

POLISH NEWS

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"...Poland has made invaluable contributions to the war against the Axis. The spirit of resistance of all loyal Poles continues to play an important part in winning the war. The dreadful sacrifices made by Poland command the sympathies and respect of the entire civilized world..."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT
(1942)

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE

Recently the American radio stations broadcast to the large public of the United States President Roosevelt's manifesto addressed to the Poles. The great American statesman, heading to-day the most powerful country, addresses the Polish nation with exceptional cordiality, assuring us that the unprecedented acts of outrage carried out by the Germans in Poland are known to him and that these acts of outrage shall be avenged when our joint victory is won.

We want to call special attention to a few passages of President Roosevelt's manifesto as they comprise statements of paramount political and moral importance and we shall need more than once to make reference to these words.

Here are some excerpts from the manifesto :

"...Poland has made invaluable contributions to the war against the Axis. The spirit of resistance of all loyal Poles continues to play an important part in winning the war. The dreadful sacrifices made by Poland command the sympathies and respect of the entire civilized world..."

"Poland's culture has been one of the most valuable contributions of that great nation to humanity. The love that the world holds for the late Ignace J. Paderewski, for Marie Sklodowska-Curie, for Nicholas Copernicus and many others is a shining example. It seems apparent that the present aim of the Nazis is to prevent any further contributions such as that made by these geniuses.

"The intellectual class is undoubtedly the most persecuted in Poland. The Germans made no exceptions for professional, material or social standings. Annihilation of this class appears a well defined Nazi aim. In itself, this attitude indicates the fear that dominates the invaders. They

fear the arising of any leadership from this class that might threaten the security of their occupation...

"Only one fourth of the intelligensia have been able to find any kind of employment. The rest are without work and in danger of dying of hunger if not at the bloody hands of the Nazi.

"Poverty and unemployment have contributed to a dreadful increase in suicides. This has been particularly acute among the older people. The younger generation has been able to make some adjustments to the regime of terror. Many have been able to find work and earn a subsistence livelihood. Many others are active in underground conspiracy work. We know that in spite of terrible peril young girls distribute underground pamphlets, and newspapers, and act as couriers. When apprehended they are seldom heard from again.

"We know of the rape of Poland, by incorporating vast and richest areas into the Reich, and the subsequent unloading of millions of refugees from these districts into other parts of Poland, which led to heightened conditions of hunger and suffering among the Polish peasants. We know of thousands of you driven away and put to forced labor.

"The confiscation of food and fuel for the benefit of the Reich has been the cause of acute suffering to millions of Poles. The seizure of clothing and shoes and all auxiliary items has disrupted any attempt at normal living within the country. Poland's standard of living has been immeasurably lowered.

"Brutal treatment on the part of the Nazis to the minorities in Poland has contributed to the general condition of disease and misery..."

"With pleasure we note that the resistance to German propaganda remains high in Poland. This encouraging symptom of an indomitable will is greatly appreciated in the outside world. All Poles within the country should be encouraged to learn that everyday Poland's strength increases in all of the democratic nations. The Polish army is being increasingly reconstructed at such a rate that its active services are a large factor in prosecuting the war against the Axis. Patriotic Poles in many countries work untiringly toward the end of freeing captive Poland from her chains.

"There is great admiration in the outside world for the attitude maintained in Poland, especially in Warsaw. Behind the mask of indifference and civility there still burns fierce hatred of the invader. The longing to strike back gains intensity from day to day. When that time arrives, let the Germans beware!

"The Nazis are unable to quench the smouldering spirit of revolt in the heart of all Polish patriots. The frantic, insane measures adopted by the German gives continued proof of the fear he has of the day of retribution. His weapons of death, torture, destruction and reprisal, are blunted against the granite of the Polish will to be free.

"Now that the United States has joined the powerful company of nations resolved to crush the enemies of civilization, the final outcome of the struggle is assured.

"Poland was the first country to resist. The United States the most recent. Poland is still waging war in many ways that assist in the defeat of the Nazis. The United States has just begun to wage that same war.

