

POLISH NEWS

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“My countrymen are proud of the friendship of your brave people. We shall never forget their heroic struggles and sacrifices. The way they have stood up to great suffering and privation in Poland has been an inspiration not only to the American people but to all who are engaged in the fight to keep this world a decent place to live in.”

ANTHONY BIDDLE
AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO THE
POLISH GOVERNMENT IN LONDON

THE SPIRIT WINS

If we were to base our reasoning upon material facts only we should come to the conclusion that the German soldier ought to have a better morale, and greater confidence in ultimate victory, than the Polish soldier. Many circumstances which the soldier's spirit depends upon are, it must be admitted, in favour of the German. The Polish soldier has suffered defeat: the Polish campaign in 1939, the defeat of the Allies in France... The German soldier, on the contrary, has won spectacular victories, and nothing has a better effect on the soldier's morale than success.

The Polish soldier once attacked tanks with his bayonet. He had no protection against dive-bombers. The German soldier marched throughout Europe under the armoured cover of his tanks, escorted and protected by innumerable aeroplanes.

The Polish soldier has eventually found himself on foreign soil. He yearns for his home and family but he often doubts whether his family are alive, whether his house still stands. And even if he has news from his family, he still must doubt and grieve, for may they not be hungry, miserable, and persecuted? The German soldier, on the other hand, has no such troubles. Apart from the raids of the R.A.F., his family are safe, and he gets news from them regularly.

The Polish soldier is exiled, he has come from afar. The Polish troops now in Scotland have come there mostly after daring escapes from concentration camps in Roumania, Lithuania, and Hungary, sometimes even from France or the terrible camp at Miranda, Spain. Others have made their way to freedom from Russia.

The German soldier has likewise wandered through Europe—but as a conqueror.

And yet, notwithstanding all these facts, the Polish soldier's morale is decidedly better than the German's. Reports from both occupied and neutral Europe testify that the German soldier is demoralized. It is difficult to recognise the “master race” in those individuals who are described in the above mentioned reports. The German soldier steals, accepts bribes, sells his equipment. The streets of Paris and Warsaw are full of drunken, brawling Germans. The German soldier has even become a drug-addict. The drug-traffic flourishes in Paris as never before.

In one word: the German soldier is morally sick. The Polish soldier, on the other hand, is morally healthy. In spite of all he had to suffer, his morale is as high as ever.

Whereas the German soldier jumps off a train crossing neutral Sweden to avoid being sent to the Russian front—the Polish soldier risks his life to escape from some concentration camp, his only desire being to join the Polish Army.

Why is it that the Polish soldier's morale is so much better than the German's? It is because he knows what he is fighting for. His is a lofty ideal: freedom, which makes him endure any hardships and toil easily.

But the German soldier has no ideal at all. Even the German press admits that many soldiers do not know why they are fighting. When the German soldier is told that his fatherland has been attacked he knows that to be a lie. When he is told that he is defending Europe, he cannot believe that, either, seeing with his own eyes how much Europe hates him. When he is told that he is fighting bolshevism, he remembers that a short time ago the same bolshevism was his valuable ally.

Hitler was unable to show the German soldier some idealistic aim ; so he gave him a materialistic one instead. He said to him : Go and conquer more and more countries, and you will have enough to eat there ; you will have butter, meat, sausages, champagne, and silk stockings for your sweetheart. You will be the master, and the peoples of Europe will be your slaves.

As long as Hitler conquered rich and cultured countries, this system worked quite well. The German soldier enjoyed his life and firmly believed, at the same time, that the war would soon be over.

But then not the war was over, but the plundering of wealthy countries came to an end. Now in Russia there are merely burnt villages, ruins, lice, frost, and death. Moreover, the end is farther off than ever.

NEWS FROM AND ABOUT POLAND

POLISH ARMY IN IRAN

With the Polish divisions now formed in Russia, Poland has now the fifth strongest army among the United Nations, after the U.S.S.R., China, Great Britain and the United States. Of the six divisions formed in Russia, three remain there under the command of General Wladyslaw Anders. The other three are now in Iran, where they will be joined by General Kopanski's division which fought in Libya. Together they will constitute Poland's Middle East Army, under the command of General Boruta-Spiechowicz. Some time ago General Anders and General Kopanski have arrived in London for conversations with General Sikorski.

