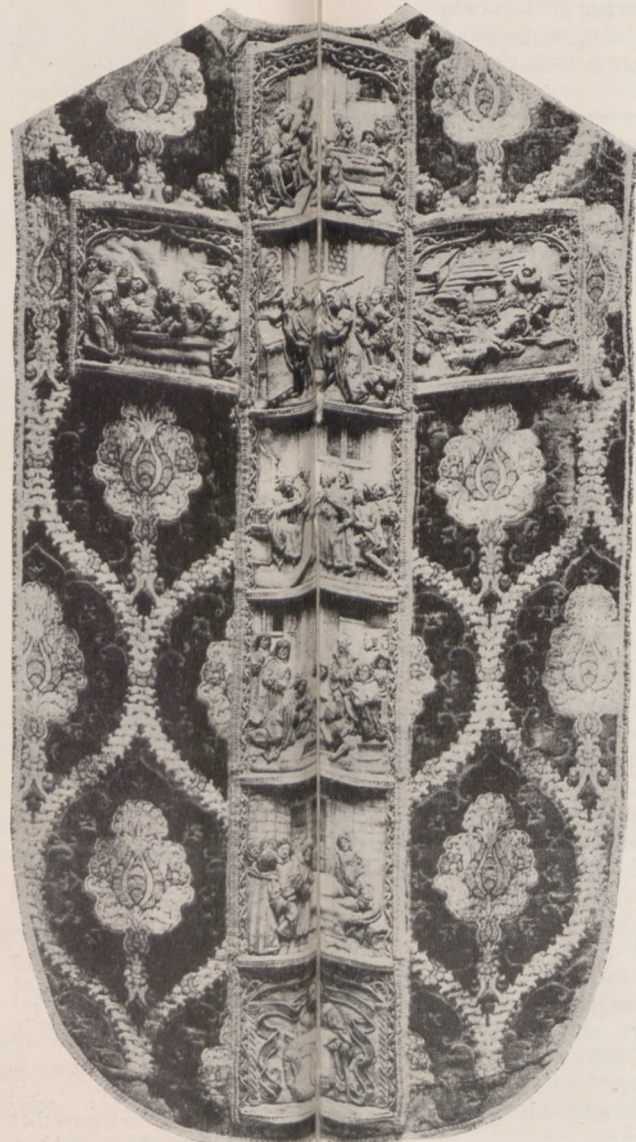
A large number of Polish-owned works of art were at first stored in the cellars of the Jagiellonian Library. These cellars were damp and hardly suitable for the purpose. The treasures were classified into three groups. The so-called first group embraced works of international value such as the Leonardo da Vinci painting from the Czartoryski Museum, 25 paintings by Canaletto from the Warsaw Museum, a landscape and self-portrait by Rembrandt from the Lwow Museum, historical documents from all Poland, special valuable devotional objects from the treasury of Wawel Cathedral, etc. All in all, there were 55 of these objects.

The second category included less-known works while the third comprised articles robbed en masse from various museums and then left in disorder.

"No one looked after these treasures nor preserved them," continued Palezieux. "When Frank charged me with supervision over these collections, I immediately moved the first and second 'categories' to Wawel Castle. There was not much I could select from the third category for most of the articles were destroyed. On the ground lay piles of broken glass, torn engravings and mouldy documents.

"Muhlmann's workers used the articles in this so-called third category to decorate their own homes and exchange presents with one another. As no inventory existed for this category, it was impossible to determine exactly what was missing or to institute a search for the missing objects.

"I had some one thousand objects moved to the Wawel. They were placed in one of the ground floor rooms and in a dry cellar. In charge of conservation was the director of the



16th century Polish chasuble from Piotr Kmita's legacy, stolen by the Germans from the treasury of Cracow Cathedral.

Viennese Museum, Kneisel, who was aided by several Polish specialists. Works in the first category were registered in a decorative book. A special catalogue was subsequently published.

"I handed one copy of this catalogue to the American authorities several months ago, when they commenced to requisition Frank's property. I have a duplicate in my possession. This catalogue, provided with handwritten notes, can be of assistance in finding the mentioned works of art. Unfortunately, virtually all the objects in the first category were shipped out of Poland at the last moment."

Palezieux insists that he opposed their shipment out of Poland and adds, "When the Soviet armies approached the city, I called Prof. Szyszko-Bohusz of the Warsaw Polytechnic and having checked the inventory with him, gave him the keys to the storeroom. Eight days later, Frank sent me to Lower Silesia, in order to find a suitable place for the treasures in the event of evacuation. I chose the Castle in Muhrau and the neighboring Castle in Seichau near Lignica. When I returned to Cracow, I found the majority of the paintings in the first category had already been packed. This had been done at Frank's behest by the legal attaché Schultz and the German journalist Geysenheyer. The paintings were not packed professionally. They were for the most part wrapped in rugs and hastily loaded onto trains. Nevertheless, they arrived unharmed at their destination. I again went to Seichau where I made a second inventory with the help of Kneisel. As far as I know, 20 cases containing a collection of 100,000 engravings that had belonged to 18th century King Stanislaw-August were later brought to this castle at Frank's order. This collection was accompanied by a collection of 13,000 medals from the Warsaw Museum.

"The precious transport arrived in Seichau in the beginning of August of last year. Frank said he was removing these treasures to prevent them from falling into Soviet hands and to save them from destruction as a result of military operations."

Frank fled from Cracow on January 17 of this year in the company of 6 members of his entourage, including Palezieux. He came to Seichau hoping to rule Poland from Lower Silesia. A week later, the clique broke up. Palezieux returned to Neuhaus in Bavaria. Soon afterward, Frank also appeared there, living with his friend Lilly Grau in Bad Aibling.