"Side by side, Poland and the United States will

fight with the total resources they are capable of mustering. Those resources are so tremendous that the outcome of the struggle can be in no doubt.

"Poland made her sacrifices early. The United States is ready now to make whatever sacrifices may be demanded of her to make conclusively certain that Poland shall not have suffered in vain. Our objectives are the same. The might of all people who love democracy is aligned against the common foe of freedom..."

The fact that President Roosevelt has authorized the American radio to broadcast on his behalf a declaration referring to the Polish affairs is an event of paramount importance. Thus President Roosevelt renewed America's obligations toward Poland in a solemn form without diplomatic accents or insinuations. After the common struggle and common victory Poland shall enjoy the full atonement. It will be a repayment for wrongs inflicted upon the Polish people and a proof of human appreciation for Poland's contribution to the work for deliverance of the world from the cruel tyranny.

It is noticeable that President Roosevelt does not limit the responsibility for the crimes committed in Poland to Hitler and Hitler's party alone. The head of the great American Democracy is fully aware of the fact that all the Germans are responsible for the wrongs inflicted upon Poland and the whole world.

The passages of President Roosevelt's manifesto referring to Poland's contribution to the work of future victory are of documentary value. Poland's priority in resisting the common foe, the heroic and stubborn stand of the Polish people, and the glorious exploits of the Polish Army—are the factors that gain world esteem and constitute for us a great moral capital in the future.

NEWS FROM AND ABOUT POLAND

NEW POLISH BLACK BOOK

The Polish Government has just issued a Second Black Book under the title "*The German 'New Order' in Poland.*" In announcing this publication, the Polish Minister of Information, said:

"This book tells the story of what Germany has done and is doing in Poland. It is not in the nature of a complaint, nor is it merely an indictment. It is a testimony of Poland's resistance."

When General Sikorski arrived in America in April 1941, he said, "I am not the representative of a suffering Poland; I am the representative of a fighting Poland."

"As the reader reads each page of this book, let him always remember that Poland is so terribly

tortured and devastated because she is fighting, because she resists the Germans at every turn, because the Germans know that Poland will never yield and will never make any agreement with the aggressors.

"Every barbarism recorded in this book is the consequence of the inflexible resistance of a suffering Poland, but also, for the Poles, it is only a stimulus to further resistance by a Poland who will fight on to the victorious end."

These introductory words open a large volume, for it is exactly 600 pages, while it also contains 185 photographs, the best selected from the many we possess, picturing the actual committing of acts of violence, and reproducing documents.

Under the heading, "German crimes in Poland, a record of murder and destruction," *The Times* says :

"A strictly factual comprehensive and devastating report on what Germans are doing in Poland has been prepared by the Polish Ministry of Information, and is published to day under the title of 'German New Order in Poland.' It is a work of painstaking research running to 800 closely printed pages, with nearly 200 photographs and reproductions of orders and other documents issued by German authorities in Poland. In form and manner it is as careful and unemotional as the reports which in former days a responsible government would publish on the social and economic progress of its country. The authors have evidently sought to give the truth and the truth tells—often in Germany's own boastful words—of the deliberate and bestial attempts to bring about the complete ruin of Poland and the decimation of her people."

The Daily Telegraph carries a front page story under the headline, "Hitler's Lebensraum is Poland's Graveyard" :

"Hitler has divided his subject races in Europe in two main classes, those who are to be enslaved and those who are to be destroyed. To the first belong the conquered people of the West, the Norwegians, Dutch, Belgians ; to the second, the conquered peoples of the East: Poles, Czechs, Slovenes. German oppression of the second class is proportionately more savage, as its aim is more thoroughgoing. Foremost in this class are the Poles. The extirpation of the Poles is not an invention of Hitler. It was proclaimed as an object of German policy by Bismarck as far back as 1872. To the great majority of Germans the supreme 'injustice' of Versailles was not that it created the Polish Corridor and Danzig as a free state, but that it resurrected independent Poland at all. Polish resurgence stood in the path of the Eastward expansion of Germany's *Lebensraum*. That is the crime of the Poles, and Nazi Germany is determined that they shall expiate it by annihilation. Hitler is setting about the task of destroying the Polish nation with a thoroughness never attempted since the obliteration of Carthage. No consideration of mercy or humanity, far less of chivalry, is permitted to mitigate the fury of his vengeance. The evidence has now been assembled by the Polish Government in a volume of devastating indictment entitled 'The German New Order in Poland.' There is no pretence that any part of this barbarism is necessitated or excused by the exigencies of war, since it only began after the full military conquest of Poland. So far from being ashamed of it, Nazis boast of it as fruits of their victory.

