

The Polish Review

VOL. II, No. 28

NEW YORK, N. Y., JULY 27, 1942

PRICE TEN CENTS

W I L N O



COURTYARD OF THE UNIVERSITY

POLAND SPEAKS . . .

An Editorial from "Sprawa" (The Cause)
An Underground Weekly in Warsaw

FOR CREATIVE LIFE

ALTHOUGH chained to the juggernaut of German war economy the oppressed peoples of Europe listen avidly for news from the wide world in the hope that it would explain the "why and the wherefore of things."

However, the declaration of leaders, the shifting phases of propaganda, the vacillation in policy are beyond the grasp of the common man. So instead of trying to understand, to pierce the curtain of conflicting reports, he resigns himself to fatalism and despondency . . .

In the meantime life goes on. Dynamic societies, alive to the tide of current events are fully prepared and enlightened for their part in the reconstruction of the post-war world. In the light of these occurrences, we Poles must fully realize the tasks that await us. We must muster all our creative forces and prepare the nation for victory.

Throughout history the Polish people were psychically unprepared for events of great importance. Therefore we must begin today to prepare for our task of tomorrow.

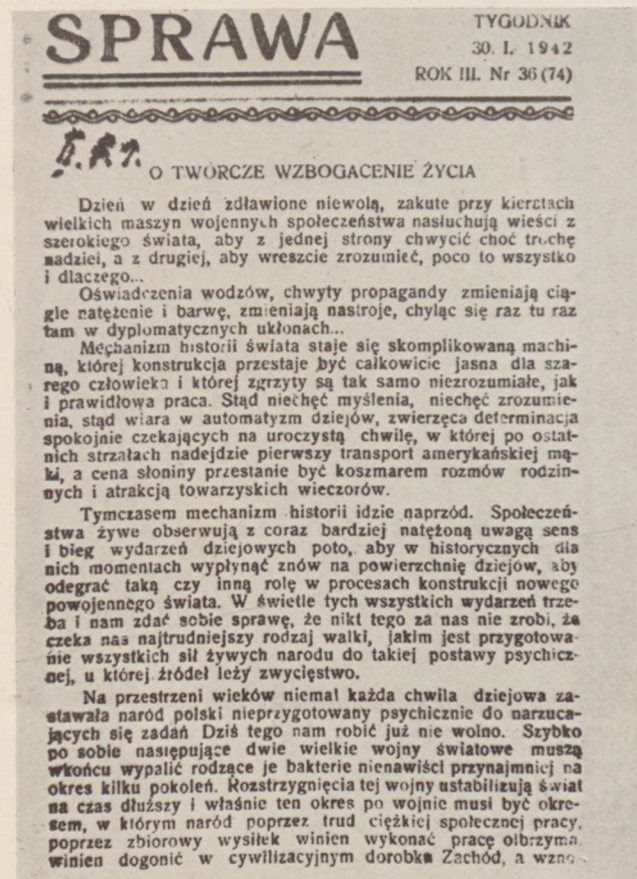
The two great World Wars must destroy the germs of hatred for generations to come. The termination of this war must stabilize the world. The post-war period must reflect the era in which our nation, through effort and hardship, is to reach its goal. Poland must attain the cultural level of the West and, guided by the great ideals of creative effort, become the center of cultural Europe.

In these changing times the creative spirit must attribute to the Polish national status. We Poles must fight for the causes of liberty. We must organize our moral, political and military resources into one union.

Our regained freedom will be a sign for hard creative work so that we may rebuild and at the same time leave a heritage for the coming generations.

Our regained freedom must see fraternal interrelation with other countries.

Our regained freedom must not be hampered by



half-way measures, by bigotry and unhealthy social and political thought.

Liberty — must not mean the return to former misery of masses and submission to international capitalism . . .

"Our strength will grow with every moment of our existence, with every day of the Polish worker, peasant, engineer, scientist, philosopher or artist . . . Every citizen of the Republic will find a vent for his vital energy, will find a sphere in which he will develop his initiative in the formation of his immediate surroundings . . . On the plane of pure democracy as well as of the equal and free activity of the individual we desire to raise the general contribution to well-being."

SPRAWA (The Cause) Jan. 22, 1942

THERE WILL BE NO PLACE for SUCH GERMANS in POLAND!

THE organization of the National-Socialist Party in the Government General was ordered by Frank on May 6th, 1940. From August 15th to 17th, in 1941, a congress of active party workers and representatives of all the local groups was held in Cracow, to celebrate the first anniversary of the party's existence in the area.

Extensive propaganda attempted to give this congress a special significance, as a demonstration of Germanism in the Eastern borderlands of Germany, at the very moment when Germany was waging war on Russia. The third day of the congress was specially devoted to this demonstration, and special trains from districts all over Germany arrived, bringing officials and party members, in order to give the proceedings the greatest possible "German character."

At the moment it is difficult to estimate how many Germans there are in all occupied Poland. Before the outbreak of war in September, 1939, Poland had 765,000 German inhabitants. More than 500,000 have been transferred to Poland as colonists since then. If we add all the officials, police, Gestapo and S.S. and S.A. we can reckon that there are more than 1,500,000 Germans at present in Poland.

To these figures the Germans themselves would add the considerable number of newly-created *Volksdeutsche*. But the majority of these are still treated as unreliable by the German authorities, and as requiring long oversight and education. The same partly applies to the Germans settled in the Polish western provinces.