POLISH SUCCESSES LISTED

SUBMARINE "SOKOL" ATTACKS FIVE SHIPS, SINKING AT LEAST ONE

The Polish submarine "Sokol" had attacked five enemy vessels, sinking one medium-sized supply ship and probably sinking a large destroyer.

The medium-sized vessel was sent to the bottom by gunfire, the announcement said. The large destroyer was hit by two torpedoes. In addition, the "Sokol" torpedoed an armed merchant cruiser of over 5,000 tons while it was escorting a convoy and sent other torpedoes against the sides of two escorted supply ships. The fate of these three vessels was not disclosed, but the announcement did not make any claim they sank. The location of the attacks was kept secret.

The attacks occurred some time ago but recently they were made public for the first time. The "Sokol" has had several narrow

That is why the German soldier now begins to ask himself for the reason of all this. He begins to realize that he must lose in the end. He feels the hatred around him more and more. He gets fed up with the whole war. And so he either seeks forgetfulness in alcohol, morphine, and debauchery, or tries to steal as much as possible, hoping thus to avoid the inevitable consequences of defeat.

The Polish soldier, however, knows that fighting for a just and lofty ideal, he is bound to win in the end. Therefore, nothing can break his spirit.

In September, 1939, the Germans vanquished us by sheer weight of armament. When we meet again on more equal terms, the spirit will conquer, not the equipment.

escapes from depth charges, but has always managed to dodge explosives successfully.

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On the 7th August the Commander-in-Chief of combined operations, Lord Louis Mountbatten, visited the Commander-in-Chief of the Polish forces, General Sikorski, and had a long talk with him.

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IN LONDON "TIMES" SIKORSKI AGAIN URGES OFFENSIVE

Recently in an interview with the Diplomatic Correspondent of *The Times*, General Sikorski, Polish Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief, declared :

"Victory is not going to be won by passive resistance ; it is a paramount necessity to show the utmost determination in offensive action. President Roosevelt himself fully realizes that the increase in Allied war production cannot alone be the deciding factor. My visit to America convinced me that fidelity to the ideals of justice and to the principles publicly and solemnly declared by the United Nations, above all in the Atlantic Charter, remains the chief source of moral strength of the Allied cause. So long as we retain the moral force that is the foundation of our common victory, nothing can undermine the unity of the Allies. My conversation with President Roosevelt convinced me this is so. The Allies' strength is based on these ethical standards and supported by the colossal development war production will ensure our victory and the just peace that humanity expects."

THE CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN PLANNING BOARD

On November 5, 1941, the delegations of Czechoslovakia, Greece, Poland and Yugoslavia to the International Labour Conference in New York, passed a resolution in which they declared the intention of these states to co-operate closely in the struggle for freedom and in preparing post-war reconstruction. In furtherance of this resolution the four delegations established on January 7, 1942, the Central and Eastern European Planning Board. The following is the text of a Joint declaration issued on January 14, 1942, by this Board :

Our nations have suffered most during this war. The tyrannical order of Nazi Germany and satellites has tried with all possible means to enslave, politically and economically, the peoples of our states.

This war is a war of the forces of Fascism and Nazism against the order and the principles of Democracy. We expect that the peace that will come will definitely do away with those forces of backwardness and darkness and secure to our nations, as well as to all the nations of the world, economic and social security and lasting international peace.

Our Allies' governments are working not only to win the war but also to win the peace. Both tasks are to be achieved in full co-operation and in harmony with all free nations.

The aims of our struggle and the outlines of our friendship were given in the Atlantic Charter, and the Joint Declaration of the twenty-six United Nations in Washington.

To prepare a better world the International Labour Conference held in New York unanimously accepted the resolution submitted by the U.S.A. delegation, i.e., government's, employers' and workers' delegates.

According to this resolution the International Labour Office shall organize a committee for post-war reconstruction.

The four Central and Eastern European states, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Poland and Yugoslavia, in connection with the U.S.A. resolution declared at this conference, on November 5, 1941, the intention of the closest co-operation in the struggle for freedom and in preparing post-war reconstruction.

To further this aim, the four delegations established on January 7, 1942, the Central and Eastern European Planning Board.

