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THE CHARTER OF POLISH LIBERTIES

THE Government of National Unity nominated by the President of the Republic in conformity with the Polish Constitution, is the lawful executive authority of the Polish State. Considering itself as the instrument of the common will of all the citizens of the Republic to whose welfare it is solely devoted, the Government declares:

I. The principal object of the Polish Government is to liberate their country and restore its due position among independent Nations. It is pursuing this purpose by the most effective participation of Poland and her Armed Forces in the war on the side of the fighting democracies, and by securing for Poland a broad direct access to the sea as well as frontiers which will fully guarantee the safety and prosperity of the Republic.

II. Actively participating in the task of building a new world order the Polish Government is governed by the principle that this new order must ensure a just and lasting peace. Based upon the mutual collaboration of free nations and on their individual right to free existence, it should be protected by organized force in the service of right. Blocs of federated nations rationally and purposely formed in Europe, will introduce and ensure this new order and safeguard the world from the danger of war.

The Polish Government will demand the complete and effective disarmament of the aggressors, which would exclude any future aggression, as well as ask for the severe punishment of those responsible for the present war, that is Germany and her Allies. They must be made to suffer merited chastisement for the injustices, crimes and destruction they have committed and at the same time, must render full moral and material satisfaction to those whom they have wronged. This is enjoined by primary and eternal justice which must govern international relations.

The future political and economic structure of Poland will be ultimately decided by the Parliament of free Poland endowed with legislative power as soon as hostilities have ended. Today, however, when the moment approaches to decide upon 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 their confidence in that Country, the Government of National Unity declares:

1. Poland will stand by Christian principles and culture.

2. The Polish Republic will be a democratic republican State, closely conforming to the principles of 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 and direct secret vote. The Polish Nation unreservedly repudiates all systems of totalitarian government and old forms of dictatorship, as contrary to the principles of democracy.

3. Poland will guarantee the 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.

Full freedom of conscience and expression, of association and assembly will be guaranteed to all. The exercise of Justice will be independent of any influence on the part of the State executive authority.

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

Sound agricultural reform, ensuring the just partition of land amongst 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, husbanded as a rule by the farmers' household. On the basis of these legislative, political, economic and social principles we shall raise the standard of life of the working masses, the peasants, the workers and intellectual professions, and assure to them their rightful cooperation in the development of our national culture.

5. The general economic development of Poland was delayed for political reasons during the Partitions and is suffering a setback by the occupation of the country. The Polish Nation will make every effort to attain in the shortest possible time, the level of the Western European countries, and it desires to collaborate in this respect with other democratic nations.

6. The spirit of self-sacrifice and of patriotism as well as sound political judgment of which our nation has given ample evidence during the war, demand that the whole public life of Poland be based upon initiative and activities of the community itself. In particular, the largest possible measure of public affairs should be left to the free administration and decision of local, economic and professional Self-Governments.

7. Poland will possess a strong and efficient executive power, capable of taking speedy and determined action to frustrate any intentions hostile to Poland, and of rallying in times of danger all the vital forces of the country.

Upon these principles and following the resolutions of the National Council, appointed on the proposal of the Prime Minister by the President of the Republic, the Polish Government will work out detailed projects concerning the future political and economic structure of Poland for submission to Parliament immediately after its convocation.

London, February 24, 1942.

"... The heroic and determined manner in which the Polish people have struggled and sacrificed in the face of tremendous hardships and deprivations has been an inspiration not only to the people of the United States but to liberty-loving people everywhere."

—President Franklin D. Roosevelt

WHAT "THIRD OF MAY" MEANS TO POLAND

by JOSEPH P. JUNOSZA, Director, Polish Government Information Center

POLES the world over are celebrating their national holiday, the 153rd anniversary of the Third of May Constitution that marked their nation's spiritual re-birth. Since 1939, for close on five years, Poland has observed her national holiday under the yoke of foreign aggression that has utterly failed to crush her free spirit.

When, in 1791, the Polish Diet adopted the Third of May Constitution, it was the most democratic in Europe. Anglo-Saxon liberal thought and British political custom inspired its framers, proof of the spiritual ties Poland had with the most advanced nations of the West. This democratic relationship, rooted in the traditional tolerance of the Polish people, endured through the tragic years of Poland's bondage and became an inspiration for future generations of Poles. Those ties are still alive and can never be broken.

The Third of May Constitution brought about a great reform, peaceful in method, revolutionary in effect, and carried out according to law. Its purpose was to preserve the existing regime by improving it, to concentrate the moral forces of the nation, and draw the people into the task of building up Poland's national strength. What better national day could we celebrate?

The Constitution, saturated with the spirit of well ordered freedom and tolerance, with respect for the rights of man, overthrew foreign domination striking at the very core of Poland's existence and independence.

Poland will always fight tyranny and immoral international agreements. Poland will always support every lawful expression of international morality, such as the Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms, and demand that they be strictly adhered to and implemented.

Closely linked with the defense of law, freedom and morality in international affairs, is the question of Poland's independence.

In defense of Poland's freedom and independence, all Poles are united and of a single mind. Nothing can loosen the close unity of the Government and the People. It is impossible to detach the Underground Movement from the Polish Government in London, the only lawful and constitutional government. All attempts to impose upon Poland a Government or a regime from outside, to meddle in her internal affairs,—political or social—to violate her territorial integrity, or to

control her foreign policy, will always and everywhere meet with unanimous resistance from the Government and People of Poland, at home and abroad.

Poland's gallant and unswerving fight against German aggression, Poland's immaculate moral and ideological record, give her the undeniable right to full justice, and to compensation for the incredible sacrifices made by the Polish people in their fight for world freedom.

The Poles were the first to fight the Germans. Poland has produced no Quisling. The sacrifices of the Polish nation are greater than those of any of her Allies. More than one-tenth of the entire Polish nation have laid down their lives in the fight for freedom.

Our immediate aim is victory over the Germans, a victory that will free Europe and the whole world from any new aggression. Poland will demand material guarantees against any new German attack. Poland will demand strict adherence to Articles Six and Eight of the Atlantic Charter, which provide for a system of collective security and for permanent disarmament, as well for rendering harmless States that are a potential threat to Peace.

In reborn Poland, the complete unanimity existing between the Government and the People will find immediate expression in far-reaching political and social reforms, which however like the great reform of the Third of May will not be imposed by force, but enacted by a free parliament elected by democratic universal suffrage. These reforms will seek first of all to raise the standard of living and productive strength of Poland to the level of the Western democracies, and to improve the lot of the working classes which—as the Third of May Constitution said—are the best part of any nation. The Declaration of Policy of the Polish Government in London—a government of national unity—issued on February 24, 1942, rejecting all dictatorship, emphasizing devotion to democratic principles, guaranteeing equal rights to all minorities, promising full employment at fair wages, also provided for the completion of agrarian reform to increase in Poland the number of medium-size homesteads. Poland believes in the Victory of Right over Might, justice over violence, and the reign of freedom in this world. Poland in a spirit of democracy looks to the world for the realization of her hopes, for Poland is really a test case. Without justice to Poland, there can be no "better world."



How the Polish Constitution of the

by R. NISBET



King Stanislaw-August carried by the Deputies into the Cathedral of St. John in Warsaw to swear allegiance to the Constitution of the Third of May. (From the painting by Jan Matejko)

EARLY on May 3, an unusual commotion was observable in the Streets of Warsaw. Regiments of foot and squadrons of horse were seen hastening from the barracks to the Palace where the Diet was about to assemble. They were speedily followed by the civic guilds, headed by their presidents, with their banners borne before them. The streets were thronged by excited, gesticulating crowds of all classes. The most disquieting rumors were afloat. Every one was in a state of febrile expectation. People whispered to each other that something great, something unusual, was about to happen, and that the fate of Poland depended upon the events of the next few hours.

*From *The Last King of Poland and His Contemporaries* by R. Nisbet Bain. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1909.

The Hall of Session was already full to overflowing. The galleries were thronged by women of the upper classes. The benches of the deputies were surrounded by extra-parliamentary politicians and agitators. In front of the Marshal's barrier sat Prince Joseph Poniatowski with the King's adjutant, General Golkowski. A score or so of Uhlans stood near them at attention. The throne was surrounded by numerous officers of the Royal Guard. The opponents of reform had taken their seats betimes, but each of them was speedily surrounded and separated from his fellows by two or three of the confederates, who never lost sight of them for a moment.