Such is the unparalleled reign of terror and horror that Hitler wanted *carte blanche* to enact when he made his 'peace offer,' of October 6, 1939, less than nine months after his solemn declaration of January 30th, in the Reichstag that 'during the troubled months of the past year, friendship between us and Poland was one of the reassuring factors in the political life of Europe'."

The Daily Mail in a front page article under the caption, "It is for this that Poland swears Vengeance" says :

"Here is a book of nearly eight hundred large pages and there is hardly a page that does not contain an example of barbarism of the most terrible kind practised on one people by another. The awful story of this prolonged St. Bartholomew is told in "The German 'New Order' in Poland." It is precise, fully documented by records of the German occupation of Poland, lasting nearly two years. If it were the whole history of the barbarous acts of a people over a thousand years, it would be sufficient indictment of their brutal and incurably savage mentality against which other men may well struggle to preserve themselves to-day and to-morrow. Murder, rape, torture, slavery, herding of women and children into brothels, mutilation—but why catalogue all the crimes in the criminal's calendar? For there is not one, as this record proves, that the Germans have omitted. Thus we should remember them. Now, while we are still at war, it is time to convince ourselves of the true character of the German people. And this record confirmed by Molotoff's note on German brutality in Russia, should remind us when the time comes to impose peace that we must exact real retribution."

THE AIMS OF GERMAN POLICY

The policy of the Germans is to settle themselves permanently in the Western Provinces, without regard for the existence of the Polish nation. This aim is proclaimed openly. In a number of speeches the leaders of the National-Socialists have clearly stated and the German Press is continually stressing that they do not admit the right of the Polish nation to independent existence. The New Order in Europe has to be organized for the benefit of all the nations except the Poles and Czechoslovaks.

The Polish nation is to be crushed, and the first stage in this process is the complete destruction of everything Polish in the annexed territories. The journalist Artur Reiss has declared in an article entitled *Die politische Schlacht* (The Political Battle), published in the Poznan *Ostdeutscher Beobachter* :

"Where we have to settle a question for centuries, where the future of generations is involved, where

Lebensraum and bread for the whole nation has to be ensured, there can be no regards, no tender-handedness. The weapons to which the Poles appealed have given us the right of masters in this area. We do not admit the right of Poles to life in any form. After their disaster, which they brought upon themselves, Poles will have to get completely accustomed to being governed by us."

Greiser, the Gauleiter of Poznan, made a speech in which he attempted to define more precisely the Poles' legal position. Obviously only Germans are citizens of Germany. Poles are *Schutzbefohlene* (taken under protection) and are allocated *Zweit-rangigkeit* (second-rank position). Special legislation is to regularise the question of the position of the Poles, a position which the *Regierungspraesident*, Jaeger, calls "the bad situation of the Poles in national regards" (*voelkische Schlechterstellung der Polen*). Jaeger was thinking merely of the necessity to ensure that Poles should not be exploited by private enterprise. Obviously, no legal regulations will be passed to ensure that the State itself should not regard and treat the Poles as "a subject of exploitation" (*Ausbeutungsobjekt*) as Jaeger put it.

POLES ARE NO LONGER CITIZENS OF POLAND

Governor General Frank has issued a decree which deprives all Poles living in the Government General of their citizenship making them *Staatenlose*. Everyone residing in the Government General who is not a German citizen, a *Volksdeutsche* or a *Staatenlose* Pole must report to the German police. Poles, although *Staatenlose*, are not considered foreigners and do not have to report. But all persons who prior to the German attack on Poland were not domiciled in the Government General and who cannot establish citizenship in another country are also to be considered *Staatenlose*, but they must report to the police.