We agree on the essential need of close collaboration among peoples and governments of the small

nations of Central and Eastern Europe, while war is still being fought, and later, after peace comes back to the world. The East European region has its own problems and those must be handled and solved by mutual consent and friendly collaboration of the respective nations. Doing so they believe that the democratic world of to-day and to-morrow will be enriched by a new sincere effort and by a constructive experiment in the way of the building of a better order.

The co-operation of all these nations constitutes a step towards the establishment of a future world order based on mutual friendship.

It is in that spirit that the idea of the Central and Eastern European Planning Board was conceived, and it is in that spirit that its founders want to see it work for the benefit of their peoples, their part of the world, and all democratic peoples.

NO COLLABORATION

The Germans are reliably reported to have made new attempts recently to create a "puppet government" in Poland, to which the dubious honour of raising a Polish army some 1,000,000 strong would be entrusted. All German attempts to induce the Poles to join the "foreign legions" fighting against Russia have failed lamentably. In Warsaw recently an open-air performance was given of a newsreel showing different Spanish, French, and Slovak units on the Russian front. At the end there appeared on the screen the words, "And where are the Poles?"—with a huge question mark. Immediately from many throats came the shouted reply, "In Oświęcim!" (Oświęcim is a concentration camp for Poles.)

JOINT DECLARATION BY THE POLISH SOCIALIST PARTY (P.P.S.) AND THE GENERAL JEWISH WORKERS' UNION OF POLAND (BUND)

On December 15, 1941 the Representative-in-Exile of the above mentioned groups in New York signed the following declaration :

More than two years have already gone by since Hitler invaded Poland. For more than two years now the Polish people have been existing within the grip of a ruthless terror. Lawlessness and violence reign on Polish soil, revealing to the world Hitler's "New Order" in its bloodiest aspect. The Polish masses, however, refuse to bow their heads before the mailed fist of Nazism. Under unprecedented conditions of terror and oppression the masses of Poland—workers, peasants and intellectuals—struggle heroically against the aggressor. The Polish and Jewish masses, united in their common misfortune, conscious of their common fate and goal to restore the independence of their

country, to re-built Poland upon a new foundation—to return the country to its people—join hands fraternally across the ghetto-walls. The Polish soldiers, too, fighting on many fronts in the present war, shed their blood and offer their lives in the great struggle for the freedom of all peoples.

The first and primary objective of the war is a military defeat of the Axis powers—Germany, Japan, Italy—and with it the total destruction of Nazism, Fascism and Japanese militarism...

A role of vital importance in this war against the Axis is also being played by the underground front of revolutionists who struggle in their countries against Nazism and Fascism. At this very moment the underground movement is undermining the strength of the aggressors. And, when the military power of the Axis will be destroyed, this underground front will supply those social forces that will pave the way for a new, free Europe.

The struggle that the Polish people is now waging on the side of the Allies is consecrated by the eternal ideals of freedom, equality and fraternity. The movements of the workers and of the peasants were always the torch-bearers of these ideals...

The Polish and the Jewish masses waged this great struggle under the banners of the Polish Socialist Party and the General Jewish Workers' Union (Bund).

The vast majority of the Polish people is inspired to-day by the ideals and principles of democracy. The labour movement of Poland, through its representatives-in-exile, pledges to devote all its strength and energy towards the realization of these ideals and principles in life.

When the Axis powers are defeated and victory is achieved Poland will rise again, re-built upon the foundations of democracy and social justice... All citizens of Poland—regardless of race or creed—will be guaranteed the fullest political, economic and cultural equality. There will be no room in new Poland for nationalism and anti-Semitism.

We believe that there is only one true solution for the so-called Jewish question: to assure the Jewish population of Poland of complete equality and cultural autonomy. All attempts to solve the Jewish question through forced immigration, partial or complete, and by methods of coercion or by exercising moral and economic pressure will be rejected as contrary to the principles of democracy.

The economy of Poland will have to be reorganized on a planned basis which will exclude all economic exploitation. It will be controlled and regulated by the people in a democratic manner...

Post-War Poland, reconstructed upon these principles, will be able to develop economically at an accelerated pace, for the benefit of all the people of the country.