On the stroke of eleven, the King entered the Hall of Session preceded by the Marshal of the Diet and followed by a numerous retinue. He was greeted with loud applause.

Third of May, 1791 Was Adopted

BAIN*

The High-Steward then struck his staff thrice to impose silence, and, amidst a deep hush, Malachowski opened the session. He reminded the deputies of the disasters which had already befallen the Republic. He warned them that still more terrible disasters might momentarily be expected. Then he beckoned to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to read aloud the latest despatches from the Polish Ambassadors abroad.

... They were serious enough certainly. From Vienna, Paris, Dresden, and the Hague came reports of Prussian intrigues aiming at a fresh partition of Poland. Still more alarming were the news from St. Petersburg. Deboli, the Polish Minister at the Russian Court, reported that Catherine's official mouthpiece, the Russian Vice-Chancellor, Osterman, had said to him: "If you Poles are eternally wrangling and squabbling among yourselves without coming to any conclusion, you will lose all your provinces and be made quiet that way." He concluded with a note of warning: "Our divisions and disorders are only too welcome to our neighbors who will take the first opportunity of compensating themselves at our expense." Finally, Matuszewicz turned to the throne with these words: "Such, Sire, is the political situation abroad. It behooves your Majesty and the illustrious Estates to provide for the safety of the Republic."

English Scholar Pays Tribute to Third of May Constitution

"... It is generally forgotten that, before her fall, Poland completely reformed her Constitution. At one stroke the Poles brought their State up to the level of Western Europe. The work was done by a small band of men; and seldom have great ideas so rapidly permeated a community.

"The chief ideas of political reform were expounded by Staszyc, a member of the small middle class. These ideas were taken up by Kollontaj, Ignacy Potocki and others and culminated in the great four years' Parliament and the 3rd of May Constitution of 1791. This great Parliament is unique in history, for, at a time when the French Noblesse were being forced to give up their rights, the Polish gentry voluntarily renounced their privileges. It is often forgotten that there were two revolutions at this time besides the French Revolution—those in Belgium and Poland. The Polish reformers embodied their ideas in a Constitution. The following reforms were passed:

"1. The Government was divided into an Executive, a Legislature and a Judiciary. A strong executive was formed by making the monarchy hereditary and increasing its powers. The King and the Council of Ministers were to form a permanent Executive body responsible to the Diet.

"2. The Dietines lost their power, and the Diet became a real independent legislative body. The "liberum veto" and the Confederation were both abolished. Thus the idea of the state finally triumphed over provincial separation.

"3. The gentry gave up their immunity from taxation, the middle class was enfranchised, and municipal autonomy was restored.

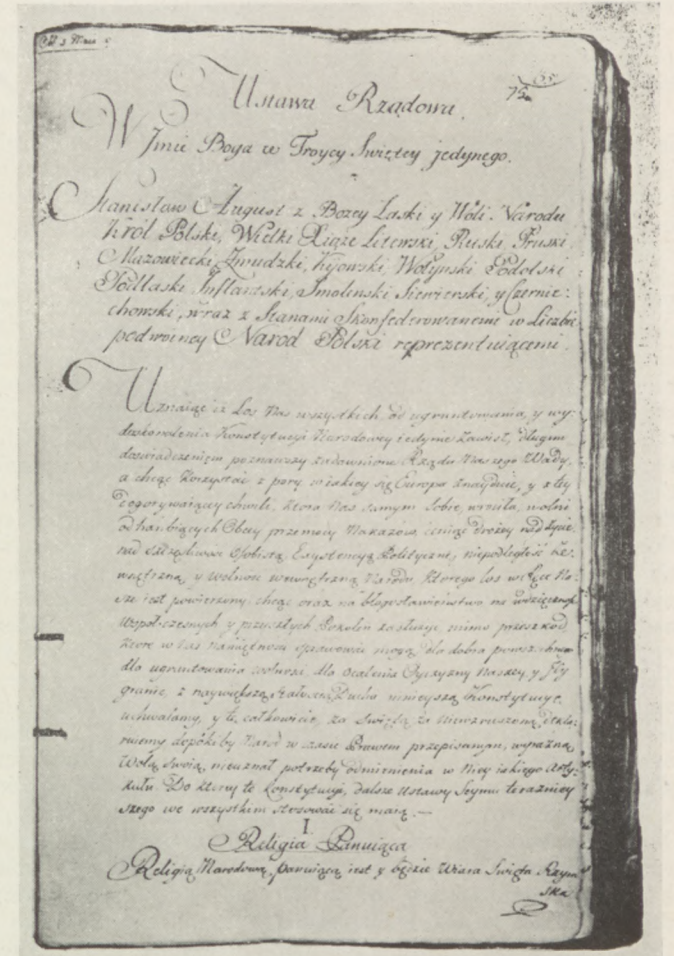
"4. The Army was increased to 100,000, and heavy taxes were imposed on the gentry.

"5. Complete toleration for all religions was confirmed.

"6. The peasants were taken under the protection of the law, and might make agreements with their masters to pay rent instead of continuing the old system of forced labor.

"This Constitution was greeted with a chorus of praise all over Europe, its greatest admirers being the Emperor Leopold II and our own Burke, who contrasted its moderation with the excesses of the French revolutionary leaders."

—A. BRUCE BOSWELL
in *Poland and the Poles* (1919)



"... Valuing above life and personal happiness the political existence, external independence and internal freedom of the Nation we have resolved upon the present Constitution..."

—From the Preamble to the
Constitution of the Third of May, 1791.

For a moment intense silence prevailed. Then an uneasy muttering was audible, in the midst of which Ignatius Potocki slowly arose. All eyes instinctively turned towards the leader of "the Patriots" who for so long a time had been the most determined opponent of his Sovereign. In view of the danger threatening the Republic, said Potocki, there was but one thing to be done—appeal to the King for counsel. "You, Sire," he continued, turning towards Stanislaus, "you, Sire, have the authority, the will, and the talents which entitle you, and you only, to render this service to the Republic. God grant us grace to forego for ever our private animosities."

Stanislaus immediately stood up and beckoned to all the Ministers and Senators to draw near to the throne. Then, very solemnly, he declared that after what they had just heard it was obvious that any further delay in establishing a new and stable Constitution must be fatal to Poland. "I propose," he concluded, "to read to you a project, carefully drawn up and earnestly recommended by many well-disposed citizens." Cries of "The project! the project!" came from every part of the House. The draft of the new Constitution was then read. It was received with shouts of: "Zgoda! Zgoda!" (Agreed! Agreed!) Malachowski, on behalf of the Diet,

(Please turn to page 6)

HOW THE POLISH CONSTITUTION OF THE THIRD OF MAY, 1791 WAS ADOPTED

(Continued from page 5)

thereupon thanked the King for giving them the best of all possible Constitutions and begged him to confirm and strengthen "the new contract between King and people," by swearing to observe it there and then. The Chamber supported the petition of its Marshal with loud cries of: "We beg! We beg!"

... The Marshal, very adroitly, ordered all those who were in favor of the Constitution to keep silence and all those who were not in favor of it to come forward and speak. This placed the malcontents in a very awkward position by revealing their numerical weakness, for it was now patent that they could only count upon eleven members in a House of more than two hundred. Before they could recover themselves, Zabriello, the deputy for Livonia, moved that all who loved their country should vote for the new Constitution on the spot and that his Majesty should set the example by swearing to observe it first of all. He then left his seat and approached the throne followed by all the Ministers and Senators and the great majority of the deputies. Surrounding the King, they begged him, with enthusiasm, to wait no longer but take the oath. The ladies in the galleries, waving their hands and fluttering their handkerchiefs, and the general public on the floor of the Chamber concurred. Loud cries of: "Long live the King! Long live the Constitution!" resounded on every side. For the moment the Diet had ceased to be a legislative assembly and had become a huzzahing mob. The enthusiasm within the Chamber penetrated first to the corridors of the Palace and then to the crowds outside and soon all the streets and squares in Warsaw were ringing with cries of: "Long live the King! Long live the Constitution!" In all that vast assembly the sole dissident was the irrepressible Suchorzewski. Unable to make himself heard any longer, he flung himself down in front of the throne and the mob of Senators, Ministers and Deputies trampled him under foot as they rushed forward to take the oath. The wretched man would have been trodden to death on the spot had not the gigantic deputy, Pan Kublicki, snatched him up and taken him out of the Chamber like a child, yelling and struggling to the last.