This decree is in flagrant violation of the IVth Hague Convention of 1907. It deprives Poles of all legal standing as citizens in their own country, and makes it impossible for them to receive passports.

THE REQUISITION OF CLOTHING

With the secret support of the German authorities German soldiers and officials are now requisitioning clothing in the small towns and villages of Poland. Searches are made of all the houses and any clothing that is found is immediately "confiscated" by the Germans. Usually this pillage is carried out in a collective way. An entire army division is quartered on a certain village and the various houses are divided out amongst the soldiers. All the articles seized are sent to the district col-

lecting centres. Some of the stolen goods are kept by the "requisitioners" themselves also with the secret assent of the authorities.

The Polish population are using all methods to protect themselves against this unwarranted plunder. In some places it has often led to armed resistance.

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In a speech at Magdeburg, Greisler recently declared that the old imperial colonization Commission had taken thirty years to settle 25,000 German peasant families in Poznan; while Nazi Germany had given Polish soil to 50,000 German families in two years. But 140,000 German farmers are still needed, as well as tens of thousands of German artisans.

THE PROBLEM OF PRICES

Recently in the *Krakauer Zeitung* was a long article on the activities of the department for price control in the General-Gouvernement. The article opens with the sentence. "At every step in Cracow or other towns in the district one comes continually upon prices which appear to be too high. This fact is confirmation of one of the most difficult economic problems in the area."

It appears that the department concerned with price control finds prices are getting out of control. In other words, inflation is well on the way.

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Hitler has ordered a final Germanization of the Polish province of Pomorze, 88.5% of the pre-war population was Polish. The order says that after 1950 not a single Polish family may live in that province, not an acre of land, not a building or business may belong to Poles.

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Nine thousand Jews were machine gunned to death in a forest near Pinsk, and another five thousand near Kobryn, beyond the River Bug.

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Several hundred Polish boys and girls, thirteen and upward, have recently been deported to Hamburg where English bombing raids have caused heavy casualties. Hamburg children are being evacuated.

5000 POLISH CHILDREN MUST STARVE TO DEATH

The International Red Cross reports that the German authorities have definitely refused permission to transfer five thousand starving Polish children to Switzerland where they would be cared for by Swiss peasants. This is all the more signi-

ficant as the Germans have agreed to allow 10,000 Greek children to go to Switzerland, Sweden and Egypt.

Hitler will allow nothing to interfere with his set purpose of exterminating the Poles if he possibly can.

THE RETURN FROM RUSSIA

The goods trains which are now returning from Russia are in an exceedingly bad state. The German soldiers escorting these trains are wretched and apathetic, and their uniforms are in rags. One can understand this when one considers the terrible conditions under which the campaign is being fought. It is a well-known fact that the Germans went whole weeks without a single hot dish and that their chief food was potatoes. They were so exhausted that they had only to throw themselves on the ground during an air raid alert and they fell asleep.

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The Germans are using Polish prisoners of war as human guinea-pigs, infecting them with typhus in order to try out preventatives and remedies for use in the German armies in Russia.

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The Germans continue to pass death sentences in Poland for the most trivial offences, such as buying bread off the ration. Three Jews were recently hanged for this crime. As a rule, Poles sentenced to death are shot, Jews are hanged.

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A new striking series of Polish postage war stamps is on sale. Letters posted on Polish mer-

chant ships on the high seas and on Polish warships will bear the new stamps. By a special arrangement with the British Postal authorities, Polish soldiers and airmen in Great Britain will be able to send their letters franked with Polish stamps. The new series consists of eight denominations, each reproducing a subject with definite historical interest.

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As a result of recent negotiations between Wellington Koo, the Chinese Ambassador in London, and the Polish Government, the two countries will resume diplomatic relations and exchange diplomatic representatives in the near future. The Polish Government also formally announces that it has withdrawn its recognition of the puppet state of Manchukuo.