To realize these aims in life the organized Polish workers and the Jewish workers of Poland unite with the struggling labouring masses everywhere. Our slogan is: *Liberty For Us and Liberty for You*. For we firmly believe in the victory of the forces of democracy. After this war, want, exploitation and the threat of new wars will forever disappear from the civilized world. The victory of democracy will pave the way for the triumph of liberty, economic security, peace, political and social democracy—for the cardinal principles of a world socialist order.

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Polish pilots are serving as volunteers with General Michailovich's army in Yugoslavia. They report that this army has tanks and planes and will fight to the last to free Yugoslavia and avenge the 16,000 hostages from among its own families put to death by the Nazis.

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General Sikorski has presented to Queen Elizabeth a gorget made of Polish silver coins by the soldiers of the Polish army in Russia.

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The Polish Red Cross in London has received a gift of ten thousand pounds from the British Red Cross.

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When King George and Queen Elizabeth recently visited the exhibition of paintings by war artists in the National Gallery, they spent much time in the Polish section and listened with gracious interest to the explanations given by Polish artists in uniform.

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In a recent broadcast from London, Stanislaw Stronski, the Polish Minister of Information, again warned the Germans, who with unspeakable cruelty are trying to exterminate the Polish people that the Day of Reckoning will surely come. He said:

"The Germans are applying the principle of collective responsibility, of ten or twenty or a hundred lives for one, not only in Poland, where the stake is highest, but in all subjected countries of Europe. Above their heads is gathering a terrible storm of anger of the nations. When the inevitable day of reckoning comes, from all the tormented countries of Europe the ring of retributive justice will begin to close around Germany. Not one culprit will be able to hide under the

ground, not one of the criminals, whether those who give orders or those who execute them, will get away.

THE GERMANS SYSTEMATIZE THE PLUNDER OF THE POLISH COUNTRYSIDE

EXCERPTS FROM A SECRET REPORT.

German propaganda attempts to persuade the Polish population that economic conditions in the General Government are good and that the exchange difficulties have been fully overcome. There is much talk about great progress and a high level of production in all branches of the economy. Work in the cities and industrial centres is claimed to be in full swing, with prospects of even greater expansion. The countryside is said to be prospering, with better crops as a result of the introduction of German artificial fertilizers and the improved farm implements supplied by the Germans. Intelligent German leadership and German experts are said to have raised Polish agriculture to modern standards. The 1941 crops are claimed to be higher than those of preceding years, and the food situation so good that the needs of the entire population can be satisfied. All these propaganda claims picture the General Government as a land of order, tranquillity, and prosperity, a land which is, moreover, completely self-sufficient with regard to the production of all needed consumers' goods.

REALITY SPEAKS FOR ITSELF

It is unnecessary to examine each assertion in detail to discover that the picture is entirely false. Reality speaks for itself. The Germans know what the facts are, but deliberately spread these lies. The chief aim of this propaganda is to convince the urban population that enough food is available, and so to create a feeling of security which will permit the invaders to extract ever more foodstuffs from the peasants for German use.

This extraction of foodstuffs from the Polish countryside has been systematized and centralized. The orders come from the central authorities of the General Government in Cracow and are enforced by the local administrations. No orders may be changed or suspended locally. In exchange for agricultural products, the peasant is entitled to receive other commodities for farm or personal use. This method was first used experimentally to obtain eggs, for which the farmers were given sugar. The experiment was successful. Large quantities of eggs were collected and stocked, and the method was gradually extended to other products. Today, nominally at least, the farmers may buy specified goods at official prices in exchange for their crops. These prices and the quantities of farm products to be delivered are fixed in advance by the German authorities. The farmers may

thus nominally receive salt, butter, sugar, tobacco, vodka, matches, iron, textile goods, leather, shoes, soap, coal, bricks, cement, timber, bran, and oil. Actually, the only goods available are vodka and certain other monopoly products. The other commodities are either supplied in very small quantities or are entirely unobtainable.

The farmer delivers his products to specified places. Grain is brought to the store or to the mill, milk to the dairy, eggs to the egg store, and so on. These commodities are then collected by the German authorities, directly or indirectly, and sent on to designated German groups in order of preference—the Army, the Elite Guard, the "Reichsdeutsche," and the "Volksdeutsche."