No one worried about sending art treasures out of Poland. Not till several weeks later did there come to Neuhaus, Frank's adjutant, SS Standartenfuehrer Phaffenrodt, bringing with him from Seichau three cases of the most precious paintings personally chosen by Frank. There were among them two Rembrandts, a Leonardo da Vinci, a head of Christ by an Italian master, not to mention 16th century documents,

a priceless early 16th century chasuble from Piotr Kmita's legacy preserved in the Wawel treasury, a sculptured 14th century Madonna from the Czartoryski Museum and silver reliquaries from the Wawel Cathedral. Altogether there were 21 paintings and 15 other articles.

There is no doubt according to Palezieux, but that Frank wished to appropriate the above-mentioned works of art, for he had them transported to his own estate at Neuhaus, while others were kept in a home especially rented by Joseph Stahl for this purpose. They were found in this home by Americans last May.

Frank intended to transfer his entire collection from Silesia, but because of lack of time only the most valuable of the 500 articles were removed.

At present three cases of Polish collections are in the stores of recovered works of art with the American Third Army, probably in Munich.

The fate of the collections left in Seichau is still unknown. Some light is shed on the matter by the recent press report that Raphael's famous painting "The Cardinal" has been found in the great stores in Cobourg. This painting is included in Frank's catalogue and Palezieux claims categorically that it was among the works sent to Seichau.

The collection in Seichau is but a mere fragment of the vast picture of German looting of Polish works of art in Poland, for in addition to official activity, virtually every German stole on his own. To be sure, Palezieux says he alone held the keys to the Wawel treasury, so he would have known of every instance when objects were shipped from there. At the same time, however, he admits that Frank presented his brother-in-law with a valuable Boucher drawing, writing a personal dedication on it.

The fate of the Lazienki Gallery and of the collection adorning the Potocki Palace in Krzeczowice as well as of very many other collections is unknown.

Acting as Goering's agent, Joseph Muhlmann has the distinction of having stolen the greatest number of works of art.

(Please turn to page 10)



St. Stanislaw's Reliquary, 1540. Stolen by the Germans from the treasury of Wawel Cathedral.

GERMAN AGENT REVEALS THE INSIDE STORY OF NAZI LOOTING IN POLAND



Portrait of a Young Man by Rembrandt van Rijn. Stolen by the Germans from the King Stanislaw-August collection in the Lazienki Palace.

(Continued from page 9)

The majority of the works found in Berchtesgaden were brought there by Muhlmann, from both State museums as well as private collections.

His technique was simple: having found a valuable object, he told the owner to send it for appraisal to Vienna or Berlin. Then the item vanished into thin air. In this way disappeared, among others, three paintings from the Wawel which later turned up in Palezieux's catalogue listed as stored in the vaults of the Bank of Berlin. An original letter written by Wit Stwosz to the municipal council of Nuremberg has also disappeared.

Muhlmann presented his friends with several sketches by Albrecht Durer from the Lwow Museum and gave, as claims Palezieux, Watteau's famous painting, "Danse Polonaise," to Goering. This painting had hung in the Lazienki Palace and had been returned to Poland by the Soviet Government following the war of 1920 only after special diplomatic demarches.

Goering's collections contained many Polish works of art. It should also be enlightening to examine the private homes of numerous Germans, like Ernst, Muhlmann's deputy, or Waechter, the former governor of Lwow, both of whom come from Zoll am See, where not long ago a number of paintings hidden in a shack have already been found.

The role which Palezieux strives to play is rather vague. He was undoubtedly a loyal employee of Frank and today, in view of the failure

of his chief, he ardently wishes to cooperate with the victors and has offered his services to the Americans, thus far unsuccessfully. He banked on the fact that the Poles would take into account the assistance he gave in saving their works of art and just to be on the safe side, he has hung on the door of his home in Neuhaus the Swiss coat-of-arms with the inscription, "Propriété Suisse."

The Tragic Message of Warsaw's Classified Ads

(Continued from page 5)

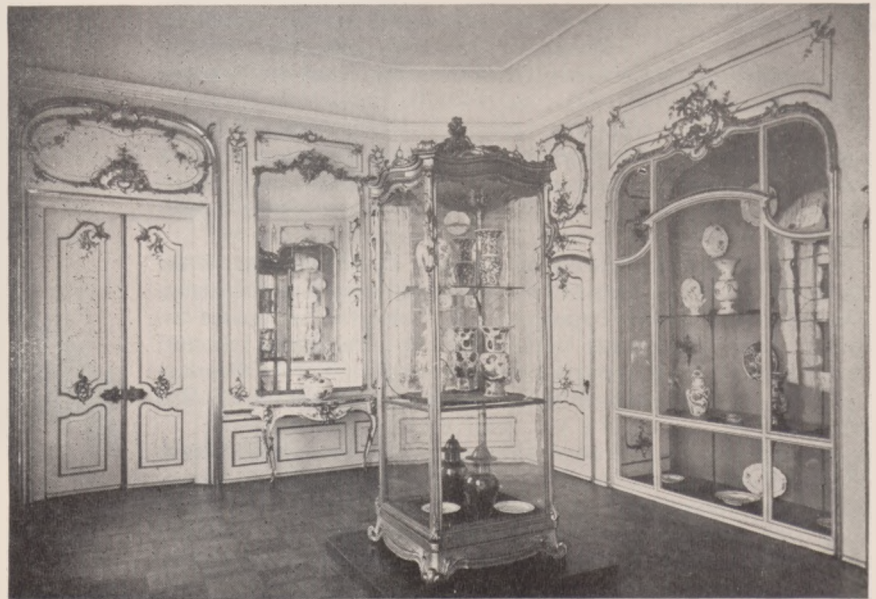
School of Music, the School of Business Administration for adults with an accelerated course, the evening elementary, high and teacher training schools. And if you are too busy to attend, you may register for special correspondence technical and drafting courses. Of course, to enroll in any of these private schools, you must pay the fee, otherwise the schools could not exist. But since the Polish Government has not been able to organize enough free schools to meet the needs of the population, there is nothing much you can do about it.

