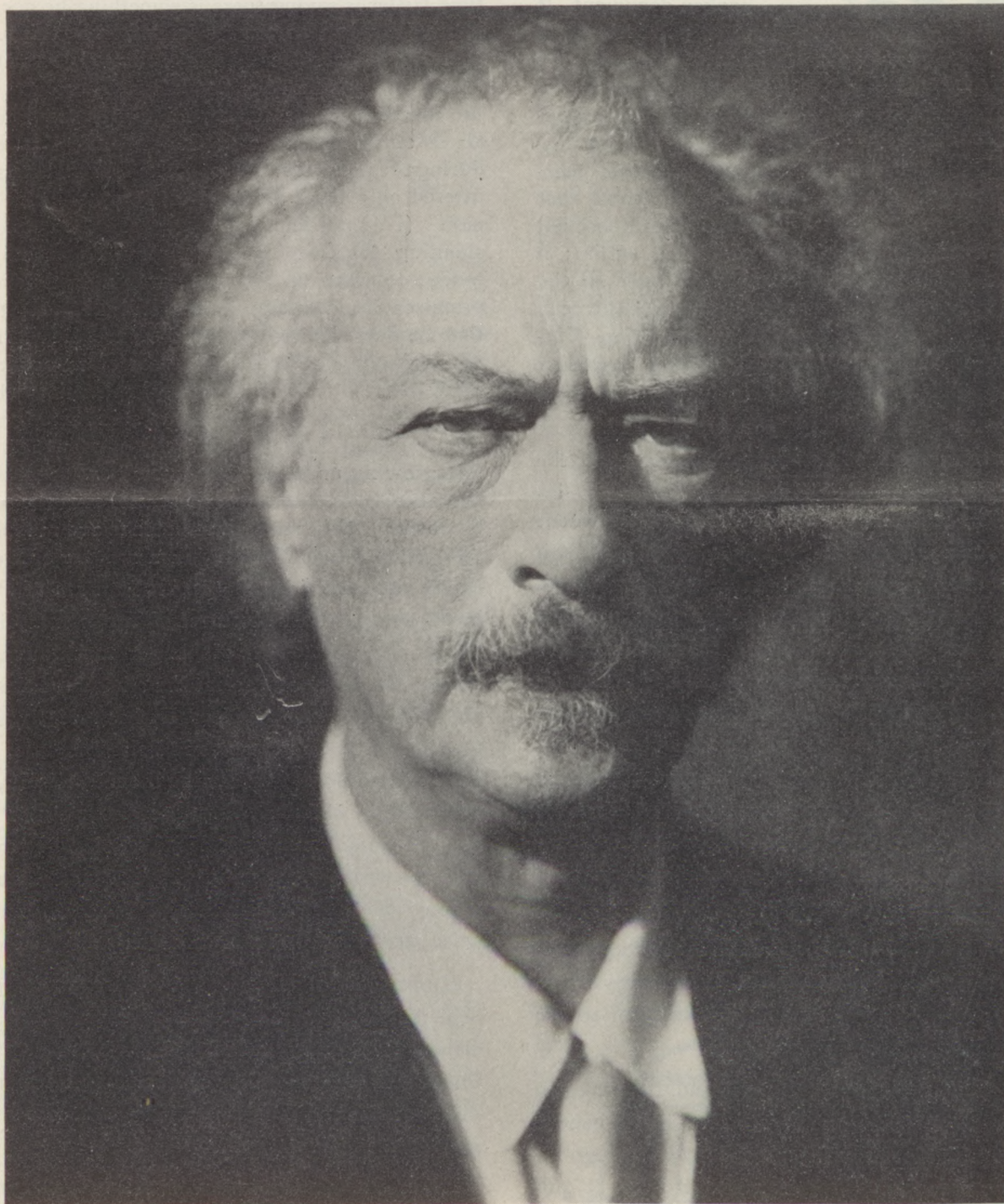


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IGNACY JAN PADEREWSKI

POLAND SPEAKS . . .

Broadcast by Stanislaw Stronski, Polish Minister of Information



PRESIDENT Roosevelt's message on Poland is more than an outspoken document. It is a political event full of meaning, an event of historic importance. Two significant points are featured in this message: it shows that President Roosevelt

has an excellent knowledge of Polish affairs; it shows that President Roosevelt's attitude on the Polish question is clear, strong and unequivocal. Already when General Sikorski, Polish Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief, visited President Roosevelt at the White House in April of last year, the President not only took the liveliest interest in the situation pictured to him by the leader of the Polish Government, but also desired to be kept informed on Polish affairs. Since then the President has become even better acquainted with the truth about Poland. With full knowledge of the facts, the President states in the most emphatic manner that Poland's sufferings are not in vain; that Poland's resistance will endure till the turning point is reached and will achieve its end; that the war effort of the Polish forces will receive due recognition; that Poland will be restored. President Wilson, in 1917 and 1918, put Poland's cause before the world; today President Roosevelt proclaims the full meaning of Poland's free and independent status as a great nation!