Meanwhile, the din and tumult around the throne had become so great that Stanislaus was obliged to mount upon his chair-of-state and make signs that he would speak. Silence instantly prevailed, and the King, in a loud voice, expressed his desire to accede to the unanimous wish of the Diet that he should swear to observe the new Constitution. "Let some of you who are priests come forward, therefore, and prescribe for me a proper form of oath," he concluded. Turski, Bishop of Cracow and Fr. Gorzewski thereupon approached the throne, and while the former recited the proper formula the latter held a copy of the Gospels wide open in front of the King. With his hand resting firmly on the Holy Gospels, Stanislaus took the oath. The whole assembly, in

What German Writer Said in 1832

"The Poles gave themselves the Constitution of the Third of May without pillage, murder, bloodshed or destruction of property. With wisdom, fairness and measure they united the nicest respect for all personal and property rights that could be preserved, with the extermination of all fundamental evil. An admirable work of this kind deserved the greatest permanence, the highest happiness under the most auspicious conditions. So double responsibility rests on the soiled hands that stained a clean act, on the slanderers who libelled it, on the criminals who destroyed it."

—FRIEDRICH RAUMER
in *Polens Untergang* (1832)

Russian Historian Praises 3rd of May Constitution

"Poland's best sons fought to save their country. The Constitution of the Third of May, 1791, created an order of things guaranteeing the rebirth of Poland. Had these reforms been put into effect, Poland would have become a sufficiently strong State. But her neighbors did not permit the Polish Commonwealth to strengthen itself in this way. Russia and Prussia—but recently enemies—clasped hands across Poland. The Constitution's supporters, guided by their ardent desire to save their country, knew they were subscribing to it 'in an hour fraught with danger to the Commonwealth.'"

—A. POGODIN,
Professor at Kharkov University, 1911.

an ecstasy of joy, thereupon flung their caps into the air, and, with streaming eyes, shouted: "Long live the King! Long live the King!" After taking the oath, the King exclaimed: "*Juravi Domino et ne poenitibet!* I call upon all those who love their country to follow me to Church there to take the oath in common and, at the same time, to thank God for permitting me to complete so solemn and beneficial a work."

By this time it was seven o'clock in the evening. The session had lasted eight hours. The last rays of the setting sun were illuminating the vast concourse of people in the square outside when through the gates of the Palace in solemn procession came the members of the last independent Polish Diet on their way to the venerable church of St. John, headed by their two Marshals. No sooner did the assembled burgesses perceive the Marshals than they burst through the ranks of the soldiers, seized Malachowski and his colleague, Prince Casimir Sapieha, in their arms and carried them on their shoulders to the doors of the Church. The King was already there kneeling in front of the altar. The Senators, Deputies and Ministers took their places in silence behind and around him. Then Prince Sapieha who, hitherto, had been one of the most determined opponents of reform, arose and declared that although the new Constitution contained much of which he disapproved, he felt, nevertheless, that it would be wrong of him to resist any longer what was so evidently the will of the nation. He would therefore cheerfully follow the example set him by his King and the great majority of his fellow citizens. Upon this he was warmly embraced by his colleague Malachowski and then all present, in order of precedence, took the oath to the new constitution. A *Te Deum* was then solemnly intoned by the officiating clergy, the crowd outside singing in unison with the congregation which thronged the Church. Higher and higher swelled the triumphant chant till it overwhelmed the deep tones of the organ and the still louder salvos of artillery which hailed the great event from the citadel of Warsaw.

The Polish nation was justified in its rejoicing. For the first time in its history it had received from the hands of its Sovereign and its Legislature a Constitution which would, under ordinary circumstances, have provided the surest guarantee of its future prosperity. Time only was wanted to accustom the people to the working of the new political machinery and correct its inevitable but trifling blemishes as experience revealed them. A brief respite from alien interference, ten, nay, even five years of peaceful self-development might have placed regenerate Poland beyond the reach of foreign malice and domestic treason. But alas! the Nemesis which always waits upon the sins of nations was inexorable. Poland was permitted no such time of necessary trial and training, no such healing period of recovery, the Constitution of 1791 came too late to save her.

"THIRD OF MAY" IN UNCONQUERED WARSAW AMID HORRORS OF THE GHETTO BATTLE

THE Third of May is Poland's national holiday. It is to Poland what the Fourth of July is to the United States and what Bastille Day is to France. In free Poland, the Third of May was a day of great rejoicing and celebration. The streets were bedecked with flags while monuments and memorials were covered with flowers. The military parade that was held on the morning of that day in Warsaw was always reviewed by the diplomatic corps and by Poland's highest government officials. Speeches made in the course of the day served as a patriotic reminder that Poland was not a new State created by the Versailles Treaty but a very old nation that had attached too much importance to democracy and freedom ever to die. Indeed, it was only due to the aggression of their powerful neighbors—Russia, Prussia and Austria, who feared that their despotic regimes would be affected by the very existence of a democratic state in their midst, that the people of Poland were barred from reaping the fruits that their liberal and amazing Constitution would certainly have brought them.

That is why even the brutality of German occupation cannot stop the Poles from observing the Third of May. It is still Poland's national holiday. But the emphasis has shifted. It is no longer a day of merry-making, but one of hope and defiance.

Last year the jittery Germans were so afraid that the Poles would stage an insurrection on the Third of May that they took large-scale preventive measures to thwart any such rising. But as the underground *Biuletyn Informacyjny* (Informational Bulletin) wrote in its April 29 issue last year: "Fear has big eyes. It is of course a silly and stupid rumor. Never in history has a national uprising broken out on any anniversary."

Nevertheless, despite German vigilance, Poland did manage to observe its most important national holiday last year. In Warsaw, reports the *Biuletyn Informacyjny*, all soldiers' graves as well as the Grave of the Unknown Soldier, were buried in flowers. From early morning the churches were filled to overflowing with crowds praying for the liberation of their country. And throughout Warsaw, men in the uniform of the German police, escorted automobiles which showered the streets of the city with Polish Third of May leaflets.

On special occasions it is a German custom to broadcast inept propaganda over strategically placed street loudspeakers. But to the bewildered and helpless surprise of the Germans and to the joy of the Poles on May 3, 1943, a totally different program issued from the "reptile" loudspeakers. The guttural German voice abruptly ceased speaking. In its stead was heard the clear firm voice of a Polish announcer acquainting the throng with the latest news from London. To all corners of the city he brought the story of the daring exploits of Polish airmen, soldiers and sailors fighting on the battlefronts of the United Nations. The climax of this inspiring program was reached with the playing of the Polish National Anthem, the national anti-German song—"A Nation's Oath," and the patriotic religious hymn—"Oh Lord, make the land of our love free again." With bared heads and tear-filled eyes, the assembled Poles listened in silence and then dispersed, deeply grateful to the courageous and nameless soldiers of the Polish Underground who had risked their lives to interrupt the German broadcast and bring good cheer to the people of martyred Warsaw.

Meanwhile, behind the sinister walls of the German-made Jewish Ghetto in Warsaw, the last act of a gruesome tragedy was drawing to its inexorable end. On April 19, the 40,000 Jews remaining in the Ghetto had taken up arms in a heroic struggle against annihilation by the Gestapo. Armed with

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tajemnego uboju, 3. niedostarczenie należonego kontyngentu, 4. podanie fałszywych danych przy rejestracji bydła".

Wykonanie zarządzenia, wyglądającego w ten sposób, że o g. 4 rano wrósł otoczyła policja nakazując ludności przygotowanie się do wyjazdu w ciągu 15 minut. Kilku starców zabito na miejscu. 240 osób wywieziono do Niemiec. Osobliwi kolonisci rozgrabili dobytek, rozbiierając również zabudowania.

Podajemy również interesujący dokument „kulturalnego” sposobu rekrutacji robotników na wyjazd. Jest to wezwanie skierowane do pojedynczo powołanych na roboty: „Ma się dn. . . o godz. . . stawić przed Amts komisarzatem przygotowany do wyjazdu na roboty do Niemiec. Jeżeli się nie zjawia w oznaczonym terminie, cała rodzina zostanie aresztowana przez Gestapo, albo też na miejscu rozstrzelana, a ziemia zostanie odebrana”.