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Several Polish bomber squadrons took part in the recent heavy R.A.F. raids over the Rhineland, and in the mass attack on the Krupp works at Essen. All the Polish fliers returned safely.

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In five months 870 Polish aircraft made 190 operational raids over Germany and elsewhere.

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The Polish submarine "Sokol" torpedoed an Axis armed cruiser and a destroyer and three supply ships in October and November.

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Polish underground leaders have prepared an accurate record of all Nazi agents marked for execution when the right time comes.

UNDERGROUND

TOTAL RESISTANCE

Poland's answer to the brutal policy of extermination of the German occupants has consisted, since the beginning of the German rule, in an inflexible attitude of mind and open resistance which has shown itself in every domain of life. The secret front whose soldiers are peasants, workers, the intelligentsia, men, women, and children alike is holding its ground. The whole nation, in its underground activities, is busy forging weapons for its spirit, until the time when it will take up real arms against the invader and drive him from the country, once and for ever. How wide a range this secret front covers may be seen from the following "Instructions" distributed among all classes and professions.

I. INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE CLERGY

All Polish priests should always bear in mind that the Polish State still exists and that, there-

fore, every Pole is bound to obey the legal Polish authorities. From the acts of violence which, contrary to international law and morality, are daily being committed against us, must be derived: firstly, the sacred duty not to recognize any decrees issued by the occupants, and secondly, the necessity to yield outwardly to the will of the invader—for the time being. But no-one performing official duties under compulsion is allowed to carry out decrees contrary to the national dignity or the interests of the Polish State. The fate of individuals must never prevent anybody from doing his duty towards Poland.

All Polish priests should, in all their activities, consider the interests of the Polish State and Nation first, which means in particular :

(1) The clergy must not keep aloof, being only a passive witness of what happens—on the contrary the priests ought to take an active part in every-

thing so as to be able to say later : "*Et ego pars magna fui . . .*"

(2) The Polish priests should particularly now remember these words of Our Lord Christ : "*Vos estis lux mundi, vos estis sal terræ*"—raising high the banner of the Church and Country, they ought to set an example for the people, becoming its spiritual leaders. Their behaviour towards the enemy should be in accordance with the words of Christ : "*Estote prudentes sicut serpentes et simplices sicut columbæ*;" they ought to act with dignity and courage, but also with prudence and caution.

(3) The clergy should arouse and keep awake the national spirit—faith, hope and belief in the resurrection of the country.

(4) The priests should prevent the national spirit from breaking down by pointing out to the people the examples given by our history, and by often dwelling on the subject of suffering.

(5) The clergy should imbue the people with love for their country and fellow-men; they ought to assist their compatriots both spiritually and materially without sparing their own fortunes. They ought to reduce their own fees to the minimum, may even sell the gold vessels of the Church in order to save people from starving.

(6) The priests should inform people of the current events in our country, the atrocities committed by the enemy, the persecutions of the Church etc.

(7) The clergy ought to gather and check up such information, take it down and transmit it to the people concerned; they should be the eyes, ears, and frequently also the mouth-piece of our legal authorities.

(8) The priests should teach and warn the people, reproach them with their faults, denounce crimes and delations. They ought to warn them against co-operating with the enemy, spreading defeatism, and abjuring their own nationality.

(9) The clergy ought to combat hostile propaganda and withstand it.

(10) The priests should, with their own authority and that of the Church, support our National Government in London. They ought to reconcile the warring parties, and abstain from stirring up existing conflicts.

(11) The clergy ought to facilitate the administration of the Holy Sacraments, especially Baptism and Wedlock, as well as the legal formalities connected with them, particularly for the sake of persons who are serving their country.

(12) The priests should save works of art and documents or monuments of national importance from destruction by the enemy.

(13) The clergy ought to pray and order prayers for the Country.

II. INSTRUCTIONS FOR WOMEN

In enlightening all classes of the people, the Polish woman is called to play a most important part, since she can exercise her influence at the office and the workshop, through her children and friends at home and in the streets.