What greater contrast to President Roosevelt's message could there be than Hitler's ravings before the Reichstag. Yet the would-be conqueror of the world had to admit:

"I don't know how this year will end, I don't know whether it will bring victory." It is hard to believe that Adolf Hitler spoke those words. A year ago his voice was loud and resolute, without quake or quiver, when he said that 1941 would bring Germany

final victory. Now he says he does not know. After all that has happened, he dared not repeat that 1942 would bring the German Reich final victory! Even the Germans would have had to laugh. For the first time Hitler is saying there is something he does not know, he who has always known everything. He knew, not a year ahead but a thousand years ahead. Today he says he does not know. There you have the measure of the downward road leading to the abyss of discontent, that Germans have travelled during the past year. Hitler spoke for two hours, but uttered only three words of importance: "*Ich weiss nicht*" (I do not know). All the rest, the passionate shouting, the foaming at the mouth, was only intended to wrap up the three words that belie his promises of a year ago. Hitler tells Germany today that he does not know, only because the Germans are beginning to find out for themselves, or already know only too well. They know the situation is hopeless, and there is no tranquility of spirit among them. The Nazis in Poland feel the ground under their feet growing unstable, they know how uncertain is the morrow, so they try to drown the voice of reality by putting on the mask of confidence and redoubling their persecutions. The High Executioner of Poland, Governor-General Frank, bathes in a sea of Polish blood, delights in the tortures of camps and prisons, brings the slow death of hunger to children and adults. The spectre of defeat has stimulated the imagination of this modern Nero. He has recently issued a decree disinheriting Poles in Poland, even of their Polish citizenship; proclaiming them *Staatenlose*, men without any national allegiance. Poor stupid German, he cannot murder 34,000,000 Poles. He cannot make Germans of them, nor impose upon them the infamy of German citizenship, worse a hundred times than the loss of all citizenship.

Hitler does not know . . . and this is what happens: field marshals vanish, governor generals rage, officials murder and a putrid German press proclaims that Poles always will be slaves! But German soldiers are freezing in Russia, dying of disease . . . and getting the lash.

Hitler does not know . . . that this is the beginning of the end.

GERMANY IN DEFEAT

By W. W. COOLE and M. F. POTTER

Recently there has been a tendency in certain countries to 'whitewash' Germany and draw a distinction between the German people and their Nazi leaders. From time to time 'The Polish Review' will publish articles proving out of the mouths of Germans, that there is no foundation for such an attitude.

THE period of 21 years which began with the Armistice of November 11, 1918 and ended on September 1, 1939 with the invasion of Poland provides us with an opportunity to study German mentality first during a time when they were defeated and weak, and knew it, and later, when they were preparing by secret steps towards having their revenge and starting a second European war.

After their defeat the Germans' first consideration was to throw the responsibility for the war on the Imperial regime, on Kaiser Wilhelm II and the Prussian "junkers", and to proclaim to all the world that henceforth Germany would lead all Europe as a thoroughly peaceful and democratic State. Even the Pan-Germanic League washed its hands of responsibility for the war.

At the very dawn of the Weimar Republic certain phenomena existed which might have given the attentive observer cause for anxiety. The revolution was strangled at birth by men of the Republic, who allowed the rabble to murder the genuine enemies of the former regime, Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, in the streets of Berlin, and throttled the attempt of certain German States to achieve independence in relation to Prussia. How strong these movements were during the first years after the defeat can be judged from *Mein Kampf*, in which Hitler describes the Bavarians' hostile attitude to Prussia. A similar attitude in the Rhineland is reflected in the first volume of the Stresemann Memoirs.

The officer caste was left undestroyed, and with its help the Weimar Republic built up General von Seeckt's Reichswehr, as an instrument for the maintenance of internal discipline and as a nucleus of an armed force which in the future might again menace Europe. German industry retained its former political influence, or even increased it. National unity was achieved on the basis of struggle against the Peace Treaty, which was sabotaged from the first day of its existence.

Hardly had the revolutionary trends been throttled and, in Hindenburg's words of 1918, 'hardly had democracy been prescribed in German', in order to satisfy the victorious Western Powers, when, in the shadow of the new republic, open, semi-secret nationalistic organizations began to arise, whose object was to prepare the German nation for revenge, and also to cooperate with the Reichswehr in secretly training reservists for the German Army, despite the Versailles Treaty. By the way of example we may mention the 'Ehrhardt' Brigade, named after

"... I have a mind and feel it my duty to tell the Germans all the things they have on their conscience. They have on their conscience all the great cultural crimes of four centuries!"

FRIEDRICH NIETZSCHE, *Ecce Homo*, 3rd ed., Kroener 1923, p. 110

the naval Captain Ehrhardt, who was its founder and who in 1920 took an active part in the notorious Kapp Putsch. General von Ludendorff also took part in this Putsch, and he with Hitler was the leader of the further Putsch which took place at Munich in 1923.

One of Hitler's closest confederates from the earliest days of the Nazi movement, Police President Dr. Pohner, was himself the founder of another nationalistic organization, the *Ordnungszelle Bayern*. Another well-known organization, the *Schwarze Reichswehr*, was founded by Paul Schulz, and a *Selbstschutz Organization Orgesch* was organized by Dr. Escherich.

Stahlhelm Bund der Frontsoldaten, the organization of former war combatants — this last organization could only have developed as it did through the constant support of the Reichswehr. In January 1933 its founder and leader, Dr. Seldte, whose moderation was so fulsomely praised by Stresemann in the famous talk with Aristide Briand at Thoiry in 1926, put the entire organization at Hitler's disposal, and himself accepted the position of member of the Cabinet in Hitler's Government. Thus the National-Socialist movement was by no means an isolated phenomenon, but constituted one of many Nation-

(Please turn to page 8)



UPPER SILESIA'S FIGHT TO BE POLISH

Before the Treaty of Versailles returned Silesia to Poland, this Polish land had been separated from the mother country for six centuries. Yet in spite of all Germany's efforts, it never lost faith in Poland, never forgot the Polish language nor the ties of culture and religion that made it Polish to the core.

THE Polish uprising in Upper Silesia, twenty-two years ago, was a climax to the course of events; it finally decided the fate of Upper Silesia which fell to Poland.

It put an end to all doubts, or properly speaking, to all lies by which the Germans had tried to camouflage the truth about the Polish character of Upper Silesia.