Trwa nadal akcja osiedlenia przybłądów niemieckich, dla których tworzone są gospodarstwa większe składające się z kilku mniejszych, z których usunięto Polaków.

Z KRAKOWA. Bezpośrednio po rewelacjach w sprawie zbrodni rosyjskiej pod Smoleńskiem ukazało się na murach Krakowa obwieszczenie w języku polskim i niemieckim. Obwieszczenie utrzymane ściśle w tonie podobnych ogłoszeń niemieckich, podaje pierwsze wyniki badania przez przedstawicieli Polskiego Czerwonego Krzyża mogił pod Smoleńskiem, poczyniwszy imieniem urzędu propagandy w Krakowie zawiadomienie, że celem zapoznania społeczeństwa polskiego z niemieckimi „humanitarnymi” metodami morderstwa Polaków, zostanie wysłana do Oświęcimia specjalna komisja. Komisja będzie mogła zobaczyć wszystkie szczegóły opracowane metody” morderstwa i trawienia Polaków. W dalszym ciągu obwieszczenie zapowiada szereg wyłączeń popularnych do innych obozów koncentracyjnych, gdzie żyły i giną dziesiątki tysięcy Polaków.

Obwieszczenie, dużego formatu, rozlepione w wielu punktach miasta, daleki dwujęzyczny tekstowi było czytane przez setki Niemców, ukazując uczciwym parodię rozzwierania się przez propagandę niemiecką nad zbrodnią niemieckimi, a zamykając oczy na własne zbrodnie. Doskonali też chwyt propagandy polskiej w Krakowie, wywołał szeroki odzew w całym kraju.

ROŻNE. Bestialskie likwidowanie resztki pozostałych przy życiu Żydów trwa w całym kraju. W początkach kwietnia przywieziono do Wilna ponad 100 wagonów z Żydami, których wymordowała policja litewska w Posaarach pod Wilnem. Jak donoszą z Prus z wywieziono stamtąd całe ghetta, wprawdopodobnie do Treblinki. W połowie kwietnia przeprowadzili Niemcy całkowitą likwidację getta w Szawlach.

Ze osób Polek. Tymczasem zebrana przy głośnikach wysłuchali audycji z odkrytymi głowami w asyście gaszących się i niepojmujących niczego Niemców.

WARSZAWA

ŚWIĘTO NARODOWE. Dzień 3 Maja Warszawa obchodziła w sposób urzędowy. Wszystkie groby żołnierskie, czyste. Wszystkie groby żołnierskie, jak i groby Nieznanego Żołnierza udekorowane były kwiatami. Od wczesnych godzin rannych kościoły były przepelnione tłumami modlących się o wolność dla Ojczyzny.

Wielkie poruszenie wywołało nadanie przez część głośników ulicznych audycji 3-iego Majaowej zakończonej odegraniem Hymnu Państwowego, Boly i Bo-

Page from the underground *Biuletyn Informacyjny* of May 6, 1943 (Vol. 5, No. 18) giving an account of the Third of May observance in Warsaw and the Battle of the Ghetto.

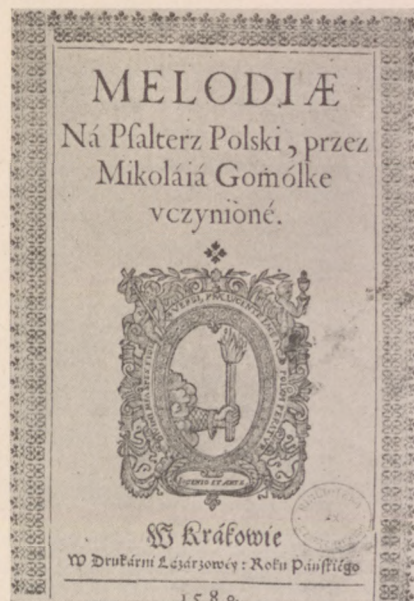
weapons provided by the Polish Underground, they were nevertheless doomed to ultimate defeat, but in the eyes of the Polish people their death was viewed as a spiritual victory. The *Biuletyn* wrote that death with weapons in hand "gives the martyrdom of Jews in Poland the radiance of an armed fight for the right to live. This is how the people of Warsaw have understood the defense of the Ghetto, listening with admiration to the crackle of the defenders' salvos and watching with anxiety the glow and smoke of the spreading fires. The fighting citizens of the Polish State within the Ghetto's walls have become closer and better understood by the capital's community than were the passive victims who had permitted themselves to be dragged away to their death.

"The defense of the Warsaw Ghetto is a serious blow to what remained of Nazi Germany's prestige. By a decree of the spirit of history, the Germans, who wanted contemptuously to strike the Jewish nation from the register of living nations—gave it the opportunity of glorious battle, burdening the long list of their crimes with the extermination of a whole people. Before the tribunal of world opinion, the whole German nation must be held accountable for this extermination, as consciously and with premeditation it perpetrated the crimes thought up by its leaders. This cannot be explained

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POLAND'S CONTRIBUTION TO MUSIC

by FELIX RODERICK LABUNSKI



Melodia by Mikolaj Gomolka. Cracow, 1580.

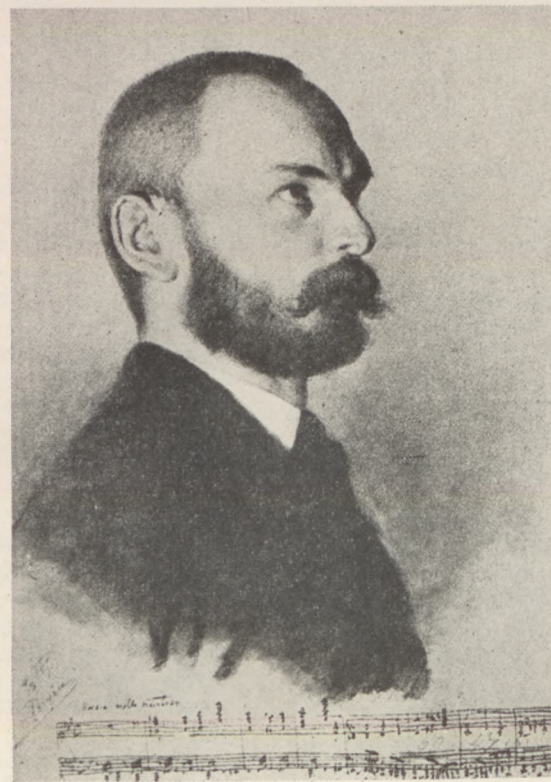
culture. The earliest known Polish composer, Nicolas of Radom, who appeared at the end of the XIVth century, composed homophonic hymns and anthems, in Florentine style, as was the fashion of the day.

By the beginning of the XVIth century, the Renaissance movement had reached Poland. In 1543, King Zygmunt Jagiellon founded in Cracow the Rorantists Capella, destined to play a very important role in the growth of music. This period produced composers of great merit, among whom the most interesting were Szamotulski and Gomolka. Gomolka was one of the first composers to use popular songs and anthems in his melodic material. He ranked among the most daring innovators, and was the first European composer to introduce into musical fabric the chord of the dominant seventh, and he even used the chord of ninth.

The Baroque movement started in Poland, dates from the Waza dynasty, lavish patrons of the arts, especially music. Warsaw became the center of musical development which reached its peak in the XVIIth century. Mikolaj Zielenski was the most prominent musician of this period and one of the greatest of Polish composers. In 1611, during his lifetime, his 119 vocal and instrumental works were published in Venice and his name became widely known in Italy and throughout Europe. Instrumental music was the domain of two gifted composers Jarzebski and Mielczewski, who did much for the development of chamber music in Poland. Jarzebski's music was in advance of the times: he used the chromatic style then to be found only in the works

of Frescobaldi. The first half of the XVIIIth century was characterized in Poland by the growth of secular music, the further development of instrumental music and the shifting of art patronage from the court to the wealthy magnates and landlords. Never had there been so many private Capellas and orchestras. Rich land-lords had their own theatres, with opera, soloists, chorus, ballet and orchestra. Families like the Oginski and Radziwill were not only patrons of music, but produced amateur composers, conductors and instrumentalists.