So we shall not be far out in reckoning that the organized ranks of the Party in Poland do not exceed some hundred thousands, consisting of Germans sent from the Reich as officials, police and Gestapo, and Germans who lived in pre-war Poland as a national minority. These latter, who are now almost entirely concentrated in the incorporated areas, are the real core of the Nazi Party at work in Poland.

Their role as such is well illustrated by the case of Dr. Kurt Luck, who died recently on the Soviet front. Luck was a German born in the Poz-

nanian province, and a Polish citizen. During the twenty years of Poland's independence Luck rose to some prominence in the extensive and widely ramified cultural and national economic and political life of the Germans in Poland. The day after Poland's military defeat he emerged as a member of the National Socialist Party, and it transpired that he had been a secret member of the Party for many years before the war. As one of the leaders of German life he became a party *Hauptsturmführer* in Poznan and perished on the Soviet Front.

Members of the former German minority, such as Luck, form the core of the Nazi Party in Poland. They have joined the ranks of the German police on Polish soil. They are in the S.A., the S.S., the Gestapo. To them is committed all the Germanizing terrorist activity directed against Poles and the task of educating the various categories of *Volksdeutsche* entered on the *Volksliste*, who are to form the new party small fry in Poland.

The active cooperation which many members of the German minority in Poland have given to the National Socialist Party, which is responsible for all the crimes committed against the Polish nation, pre-determines their position in the post-war Polish State.

There will be no place for such Germans in Poland.



CONQUEROR OF SOUTH ATLANTIC KILLED IN RAID OVER GERMANY



PILOT'S GRAVE

When all but one engine stopped running, the bomber was forced down into the sea. The entire crew, except Lt.-Col. Skarzynski, reached a rubber dinghy and were saved. Lt.-Col. Skarzynski, who was the last to leave the plane, tried to swim to the life boat, but became exhausted and was drowned.

His tragic and untimely death fills the world of aviation with sorrow. In 1933 Skarzynski, then Cap-

tain, endeared himself to Poland and South America by his solo flight across the South Atlantic in a tiny Avionette. He left Warsaw on April 30 and flew to St. Louis de Senegal, West Africa, by way of Lyon, Casablanca and Port Etienne. On May 7th, he took off from St. Louis de Senegal at midnight and after a stormy crossing of the Ocean, arrived in Natal, Brazil, 16½ hours later.

His non-stop flight of 2,281 miles constituted a record for one-seat tourist planes. His airship, an RWD-5, weighed less than 990 pounds and was the lightest and smallest machine in which the Atlantic Ocean had been spanned to date.

The Polish aviator spent several weeks in South America, visiting a number of cities in the course of a good-will tour. He was acclaimed wherever he went as a popular hero.

Lt.-Col. Skarzynski stood for the best in Polish aviation. His loyalty, sense of fair play and modesty were equalled only by his fearlessness, steadiness of purpose and great love for country. In Skarzynski Poland has lost not only an ace pilot, but a first rate patriot.



MEDAL COMMEMORATING SKARZYNSKI'S WARSAW-NATAL RECORD FLIGHT
Struck by "L. O. P. P." Society in Poland.

"AFTER READING PASS ON TO A GOOD POLE"

DURING the three years of German occupation the underground Press in Poland has developed on a tremendous scale. Since the suppression of the Polish legal Press by the German occupant authorities some 150 secret periodicals of various kinds have made their appearance and many of these have been in existence for nearly three years.

The form of these journals is adapted to the dangerous conditions in which they have to be printed and distributed. Usually they are printed in pamphlet form, some of them up to 16 pages long. There are many good examples of the printer's art with excellent reproductions. Others are more primitive in their style of production, or are run off on duplicators. The at times almost illegible print testifies to the poor quality of printer's ink and paper as well as to the great difficulties with which the Polish journalists and printers have to contend in this highly dangerous activity.

The majority of the Polish underground periodicals are in the main weekly newspapers. There are also several monthly magazines, chiefly devoted to technical, professional, economic, agricultural and educational problems and affairs. One of the most important documents for future reference will be the monthly "Kronika Okupacji" (Chronicle of Occupation), issued by a reliable group. "Bulletins" which give wireless news take the place of daily newspapers and some of these have two and even four editions every day.

The Polish underground journals are printed in an amazingly large number of copies. Many have a printing of twelve thousand copies, while a number of others are printed in several thousand copies. These figures are particularly impressive when one remembers that the publishers have difficulty in obtaining paper, as well as in obtaining and replacing technical equipment. Furthermore, there is a shortage of funds, the printers work under very difficult conditions, and distribution presents a serious problem because it is impossible to use the postal services. The "subscribers" are therefore restricted exclusively to those who can make the utmost use of the journals.

In spite of these difficulties underground papers appear on every topic imaginable. Apart from the special journals already mentioned, there are journals devoted particularly to rural interests, to the needs of youth, and Jewish periodicals published in the ghettos. The existence of several humorous journals of particularly mordant wit directed against

the Germans reveals the vitality and strength of spirit of the Polish resistance to the invader.