It was known to the Paris Peace Conference from the beginning in January, 1919, known from German official sources, such as German school statistics dating back to 1911, results of elections in 1903, etc., that the whole of Upper Silesia was Polish. The Poles were in a majority despite centuries of German rule.

Then the Germans, in their efforts to undermine the Poles at the Peace Conference, took a different tack:

"Our statistics merely show that 75% of the people of Upper Silesia speak Polish. This does not mean, however, that they prefer to belong to Poland rather than to Germany where they have lived for centuries."

They pleaded President Wilson's peace terms, as a good excuse for holding a plebiscite. The peace terms offered to Germany on May 7, 1919, gave Upper and Lower Silesia to Poland without a plebiscite. But later, as a result of the German diplomatic offensive, these terms were changed and the decision to hold a plebiscite was reached on June 16th, 1919.



Even then the Great Powers of the Conference told the German delegation in ef-

fect that there was no truth in the claim that Poland has no right to Upper Silesia within President Wilson's 14 Points. The Great Powers would themselves have betrayed those principles which they expected Germany to respect, if they were not to recognize Poland's rights to this territory.

There were no Polish statistics concerning nationalities in Silesia before the last war. We must therefore draw on German sources. The earliest German statistics of nationality in this area date from 1828 (Richard Bockh). According to these figures the Opole Regency (Silesia) included 255,383 Germans and 418,437 Poles; thus there were 62.1 per cent. of the latter. In 1831 the Germans put the figures of Poles at 63.9 per cent. The last census before the War of 1914 took place in 1910. According to this census 1,258,138 Poles lived in the Opole Regency. The number of Germans in this district was given as 884,045 i.e., 40 per cent. It may be mentioned that the German school statistics of 1911, giving the mother-tongue of the parents as well as that of the children, showed the percentage of Poles to be 74 per cent.
(J. Weinstein)

The plebiscite took place on March 20th, 1921. The leader of the Upper Silesian people, Wojciech Korfanty, had to overcome many difficulties at that time. The terms of the plebiscite gave countless artificial privileges to the Germans, such as leaving the old Prussian administration in power during the plebiscite or, still more oddly, allowing all Germans who had left the country to vote. In spite of that Poles obtained the majority of votes in Upper Silesia.

We know from Lord Abernon's memoirs and from those of Stresemann that after the Germans had lost the plebiscite they launched a new campaign: "If Upper Silesia remains with the Germans we shall be able to pay the reparations. Although the population voted for Poland, they will not mind now if the decision is different."

But the Upper Silesian uprising in 1921 proved that:

1. the people there had preserved their Polish character throughout the centuries,
2. they had voted for Poland,

(Please turn to page 9)

PADEREWSKI AS CRUSADER

EUROPE has no man today who could champion its cause with a hundred and forty million Americans, enjoying their confidence and sympathy. Winston Churchill is such a man, but he is wanted on the battlefield itself. The names of Europe's greatest scholars and leaders sound rather vague and unconvincing to the average American, be they French writers, German pacifists, Catholics or democrats. Europe needs an ambassador in the New World, a man whose name would be a household word, whose character and personality would be universally known — an old friend, loved and respected by all. Only such a man can make himself understood in a few words, or even without words, and carry with him a nation that has gone a long way from the Old World. Poland enslaved in the modern dungeons of the Nazi feudalism was fortunate in having such a champion. His name was Paderewski.

He was probably one of the strangest men who ever influenced history.

Neither king, nor statesman, nor military leader, yet he was foremost among those who shaped the new Europe when the old continent was crumbling from the effects of the last war. He was largely responsible for Wilson's Polish policy, and the American President's determination that Poland should be restored was entirely due to him.

We are living in a materialistic age, ruled by economic and social laws, by calculation and hard reckoning, yet the man who played such an important part in the settlement of Europe's post-war problems twenty-five years ago, was an artist. He had in his soul that magic which carries music to new heights of poetry and inspiration. Something that made it almost a religious rite. His calm profile, his slim fingers and his white hair had an infinitely familiar air.

In Britain he had played at Queen Victoria's Court, and that created a whole chain of associations binding him to the great reign and all that it had stood for. The Americans remembered him as a friend of Theodore Roosevelt, and knew that he had once held on his knee a little boy called Franklin D. Roosevelt. The Poles knew he had spent his youth

in Warsaw, then under the Czar's rule, a memory rich in sentiment and vision. He was with Wilson at the end of the first European war. His appearance in Poznan in December, 1918, was the signal for a rising which threw off German domination. Then he vanished from the stage. Sometimes he still appeared unexpectedly in concert halls and when he walked in kings rose from their seats. The proceeds from his concerts were given by him to the Allied War Veterans. The stream of gold flowing through his fingers was freely spent on statues of the great in Poland, on scholarships for Warsaw students, on the poor of all countries. His prestige

stirred jealousy, and angered the politicians. He never even seemed to notice it. He was silent. He lived in voluntary self-imposed exile, he came to be nearly forgotten, but he was still there.

He was there when Poland was born again out of the chaos of war, after Versailles. He returned in 1939, when everything had to be started all over again in Paris and Angers, and in Army tents in Brittany. He sought no official recognition, he seemed to be living in a different world.

Then came the disaster of France, and like many others he went to America, the scene of his youth. Of the many ex-great, knocking at the gates of democracy, none had lost so little of their former glory. Those who found asylum in the United States, generally gave silent thanks for the privilege.