Every woman who takes part in the civil war against the invader has the moral obligation to :

(1) Co-operate with the Independence Organisations, giving them help, information, warning etc. She considers it her duty to offer them her own house for conspiratory work, and as a refuge for persons threatened by the Germans.

(2) Get into touch with the members of those organisations to which she formerly belonged herself, so as to create centres of resistance for the civil war which is being waged against the German invaders.

(3) Enlighten the people by spreading the truth and pointing out the untruthfulness and tricks of the enemy propaganda.

(4) Spread anti-German propaganda. She will always disclose the German efforts to annihilate the Polish Nation, thus rousing the spirit of revolt in the masses and preparing them for the coming fight.

(5) Imbue everybody around her with the spirit of active patriotism. She must convince the people that every individual, every family is part of the fighting Polish Nation. She will create an atmosphere of determined resistance around her, especially in her own home. She will persuade people to master their anxiety about the fate of their relatives, and too subordinate everything to the interests of the Polish State and Nation.

(6) Raise the moral and intellectual level of the Polish youth; she should direct the interests of the younger generation to appropriate aims. She should carefully prepare the youngsters for work in the Polish independence movement so that they might perform their duties both now and later, when their country is once more free. The Polish woman will be responsible for the character of the Polish youth; consequently, she must act not only as their mother and supporter, but also as their spiritual and moral guide.

(7) Look after and take care of soldiers, prisoners, the wounded, deported and sick, the families of those murdered by the enemy etc.

(8) Play an active part in the boycott actions ordered by the leaders of the Polish Civil War Movement.

(9) Boycott all German business enterprises and decidedly combat opportunistic views among her acquaintances, preventing them at all costs from buying anything from Germans. Furthermore, she will combat every kind of hoarding as something utterly selfish and harmful to our people.

(10) Watch the behaviour of other women among her friends and acquaintances. She will condemn—and punish by social boycott, or even by informing the competent Polish organisations of such facts—not only traitors, subservience towards the enemy etc., but also such women as have social intercourse with Germans, or, worse still, accept favours from them. She will, moreover, denounce such women as offend the national dignity by their behaviour in public—in trams, coffee-shops, restaurants etc., as well as those who, being inappropriately dressed or painted, seem to forget their country's misery and that there are innumerable families mourning in Poland.

(11) Combat gossip and idle talk which cannot but harm innocent people.

(12) Register all acts of violence or cruelty she comes across, for the use of the competent Polish authorities.

Women specialists who are working professionally must, of course, follow the instructions issued for Polish organisations.

III. INSTRUCTIONS FOR SOCIAL ORGANISATIONS

The activities of the existing social organisations should aim at :

(1) Actively saving Polish lives, since the occupants want to annihilate the Poles as a nation.

(2) Defending all social organisations and associations which the enemy tends to destroy and liquidate.

To attain this purpose the existing social organisations—such as the Polish Red Cross etc.—should

(a) help the population impoverished in consequence of the war, by giving them financial support, clothes, food, accommodation, legal and medical advice, etc.

(b) particularly look after children and youngsters ;

(c) take care of the victims of war, such as wounded soldiers, refugees and deportees, political prisoners and their families, and the families of those murdered.

(d) look after the Polish intelligentsia—teachers, scholars, writers, musicians, painters, other artists etc.

(e) temporarily take over, and render assistance to, social associations and organisations in order to enable their members to keep in touch and to save their possessions.

To achieve the same object, the existing Social Insurance Institutions should :

(I) Interpret the regulations issued both by the Polish authorities and by the enemy, as liberally as possible so that the people insured might profit as much as possible.

(II) collect the insurance fees very indulgently.

(III) Keep ready for the moment when the Social Insurance Institutions will once more be taken over by the legal Polish authorities.

The Labour Offices ought to oppose the employment—voluntary or compulsory—of Polish workers in Germany by :

(A) Skilfully sabotaging the measures taken by the enemy already in their preparatory stage ; this refers particularly to the composition of lists of names, even if such lists be not immediately employed for any purpose harmful to the interests of the Polish State.