The needs of the Polish population trouble the German authorities but little. With the exception of bread, potatoes, some sugar and saccharine, and small quantities of second-grade meats, no provision is made for the delivery of foodstuffs to the populations of Polish towns and industrial centres. During 1941 the people of Warsaw received beef only five or six times, at the rate of 3½ ozs. per person. The bread rations are being steadily reduced, and the quality of the bread is becoming worse and worse because of the increasing amounts of adulterants added to the flour.

MORE DRASTIC MEASURES

Despite all propaganda, the method of extracting foodstuffs from the Polish peasants by means of the official pseudo-barter does not always succeed, and other more drastic measures and even soldiers are dispatched on *punitive expeditions*, with orders to confiscate the entire crops of recalcitrant peasants. Mayors and aldermen, who are charged with the local enforcement of German orders, are frequently arrested, farm implements confiscated, and farmers driven off their land. These measures, however, bring even less results, for the peasants are stubborn and no amount of pressure can force them to comply once they have decided not to yield their crops. The Germans, on the other hand, are determined to enforce their orders even at the cost of completely destroying the farms of all those who continue to resist.

EYE-WITNESS BRINGS NEWS FROM WARSAW

A neutral observer who has recently been in Warsaw says that there is fanatical hatred of the Germans in the Polish capital.

Everybody is waiting impatiently for the time when it will be possible to take revenge on the Germans for the crimes committed by them every day. This observer had not met a single person among his Polish friends who did not have to deplore the loss of at least one member of his family as a consequence of the German terror,

Nobody in Warsaw believes in German victory. The day Germany declared war on America the people of Warsaw were rejoicing, and their elation could be compared to that prevailing when Great Britain and France declared war on Germany in 1939. The people of Warsaw are convinced that German defeat is inevitable. This belief is based particularly on the fact that Warsaw is crowded with mass transports of wounded German soldiers from the Eastern front.

Whole blocks of flats have been requisitioned as hospitals, nearly all the big houses in the mile-long Aleje Jerozolimskie from Poniatowski Bridge to beyond the Hotel Polonia, as well as most of the private villas and houses in the fashionable Aleje Ujazdowskie have been converted into hospitals for German wounded.

The Warsaw population are comparing the present position on the Eastern front to the situation in France during the first war, when near Verdun the front became stabilized and heavy losses were inflicted on the Germans.

This neutral observer says that the Poles expect the war on the Eastern front to last as long as the first war lasted on the Western front, but that it will end in German defeat, all the more certain since America entered the war.

The Germans only supply Jews with food according to the number of ration cards distributed among them. Each time before supplies are delivered the Germans check up on deaths and births in the ghetto. Germans always question the accuracy of the figures and complain that there are too many births among the Jews. Consequently they allow the Jews less food than they are entitled to on the basis of their ration cards. The German policy is to increase the death rate and lower the birth rate among the Jews. According to the calculation of a Warsaw undertaker, 800 out of the 400,000 Jews in the Warsaw ghetto die every day. The undertakers cannot cope with the number of dead. There are not sufficient physicians in the ghetto and there is a serious lack of drugs and medical supplies. All kinds of epidemics, especially typhus, are spreading. Were it not for supplies obtained from the black market the Ghetto population would soon die of starvation.

SOLDIERS' GUIDE TO WARSAW

The Munchener Neueste Nachrichten of February 11th announces that the military command of Warsaw have issued a guidebook to Poland's capital, for the use of German soldiers. The book includes a description of the siege of Warsaw in 1939.

It is hardly to be hoped that the guidebook contains such items as the following, which will certainly find a place in the post-war Polish guidebooks :

"This church, a remarkable example of Polish gothic, was destroyed by a German bomb."

"This Renaissance palace filled with priceless art treasures was wrecked by German artillery fire."

"This building was a foremost centre of European learning. The Germans closed it down."

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In Poland there are 4 categories of *Volksdeutsche*.

(1) German agents from that part of Poland which was illegally incorporated with the Reich who were members of a German organization. They have the right to become members of the N.S.D.A.P.

(2) Germans who remained Germans. They cannot join the N.S.D.A.P.

(3) Polonised Germans, whose German origin is undoubted. They become conditionally German citizens (after 10 years of trial).

(4) Persons who registered themselves as *Volksdeutsche*.