(Please turn to page 10)

"FOR OUR LIBERTY AND FOR YOURS"

*For what do you set forth to fight, O Polish soldier?
For one hundred years the glorious banners that lead you into battle have borne the words: For Our Liberty and For Yours.
What is the meaning of these words?
For OUR liberty means:
That the monster of evil, paganism, and slavery shall be banished from Polish soil,
That your father and mother, your brothers and sisters, subjected today to the most cruel persecution, shall throw off the yoke of slavery,
That to each Polish home, to each farmstead, to each workshop, there shall again return the smile of victory, the happiness of freedom and the sun of peace,
That the Poland of tomorrow shall be not only great and strong, but the good, noble and watchful mother of free and equal citizens.
For YOUR liberty means:
That, after this most frightful of all wars in the world's history, after evil and paganism have been done away with, no nation shall be able to oppress and exploit other nations,
That the sun of freedom shall shine equally on all, and that all shall realize that there is no happiness at home when wrong is done to one's neighbor,
That the future order which must prevail in the world shall not be based on violence and force but on the principles of the teachings of Christ, on justice, and on the consonant welfare of the great family of free peoples.
Your ancestors fought for such freedom and in such struggles won immortal glory. For such freedom, for the most sacred cause of Poland and of all nations, you today set forth to fight, O Polish soldier. Onward to glory and triumph! Onward to victory!
The sacred cause of your Homeland calls you!*

PADEREWSKI'S LAST STATEMENT



OUTER-LANE. RAMPARTS AND BREAKWATERS

GERMANS recently destroyed the prehistoric village of Biskupin, because its existence was definite proof of the Slavonic origin of Western Poland illegally 'incorporated' in the Reich. The village of Biskupin is situated in the western part of Poland, six miles from the local administrative center of Znin; and was famous throughout the world, for the remarkable discoveries made by the Poznan University Archaeological Expedition. Excavations had been carried on for several years, and had revealed the ground plan of a fort belonging to a prehistoric settlement that existed in the Early Iron Age, between 700 and 400 B.C., on a promontory jutting into the lake of Biskupin, but had been abandoned following its inundation by the waters of the lake. The site was covered with a thick deposit of sand and mud, that protected the remains against atmospheric influences while the dampness of the ground caused the preservation in excellent condition of the lower portions of the huts and the wooden defensive works, as well as the paths and breakwaters contrived to prevent undermining of the banks of the lake.

2,500 years ago this part of Poland, like Silesia, Central Poland, and all of Eastern Germany to the Elbe was inhabited by ancient Slavonic agricultural people, who lived in villages and forts constructed of wood and earth and placed in inaccessible spots, for the most part on islands and promontories. Noth-

Thanks to the hard work over a period of years of a couple of Polish archaeologists with Dr. Koszrzewski, at their head, the whole of the Biskupin Settlement has been reconstructed. The framework of the houses and their remnants have made it possible to restore the houses. It has been found that the way they were built is very much the same as the method of building wooden houses in Poland today.

2500 YEARS OLD POLISH VILLAGE

ing but the necessities of defense can have induced the prehistoric inhabitants of the present Biskupin to establish themselves on the damp and peaty promontory extending into the lake. This promontory, surrounded on three sides by the waters of the lake and cut off on the land side by a broad strip of marshy ground, was further fortified by a wooden rampart filled with beaten earth, which was carried round the whole site. Considerable remains of this rampart in places three feet high, have been laid bare in the northeastern and eastern parts of the promontory, while on the south the earthwork which closed the entrance was clearly identifiable on

the surface of the ground.

The promontory was protected against the undermining action of the waves by several rows of large wooden piles, driven obliquely into the bank outside the rampart and strengthened by the imposition of horizontal beams.

The area thus fortified was occupied by a populous settlement, composed of from 80 to 100 huts, built on a layer of birch sticks, resting on the surface of the peat-bog. The ground plan was laid out in a masterly fashion which would have done no discredit to a modern town-planner. In the area excavated six perfectly parallel lanes had been laid bare, running from west to east and connected by an outer one, running round in a half-circle within the rampart. These lanes were paved with thick oak logs, and lined with gabled wooden huts, whose entrances were always on the south. These huts usually contained two rooms, a main one and a vestibule, but sometimes there was a third small room as well. The floors were made of wooden beams, usually covered with a layer of clay. To the right of the entrance, in the main room, was the round or square

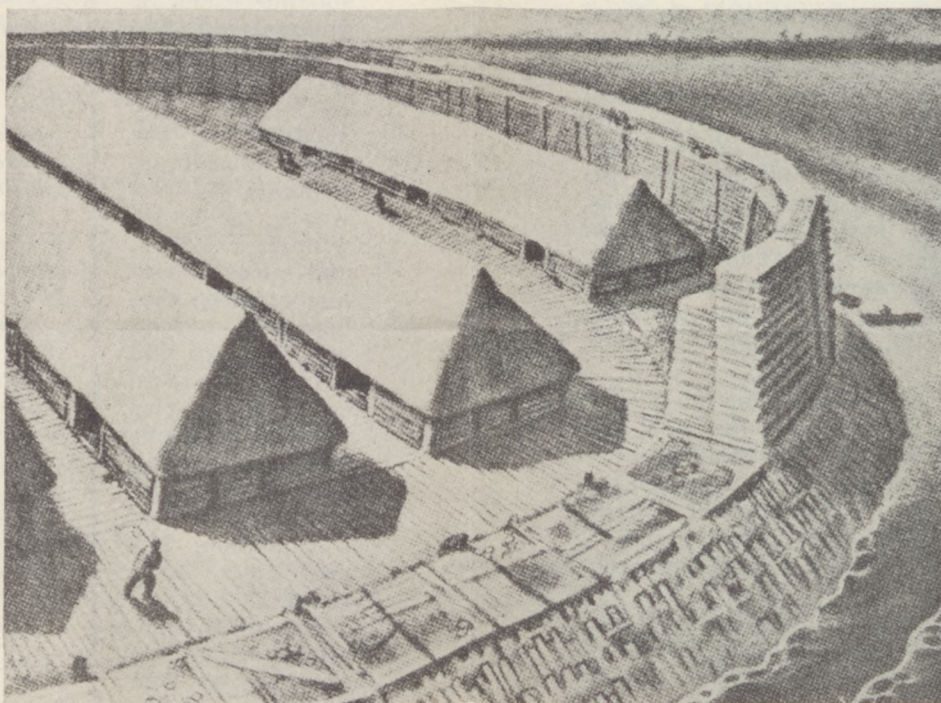
hearth, made of stones and also usually covered with a layer of clay. All the houses were built on the same plan: at the corners were planted round pine posts, in each of which were cut two vertical grooves, running the whole length of the post and facing in directions ninety degrees apart. At the bottom the posts were supported by cross pieces running through them and projecting on either side. Between these corner posts were planted flat ones, usually of oak, with two vertical grooves facing in opposite directions. Into these grooves were slid beams or rough-hewn planks, which rest one on top of the other.