The very names of many of the periodicals express an indomitable will to struggle, as illustrated by the following selection: "Poland Lives", "The Struggle Goes On", "The Road to Freedom", "Poland in the Struggle", "The Rampart", "The Struggle and Freedom", "The Watch", "Reveille", "We Fight for Truth and Poland", "The Pioneer", "Tomorrow", "The Cause", "To Arms", "Serve Poland", "The Army and Independence", "Free Poland."

In addition, many of these papers have mottoes or slogans, often in verse, on the title page, or placed between the articles that are further proof of the same spirit. Following are a few of these taken at random:

"To be vanquished but not succumb: that is victory." "He who refuses to sacrifice himself for freedom becomes unworthy of the gifts of freedom."

(Please turn to page 8)

Roż I. 20 gruźnia 1941 r. Nr. 4.

„Nie gniewem, lecz śmiechem się zabija”.
(Fr. Nietzsche).

POD LIPĄ 4)

Termometr trochę opadł, węgiel bardzo skoczył w górę i już mamy święta. Jak wiadomo, w tym roku miało nie być Bożego Narodzenia, bo św. Rożżina zajęta jest czym innym, a dla samego ośła szkoda zachodu, ale miłosierny Pan Bóg udzielił mu amnestii. — Ostatni to raz — powiada — niech się jeszcze Dollek ucieszy drzewkiem i podarkami. Niech sobie przypomni dawne lata, kiedy nie ciążyły jeszcze na nim krew, łzy i przekleństwa milionów ludzi, niech nasyci oczy płonącymi świeczkami i chłodną zielenią świerka. Ostatni to przecież raz, ostatni to przecież czas.

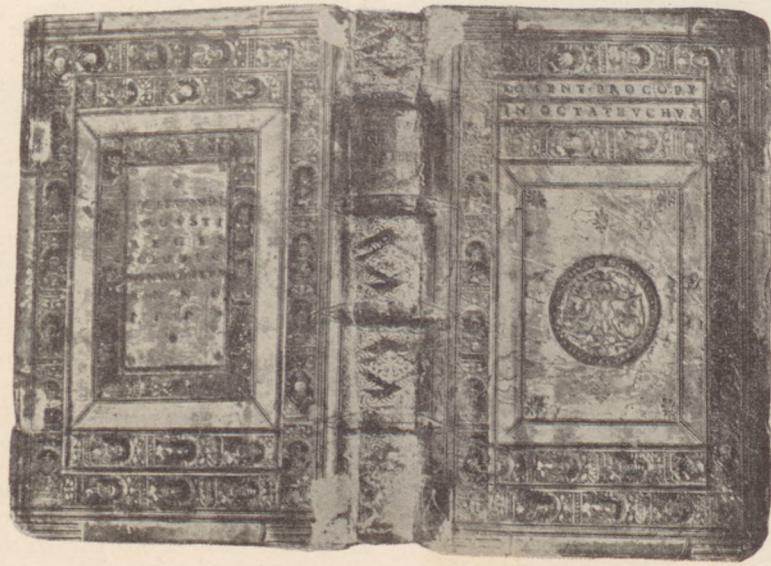
Tak więc mamy święta i Nowy Rok za pasem. Dawniej taki nowy rok nie chciał się ani rusz zmieścić za pasem, było mu ciasno i nieporęczne. Teraz, kiedy między zapiętym na ostatnią dziurkę pasem i chudym ciałem jest aż nazbyt przestrożno, Nowy Rok ma wygodnie i nie bardzo spieszy, ma się z zej-

"LIPA" (THE GAG)
"Humorous Paper Published in Poland in Days of Horror"

400 YEARS OF POLISH PRINTING IN WILNO

WHEN the first book — an in-folio in Cyrillic script — was printed in Wilno in 1525, the city, still bearing the wounds of Tartar invasions, looked more like a fortified camp than a cultural outpost. A short fifty years sufficed to alter its appearance and character, to turn it into a well-organized, thriving community. Several factors contributed to Wilno's newly-found intellectual alertness. Frequent and prolonged visits of Polish Kings and their brilliant suites of scientists, artists, writers, many of them of European renown, established its reputation as a city of importance, and the Reformation movement, then making the rounds of Poland, stimulated the exchange of political and religious views. This favored the development of printing.