"Letters to the Editor" are also revelatory. One reader writes that Social Security pensioners who even under German occupation had continued to receive reduced benefits, are in a terrible fix, having collected only one month's pension between January and August 1945. The Editor's reply follows:

"Social Security pensioners must receive concrete help at once. They are people who in the vast majority of cases have no other income, can no longer work and consequently starve. We appeal to the proper authorities to speed this matter up and to allocate funds for the payment of back pensions as soon as possible."

Another editorial reply likewise highlights the confusion inside Poland today: "It is contrary to postal regulations to make an additional charge for accepting and delivering letters and cards. Carriers are authorized to collect an extra charge of 5 zlotys only for the delivery of a package weighing 5 kilograms (11 pounds)."

Optimism, tenacity and a sense of humor are salient Polish character traits. Warsaw's classified ads somehow manage to convey that despite the grim reality of every-day living, despite six years of horror and ravages which reduced the Polish nation by ten million, despite the uncertainty of their immediate future, the Poles are determined to start afresh and to build order out of chaos.



18th century room of the Polish National Museum in Warsaw, plundered by the Germans.

"WELL DONE, POLISH SUB-CHASERS!"

by JANUSZ LASKOWSKI

THE six submarine chasers in an English port over which the Polish flag now flies are Poland's first flotilla of sub-chasers.

A sub-chaser is a very costly proposition. For fuel it uses gasoline and as it must be possessed of great maneuverability, it has to be of light construction and hence not very durable. One or two good storms may suffice to send a sub-chaser to dry dock.

This is why the British Navy had only two flotillas of sub-chasers in 1939. The two sub-chasers commissioned by Poland in England shortly before the war had not been built by 1939.

Germany, however, had very many craft of this type. No sooner did the Germans gain control of the French seacoast than they put their fast moving sub-chasers into action in the English Channel and the North Sea, attacking Allied convoys with torpedoes and speeding back to their bases. It soon became evident that the best defense against a sub-chaser was another sub-chaser. The sub-chaser was too small a target for airplanes and too quick for a destroyer. The crew of a sub-chaser numbers only a dozen men.

In 1940 three Polish sub-chasers sailed into the English Channel. They were *S1*, *S2* and *S3*. *S1* had no luck.

While it was proceeding from the shipyard to its base, a serious fire broke out in the engine room. The skipper ordered the crew to jump overboard and tried to smother the fire himself by making the ship air tight. He guided the ship some distance away so that in case of explosion the crew might not be hurt—and then jumped overboard himself. Unfortunately, he drowned before his sailors could reach him. His name was Captain Janusz Sokolowski.

S2 and *S3* made a good record for themselves not only in Polish circles but also in the English Navy. They proved to be boats capable of fulfilling every assignment.

A few words about these assignments would not be amiss. At that time sub-chasers were used primarily to detect enemy mine fields. This was unusually risky work because the Germans had just begun to use the so-called acoustic mine. These mines lay at the bottom of the sea and exploded whenever a ship sailed over them. This is precisely what the sub-chasers did. They crossed the enemy mine-fields at full speed causing the mines to explode. Early in the morning of October 28, 1940, *S3* set out on a search of Allied fliers who had been shot down during the night fighting over the English Channel. The sea was very choppy that day so that barely a few hours later, its guns were already rusty. For eight hours *S3* looked for the fliers—in vain.

Returning to port, *S3* noticed a plane flying very low over the water. The skipper had the alarm sounded when the plane changed its course and circled over the sub-chaser.

It was a *JU88* which attacked the sub-chaser from the sun to make its aim more difficult. The German pilot was certainly naive for rust had made the *S3* virtually defenseless. The air attack was repeated thrice. It was not until the third time that the *S3*'s guns began to work and the German was repulsed.

No sooner was the alarm over than a mine exploded under the *S3*, tossing the vessel high up into the air. Once again the *S3*'s luck held out. Most lucky, however, was Seaman Rydz, who was thrown overboard and lived to tell the tale, because in falling he managed to get hold of the storm line. The sub-chaser did not fare so well. Having 43 holes below the water line, it is not surprising that it began to sink. But the crew saved it and it remained afloat.

The *S2* is famous for its exploit when proceeding at the head of an inter-allied squadron in the English Channel, it became separated from the other ships by a heavy fog.



Signalman using the Aldis lamp.

At the moment when the commander of the *S2* was attempting to reassemble his squadron he received the command to attack a flotilla of German sub-chasers. The Polish skipper did not report that he was alone. Instead he attacked the Germans in an exceptionally ingenious manner. The *S2* passed between the German sub-chasers firing to right and left. This completely fooled the Germans who immediately opened fire and kept shooting at each other, although the *S2* had long since left the field of battle. As a result, two German sub-chasers were seriously damaged. The commander of the *S2*, then Lieutenant and now Captain Eugeniusz Weislicki, was decorated for this feat with the order of *Virtuti Militari* and Britain's Distinguished Service Cross.