When this settlement was founded the level of the lake must have been considerably lower than it is

today. During the course of the settlement's existence, however, the water level obviously began to rise continually, so that the inhabitants were compelled to raise the floors of their huts, and to lay a fresh surface of birch poles on the lanes.

In some of the huts there were even three floor levels, and very often two stone hearths one above the other, with a layer of clay in between. The oldest rampart, most to the north, was almost entirely washed away by the waves of the lake;

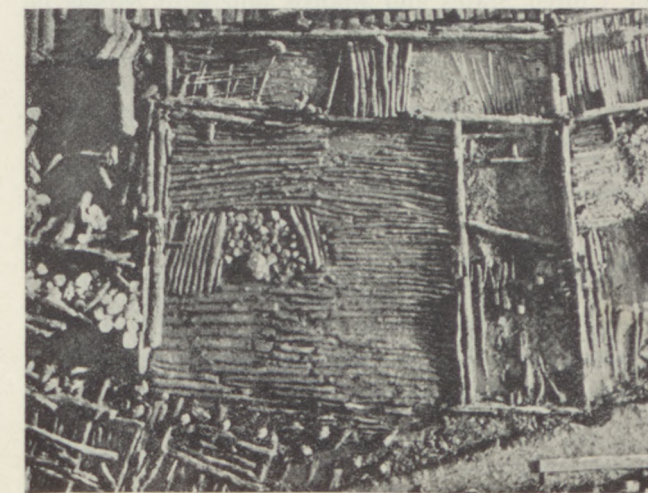
after which the area enclosed within ramparts was diminished and the first breakwater constructed, and within its shelter a second rampart was raised. However, in spite of all these precautions, and in spite of the raising of the level of floors and roads, the rising waters and the increasingly wet climate finally forced the inhabitants to abandon the site, which was inundated and later silted over. But what was a catastrophe for them has turned out to be a blessing for archaeology. For although everything above water level had been completely destroyed, the foundations and lower parts of the huts, covered with water and earth, were preserved almost as they were left 2500 years ago.



RECONSTRUCTION OF BISKUPIN — A Fortified Village of Early Iron Age in Western Poland

Prehistoric research work in Poland before the war resulted in many discoveries. The most interesting discovery of that kind was made in Biskupin (Western Poland) where in the waters of the lake some well-conserved remnants of a 2,500-year-old prehistoric settlement was discovered. This settlement had been built on an isle on this lake in times as remote as the foundation of Rome.

This protective layer of sand and mud also preserved a large number of different tools, ornaments and weapons, used by the ancient inhabitants, and even a few pieces of furniture, such as the lower part of a plank bed discovered in one of the huts. Besides a great number of earthenware vessels, usually broken, there were found, inside or round about the huts, numerous implements made of iron, horn, bone, stone, clay, or wood, and also various iron, bronze, glass and amber ornaments. Among the most important remains were the following: a solid wooden wagon wheel — the first of its kind found north of the Alps, — an oak axle from a cart, and a wooden grating lined with wicker, which was doubtless used as a hut door. The numerous carbonized grains of wheat, barley and millet found and fibres of flax, point to the agricultural character of the population; they were also potters, wheelwrights, carpenters; blacksmiths, weavers and metal-founders. Their knowledge of casting is proved by the discovery at Biskupin of clay moulds for casting necklaces, pins and other bronze objects. The remarkable prevalence of bones of domestic animals among those found in the settlement, shows the importance cattle raising had reached among them. The most noteworthy of the remains excavated were exhibited in the field museum on the spot.



A HUT WITH THREE ROOMS AND A STONE HEARTH

(Continued from page 3)

alistic organizations. Adolf Hitler did not call the wave of German nationalism into existence, but united it in the National-Socialist movement, which was all the easier as the main ideological bases were common to all the various groups. Hitler succeeded in uniting the various nationalistic trends, thanks largely to the financial support of German heavy industry, for example, Herr Thyssen and von Kirdorff (director of the "Gelsenkirchen Bergwerke"), both of whom figure on the list of honor of promoters of the *Deutschvolkische Bewegung*.

Another circumstance which conduced to the success of the Nationalist Socialist movement was the fact that the idea which it adopted as its programme had deep roots among the professors of the higher and secondary schools and among the elementary teachers, as the result of which it had long since permeated the minds of the German youth. Among the slogans which have inflamed the fanaticism of present-day Germans is that of the Nordic-German racial theory, which Hitler borrowed from German science. During the past twenty years this theory has been developed by eminent German scientists, with Professors Lenard (a Nobel prize winner), Plotz, Lenz, Stark, and Gunther at their heads.