NAZI SAVAGERY IN POLAND

100 SHOT AS REPRISAL.

In revenge for the shooting of two Gestapo agents at Zgierz, in Poland, the German police rounded up 7,000 Poles in the town and the surrounding villages, drove them into a public square and picked out 100 at random. To the condemned men and the silent onlookers the police officer made this speech : "You will have a free spectacle. In 1939, for the murder of one German we shot ten Poles. To-day for every German 50 Poles will die. If there is any further incident, 100 will die for one German."

The crowd was asked to hand over the culprits within two minutes. Nothing happened. Then lorries were driven up from the prison at Lodz and 100 political prisoners were tied together in groups and were hurled from the vans, to fall in heaps. The 100 persons originally taken from the crowd were released. Fifteen prisoners were ordered to kneel and a firing party fired a salvo. Those who were still alive were finished off with revolvers. The bodies were covered with straw and the next 15 were dragged up. Ninety-six men and four women fell before volleys, including two priests, doctors and journalists. Then the police broke up the crowd with sticks and rifle-bullets.

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At the notorious Oswiecim concentration camp in Silesia the number of Polish prisoners has increased from 18,000 to 26,000 in four months and unspeakable outrages inflicted on the helpless prisoners by their German guards grow steadily worse.

Floggings with every refinement of cruelty a diseased imagination can suggest, the pulling out of finger nails, the hanging of prisoners head down-

wards for hours and other tortures too bestial to describe are commonly practised on the prisoners.

As the Bishop of Chelmsford recently said, it is inconceivable that a Christian civilization can allow such crimes to go unpunished. And the punishment must be made to fit the crime !

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For exchanging sugar for soap with a British prisoner of war, Kazimierz Kormorniczak was sentenced to one year in a *Straflagar* Camp.

UNDERGROUND

NO COMPROMISE WITH THE GERMANS

A POLITICAL DECLARATION OF THE UNDERGROUND PRESS IN POLAND

As a reply to the German endeavours to win over the Poles in the present Russo-German war, the Polish underground press in Warsaw recently published the following declaration :

At the present moment when the war is entering a decisive stage there will be no Pole who agrees to open negotiations on political matters with the German authorities. Nobody has, besides, been empowered by the Polish government or people to do anything of the sort.

In order to make clear the attitude of the Polish people towards Germany it must be stated that :

1) By order of the supreme authorities of the German Reich the German armies attacked Poland on September 1st, 1939. By doing so Germany brought about a state of war with Poland. This state of war still exists, both legally and de facto. From a legal point of view—because the war has not come to an end either by an armistice or the conclusion of peace ; de facto—because the Polish Army continues to fight the Germans, though for the time being, outside Polish territory. Moreover, the entire Polish population carries on the war against the Germans by every conceivable means in the whole of Poland. The Polish Armed Forces fought, are fighting and will fight on land, sea, and in the air, wherever fighting is needed or Germany's military might can be crushed.

2) Poland has her own legal government, temporarily staying in London. This government is recognised by the world powers which are waging this war, viz., Great Britain, the United States of America, Russia, and China, as well as by all the other allies and also the neutral countries. Only this legal government of the Polish Republic is entitled to conduct negotiations with other countries. Any conferences held by persons unauthorized by the Polish Government, or any agreements

reached without this government's consent, are null and void.

3) Any Pole who, heedless of this obvious state of affairs, dares to negotiate with Poland's enemy on the subject of Poland's future, commits high treason against Poland and the Polish Nation.

4) The activities of the German authorities in Poland are characterised by continuous violations of the international law as laid down in the Hague Conventions. The Polish nation is being cruelly annihilated, and every form of Polish cultural life is suppressed ruthlessly. As the Germans themselves have publicly declared over and over again, the policy of the occupation authorities in Poland is guided solely by the interests of Germany, without any consideration for the needs of the Polish civilian population. It is difficult to imagine how any Polish citizen could possibly help the Germans to further those "German interests."

5) The efforts of the Germans to tear asunder the unity of Poland by drawing new "frontiers" on paper, and to confine the Polish question to the narrow limits of the so-called "Government General," reveal an incredible plan to exterminate 9,000,000 Poles who are to be driven from their homelands in Western Poland, and robbed of all their possessions. Any political contacts with an enemy who thus defines his attitude towards the Polish Nation are, therefore, utterly out of question.

The fundamental policy of the Polish Nation must be adapted to the idea which Poland has served faithfully since the beginning of the war—the idea of a just retaliation for the wanton attack and the crimes of Germany, the idea of continuing the struggle till Poland is free again.