The war years were passing, the sub-chasers were wearing out in the choppy seas and by 1945 we had neither *S1* nor *S2* nor *S3*. To be sure, they had not been sunk but they were useless. Going out to sea 28 nights in a month is hard on a sub-chaser. We had left only *S7* which entered the war in 1943.

But in the Samuel White Shipyard, work was continuing on the construction of a new type of torpedo sub-chaser. We received them gradually in the course of the summer and autumn of 1944 and we gave them serial numbers. In this way there came into being a fleet of six sub-chasers; *S5*, *S6*, *S7*, *S8*, *S9* and *S10*.

At the moment, the war is over for them. The sub-chasers stand in an English port serving as training ships for young sailors.

The world owes the seamen of the sub-chasers a special vote of thanks for what was probably the most dangerous war work on the North Sea and the English Channel.

THE DECISIVE CORRIDA

by ALEXANDER JANTA



The author (marked by X) among his fellow prisoners of war in Germany.

food with draughts of vinegary cider. I sat listlessly nibbling at the bread and gulping cider, utterly discouraged.

The old man finished first and began the petulant drumming on the table by which he signified his desire that we return to our labors. He said the work was going much too slowly and that rain was coming on. If the hay was not stacked, it would spoil. His son got up obediently and left the room. I sat there trying to force some of the food down my unwilling throat, feeling my gorge rising at the old cripple who, unable to go out in the fields himself, kept urging on others with a greedy anxiety that was even more loathsome than the heartless attitude of other peasants.

"Hurry, hurry," he repeated. "There's a lot of work to be done before evening. The rain will not wait. *Na los . . .*"

I pushed away the bread and the mug of cider.

"What's the matter?" he yelled. "Why don't you eat? Hurry. You must get back to work."

His agitated, high-pitched voice seemed to set into my brain like an acid. Instinctively, and possibly with the feeling that this was my chance for rebellion, I stood up and leaned towards him, growling, "Hurry, hurry. I'll show you some hurry, you old fool."

Reaching across the table, I swept plates, mugs, bread, food, cider on to the floor. Then I lifted up the table with my hands and shook it furiously till there was nothing left on it. The old man shrank back speechless in his chair, in mortal terror. I gave the table a last shake and dropped it as Mrs. Busch began to howl at the top of her lungs. Utterly beyond control or reason, I kicked savagely at the stool I

hated and sent it crashing under the table. Then I turned and walked out of the house, as I heard the old man scream: "Call the guard, quick. Call the guard. Hurry, hurry, before he comes back."

Outside, my heart was pounding and I could hardly see through the red haze in front of my eyes. With no plan or purpose, I went to the barn. Still seething with indignation and fury, I flung myself down on the fresh hay. The spasm ended as suddenly as it had begun and, completely exhausted by this outburst, I lay there in a kind of stupor. After a while I heard the noise of the Busches and the guard searching for me, but I made no attempt to get up. It was useless to do anything, I thought. I had broken their laws, rebelled at last. Let them do what they pleased. All I wanted was to remain where I was, lying in the hay, resting my sore muscles.

Two hunting dogs had been set on my trail. I heard voices, which seemed unreal, as if in a dream.

"Has he escaped?" asked someone. "Is he mad?" "Be careful, he may be dangerous . . ." Then I heard the sniffing and barking close to me. I opened my eyes.

The guard stood over me. He kicked me in the ribs and poked me with the muzzle of his rifle. The bruising thud of his boot brought me to my senses and my brain raced furiously.

"What the devil is going on?" he screamed, jabbing with the rifle as I recoiled.

"Nothing, I am sick, very sick," I said, both the excuse and the thought of the hospital coming to me at once.

"Sick? We'll find out if you're sick, you trouble-maker. Get back to quarters before I make you sick. If you give me any trouble, I'll . . ." He ended his speech by tugging roughly at my collar.

I got up and followed him meekly back to the village. The news of my one-man rebellion had travelled fast and everyone seemed to be out to gape at me. I had left my cap back in the barn and with my face burning and flushed, my hair and clothes full of hay, they stared at me as if I were a madman. So much the better, I thought, making little erratic gestures and grimaces to heighten the impression.

. . . The other prisoners arrived at dusk. I heard them discussing me excitedly as I pretended to be asleep. The news had evidently spread all over the village, with the usual exaggerations. It was already rumored that I was a raving, homicidal maniac. Everything sounded favorable. Some of these rumors would undoubtedly reach the doctor. My forehead was hot and feverish. I felt my pulse. It seemed much too rapid. I determined to sleep as little as possible and show up in the morning as haggard and tired as I could manage. I had eaten nothing all day and I would not eat tomorrow either. I spent the night keeping myself awake, getting ready to pretend I was seriously ill, and actually feeling much worse than my condition warranted. Long before dawn, I had convinced myself that I was genuinely ill.

Four miles away from the village was a slightly larger town and it was there that the guard took me. The ante-room of the Doctor's office was empty. The guard marched to the door, knocked and entered in response to a female voice, telling me to wait outside.

I assumed that the voice was that of a nurse. After a few moments, the door opened, and the guard beckoned me in. I found myself confronting the doctor—the woman whose voice I had heard. She was a tall, well-built woman of about forty-five, rather handsome, with a well-groomed head of thick greying brown hair, efficiently and neatly dressed in a suit of grey linen.

"Exactly what happened?" she asked, without prelimina-

ries, in a deep, well-modulated voice.

"I don't know," I answered, shaking my head in a puzzled fashion. "Everything went black suddenly. I just couldn't seem to stand it any longer."