It must be pointed out that the leaders of the National Socialist movement matured politically in this post-war atmosphere of vengeful nationalism. This applies equally to the dissidents of that movement who are now living in exile, such as Hermann Rauschning or Otto Strasser, whose quarrel with Hitler was over methods rather than aims.

The policy of the Weimar Republic, and more particularly of Stresemann, had more or less the same objects in view as the policy of the Third Reich. The difference concerned the method and especially the speed of realizing those objects. The Weimar Republic tended towards a gradual realization of German "living space", most of all in the East, so as to gain a strong basis later for her "world policy." By good relations with the West, i.e. with Great Britain, the United States and France, and with Russia in the East, the Weimar foreign policy aimed at isolating Czechoslovakia and Poland, countries which were intended to be the first to pay the costs of German's political revival. In addition, good relations with the West were intended to facilitate the attraction of foreign capital to Germany, and the investments which were a condition of the develop-

"The surest means of concealing a ruler's secret ambition is for him to manifest peaceful sentiments until the favorable moment for revealing his secret designs."

FREDERICK THE GREAT
Political Testament, 1768

"... The king must observe the general laws of morality in his private life, ... But in his relations with other States neither law nor right exists, except the right of the strongest."

JOHANN GOTTLIEB FICHTE (1762-1814)
German philosopher; first rector of Berlin University.

ment of German industry, and therefore of the development of the German war potential.

The foundations of the strength of the Hitler Reich were built during the days of the Weimar Republic, i.e. down to 1933. The more concessions the Weimar Republic obtained, the higher rose the wave of German nationalism. But in 1933 the German nation felt that the Weimar Republic had fulfilled its role, namely, that it had protected Germany from the results of the 1918 defeat, and considered that the time had come for the visor to be raised in the struggle for German hegemony. It is very characteristic that the premature evacuation of the Rhineland in 1930 was not regarded in Germany as a proof of a desire on the part of the West to cooperate with Germany, but as a signal for the preparation of revenge. In the next elections to the Reichstag the Nazi party members grew unexpectedly from a mere handful to the large number of over a hundred deputies.

In the history of the Weimar Republic the person of Gustav Stresemann is particularly important, because in international opinion he was the most faithful representative of that Republic. In a speech on December 15, 1939 Sir Eric Phipps, former British Ambassador in Berlin, justly appraised the figure of the Weimar Minister for Foreign Affairs when he said:

"Dr. Stresemann was generally regarded as a representative of the 'good' Germany, and Sir Austen Chamberlain and M. Briand certainly did their best to give him every chance. After Dr. Stresemann's death, however, his memoirs showed that his apparent moderation was a mere cloak under which to prepare an eventual policy of force."

Dr. Rudolf Olden, the former editor of the democratic daily *Berliner Tageblatt*, and author of works on Hindenburg and Hitler, a pillar of the 'democratic' wing of the German emigres, objected to this view, arguing that Stresemann did not carry on an equivocal policy, and defending him fervently. But Olden's arguments failed to convince Sir Eric Phipps, who in a letter to the Manchester Guardian on December 31, 1939 recalled that in 1925 Stresemann had formulated his view on the task of German policy in the following terms:

"... that Germany must take under her protection the ten or twelve millions of persons of German

(Please turn to page 10)

(Continued from page 4)

3. they would oppose with force any other decision. After the uprising it became obvious that Upper Silesia was Polish and would remain Polish in spite of all.

Wojciech Korfanty knew his people and was quite sure of victory. The outcome of the struggle was a matter of course to him. As early as March, 1921, he told me a few days before the plebiscite:

"Our people will not return to German rule. I am always in their midst and I can read their souls like an open book. I know that it is a matter which is not even open to doubt."

Three convincing proofs of the Polish character of Upper Silesia were that the people spoke Polish, voted for Poland and fought to be reunited with Poland.

This third proof was decisive.

We are waiting now for a fourth proof.

What is it?

Twenty years have passed and Upper Silesia is again under the German yoke.

The Germans themselves are furnishing new proof of the truly and eternally Polish character of Upper Silesia, by their ruthless persecution of everything that is Polish in that territory. These acts of violence cry for the vengeance of Heaven.

There is no atrocity which the Germans have not committed there. The Poles were and are still being murdered in thousands, private property is being stolen and confiscated, priests and chaplains executed or taken to concentration camps, even the Polish bishop has been expelled!

But obviously they realized they never could Germanize this land. So they issued new orders.

In January, 1941, a decree of Hitler divided Silesia into two separate provinces: Lower Silesia with Breslau and Lignitz and Upper Silesia with Opole and Katowitz. This because Upper Silesia, as a Polish country, must be governed in a different way.

Then, in connection with the national conscription of the German population, they introduced the rule that in Upper Silesia a Pole must be considered as a kind of German.

And now the Silesian Gauleiter, Bracht, writes in the German "*Kattowitzer Zeitung*":

"Any person who has an inclination towards German culture, is to be considered as being of German nationality."

So in Upper Silesia they have abandoned the theory of the purity of German blood, as well as the alleged inferiority of the Polish race, they have given up all the proud ambition to be self-supporting Germans. Why? Because in a country where the vast majority of the people are Polish, there is no other means of changing the people into Germans except by making the world believe that Poles are "some kind of German."



U P P E R S I L E S I A I S A L L F A C T O R I E S

These facts are well known to Germans outside Upper Silesia, because the ill-famed German leader, Ulitz, wrote in "*Das Reich*" on March 30th, 1941:

"Unfortunately there are many Germans who do not care to know where Katowitz lies, who refer contemptuously to Upper Silesia by the name 'Polakei' (the land of the Poles) and who regard being moved to the East as a calamity."