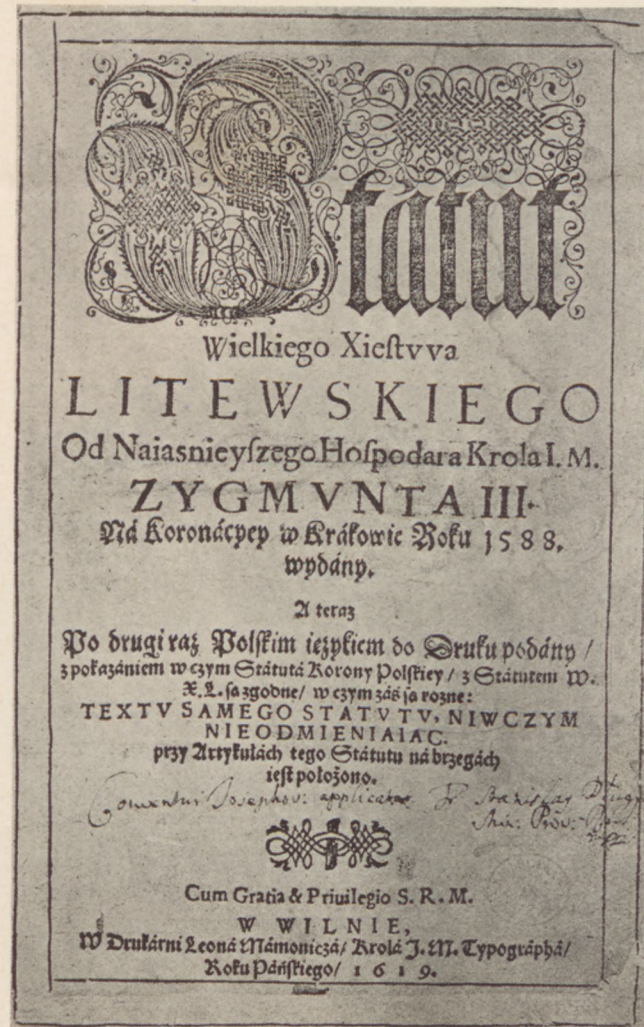
Printing as an industry in Wilno dates back to 1575. That year saw the opening of a printing establishment by the Mamonicz Brothers who at first specialized in Cyrillic type, which they gradually abandoned for Roman. The momentous "Statute of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania granted by His Most Illustrious and Royal Majesty, Zygmunt III, published at His Coronation at Krakow in 1588" was printed by Mamonicz in Lithuania. In 1619, Leon Mamonicz, son of the founder, was Printer to His Royal Majesty. He published a Polish translation of the Lithuanian Statute, bearing the additional legend: "And now for the Second Time put into print in the Polish Tongue, with a Demonstration of How the Constitution of the Polish Crown agrees with the Statute of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, and How it differs From It: The Text of the Statute Itself not Being Altered." In 1625 the Mamonicz printery passed into the hands of a religious order. It was also in 1575 that Prince Mikolaj Krzysztof Radziwill, Catholic son of the powerful Calvinist, Prince Radziwill the Black, moved his father's printing presses from Brzesc to Wilno. The Brzesc establishment had already acquired typographical fame in 1563 by its printing of the so-called Radziwill



"P. GAZAEI COMMENTARII IN OCTATEUCHUM", 1555, King Sigismundus Augustus Collection, Wilno University Library

Bible, which was the first Polish edition of the Holy Scriptures to appear anywhere. Shortly after their removal to Wilno, the presses were placed at the disposal of the Jesuits, under whose auspices many anti-Reformation works in Latin were published by such outstanding casuists as Skarga, Emanuel de Vega, Krzysztof Warszewiecki.

The moving of the Radziwill establishment to Wilno was the signal for a gen-



"STATUTE OF THE GRAND DUCHY OF LITHUANIA," Wilno, 1619



PRINCE RADZIWILL BIBLE, 1563

eral exodus of printers from Krakow to Wilno. They set up their own shops or worked in the printing rooms maintained by the nobility. Reflecting the Protestant vs. Catholic controversy then raging in Poland, numerous religious publications appeared. Catholics wrote mostly in Latin, Protestants in Polish. There was even a printery founded in 1589 by the Greek Catholic Brotherhood of the Holy Ghost for the purpose of publishing books in Cyrillic script. Its Eastern character gradually underwent transformation under the influence of Polish culture, and ultimately disappeared entirely.

The most renowned of all typographical establishments in Wilno — indeed in all Poland — was the Academy Press, with an unbroken history that began in 1592 and continued right up to the German invasion of Poland in 1939. During its first 200 years

it printed and published theological, historical, and classical works, panegyrics and sermons, calendars and school texts in Latin and Polish, occasionally in Lithuanian.

At the turn of the 18th century, a trained library worker, Jozef Zawadzki, came to Wilno from Poznan and found the city so to his liking, that he decided to remain permanently. With the aid of the old liberal, Prince Adam Czartoryski, he founded a modest printery. In 1805 he signed an agreement with the University whereby he became owner of the old Academy Press and received the title of "Printer to the Imperial University of Wilno."

With great efficiency and energy, Zawadzki set about modernizing the workshop, importing new machinery, ordering new type and reorganizing the staff. He added a bookstore to the printing presses, and soon was at the head of a flourishing publishing concern. Zawadzki's printing shop and bookstore exerted a deep influence on the cultural development of early 19th century Wilno. The bookstore remained in close contact with the University of Wilno, and was a center of intellectual activity radiating throughout the entire city. It was Zawadzki who

(Please turn to page 12)

POEZYE ADAMA MICKIEWICZA.

TOM DRUGI.



WILNO.

DRUKIEM JOZEFA ZAWADZKIEGO.

1823.

"POEMS" by Adam Mickiewicz, Wilno, 1823 (First Edition)

"AFTER READING PASS ON TO A GOOD POLE"

(Continued from page 5)

"By not ceasing in the struggle, we have the strength of justice; and by the strength of justice we shall endure and conquer." "There is no defeat, which cannot be a lesson for victory."

Others offer more practical advice: "After reading, pass on to a good Pole." "Don't destroy this. After reading pass it on. Be careful!" "Remember that our Press is supported entirely by voluntary sacrifices."