She manifested neither sympathy nor disbelief. Coolly, she took out a stethoscope and examined me. My heart seemed to be pounding rapidly and painfully in my chest. This was the moment. She finished her examination and looked at me curiously, with what meaning I could not decide. She then took my temperature, gazing at the thermometer and back at me in the same impersonal fashion. In an agony of suspense, I waited for the verdict. The guard marched back and forth scuffling his shoes.

She turned on him in irritation. "Would you please stop walking up and down like that? It's very distracting."

The guard stopped abruptly and remained in one spot, standing stiffly and awkwardly at attention. She took a pad of paper from her desk drawer, wrote on it carefully with a fountain pen. Then she detached the slip of paper with a sharp, tearing sound and handed it to the guard. "Take him to the lazaret," she said briefly . . .

Idealism in Madame Curie's Creative Work

(Continued from page 7)

this experiment was made by Jean Perrin in France, who determined for the first time by direct experiment the number of molecules of water in a unit of volume. Radioactivity, however, presented a much greater possibility to prove the correctness of our ideas on the structure of matter. Using a series of new devices the experimenter could see or even hear the discharges or other phenomena produced by a single electron, or by a single alpha particle which has been identified as the atomic nucleus of the element helium. In addition to that, a direct proof was also furnished that the atomic nucleus, which is many times smaller than "the atomic system as a whole," is surrounded by electrons rotating around the nucleus like the planets around our sun.

The next important step in the chain of the development of the physics of the atomic nucleus was made in England. In Rutherford's laboratory, in Cambridge, it was found that by direct bombardment of atoms by alpha particles, or as we mentioned before, by the nucleus of helium, emitted for instance by polonium, the splitting of the atomic nucleus could really take place. This splitting could be accomplished in that way, however, only in the case of so-called light elements. Then shortly before the death of Madame Curie, the most important experiment was made in Paris by Irene and Frederick Joliot, so that Madame Curie could see with her own eyes the mysterious extremely penetrating radiation the nature of which was explained a few months later by Chadwick in England. It consisted in the formation of a stream of neutrons, or atomic nuclei of hydrogen deprived of their positive electric charge. The discovery of the formation of neutrons, resulting also from the splitting of nuclei of light elements created a new revolution in science. These neutrons could penetrate even into the atomic nuclei of heavy elements. In that way the most difficult problem of reaching and hitting any atomic nucleus was solved once and for all.

The final, and very important discovery was made once more in Paris by Irene and Frederick Joliot when Madame Curie was still living. It consisted in the artificial radioactivity of atoms. This discovery made it possible to build new atoms practically at will. In that way the main chain of events was closed. From then on all other discoveries consisted in exploiting all the possibilities created by the great-

(Please turn to page 15)

THE Busch farm was far worse than anything I had imagined in my gloomiest forebodings, disgusted as I was to return to farm work. The owner was an elderly cripple, a victim of spinal disease, who hobbled about on crutches. His deformed, twisted body harbored nothing but spiteful malevolence towards all men, towards his wife, his son, everyone with whom he came into contact, and when I arrived it turned against me. The rest of his family came close to matching its head in their lack of all human feeling.

. . . The June crop of hay was ready, and the peasants drove themselves and their help to the limit to get the job done as quickly as possible. When Busch obtained my service, he decided not to hire the customary trained hand, thinking I would be an adequate replacement which even had I been willing would not have been the case.

There were ten men in the Kommando which was stationed in an old house, that had once been a village meeting-place near the Busch farm. At dawn, a guard would take us out to our work, and at twilight when it was impossible to see any more, he would herd the prisoners together and drive them back to their pen. The heat was intense and the work hard.

I worked in the fields and in the barns, cutting, loading, piling up hay from dawn to dusk without let-up except for three short recesses for meals. The family urged me to greater effort in relays. As soon as one member of the family came near me, he would take up where the other left off, nagging, bullying or goading. It was a great strain during the first days as the hours of unremitting labor dragged slowly by. My hands were blistered and my arms, legs and back hurt. Particularly the back, as I was given no rest, and had only a backless stool, at the brief intervals for meals. At the end of the first day, I came back to the quarters, dropped down on my bunk, fell asleep and never budged till I was dragged out again at dawn.

"This cannot last long," I told myself, and found a good deal of consolation in my rebellious determination to get away from the Busch farm. I had only to remember how I had done it a year ago. This time, however, it was no mere problem of changing a work site. Now I wanted to get to the hospital.

I lasted on the Busch farm until the middle of the third day. The dawn was grey and as the usual blazing sun failed to appear, I kept hoping desperately for rain that would bring me some relief. None came. Instead the air became sultry and congested with heat, pressing down heavily so that it was difficult to breathe and my whole body felt stifled and clammy. We were mowing a rather steep slope. Every movement was a torture to my aching muscles, and as the morning wore slowly away, the younger Busch, working a few feet away from me, kept shouting insulting remarks and threatening me if I failed to speed up.

Time came for the noonday meal. In the stuffy kitchen, I sat down sweating from my morning's effort and felt as if I could never get up. The Busch family took their places and the old man began nagging the son in querulous tones about the hay. The son replied gruffly and both relapsed into grim silence. Mrs. Busch brought in the food, and watching her red cracked hands as she thumped down the heavy dishes with lumpy boiled potatoes, chunks of sausage meat and coarse black bread, I lost whatever appetite I had. The Busches stuffed themselves quickly, washing down the

*From "Bound With Two Chains," by Alexander Janta. Roy Publishers, 1945. 236 pp., \$2.50.

This book tells the story of Alexander Janta's escape from Germany. It is written in the form of a novel, with particular attention given to the psychology of a prisoner-of-war.