Two outstanding composers, Gorczycki and Szarzynski, shed luster on this period. The former devoted himself to vocal religious music, the latter to instrumental music. When Poland began to decline as a state in the middle of the XVIIth century, a decline of culture and the arts also set in. The third and final partition of Poland in 1795 checked for some time the development of music. But three hundred years of fruitful growth had laid a solid foundation for the future and prepared the way for Frederick Chopin, greatest of Poland's composers.



Wladyslaw Zelenski.

By A. Grotger.

The first foundations of Polish music were laid by the rites of the Roman Catholic Church. The medieval era produced various anthems and songs of unknown authorship. In 1364, the foundation of Cracow University gave impetus to national art and

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The talent of Chopin grew in Warsaw during a short breach in the dark period of Poland's history. By a decision of the Congress of Vienna in 1815, a part of Poland which was under Russian occupation, became the Congress Kingdom, the comparatively liberal constitution of which affected favorably the musical life in Warsaw. Joseph Elsner, a prominent composer and teacher, had founded the National Conservatory of Music, and had as his pupil Chopin. This period of comparative freedom lasted only 15 years, till the tragic insurrection of 1831, but this lapse of time was luckily sufficient to enable Chopin to finish his musical education and achieve maturity in his own country, under his beloved teacher.

Although Chopin spent the last eighteen years of his life abroad, chiefly in France, his music never for a moment lost its essentially Polish



Karol Szymanowski.

Drawing by Armin Horovitz.

terminate Polish patriotism, developed with great vigor. A typical representative of this movement, thoroughly romantic in spirit, was Stanislaw Moniuszko (1819-1872). He was the first composer to develop the Polish art-song, originated by Chopin, and left more than three hundred of them, more than any other Polish composer. He was also the first to compose a distinctly Polish opera, different from anything previously written. "Halka" and "Straszny Dwor" (The Haunted Manor) are the best known of his nine operas.

During the last quarter of the XIXth century and the beginning of the XXth

character. It exercised a great influence on European and Polish music, it incited and strengthened the spirit of freedom and independence in his fellow countrymen living under foreign yoke. Paderewski called Chopin "that clever smuggler who manages in the pages of his music to cross the borders of an outlawed Poland." These words have not lost their meaning. Today Chopin's music is forbidden in German occupied Poland.

Nothing better describes what Chopin's music means to Poles, than the words of Karol Szymanowski: "To us Polish musicians, Chopin is a real and everlasting force, a living power that exercises a direct and spontaneous influence on the evolution of Polish music. In all our musical past, it is the work of Chopin that is of incontestable Polish style, in the deepest and noblest meaning of the word. To us Chopin is the symbol of what is genuinely great in Polish music, yet more than that, he is our Master who by his wonderful art solved the essential problem of every great artist—how to attain in one's own work the perfect expression of profound and universal human dignity, without the sacrifice of individual traits or national originality."

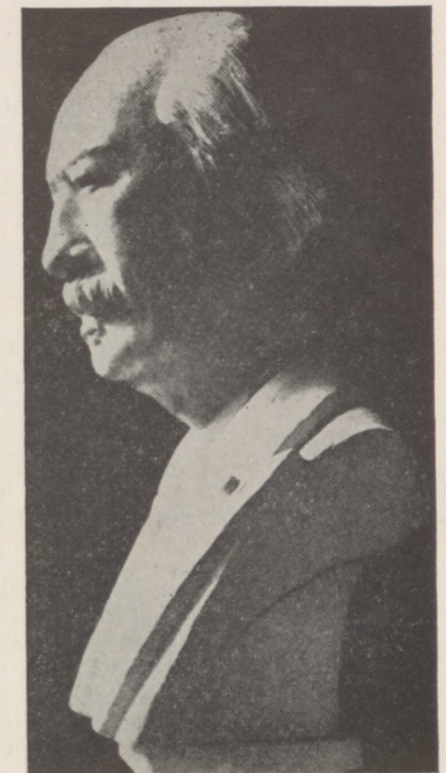
Chopin's music was the genesis of a new and very fruitful national movement, that despite political oppression which sought to ex-

century, the political situation in Poland became less strained. Musical life continued to progress steadily, up to the outbreak of the last war.

This period was marked by the development of symphonic music and produced several distinguished composers: Wladyslaw Zelenski (1839-1920) chiefly known as the author of the opera "Goplana", and of symphonic and chamber music. Zygmunt Noskowski's (1840-1909) most representative works are two symphonic poems "Step" and "Morskie Oko". Juljusz Zarembki (1854-1885), pupil of Liszt, devoted himself chiefly to piano and chamber music and wrote an excellent piano quintet. Ignace Jan Paderewski (1860-1941) is primarily known as a composer for the piano, but his rich legacy includes opera "Manru", a Symphony, a Concerto and "Polish Fantasy" for piano and orchestra, also a few songs, all of genuine Polish character and expert craftsmanship.

The period which preceded the outbreak of the last war, saw the rise of a new generation of composers who continued their creative work after the rebirth of Poland. Zygmunt Stojowski (b.1870) who made his permanent home here some thirty-five years ago, is known for various orchestral works, especially his Symphony in D Minor, also for his popular piano pieces. While romantic, his music reveals classical tendencies. Four composers of this period, Karłowicz, Fittelberg, Rozycycki and Szymanowski, all pupils of Noskowski, founded a group known as *Młoda Polska*, or Young Poland, which had a very important influence on the evolution of Polish music.

They wrote in the form of the symphonic poem, at that time in great vogue, and as subjects chose abstract symbolic ideas, or Polish historical ballads and poems. To the former belong "Returning Waves" and "Eternal Songs", by Karłowicz, to the latter "Warszawianka", by Ro-



Ignace Jan Paderewski. By F. Black.



Nocturne in C Minor.

Manuscript by Chopin.

(Please turn to page 10)



Stanislaw Moniuszko.
Contemporary lithograph.

was already known and appreciated. Szymanowski found his own style by contact and its folklore. He wrote the "Stabat Mater", Symphony Concertante, Second Violin Concerto and the ballet "Harnasie". Although he leaned more toward classicism as he grew older, he was the last representative of the great romantic trend that had dominated Polish music since Chopin.

A reaction against this trend and a revival of classicism came around 1930, from the first generation of composers of independent Poland.

While elsewhere in Europe neo-classicism produced music almost totally devoid of emotion, that at times partook not only of the spirit of classical composers, but of their style and melodic material, emotion still played an important role in Polish music of this generation.

Ever since the early XIVth century it had been a distinguishing trait of Polish music. Instead of borrowing melodic material from the old masters, Polish composers turned to their native folklore, where they found a rich and unexplored field of inspiration.

Continued from page 9
zycki, and "Polish Rhapsody", by Grzegorz Fittelberg. The only one of this group who disregarded the symphonic poem and wrote symphonies was Szymanowski. He composed three of them and a concert overture.

The rebirth of Poland in 1918 saw a great creative movement in music. The new enthusiasm of a freed country found expression in a general renaissance of art, especially marked in music. This movement affected Karol Szymanowski (1883-1937), one of Poland's greatest composers, whose music in Europe. Szymanowski with his reborn country

Several of these young composers, after being graduated from music schools and conservatories in Poland, went to Paris, at that time the world's center of music. In 1927, Perkowski, Wiechowicz, the writer, and a few others founded the Association of Young Polish Musicians, a center for all Polish musicians who went to France, which during the following 12 years played its part in developing a new generation of composers and performers.

To this generation belong also Michal Kondracki, Jan Maklakiewicz, Roman Palester, Kazimierz Sikorski, Antoni Szalowski and Boleslaw Woytowicz. Their music is remarkable for its model character and unusual scales, derived from Polish folk music; by its fresh and vigorous rhythm; by its humor and healthy objectivism, all in keeping with the spirit of the new Poland, a spirit of action, optimism and self-reliance.

To these men whose education, or creative activity during 1918-1939 was carried on in Poland, we must add a few who spent these years abroad, but nevertheless belong to Polish music: Alexander Tansman, Tadeusz Jarecki, Czeslaw Marek, Jerzy Fittelberg and Karol Rathaus.