One can gather some idea of the material difficulties encountered in publishing the journals from their back pages, where it is customary to print lists of contributions for the publication funds. For obvious reasons these lists never give the real names of the donors. One such list of more than 200 separate contributors begins:

"We acknowledge the receipt of the following sums in Polish zlotys. (The zloty was worth tenpence at pre-war rates) Uncle Leo: 7.50 zlotys; Conqueror—"Pogromca": 10; Faithful—"Wierny": 2; Dog—"Pies": 5; Xanthippe: 30; Night-hawk—"Puszczyk": 15; Baby "Niemowle": 20, etc."

The very names adopted are eloquent of the contributors' spirit and reflect the intensity of their feelings and their attitude. Some sound a note of courage and enthusiasm, such as "Rogaty", Proud; "Szybki" Swift; "Zuchwały", Audacious; "Zwyciestwo", Victory; Spitfire, Tobruk, Gdynia; others throw light on the motives of those working in the organizations and of the people who support them such as: "Krzywda", The Wrong; "Msciciel", The Avenger; "Zemsta", Vengeance; "Boze Skarz", God Punish. Other contributions do not adopt a pseudonym, but sign the gift in memory of someone, or in token of their intentions. One, for instance, read: "In honor of sister Janina who died

at her post"; another was given "For the building of a gallows", another, "For a rope for Hitler". The readers frequently make considerable sacrifices in order to send contributions, and the lists often contain items as "supper savings", of "ten uneaten dinners." The difficulties of publication are both indicated and eased by such gifts as "forty sheets of Egyptian paper", "fifteen sheets of rice paper", "paper and ink," and so on.

Yet the most striking items on these lists of contributors are those which indicate gifts of food. Among those mentioned in one of the latest issues there are: two loaves, 12 ounces of sausage, 5 ounces of butter, twenty cigarettes, four eggs, fifteen cutlets, one and three-quarter pounds of groats.

One final detail from the same list is a revelation of the extent to which some contributors make sacrifices. Among the donations are the following:

"Ada for dinners, 40 zlotys; Ala for dinners, 40; Jadzia for dinners, 40; Hanusia for dinners, 40 zlotys."

In other words, several girls had managed to make quite a large contribution, probably at the cost of great deprivation in order to provide dinners for the workers on the journal.

The secret Press is one of the most outstanding manifestations of the vitality and resolution of the Poles, who refuse to submit to the yoke of the oppressor. Its existence is based on the united effort of the entire nation.

Together with the various forms of sabotage, in the industrial, transport, and agricultural spheres, the secret Press is one of the most outstanding manifestations of the struggle which the Poles are waging against the invader.

16
F. F. 16
Kwitujemy odbiór kwot: 2941 zł 25 gr, a miarowicie:
Na Fundusz Pras.-Org. (za okres 5 XII.41)
Doktorsza 4.50, Władek 10, Pogromca 10, Gotów 10, Podkova 10, Inżynierowie 10, AS 10, Jedrus 9, Łuk 20, Na prasę 15, Cze 5, BR 50, Lew 10, Zwyciestwo 12, Serpentina 8, Msciciel 10, Napiwek 2, Janusz 5, Pingwiny 10, Kary 3.50, X 1.50, Maruta 7, Socha 5, Wicus 3, Żak 0.50, 16-ka 4, NN 2, Kujawianka 10, Gopło 11, Józef 10, Wierny 10, Grzegorz 10, SS na B 120, Koper 10, Lew Zagłoba 10, Niemowle 10, Winock 5, M.17 5, Inżynier 10, Mess 10, Sredni 2, Zosia 3, AB 10, Ex 50, Zuchwały 25, K. Adam 20, Aljoni 10, K. Ribbentrop 20, Kalina 2, Zęby 6, Jawor II 5, Johe 3.50, Jerzy 20, Kazimierzczak 20, 4-20 20, Dzyng 25, Okop 28.50, JP 10, Lew 5, Maja 5, Osiemnastu 3, Piątki 8, 9, 10 24, Brzózka 10, Łapówka dla gliny 15, Kajtek 23, S. 35, Sługa narodu 2, Zwyciestwo 2, Hańczyn 2, Sialin 15, Bezimienna 2, FN 10, MS 10, WK 20, S.Mr. 10, Wista 6, BZ9, Sitwa 20, AP 22, APE 5, AW 2, Anin 30, Lak 5, Ofiara 5, Bezimiennie 12, Mak 1, Niecierpliwy 20, Kluczek 10, AAA 14, MM 10, Swoi 6, N.3 10, Śląsk 28, Orzeł 35, Ex 20, Karbid 5, Karp 10, Sklep 10, Pies 15, Tenor 20, Totek 10, AB 30, H 10, Lutek 20, JE 5, Zamjast kuriera 5, Grupa W 20 40, Szeł i S-ka 14, Bezimiennie 31, BV 20, Swoi 7.80, Kuchnia 10, Kuchnia 7.20, JB 5, Zbiorowo 1.60, Roman 1, Krzyżowcy 30, Krysia żona niemca 20, Ada (na obiady) 40, Ala (na obiady) 40, Jadzia (na obiady) 40, Hanusia (na obiady) 40. Razem zł 1589.—
Uwaga! W listopadzie opuszczono S17—440, S17—1570.
Na B. P. W.: Wilczek 3, Wilczek gapowe tramw. 3, Staś 1, R 10, Maciś 3, Marysia 5, Ew 5, Kabala 2, Palma 10, Elunia 100, Wanda 5, Heretyk 20, Bomba 4, Hrom i Zawisza 10, Wandal 20, Zakopane 10, SS 2, Kubuś 20, Nowy Dróżnik 150, Em 10, Z 10, K 2, N 5, J 5, Z 5, F 15, S 1. Razem zł 426.—
W naturze: HR—chleb, Kuchnia—2 chleby, Kabala—1 chleb, ul. Wspólna—paczka żywn.: 3 chleby, 42 dkg boczkę, 22 dkg kielbasy i 16 dkg masła; AW—40 szt. pap. egip., Osemka—paczka żywn.: 15 kofletów, 1 kg chleba, 85 dkg kaszy.
Ofiary na K. K. przy P. Wzaj.: SM 100, DTSF 56.50, Piętny Adolf 50, Bezimiennie 50, S.32 26, Praga 20, Szczerbiec 20, Bilety gap. 15, 10% 15, Szept 50.50, Szarota 10, KL 10, Lubicz 10, Ostrożnie 8, Jola 5, Filip 2, Broniek 2, Genia 2, Irys 1.50, Marysia 1.50, Wanda 1.50, Piccolo 1. Sylwester 130, Noworoczne 105, Amf 50, Andrus 70, Ob 32 20, Dyrektor 20, Matka 15, ZSRJ 10, Farys 10, Poeta 6, Kania 5, Sąsiedzi 5, Zemsta 4, Piccolo 3, Pop 3, Zemsta 3, Egoista 2, Szkot 2, Parnas 2, Suchard 2, Joanna 2, Stachowiak 1, Hela 1, Znalezione 0.75. Razem zł 920 gr 25