THE THEORY AND THE PRACTICE OF DEMOCRACY

(Continued from page 2)

Nation unreservedly repudiates all systems of totalitarian government and forms of dictatorship, as contrary to the principles of democracy.

"(c) Poland will guarantee and respect the civil rights and liberties of all citizens loyal to the Republic, regardless of national, religious or racial differences. Coupled with equality of obligations, equality of rights will be assured to the national minorities fulfilling their civic duties towards the State. They will be given the possibility of free political, cultural and social development.

"Freedom of conscience and expression, of association and assembly will be fully guaranteed to all. The exercise of Justice will be independent of all influence on the part of the State administration.

"(d) Post-war Poland will endeavor to ensure work and a fair livelihood to the whole population, thereby removing the scourge of unemployment once and for all from her territory. Every citizen will possess the right to work as well as the duty to work, while retaining the free choice of occupation. National economic policy will be guided by this principle, and will be subordinated to general principles conforming to the necessity of a planned post-war reconstruction, industrial development and mobilization of all productive forces vital to the general welfare.

"A sound agrarian reform, ensuring a just partition of land among the peasant population should, with the exception of a limited number of model and experimental farms, create medium-sized but independent, profitable and productive farms worked as a rule by the farmers' households. On the basis of those legislative, political, economic and social principles we shall raise the living standards of the mass of peasant toilers, the workers and the intellectual professions, and assure them their rightful participation in the development of their own national culture."

This program of the Polish Government, which many times pledged itself to resign as soon as it returned to Poland and held free elections, was accepted and confirmed by the Polish underground movement. Moreover, in preparation for its return to Poland, the legal Polish Government, acting in closest collaboration with the underground resistance forces, appointed some of the leaders of the resistance to Cabinet posts. It was Mr. Mikolajczyk who on July 27, 1943 made this important announcement:

"... We do not wish to see only a formal democracy, but a social democracy which will put into practice not only political, religious and personal freedom but also social and economic freedom, the four freedoms of which President Roosevelt spoke so finely.

"In any case there is and will be no place in Poland for any kind of totalitarian Government in any shape or form.

"To me the question as to which of the idealistic democratic movements will win the greatest influence over the Government in the State is not fundamental; the most important thing is that the Government should have behind it the true and honest will of the people.

"I wish also to state, that anyone who may try to impose himself on the country by force, fearing that he would not find sufficient support by legal means, will be opposed ruthlessly.

"An honest, legal and democratic use of authority in Poland and the preparation for everything which leads in this direction—that is our aim in home policy."

And on January 6, 1944 Mr. Mikolajczyk proclaimed:

"... Acting in consultation with our authorities in Poland, I have submitted to the Cabinet (I was then Minister of the Interior) a draft of a decree concerning the temporary organization of the administration on the territories of the Polish Republic, which was duly signed on the 1st of September, 1942, by the President, Prime Minister Sikorski and all members of the Government.

"Our purpose in making public the existence of such a decree is to make plain to the Polish citizens in the motherland the legal basis of the authority and competence of that member of the Polish Cabinet who, as Deputy Premier, is a delegate of the Polish Government in Poland. He is authorized to carry out all the functions of the Government concerning Home Administration. The Delegate of the Government carries out his duties in accordance with the orders and instructions of the Republic's Government, acting in close co-operation with the Polish Political Representation and the Commander of the Polish Underground Forces, and with the as-

sistance of his central office with its network of administrative offices."

It is known, of course, what happened to these underground members of the Polish Government. They were arrested, tried and convicted by a Soviet military tribunal and they were the same men Mr. Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Secretary spoke about in San Francisco on May 10, 1945 in these words:

"I must emphasize that the list of 16 Poles reported as having disappeared, and about whom we inquired of the Soviet Government more than a month ago, included nearly all the leading figures of the Polish underground movement. These men maintained an excellent record of resistance against the Germans throughout the war. Four of them are Ministers of the Polish Government of Sikorski and Mikolajczyk, as well as of the present Government. One of them was President of the Underground National Council and the rest were prominent leaders of the principal democratic parties in Poland. Most of these men were just the type who should, in our view, have been consulted about the new National Government in Poland if such a Government was to be truly representative of Polish democratic life in accordance with the Crimea decision."

"You know of course what happened to the people of Poland after the legal Polish Government was prevented by the Yalta agreement to carry through its own program of liberation of Poland?" I asked my Belgian friend.

"No," he replied, "I do not know exactly. There is so much propaganda being spread around, that . . ."

"All right, let us disregard all the news coming from sources difficult to check on. Let us take a few excerpts from the official report of Representative Thomas S. Gordon, Democrat, of Illinois, a member of the U. S. House of Representatives and its Committee on Foreign Relations, submitted on October 11, 1945, after his visit to Poland as acting chairman of the Congressional Sub-Committee authorized to 'conduct thorough studies and investigations in several countries of Europe of all matters coming within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.' Here they are:

"Subject No. 1—LIBERATION:

"... The Russian occupation army is behaving very badly. We saw their arrogance and unfairness in taking advantage of the poor people . . . Pillaging of the shops on the streets was going on most freely and the snatching of purses from Polish women is a daily occurrence. There also exists wholesale raping of Polish women. When resistance would be given, the Russian soldier would use his weapons of war and kill . . . The uniformed soldiers roam the streets with tommy-guns on their backs and pistols in their holsters . . . Russian soldiers are complete masters in Poland."