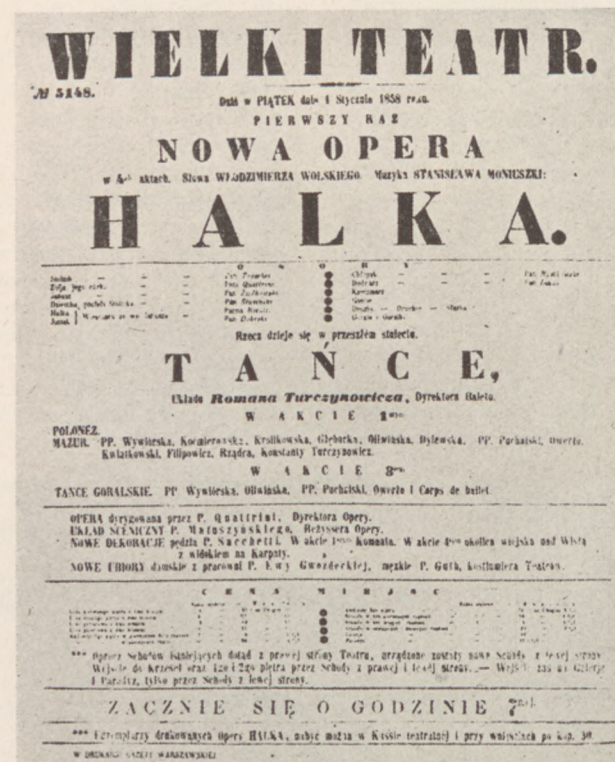
Tansman, though educated in Poland, established himself in Paris, about 1920. He is one of the most prolific of present-day composers, and has to his credit more than seventy opuses, among which the best known in this country is the "Triptyque" for string orchestra. Jarecki began his musical education in Poland but completed it abroad. He

established himself after the last war in New York, and his Second String Quartet won the Coolidge Prize in 1918 and was successfully performed here.

Czeslaw Marek settled in Switzerland where he has lived since 1916. His world-wide reputation dates from his winning the Second Prize for a symphony at the Schubert Memorial Contest.

The musical education of Jerzy Fittelberg and Karol Rathaus took place in Germany. Both lived there until about 1933, and later established themselves respectively in France and England, coming to the United States at the outbreak of the war. Fittelberg's medium is mostly orchestra and chamber music, and his Fourth String Quartet was awarded the Coolidge Prize in 1936.

Rathaus's work is extremely varied, including incidental music for the theatre and the movies. His orchestral overture "Uriel Acosta" is one of his most frequently performed works in this country.



Poster announcing first performance of Moniuszko's *Halka* at the Warsaw Opera on January 1, 1858.

WHAT'S IN A NAME

by GRACE GOLDEN

Director, Children's Museum of Indianapolis

WHEN STEFAN STARZYNSKI, courageous mayor of Warsaw, whom the civilized world came to call Stefan the Stubborn in the dark days of the September siege, died in dreaded Dachau, he must have felt certain that one day Poland would rise again.

Knowledge of how gallant and unyielding a stand his valiant citizens had made as they tenaciously defended the Polish capital, must have comforted him in the dark hours when he was a prisoner of the Germans. That same staunch, indomitable spirit that he possessed lived in every loyal Polish heart long before their stand during the siege.

A little over a year before its fall I was visiting Warsaw for the first time, observing national educational facilities and studying the manners and customs of the people. Among the places I found it necessary to visit was one of their secondary schools.

Another American woman whom I scarcely knew was stopping at the same hotel, and when she overheard me ask in English, directions to reach the school, she asked if she might accompany me. I knew only that she was from the Middle West too, and a doctor's widow.

The quite modern school was the pride of a land that had known the harsh hand of a tyrant for the 123 years prior to the close of World War I, during which their own tongue was denied Polish people. Schools had become tremendously important to the city where for five generations the only chance Polish youth had to learn Polish history and literature was in the floating universities, a movement not unlike the present day underground.

At the school we found life not much unlike any great American high school. Young people are pretty much the same the world over. Our guide was a young Polish teacher who spoke English well. He was proud of his boys in the chemistry laboratory and pointed with pride to several particularly ambitious ones who attended his class in English after school hours.

One shabby boy, Stefan, was pitifully dressed and as thin as a shadow. Once his shyness left him, we found he could speak English exceptionally well. I needed a guide and interpreter for a tour of Lowicz, and struck a bargain for him to accompany me.

My companion, the doctor's widow, also took a fancy to Stefan and I was pleased that she too employed him for after school hours. She seemed to have plenty of money and was generous with it. I hoped that with our little fees Stefan would buy better food and put on a little weight.

Weeks passed and I often saw Stefan's funny little white plush school cap—symbol of his high scholastic standing at school—as he came to the Hotel Bristol to guide my friend to the historic spots of Warsaw. She liked him especially because he hoped to become a physician.

Once Stefan escorted me to the ethnographic museum and I saw a changed lad. The haunting sadness had fled from his face. In its place a gaiety brightened his paleness. I asked why.

"Have you not heard, Pani?" his soft voice was vibrant. "The American Pani is going to take me to the United States to go to the great medical school where her husband taught." I was overjoyed. Because I had been the one who brought

the American traveller and the Polish student together, I took an honest pleasure in the proposed education. I questioned Stefan about it and he said that at first he had been reluctant to hint at his good fortune to his family, for they were a closely knit group and he was the only son in a large family. Both parents worked hard, and against terrific odds, but could hardly dare hope they could ever provide the long education necessary for their son to become a physician.

As summer ripened, I knew the time drew near for Stefan to leave for America. I knew that parting with his family would be hard, for the rumbling of war grew louder in the West as the English prime minister with the umbrella visited the strutting master with the moustache and made more and more concessions to him.

Then one day the American woman left Warsaw without Stefan. Not only was I awfully curious, but I was terribly disappointed and felt that some day Poland would surely need the physician that Stefan would become through the generosity of the American. So I sent word that I needed an interpreter.

Stefan was again the sad-faced, timorous youth I had first seen. His sadness seemed to have drained the new life and color that had brightened his cheeks. I blurted out, "Why did you change your mind, Stefan? It was a splendid chance for you."

"I know, Pani. Perhaps you will not understand when I tell you. The gracious lady was kind to want to take me to America with her. I greatly appreciate it, Pani."

"It was not easy for my family to see me go, but my mother and my father both decided that it was best and gave their consent. It was I who finally rejected the plan."

"I did not understand at first. The American spoke English very rapidly. You see, she expected to take me as her own

son. That was a great compliment. But she wanted me to give up my name and take the name of her dead husband. That too was a great compliment, for I understand he was a fine doctor. But you see, I am a Pole and proud of my own name, even though it is a long name and it would have been difficult for Americans to pronounce.

"But it is my name and I could not give it up and take another, not even to fulfill a dream to become a doctor. I have no brother and a great family name must be handed down by me, as it came down to me from my father."

"You see, my father named me Stefan for his old friend, Stefan Starzynski. He is the mayor of Warsaw and a brave, good man."

A strained, troubled look filled Stefan's eyes until he saw my reaction to his explanation. Would I understand his action? Could I forgive his insistence upon holding fast his personal identity?

Hastily and heartily I reassured him, warmly gripping his thin hand to emphasize my approval.

Yes, Stefan, we in America understand your spirit of holding fast your precious name. It is such a spirit that has kept Poland alive through tribulations that would have weakened and defeated nations with less tenacity.

I often wonder whether Stefan is not a student in Poland's medical university-in-exile in Edinburgh, where he, with others, train for the day of liberation of their land.



Grace Golden.

"The Germans well know that music and song form the core of Polish culture. So, in their mad attempt to stamp out Polish resistance, the savage Huns are brutally destroying every outward and visible sign in this field dear to the hearts of Poles. Chopin's statue in Warsaw—symbol of Polish national music—was the first victim of their vandalism."

—From the Polish Underground Press.

Polish Campaign Was "The Worst" Says Official German Magazine

The 10th Company after one thousand six hundred days...