Public acknowledgment of contribution to upkeep of underground Polish Press. The 214 items include money, food, cigarettes, printing supplies. From "Sprawa", Jan. 30, 1942.

POLAND'S CONTRIBUTION TO NATURAL SCIENCE

NATURAL science has attracted Polish scholars since the Middle Ages. A simple list will give a clear picture of the important part taken by Poles in this field. In the second half of the 15th century Professor J. Stanke of the University of Cracow listed 513 species of plant and 219 species of animals. This was the first time that such a feat had been accomplished in Europe. Among the earliest books printed in Poland was a book compiled by Simon in Lowicz on medicinal herbs (Macer: "De herbarum virtutibus"). This book printed in 1532 became popular in all Europe. The first book in biology printed in Polish appeared in 1534 and was reprinted three times. The growth of systematic study of botany was marked by the herbaria of Martin of Urzedowo in 1595 and revised by S. Syrenski in 1613. There were pioneers among the Poles in other branches of natural science. The first description of the flora of China was published by a Pole, Father Michal Boym of Lwow in 1656. J. Jonston published the first dendrology in 1662 and followed this work with a series of zoological atlases. At the end of the 18th century, K. Kluk (1739-1796) published the first important treatise on applied botany, the first description of the Polish flora based on the Linnaean system, and handbooks of zoology and mineralogy.

Much was done in the discovery of new species of exotic plants by J. Warszewicz (1812-1866) who specialized in the collection of South American orchids. In 1848, M. H. Leszczye-Suminski solved the mystery of the reproduction of ferns. By actual experiment L. Cienkowski (1822-1887) demonstrated that protoplasm is the basis of life. E. Strasburger (1844-1912), a pupil and later instructor at the Chief School at Warsaw, world-famous as a botanist, produced a valuable work on plant anatomy and became the founder of the new science of plant cytology. E. Godlewski, Sr. (1847-1930) was co-founder of modern plant physiology and the author of many works dealing with assimilation in plants, their breathing and growth. M. Raciborski (1863-1917), a distinguished morphologist and palaeontologist, investigated the flora of Java and founded the Polish school of botany. W. Rothers (1863-1916) explained the phenomenon of heliotropism and the structure of vessels or ducts in plants. E. Janczewski (1846-1918) made a detailed research of sieve-tubes and of root-structure, and wrote a treatise on cross fibres. His works on anemone hybrids were the first studies of genetics in Poland. A. Prazmowski (1853-1920) explained the significance of the nodules on the roots of leguminous plants, by which nitrogen is fixed from the air. F. Kamiński discovered the phenomenon of mycorrhesis — the parasitic life of fungi on roots.

Pioneer work in phyto-sociology was done by J. Paczoski. The vertical distribution of plants and animals (in the Tatra Mountains) was investigated in a masterly fashion by B. Kotula in 1890. J. Rostafinski (1850-1927) wrote the first work on slime fungi, in 1875 and was a distinguished botanical historian. Z. Woycicki investigated plant cyrology, and



PIENINY NATIONAL PARK

his pupil, W. A. Becker, who died in 1938 became known as an authority on cell-structure and methods of coloring living plants. S. Krzemieniewski and K. Bassalik represented microbiology in Poland.

Jedrzej Sniadecki (1768-1838) wrote the "Theory of Organic Existences", which secured his place among eminent biologists.

In zoology B. Dybowski (1833-1930) performed a great service by his thorough investigation of the previously unknown fauna of Siberia, and in particular of the Baikal region.

In ornithology, T. Taczanowski and J. Stolzman won fame by their studies of the birds, not only of Poland but also of Asia and South America.