"Subject No. 2—FREEDOM:

"... There is no freedom of the press in Poland . . . The few publications there now are strictly under Russian censorship . . . The Poles do not speak openly about their worries and about their fate. Public meetings are run and controlled by the Communists and there is no free discussion in the press . . . There is a very strict censorship and the Ministry of Information hands down communiqués and issues instructions on what may be printed. I regret to state that instructions were issued to leave out of print all pro-English and pro-American news . . . Radios are the most restricted instruments that can be used in Warsaw. It was said that most severe punishments are meted out to anyone possessing one without a license or permit. In some instances death has been the penalty for having one. The government has established loud speakers on the main streets where they broadcast Russian music, restricted news of the world . . ."

"Subject No. 3—RELIEF:

"... I regret to state that UNRRA failed to alleviate the terrible sufferings of the Polish nation. The man in charge of all UNRRA activities in Poland is a Soviet citizen, acting as one of the Deputy Directors of Mr. Herbert H. Lehman. The supplies UNRRA sends to Poland for the most part are stolen and find their way to the black market where they are sold at prices absolutely inaccessible to the population. A small part of UNRRA supplies is being distributed to the population, but this distribution is used very obviously by

(Please turn to page 16)

(Continued from page 3)

He never refuses to speak on the subject of the oppressed. His office receives from six to ten requests daily to speak in every part of America. His speaking tours take him to every corner of the United States. So far, he has addressed more than 200,000 people in over 200 places. "In my travels I am amazed at the reception. The people of America will never swallow Yalta and the sellout of Poland to Communism. Poland is carrying the torch of freedom for all Europe and all the world."

Furthermore, Congressman O'Konski is a popular speaker on the radio. He voices his sympathy for Poland and for all small nations that need protection in any coming peace plans. I asked him why the large masses of the American public seem to be so enthusiastic about anything identified with Soviet Russia and show so little real understanding of the problems of the small nations.

"The Soviet Union has conducted the most energetic and successful propaganda campaign in the United States. Communists in the United States, fellow-travelers and parlor pinks have spread the gospel that the only army which fought in this war was the Soviet Army. They sold the American public the idea of the unparalleled courage of the Soviet soldier. They close their eyes to the other armies of the Allied nations, who have fought as courageously, if not better, than the Russian. The British, American and Polish soldier individually and in groups has shown as much, if not more courage than the Russian. The Communists seem to forget that it was American Lend-lease which saved Russia. They also close their eyes to the fact, which no red paint will cover, that Stalin made it possible through his pact with Hitler to start the war in 1939.

"It is incomprehensible how deeply Soviet propaganda has penetrated into the minds of Americans. We, the strongest nation in the world are granting one concession after another to the Soviets and lend a friendly ear to their most ruthless demands.

"Recent events during the London conference of Foreign Ministers, are the best proof as to how sure the Soviets are of themselves. If the voice of freedom and liberty-loving America does not assert itself with a strong protest against

Red Rule in Europe, we at present having together with the British, gained a final victory against the forces of oppression, are building the basis for a most terrible future war.

"The eyes of the American people are being opened to the real facts of Russian politics. If everything in the Russian-occupied countries is so perfect as the Communists would have us believe, why are American and foreign newspaper men handicapped in their work in those territories? Why is anything which is not written in accordance with the Kremlin line, at once branded as the work of fascists?

"The recent villification campaign against W. L. White's book on conditions in Russia is one of the proofs of the coordinated Communistic action in the United States.

"Obeying Moscow's orders the American Communists and their fellow-travelers are ready for a full time smear campaign against General of the Army Douglas MacArthur. The reason for this attack is the absence of Soviet occupation troops in Japan, handicapping the introduction of Communism into that country. Soviet Russia wants a government in Tokyo on the pattern of the Polish, Roumanian and Bulgarian puppets.

"The war against Japan was a strictly American-British problem. When thousands of American, British and Dutch soldiers were being murdered by the Japs, and China was being bled white, the million-strong Soviet army on the Manchurian frontier was busy helping Chinese Communists against Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. Only when the courage of American soldiers under the excellent leadership of MacArthur and Nimitz secured the victory for us, and the Japanese surrender was a matter of weeks, did Soviet Russia declare war on Japan to be able to grab all the plums without the attendant sacrifices.

In a recent editorial, "The Daily Worker" stated that instead of planning a joint occupation with our allies, as is the case in Germany, the United States is making the job harder and costlier. Costlier and harder indeed for the Soviets to Communize Japan. The Communists are clamoring for the full participation of Soviet troops in the occupation of the Japanese islands. They will then be able to engineer another "bloodless" revolution on the Balkan pattern. They already probably have a few Soviet citizens trained by the NKVD for the Bierut and Osibka roles in Tokyo."

IDEALISM IN MADAME CURIE'S CREATIVE WORK

(Continued from page 13)

est experimental achievements of our country. The physics of atomic nuclei could be developed very rapidly, due to a series of ingenious apparatus and devices which made it possible to carry out precise measurements and to make all the preparatory work. A long series of names and of extremely interesting apparatus are involved here. The cyclotron built by Lawrence in California was one of the most important devices for splitting atoms.

Let us return, however, to Pierre and Marie Curie. From the start, both of them, and after the tragic death of Pierre Curie, Marie Curie alone, fought against anything which might have something to do with financial profit not only for themselves but even for supporting the Radium Institute in Paris. This was explained by her in her diary. Her dominating idea was to serve humanity through science. She refused to take any benefit for her work associated with the methods she elaborated for radium manufacturing. She was extremely happy to learn that radium and its derivatives found wide application in medicine. She was proud that her discovery served the human race as a whole without distinction of nationality, race or religion, and certainly she never expected that her own and her husband's creative work would lead to applications which kill in the most terrible manner thousands of men, women and children.