Are the Germans exhausted? Are the wheels in the German war machine beginning to show signs of wear and tear. These are the questions being discussed by the neutrals and by Germany's enemies. Propaganda assertions are not answers. SIGNAL has given War Correspondents Kiaulehn and Pabel the job of going into these questions at the only place where they can be answered—among the fighting troops. These two war correspondents paid a visit to the trenches of a company which has been in the fighting line ever since the first day of the wa

The 10th Company of the 6th Grenadier Regiment, whose story is going to be told here, crossed the Polish frontier on 1st September 1939 as a part of the Blaskowitz Army. After various engagements with Polish rear-guards, the regiment and later on the company came into contact on 9th September with the main body of the Polish army at Kutno. The division to which the regiment belonged was attacked by four Polish infantry divisions and one cavalry division. It was obliged to extend its front to a distance of twenty miles. The enemy's object was to force a breakthrough but this was prevented. Three days later the Führer visited the division's H.Q. and the divisional commander, General von Briesen, reported that the division was holding its defensive position. When making his report, the general saluted with his left hand for he was carrying his wounded right arm in a sling.

Today, four years later, when questioned regarding their worst experiences, the men in the 10th Company answer: "Poland!" Just think what these men have achieved since then, the fighting in Holland and Belgium, the crossing of the Meuse, the crossing of the Albert Canal, the penetration of the Dyle Line, the Battle of the Scheldt and then the campaign in the east right from the very first day. They took part in the penetration of the Stalin Line, they stormed Staraja Russa, spent a year in the pocket at Demiansk and have repulsed the Bolsheviks in five big battles at Staraja Russa. Yet every one of them says: "It was worst of all in Poland."

Psychologists will naturally say: "Yes, the first experience of war makes the deepest impression. The men were 24 years old at that time and had gone through their peacetime training and manoeuvres, but they still had no experience of the reality of war." That is quite true, but in the main it is wrong. If after four years the first two weeks are still so fresh in the memory, they must have been full of quite extraordinary events. The truth is that the lads from Sleswick-Holstein, coming from the cool peace of the gabled towns in northern Germany and from the lush green pastures of their home by the sea, advanced into the sun-baked sandy plains of an enemy who fought with

incredible fury, unimaginable fanaticism and grim endurance. When they found their comrades' bodies, they had been mutilated and were horribly disfigured. Where in other wars other soldiers had been given the opportunity of growing accustomed to the terrifying noise of battle and the whine of bullets, these lads were faced by the most horrible experience of all, that of fighting against an enemy who showed no quarter. Expressed in soldiers' language, after being in the frying-pan of the first advance guard actions, they did not drop into the fire but straight into purgatory itself. When the campaign was over, they immediately turned about and marched from Poland right across Germany to the West Wall.

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In the memory of the 10th Company of the 6th Regiment of Grenadiers, 1940 will always remain unforgettable. The officer commanding the division, General von Briesen, awarded the Iron Cross 1st Class on that day to men with distinguished service to the Company which was parading in the Avenue Foch in Paris. "A Briesen in bed!" On 20th November 1941 the General was killed in Russia during his advance. The division still bears his coat of arms, the white Hanseatic three red bars. The fallen General is a shining example to every grenadier.



The general who is always in the front line. Like General von Briesen, the new commander of the division, Lieutenant-General von Wickede, is a son of Sleswick-Holstein. As a young officer he served in the 6th Grenadier Regiment. When he inspects the front-line trenches, every one of the Sleswick-Holstein lads knows: "He is one of us!"

Reproduced on the opposite page is part of an article which appeared in a November 1943 number of the official English-language German propaganda magazine, "Signal" published bi-weekly in Berlin by "Deutscher Verlag." In this article the Germans compare the Polish campaign of 1939 with later ones, including the Russian, and admit that German soldiers who have fought all through the war, look upon their war experience in Poland as the worst. This admission is all the more significant as the hour is fast approaching when Germans will again meet Poles on the field of battle in Poland. Since their initial encounter with the Wehrmacht in September, 1939, the Polish people have never stopped fighting, at home through the Underground and abroad on the far flung battlefronts of the world. They have killed Germans in Libya and in Norway, in France and in Tunisia, in Sicily and on the Italian mainland. They have laid down their lives in the Battle of the Atlantic and in the Battle of Britain and they have brought destruction home to the Germans in RAF bombers. For several years now, Poland's Home Army has been in secret training in forest hide-outs. It is ready to strike and when it does the September, 1939, Polish campaign will pale into insignificance before this final hour of reckoning with the Germans. We reprint below the paragraphs in the "Signal" article referring to the Polish campaign.



The 10th Company After One Thousand Six Hundred Days . . .

Are the Germans exhausted? Are the wheels in the German war machine beginning to show signs of wear and tear? These are the questions being discussed by the neutrals and by Germany's enemies. Propaganda assertions are not answers. SIGNAL has given War Correspondents Kiaulehn and Pabel the job of going into these questions at the only place where they can be answered—among the fighting troops. These two war correspondents paid a visit to the trenches of a company which has been in the fighting line ever since the first day of the war.

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WHY I WANT TO BE A PILOT

(The story of a young Polish air cadet)

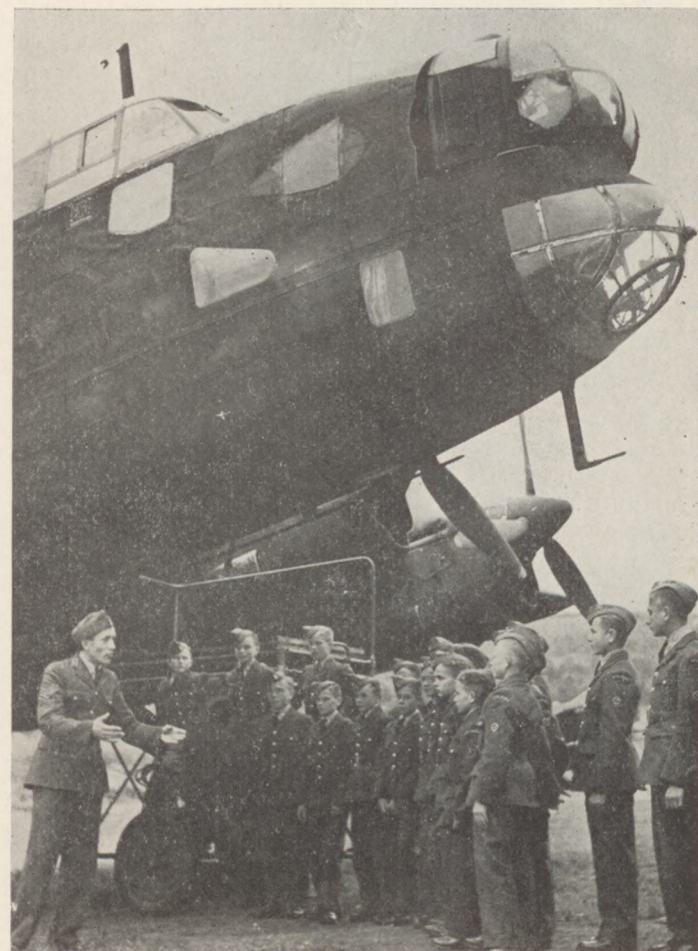
I HAVE wanted to be an airman for a long time now. It began when I was visiting an aerodrome on Polish Air Force Day. I was only six then, but that day has stuck in my memory right up to now. I watched the machines being started up one after another, and at the end of a minute they were all ready to go. The display began. I watched the planes break formation and go into rolls and loops above the aerodrome. After a while one of them went into a spiral dive and plunged crazily towards the earth.

I was so terrified that I trembled all over. I could not think what had happened to the plane nor why it was diving like that. I thought it would fall, smash up and burst into flames. Its speed was terrific and in my mind's eye I could already see it smashed and burning on the ground. But at the very moment I thought it would crash, the pilot pulled out of his dive and climbed, with a strong purring of the engine. In no time he had joined the other planes, and was circling the airfield and performing magnificent stunts that thrilled me.

When the planes landed, we were all allowed to go and see them. I ran over with my father. I was so interested that I didn't even feel hungry, although it was lunch-time. I did not want to leave. The planes had a wonderful fascination for me.

After that I saw no more such displays, until the first of September, 1939, and the horrors all of us saw, that I shall never forget. I remember, as if in a nightmare, how I sat in a train and saw a plane with swastika markings. I pointed it out to my parents, but I could not believe my own eyes. Then more came up in formations of three. We ran from the carriages. The snarling of engines above us grew louder and louder, and bullets began to spatter like hail. They came over us again. They were so low that I could see the pilots quite clearly. We were all lying in holes and hollows, when they dropped bombs on the train. They fell in the pasture where cattle were grazing. Then the Germans began to machine-gun us again. It was an appalling scene.