W. Wierzejewski investigated fresh-water fauna, such as crustaceans, wheel-animalcules and sponges, his works on the anatomy and physiology of fresh-water sponges have become standard text books. W. Kulczynski published a number of works on arachnids. H. Hoyer, Sr., was a distinguished histologist in the second half of the 19th century. His son, H. Hoyer, Jr., established the school of comparative anatomy at Cracow. K. Kostanecki and E. Godlewski, Jr., added by their researches to the knowledge of embryology; as did J. Nuxbaum, a remarkably good teacher and popularizer of the theories of Darwin, who worked on problems of com-

(Please turn to page 12)

"TAILS UP!" OVER BERLIN



"My official title is: Mascot to the XX Polish Bombing Squadron"

MAY I introduce myself? My name is "Bukiet", which in plain, good English means a "bouquet". I am quick-witted, full of beans, and always on the move, in accordance with the best R.A.F. traditions — because I am serving with a Polish Bomber Squadron somewhere in England. I joined the Squadron when I was only five months old and my arrival was commented upon in various ways, mainly on account of my tail, which has been cut off, but I must say I have been given the warmest of welcomes, because my Polish masters are just as fond of dogs as their British contemporaries.



LAST CALL FOR BOMB LOADING

My official title is "Mascot to the XX Polish Bombing Squadron." There is no rank attached to my functions, which, according to the Polish Flight Commander, is just as well, because if they had given me a high acting rank I would have been soon replaced by some influential dog from the Group H.O.

My duties are varied and require a lot of tact because, belonging to the Squadron, I must distribute my "tail waggings" equitably in order not to create any jealousy. I try to maintain a cheerful atmosphere accompanying my masters to their aircraft on their take-off, and then awaiting their return to base, when I have to make them feel at home again. Believe me, it is a grand moment to see them alight from their Wellingtons, weary, cold but always with

a strange flame of enthusiasm burning in their eyes and the smile of satisfaction after a job well done. When I entered the crew room this afternoon, after a substantial lunch served at the Sergeant's Mess, my Flight Commander, whose name is Jas, looked at me smilingly and suddenly exclaimed, "By Jove! Bukiet is quite a big dog now. What about taking him for a trip tonight?" His remark caused a great stir and a lot of arguing. "He will be cold," said one of the air gunners. "No", replied another, "we can wrap him up in one of the flying suits" — "What about oxygen? Oh! this can be fixed up, I will find him a respirator."

"Oh! yes. Let's take him," said Jas. "It is our first raid over Berlin and he will bring us luck." So my fate was sealed and I understood that on this very night I was going with them over Berlin, about which I heard so much. "Cheer up, old boy!" said one of the pilots, as I stood meditating in the middle of the crew room. "We have some bones to pick with the fellows over there!" and everybody roared with laughter. "Well! that's grand!" I thought. "If there are bones to pick it is bound to be good," and I curled myself in front of the fire, dreaming of an enormous bone that a huge and hungry Alsatian was trying to pull away from me.

* * *

It was dark and I was slowly becoming accustomed to the roar of the engines and the strange vibrations of the aircraft, as the Wellington with Jas in the first pilot's seat, began to cross the enemy coast. I was lying next to the wireless operator's desk, warmly wrapped and

with an oxygen mask close to my nose. A pair of earphones were attached to it, and as I leaned against one of them I could follow the conversation of my friends. Everything was very quiet for two hours when suddenly through the glass nose of the Wellington I saw hundreds of luminous balls shooting up past our aircraft.

"The show has started!" grunted Jas through the microphone swerving violently, which made me feel a bit sick. Yes, definitely I must have eaten too much liver for dinner.

"I can see Berlin in the distance," came the reply of the observer, who then gave the course and added various other explanations which I could not understand.

"Damn this liver!" I kept saying to myself as Jas

was taking violent avoiding action. "Even if I find a bone I won't bother about it." "Messerschmitt coming up from below!" broke in the voice of the rear gunner. "Starboard hard . . . steady . . . steady . . . opening fire!" I heard something like the purring of the Mess cat coming from the tail. (Did they take him too, I wondered?) "I got him! I got him!" shouted the rear gunner again and the burring stopped abruptly. "He probably got rid of the cat", I said to myself and sighed with satisfaction because the Mess cat used to occupy the best place right in front of the fire in the Officers' Mess, much to my annoyance. From then on there was silence, interrupted only by the observer. The aircraft kept turning in circles. "One more run," said the observer, "and I shall let them go." Then I heard him say, "Bombs gone!" The pilot repeated "Bombs gone!" and pulled hard on the stick. "And here goes my liver!" I grunted. This sudden jerk was the last straw.

* * *

"It's over, Bukiet!" said the wireless operator, patting me on the head, as the aircraft came slowly into land. "Thank God for that!" I said to myself, because I was beginning to feel restless and thought fondly of my favorite lamp-post just outside the aerodrome gate. Nice to think that you are home again and that good old British lamp-post is awaiting your welcome. With a sudden jerk the Wellington came to a standstill, and wrenching myself free from the enveloping flying suits and blankets I reached the opening at the side of the fuselage and was out in a flash. "Damn!" my jump landed me straight into the Group Captain, who stood a few yards away and looked upon me with astonishment. "What the hell . . .!" he started angrily as the pilot alighted from the nose. "Don't you know that King's Regulations strongly prohibit the carriage of dogs in H.M. Aircraft?" A very confused explanation followed, but I did not listen any longer.