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Polish Foreign Minister, Mr. Raczynski, announced that the Polish Government in London maintained steady contact with the old country through delegates who go to Poland on board bombers, are landed by parachute and return by air.

NAZI FEAR POLE GUERRILLA WAR AND SABOTAGE

One of the most important factors of the German reverses on the Eastern front is the growing disorganization of military transportation caused by methodical guerilla warfare and sabotage in Poland. Recently the Germans mobilized an entire brigade in an effort to capture or destroy a Polish guerilla force, but in vain. In spite of the fact that more than 45,000 German soldiers have been detailed to guard the railroads and highways of Poland and to protect the bridges and culverts, sabotage is of daily occurrence and sometimes results in long delays that badly upset the plans of the German General Staff. The blowing up of a bridge near Przemysl resulted in a prolonged interruption of traffic and deprived the German Army of the use of the most important railway line for sending reinforcements in men and material to the South eastern front where the Russians were pushing the Germans back.

NAZI TRUCKS BLOWN UP

Near Warsaw two large trucks carrying ammunition were blown up. The German quartermaster, his deputy, the chauffeurs and all the escort were killed, and not a German remained to tell the tale.

Sabotage has so infuriated the German military command that not only Poles are made to suffer. After the explosion that destroyed the bridge at Przemysl, the Gestapo arrested all the German soldiers who guarded it.

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"The German Command is feverishly transferring fresh reinforcements from the occupied countries of Europe to the Soviet-German front. It was recently ascertained that the 305th and 336th Infantry Divisions and the 25th Tank Division and other units had been transferred to the front from Paris and Le Havre. One German troop train, on its way from France to the Soviet front, was blown up by mines laid by Polish patriots, causing hundreds of casualties among soldiers.

NAZI "SABOTAGE BOOK"—20,000 POLES "WANTED"

Polish Government circles here have reports of a "sabotage book" compiled by Gestapo agents in Poland. The list is said to contain the names and descriptions of 20,000 Poles wanted by the Gestapo for sabotage. An excellent proof of how widespread and effective Polish resistance is, and of how impossible the Germans have found it to overcome Polish patriots.

POLISH—CZECHOSLOVAK COLLABORATION

POLISH PREMIER'S BROADCAST

General Sikorski, the Polish Premier and Commander-in-Chief, broadcasting on the 20th July 1942 to the people of Czechoslovakia said :

"Czechoslovakia and Poland both occupied to-day by the Germans are suffering the most frightful hardship because they did not come in time to any understanding, but the disaster common to both the nations joined them together. The spirit and resistance in the struggle shown by us and the other subjugated nations are being admired by the whole world. Out of this slavery the better tomorrow will be born and with this object in mind the Czechoslovak and the Polish Governments are negotiating bases for the union of these states. Adoption of this idea by the other countries in Europe will guarantee their security and prosperity for the long years to come. We are fighting together with you for these ideals wherever it is possible.

"In Libya a Czech battalion fought in the Polish Carpathian brigade. I am able to state myself that your brothers have gallantly fulfilled their duties. The blood of the Polish and the Czechoslovak soldiers shed in this war is soldering their brotherhood in arms and is a deposit of better future for our nations."

POLISH-CZECHOSLOVAK AND GREEK-YUGOSLAV COLLABORATION IN INDIA

The Polish-Czechoslovak Collaboration Committee in India has taken initial steps with a view to extend their Collaboration to the Greeks and Yugoslavs in India.

On the 8th August 1942 in the premises of the "Polish Union in India" and the "Czechoslovak Society in Bombay" a concert took place in which participated Mr. Ladislav Urban, Consul for Czechoslovakia (piano), Mr. R. A. C. Beaumont (English songs) and Mr. Miroslav Pruha (violin).

Numerous members of the Greek and Yugoslav as well as of the Czechoslovak and Polish Communities in Bombay were present.

POLES IN INDIA

On the 16th July 1942 the first group of Polish children, who arrived from USSR and were temporarily residing in Bandra, left for Jamnagar. A second group consisting of 220 children and 17 lady-guardians and teachers is expected in India in the very near future. This second group will be transported direct to Jamnagar, where a special camp has been constructed for about 1200 Polish children.