When Gauleiter Bracht introduced the new *Kreisleiter* Hessler in Katowitz on the 22nd of March he cursed those Germans who —

"... came to Upper Silesia in view not of the benefit of the Nazi Party but of their own personal interests."

This means and can mean only one thing: that the Germans who came to Upper Silesia had but one aim: to rob and steal from the Polish population as much as they possibly could.

Thus, from recent German crimes, a fourth proof of the Polish character of Upper Silesia is born.

When Germany is defeated this proof will again be sufficient, once and for all.

(Continued from page 5)

He was the only one who could and did arouse Americans to the moral obligations that were theirs. Coming from him the cry of "Help Britain" was not denounced as meddling interference, even by the staunchest isolationists. The authority and popularity of that grand old man, probably the greatest artist of the last half-century, were unimpaired. His words broke through the heavy crust of indifference of a hundred and forty million happy people. He aroused forgotten feelings of solidarity with the Old World, and even kindled the spirit of sacrifice and the readiness to fight against Evil. Paderewski was the spiritual ambassador of Poland in the United States, he was also the champion of enslaved Europe. No one will ever know how much he contributed to America's change of heart, and to the acceleration of the American defense effort, but few will deny that he did much to win the battle beyond the Atlantic. Even after his death, his funeral at Arlington National Cemetery was a mute but compelling appeal for more help to Europe in her fight for the freedom of the world.

Polish soldiers, airmen and sailors have fought and are fighting on every battlefield for freedom. In Egypt and Norway, in the seas around Britain and in the air above, in the Vosges of 1940 and the Scotland of today, in underground Poland, everywhere Poles are doing their utmost. None have done or could do more than that white-haired old man whose voice on the air appealed to the conscience of every American. Paderewski, as his life drew to its close, was the embodiment of everything Poland has stood for in the past; of all her traditions, of a spirit that made Polish history what it is. Only an old nation, with a culture built up through centuries, could produce such a man. He was the heir to all the beauty and grandeur of Poland. He has handed down the torch to new men, to Polish soldiers, to the builders and the sons of the new Poland of tomorrow.

At the dusk of his life and times, Paderewski was in complete and close accord with the men of the glorious future that Victory will bring. Their cause is one.

"It was shortly after my return to the United States that I had the pleasure of first meeting Mr. Paderewski. In his efforts toward the resuscitation of Poland he had concentrated on the United States and Great Britain as the two points of valuable contact for his purpose.

"Mr. Paderewski was a frequent caller both at my apartment and at the White House in Washington. Often for hours at a time my attention was devoted to a discussion of Polish politics. Mr. Paderewski had his set of maps showing what he considered to be an equitable settlement of boundaries. I also had mine that had been drawn up and were being used in the investigations of the Inquiry. They were compared in the most minute detail and between us we arrived at a mutual agreement. I have since asked Mr. Paderewski how this first tentative draft compared with the boundaries of present-day Poland, and he has informed me that with the exception of certain points, they are almost exactly duplicate.

"It is of interest that at the time of The Inquiry neither Mr. Paderewski nor I had any idea that we would be assigned to the actual peace negotiations, but so it happened that we had the pleasure of again meeting and discussing these projects before the assembly of nations.

"As spokesman for the Polish nation Mr. Paderewski was one of the outstanding figures of the entire conference. He appeared easily and spoke fluently. He has a wonderful memory and had history at his finger tips. Aside from his artistic abilities he is a remarkable linguist, and is one of the greatest if not actually the greatest orator in the world."

(From an interview with Colonel House, 1925)

G E R M A N Y I N D E F E A T

(Continued from page 8)

stock who live abroad under a foreign yoke; that her Eastern and Upper Silesian frontiers must be revised, and that Danzig and the Polish Corridor must be regained."

The foregoing political objectives of Stresemann, which Hitler began to achieve in 1938, led in 1939 to the second World War.

It is very characteristic of German mentality that one and the same man was to be found at the top not only of the Imperial Reich, but also of the Weimar Republic and the Nazi Reich. Hindenburg, a loyal Prussian Junker, the Generalissimo of Wilhelm II, was elected President of the Weimar Republic by a free and universal popular vote, and of his

own unfettered will, in January 1933, he named Adolf Hitler Chancellor of the Reich. One man at the head of three successive regimes: is that not symbolic of the continuity of German political thought?

After Hitler achieved power the peaceable declarations known from the days of the Weimar Republic not only did not cease, but grew even more positive. But neither was there any cessation of the sabotage of international agreements: it merely grew more open and acquired a swifter tempo. But the mask was completely removed only in March 1939, with the occupation of Prague and Hitler's public proclamation of the German Lebensraum theory.

SHIPS ARE LOST AND SHIPS ARE MADE

By K. PRUSZYŃSKI

THE port with its houses, quays and jetties is grey under the drizzling rain. It is a persistent whipping rain which dulls even the surface of the sea. A small crowd of people have assembled round the hull of a ship as grey as the town in the rain. It is a Polish man-of-war, sturdy and defiant, with short funnels and masts. The barrels of its guns crane out eagerly from the turrets. The people on the quay seem cheerful, bright and gay in spite of the grim weather and the grim news from Africa, from Singapore, from almost everywhere. There is grim weather and these are grim times.



GUNNERY OFFICER AND DIRECTOR-LAYER ON THE POLISH DESTROYER

But the men on the quay were born on that misty shore, flogged by gales and hurricanes and they are not afraid of the worst storms. The sight of that ship warms their hearts more than a crackling fire and a glass of grog. It gives them more confidence than the most convincing newspaper article or broadcast speech about victory. They have been bred to believe in ships and the sight of this one means that things will and must take a better turn.