The greatest revolution in destruction of mankind started eleven years after Madame Curie had passed away. Nobody

knows whether humanity will also derive some profit from this new technical achievement. We hope that not only destruction but new technical achievements for the benefit of mankind will result from it. At present we know definitely only one thing; the greatest discovery in physics and in chemistry was made by an idealistic soul who never wanted to inflict any harm on anybody, and who was deeply convinced that she had made the greatest personal sacrifices for the happiness and not for the destruction of mankind.

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THE liberty-loving people of Poland have a great champion of their cause in the person of Samuel Dickstein, Representative of the 19th District of New York. He is in favor of decreasing the German quota and of distributing the difference among those nations that have suffered displacement. He is also wholeheartedly in favor of Representative Clare Boothe Luce's resolution calling for an extra quota for Polish soldiers who cannot return to Poland without risking their life.

Congressman Dickstein is a humanitarian, well-known not only throughout the City and State, but nationally and internationally as a defender of human rights and an advocate of justice for all peoples, whether they are a minority or not.

From 1914 to 1917 he served as Special Assistant Attorney General of the State of New York. He was a member of the Board of Alderman for a short period of time. Actively supporting the captains and lieutenants of the Fire Department in the City of New York in their efforts to secure a fair and equitable readjustment of their salary schedule, he was instrumental in obtaining such increase and recognition for their fine service.

In 1918 he was elected to the Legislature of the State of New York and served from 1919 to 1922 in the Assembly. From 1921 to 1922, without any help and single-handedly he defended some 40,000 rent cases without charge. He came to the defense of all races and creeds, victims of rapacious landlords who sought to make unjustifiable rent increases.

He was elected to Congress in 1922. In 1923 he became a national and international figure. As a Member of Congress he was assigned to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, the Committee on Claims and other Committees.

He became Chairman of the Immigration and Naturalization Committee presiding over 21 Members of Congress.

He was responsible for curtailing a great deal of red tape with regard to naturalization. He was instrumental in the deportation of undesirable aliens and on the other hand has been very helpful in keeping families united, in spite of minor derelictions of some of their members. He conducted a great educational campaign among the foreign-born to make them understand and appreciate the principles of our Democracy.

He was the author of the new Nationality Code, which protects the rights of American citizens and their children, particularly in cases of expatriation and where the citizenship of the parents comes into question. It took five years to work out this law and it was passed by Congress unanimously under his name on his report.

For over a quarter of a century he was a leader in the fight for tolerance and against bigotry.

He was one of the first Members of Congress from 1932 to 1934 to call Hitlerism the menace of the world.

He conducted investigations as Chairman of the Immigration Committee to awaken the American people to the threat of Hitlerism. He alone was able to bring about the first investigation of Nazism, Fascism, and Communism in the United States in 1934 by a resolution introduced under his name in the Congress of the United States.

THE THEORY AND THE PRACTICE OF DEMOCRACY

(Continued from page 14)

Soviet Russia for political purposes to spread the Communist doctrine across Poland and the rest of Eastern Europe . . . UNRRA's activities in Poland have become a political weapon and the population is not being helped by this international organization . . .

"Subject No. 4—ECONOMY:

" . . . The production of food in Poland suffers greatly because of two factors: one—the requisition of 80% of the crop by the government which is compelled to feed the Russian army of occupation, and two—because of the mass removals of livestock from Poland into Russia . . . We saw on the roads and even on the streets of Warsaw large herds of cows, horses, pigs, etc. driven eastward by Russian soldiers . . . Peasants were given small land holdings, they have to till their soil with bare hands. The cattle and horses and every implement of agriculture was taken from them. In a locality near Warsaw where a 120 acre estate was divided among 16 families, we were told that these sixteen families own "collectively" just one pig and they have to hide that pig under straw whenever Russians are in the vicinity . . . The 20% of the crop left to the peasant after the removal of his livestock and agricultural implements . . . barely leaves enough food for his family . . . The removals do not stop at the farm. Over 85% of all the industrial equipment and even more in the Western territories . . . are being taken away by the Russian armies . . .

"Subject No. 5—POLITICS:

" . . . As much as every Pole wants food, fuel and clothing—he wants freedom more . . . The man in the street is not afraid to die. He prefers death to life under the present political setup. If an impartial, free and unfettered election could be held in Poland without tickets being prepared in advance, without arrests and deportations—the Polish people would wipe out the government of Bierut and Osobka-Morawski . . . The Russian secret police—the dreaded NKVD—is responsible for all the mysterious disappearances of individuals . . . All officials are appointed by the government and all of them must take the oath of loyalty to the government and to Soviet Russia. Any reported anti-Soviet talk subjects one to immediate arrest and a word uttered against Stalin—is fatal. . . . Despite the infiltration of Communists into Polish political life and despite the fact that Soviet stooges are constantly calling political conventions of all the four Communist-infiltrated parties, there is a general belief that 90% of the population is against the present government . . . All the Poles want is to have the present state of things changed as quickly as possible. They want to get rid of the rapacious Soviet army. They want to get rid of the NKVD. They want to get rid of the government which assumed power backed by Soviet bayonets, and they want help to regain freedom and independence—they want America and the whole world to redeem the pledges which were given to them, they want the obligations of the world toward Poland to be fulfilled . . . "

or, to put these tragic words of truth into the light vein in which those matters of a nation's life and death are discussed on this side of the Atlantic:—they want Mr. Noah Webster's definition of democracy to be extended beyond the Stettin-Trieste line now separating the world of the free from the world of slaves.

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