After the planes had gone two young men and thirteen cattle lay dead on the ground. It was barbarous. But now



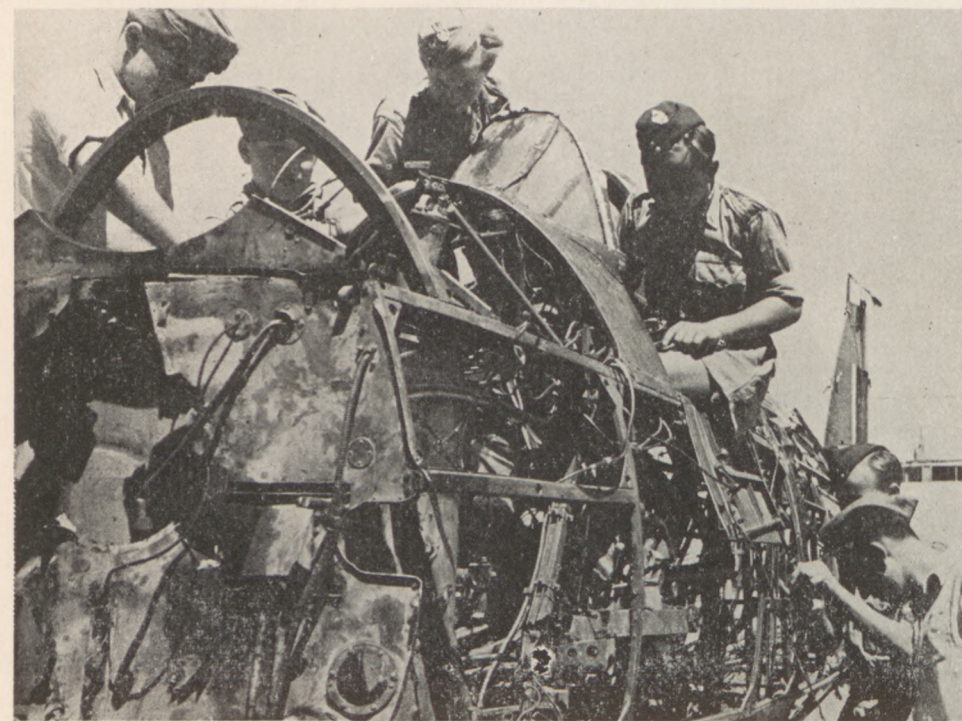
Future Polish airmen.

they are being repaid, and will be repaid a hundred times more.

I remember another time. The train stopped and everyone began to get out and ran very fast to the wood because the ground was uneven, and covered with potato-plants. When I saw the plane coming in our direction, I dropped to the ground beside an old man, who was covered up to his waist with a rug. At that moment, close by, I heard a whistling noise and then the roar of a bomb exploding about ten yards beyond the old man. The dry stems of the potato-plants rustled with the blast, and I heard a painful moan from the old man.

Feeling that the plane had gone, I raised my head. The man who lay beside me was covered with a light sprinkling of earth and had no legs. I couldn't bear to look at him. Slowly I began to crawl towards my mother.

All that day I was terribly upset by what I had seen. It was so awful that I couldn't eat, and it made me want more than ever to join the Air Force, to pay the Germans back for all they had done. So when I got the chance of entering an Air Force Training School I did, and now I am proud to be in a school for Air Force cadets in Great Britain.—STEFAN LIPSKI.



Getting acquainted with the works.

POLISH MUSIC FESTIVAL AT CARNEGIE HALL

POLISH artists who will appear in the Festival of Polish Music commemorating the Polish Constitution of May 3, 1791, to be held at 8:30 p.m. May 4, 1944, at Carnegie Hall. Left to right: Witold Malcuzyński, piano soloist in Paderewski's "Polish Fantasy Op. 19" for piano and orchestra; Bronisław Huberman, who will play Szymanowski's "First Violin Concerto Op. 35" for violin and orchestra; Felix R. Labunski, whose "Suite for Strings" will be heard for the first time in New York; Zygmunt Stojowski, composer of the "Suite Op. 9," and Gregor Fittlerberg, who will conduct 80 members of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony in the above program and in Szymanowski's "Harnasie Op. 55." The Music Festival will be presented by the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences in America.

In connection with the Festival, Professor Stojowski delivered an address, an excerpt from which follows:

"There is no blinking the fact that Poland, first among the Allies to fight for our liberty and for yours, as the Poles proudly proclaimed on their banners—Poland by a strange irony of fate is now a burning issue and a throttled voice. Since 'ours is the right side,' as Prof. Ralph Burton Perry says, we do not despair of the issue. As to the voice of Poland, temporarily hushed, a distinguished poet now in our midst, has it that 'misfortune has taught Poland to be herself and to sing.' Poland forever fights and hopes, suffers but creates. That song of hers mankind has learned to know and love by the immortal message of Chopin, the homeless exile who has found a home wherever there is a piano in the world. Chopin's inspired interpreter, the great musician statesman Paderewski, more than any man had the right to say: 'We incarnate the majesty of Poland's martyrdom,' when opening the National Council of his stricken country, on the soil of noble France then still free.



"'Art is service,' Paderewski believed and taught. May I not remind you that many Polish artists have served the cause of music in America, to mention only the 'golden days' of the Metropolitan Opera, to which such stars as the unforgettable Sembrich, the two de Reszkes, Didur and others lent lustre. Transient alas! are the glories of this world, but Art endures! Music's inspiring stream flows on unabated. Every new wave throws upon these hospitable shores refugees rich in talent and eager to serve. Polish thought is indestructible, American generosity boundless. I know you will welcome the announcement that a Festival of Polish Music is to be given in Carnegie Hall on the evening of May 4th, under the auspices of the recently founded Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences which, with the Paderewski Hospital in Edinburgh, is the only hearth of Polish culture active nowadays."

THIRD OF MAY IN UNCONQUERED WARSAW AMID HORRORS OF GHETTO BATTLE

(Continued from page 7)

away by the brute instinct of a stupid herd.

"To help Jews escaping from the burning Ghetto is our sacred Christian duty up to the time when the reborn Republic shall return to this part of Europe full security, true freedom and the reign of our old European culture."

Jewish resistance in the Ghetto lasted more than a month. By the 3rd of May it had grown weaker, although no less bitter. Organized fighting had given way to house-to-house combat. To smoke out the defenders, the Germans systematically set fire to one house after another. The Jews struck back by firing German-controlled factories where Jews manufactured military material for the German army. All in all, the Ghetto fire was one of the largest conflagrations that Europe has ever seen. Thousands of Jews forced out of hiding by the fire were packed into cattle cars and transported

to death camps in the East. Thousands of others were felled by German bullets or perished in the flames.

On the Third of May, the so-called Little Ghetto, housing those Jews who had not taken part in the battle, was surrounded and its liquidation begun.

Thus, on this greatest of all Polish holidays, the brotherhood of Jews and Poles was again sealed in blood. United in suffering and resistance, both groups are dying in the hope that their sacrifice will bring about a better world.

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Proclamation

STATE OF NEW YORK
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER
ALBANY

FOR almost six years the people of Poland have suffered an appalling martyrdom under the heel of the Nazis. When their country was invaded they resisted against overwhelming odds, with a valor which has compelled the admiration and respect of the entire civilized world.

As part of the United Nations, the fighting men of Poland have fought with their traditional bravery and military skill in the same cause as the armed forces of the United States. On the home front men and women of Polish origin are working hard and making great sacrifices to support the war effort of our country.

On May 3rd the Polish people will commemorate a notable event in their history,—the adoption of a liberal constitution in 1791. In consideration of all these facts it is fitting that we should join our fellow Americans of Polish blood in doing honor to the great traditions of the people of Poland.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Thomas E. Dewey, Governor of the State of New York, hereby proclaim May third as

POLAND DAY

and I urge all the citizens of New York State to display the flag of Poland side by side with our own national emblem to show our sympathy and comradeship.

(L. S.)

GIVEN under my hand and the Privy Seal of the State at the Capitol in the City of Albany this fourteenth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and forty-four.

BY THE GOVERNOR:

PAUL E. LOCKWOOD,
Secretary to the Governor.