* * *

Nothing is more striking on board a fighting ship than the meticulous, almost desperate cleanliness maintained in spite of extremely difficult conditions. The crew of the Polish ship wanted to emulate all others in polishing all brass and steel until it gleamed like the saucepans of a Dutch housewife. Were



they anxious not to incur the criticism of the British who gave them the ship? Perhaps. And perhaps they had reasons of their own. In any case the ship looks almost incredibly spick-and-span on this gloomy dull day. The young smiling faces of the sailors, keen and full of enthusiasm, seem to have come out of a different world or some other happier epoch.

And if one reflects that they are men who have lost everything as a nation and as individuals, that they went through many months of the most harrowing hardships, their high spirits on a rather dark and mournful day becomes even more of a mystery.

The key to the secret lies in the nature of the present war. Its periods of lull are more wearying to the soldiers than the flashes of blitzkrieg; its enforced idleness is often more depressing than its horrors. The long waiting may become more nerve-racking than the longest bombardments. It is bound to be, particularly so for Poles, impatient by nature, who have had to endure more waiting than almost anyone else although they were more eager for action than most.

* * *

In the mess we count on our fingers the units with which the young Polish Navy has been enlarged in the course of its more than two years of work with the Royal Navy. It has got two new destroyers, a new submarine and a whole flotilla of torpedo boats. In another six months there may be four or five new ships. At any rate the Polish Navy, although it lost several ships, is not decreasing but growing.

Recently the Polish Navy celebrated its second anniversary of the war, stronger and better equipped than it was in 1939, when, besides small training and auxiliary craft it consisted only of four destroyers, one mine layer and five submarines. These were the beginning of a navy, so essential to Poland, to

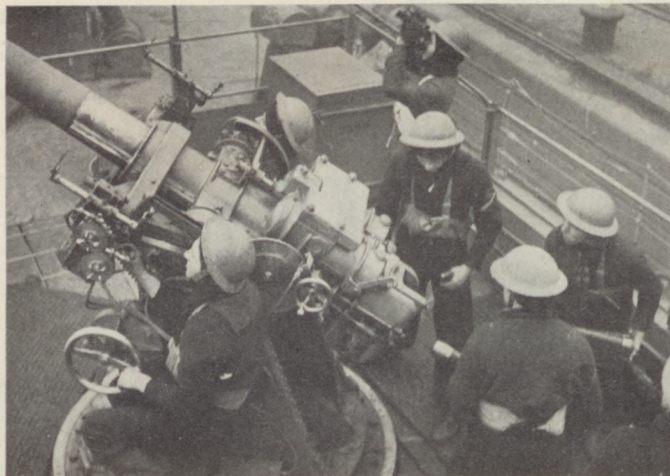
(Please turn to page 12)

SHIPS ARE LOST AND SHIPS ARE MADE

(Continued from page 11)

the furthering of her maritime interests which played an increasingly important part in the national life of Poland and her geo-political position in the Baltic. Today the Polish Navy has actually more than a dozen warships.

The Polish mercantile marine is also giving valuable support. In pre-war days Polish ships used to carry more than 150,000 tons of merchandise across the seven seas to the furthest corners of the world. Today these boats are actively engaged in the transport of troops, munitions and goods.



GUN CREW ON POLISH DESTROYER

* * *

This was the official ceremony. But in a day or two there will be another when the new destroyer goes out to sea. It will probably also be a cloudy day, perhaps even one of storm. One has to see inch-thick steel plate torn like paper to realize the power of an angry sea. Ocean patrol duty is hard work. One has to be always on the alert for the treacherous periscope of a U-boat, and the pirate of the seas, the long-range Focke-Wulf Kurier, may sweep out of the clouds at any moment. One watch follows another and attention can never be relaxed for a second. On land the sirens give warning of an air raid; at the Front fire forecasts a battle. At sea a single unguarded moment may mean everything. After a time fatigue begins to worm its way through the sailor's constant alertness like rust through the staunchest iron plates.

And yet the beginning of service will be a festive day for the crew, because it will make them feel for the first time that they have got a ship of their own.

The Battle of the Atlantic is in full progress after the Battle of Britain fought over the grey suburbs of

London, the green hills of Kent and the narrow strip of Channel. It is an even more gigantic battle than the first and just as vital although fought hundreds and thousands of miles from the country whose existence is in the balance. This is a matter of more ships and more ships and more men and more men.

Probably no one expected at the time of the signature of the Polish British Alliance in 1939 that the Polish Navy would be called upon to fight, convoy, transport and do patrol duty on the great shipping lanes of the North Atlantic. No one will claim that the Polish contribution in this respect is decisive in any way or that it is likely to have any vital importance. It probably is not, but the work is done. Today, two years after the downfall of Poland, this work is done in the last expected place and after all this is a battle in which every destroyer, every submarine and every ton of merchant shipping means something and is not to be despised.

The scope of this effort is still growing.

That is why the sailors on the deck of their new ship are cheerful in spite of all that they have been through. Polish sailors are no longer exotic strangers in British ports as they used to be a few years ago. They are friends and allies who stood by the British Navy through a year of hard trials and are ready for more.

EUROPA GERMANICA

"Germanic man is a moulder of space. Being a man of movement, he needs space as vitally as a fish does water. Without sufficient space Germanic man cannot exist . . . The new tasks cannot be performed within the frame-work of the existing forms and conceptions of international law, because these belong to a decaying world of ideas which were made possible by the weakening of Europe. The 'Reich' idea will be resurrected. The peoples of Europe will congregate around its natural centre, in the same way as the planets revolve around the sun, without being absorbed by it."

Reichsamtsleiter Minister Plenipotentiary Verner Daitz in
"Hamburger Fremdenblatt," No. 22, July 21, 1941