(B) Gathering information about the actual conditions of the Polish orders in Germany—treatment, accommodation, clothing, food, wages etc.

(C) Remaining passive towards any initiative of the enemy.

All officials and employees of the Labour Offices ought to use their official rights not to support the policy of the enemy, but to protect the conditions of work and wages of the Polish workers, both intellectual and manual.

All Social Welfare Organisations should strictly observe the principle of co-operation with akin associations and help one another as far as possible.

All Social Welfare Organisations and their employees ought to treat their customers with the utmost politeness and regard so that the customers might see the difference between Polish and other associations. Moreover, the customers should be imbued with courage and the belief in a better future.

The Social Welfare Organisations should under no circumstances allow themselves to be used by the enemy for any political action whatsoever. They must never offend the national dignity by flattering, subservience, or servility towards the enemy.

The Social Welfare Organisations and their employees should register every decree or regulation issued by the enemy—unless these decrees have already been published—and communicate them to competent Polish circles.

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Couriers from the Polish Government in London have been safely dropped by parachute over Nazi occupied Poland and are in touch with the key-men in the underground movement.

POLISH UNDERGROUND POETRY

The Polish town is all a-stir
As in the market-place they build
A wall of sandbags. The streets are
Lined with Germans, who pushed the crowd
On to the sidewalk to attend
A Nazi butchery.

Here in Sroda, as in Gostyn,
The ritual is e'er the same.
Death is *gleichgeschaltet*. Herded
The Polish population stands
That fear may freeze the souls of those
Who witness such a Thing.

From every window faces peer
As the first group, led out to die,
Marches with steady step and eyes
That flash in faces grey, like blades
Of steel. Noble in crumpled clothes
They stand before the Wall.

A choking silence reigns, the sky
Takes on the hue of earth, for now
A spray of mud spatters the clouds.
A woman sobs: O Christ! O Christ!
The moan is passed from lip to lip
Then silence reigns again.

Methinks that time stands still. Then
Of the doomed men, cries out aloud
"Long Live Poland and her Allies!"
Over his friends he makes a Sign—
The Cross of Christ. Death comes to them
As they commune with God!

POLISH—CZECHOSLOVAK COLLABORATION

POLISH—CZECHOSLOVAK CO-OPERATION IN GERMAN LABOUR CAMPS

The Germans are having no end of trouble with the foreign workers deported to Germany for forced labour. In the Nazi labour camps no amount of vigilance directed against the possibility of members of different nationalities reaching a common resolve with one another is able to check that natural tendency. In spite of the caution exercised by the Nazi guards the foreign workers plan together and often act together.

According to a report published recently, a Czech worker, Josef Havranek, employed in Germany, was executed in Berlin, January 12. He had been charged with the illegal possession of arms. The daily *Dagens Nyheter*, in Stockholm, now reports that Havranek entered into an agreement with some Polish co-workers to organize a munition depot for the underground anti-Nazi movement. Two Poles, Zygmunt Chlebicki and Edmund Lerczak, were executed with him as participants in this Czechoslovak-Polish conspiracy.

There are two million foreign workers now employed in Germany—half of them Poles and Czechoslovaks—who may, when the proper time arrives, cause Hitler and his group more trouble than could twenty million docile native workers disciplined under the swastika.

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On the 13th June under the auspices of the Polish-Czechoslovak Collaboration Committee in the premises of the Polish Union in India and the Czechoslovak Society in Bombay, a lecture on "The Polish Post-War Frontiers, Polish-Czechoslovak Federation" has been delivered by Father F. PLUTA, Chaplain of the Polish Forces.

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The full address of the "Polish-Czechoslovak Collaboration Committee" is "HELIOPOLIS," TOYO HOUSE, Colaba Road, Bombay.

POLES IN INDIA

It is to be noted that another expedition carrying relief for the Poles in Soviet Russia left Bombay on the 30th of May 1942.

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The full address of the "Polish Union in India" is: "HELIOPOLIS," TOYO HOUSE, Colaba Road, Bombay.