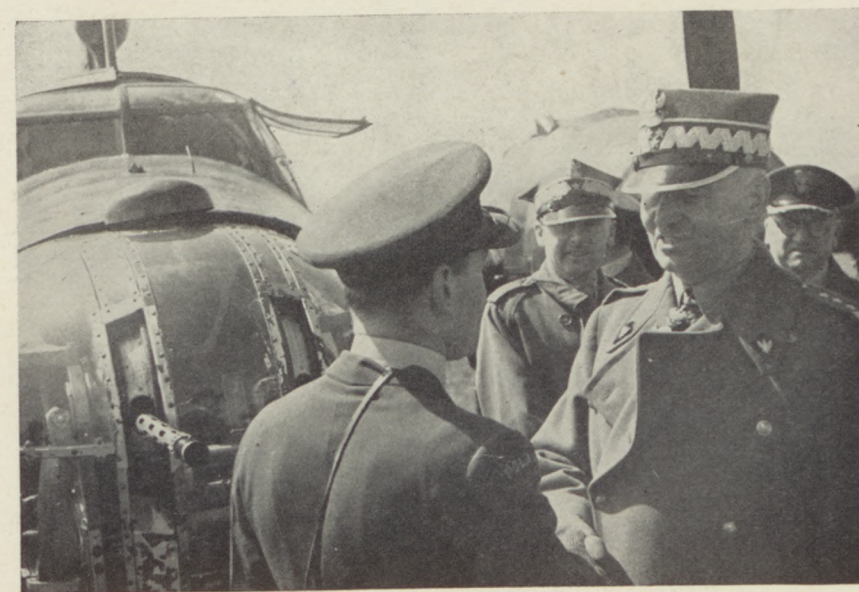
I ran as fast as I could to my dear lamp-post and then went to the Officers'



"MY POLISH MASTERS ARE FOND OF DOGS"

Mess. "Thank God!" I thought, "this cat won't be there any more — we got rid of him over Berlin!" and with a rather mean smile I made straight for the fireplace. But imagine my horror and disgust when right in front of the red hot coals I saw my cat purring softly. He did not move an inch but just gave me a long hostile look.

This was too much! After having faced so many dangers, I get home frozen stiff to find this measly feline defying me. I saw red. With one leap I was straight on him and biting deep into his tail. I jerked him brutally away. He must have realized that I was not the same dog I used to be because, mewling bitterly, he flew out of the room. Although tired and



AFTER A SUCCESSFUL RAID

cold, I could not go to sleep at once and watching the dancing flames I thought of my young friends who almost every night go on these strange and dangerous journeys from which so many of them never return. I wonder why! And I thought that after what I saw them do so courageously I must love them more and more with all the affection of which my heart is capable.

POLAND'S CONTRIBUTION TO NATURAL SCIENCE

(Continued from page 9)

parative anatomy. M. Siedlecki, martyred by Germans in a concentration camp, worked intensively on the morphology reproduction and physiology of unicellular organisms. At Warsaw K. Janicki who died in 1932, stood out as a first-class investigator of protozoa and of the reproduction of parasitic worms. J. Tur was an authority on teratogenesis, and K. Bialaszewicz published valuable physiological works on metabolism in animals.

The State Zoological Museum which was founded at Warsaw after the war from the collections of the University and of Count Branicki, under the direction of its curators (Wagner, W. Roszkowski, and T. Jaczewski) investigated fauna. The Museum of the Polish Academy of Sciences at Cracow, possessed the only complete specimen of a hairy rhinoceros, found in diluvial strata.

Poland had a large number of national parks and reserves, the largest of which were at Bialowieza, in the Swietokrzyskie Mts., at Pieniny, at Czarnohora and at



BISONS IN BIALOWIEZA NATIONAL PARK

Ludwikowo near Poznan. They afforded Polish naturalists ample opportunities for study and research. Conservation of game and forests has a long tradition in Poland. As early as 1423 King Wladyslaw Jagiello enacted a law extending government protection to the wild horse, the elk and the yew-forests. In 1597 King Zygmunt III forbade hunting the bull. The flora, fauna and natural beauties of modern Poland were watched over by the Council for Nature Protection, founded and presided over for 18 years by Prof. Wladyslaw Szafer, a distinguished botanist best known for his researches in forest history by the aid of pollen analysis and editor

of the periodical "Starunia" specially devoted to the diluvial era.

The mailed fist of the German invader has crushed the flowering of Poland. Scientists have been murdered or imprisoned, schools and institutions have been pillaged and devastated. Where once flourished the carefully nurtured Polish learning — there is now only rubble and ruin — the contribution of Germans to Natural Science.

400 YEARS OF POLISH PRINTING IN WILNO

(Continued from page 7)

published the first books of poetry by Poland's greatest poet-patriot, Adam Mickiewicz.

In 1865 Czarist Russia dealt printing in Wilno a crippling blow by forbidding printing in Polish. Rather than print books in the Russian language, many Polish publishing houses closed their doors, not to reopen them until 1905 when the language and censorship restrictions were relaxed. The decade preceding the outbreak of the Great War was an especially happy period of Polish printing in Wilno. Printing establishments mushroomed overnight. Seeking to make up for forty years of severe repression, they printed book after book. The Zawadzki shop, in the spirit of its pioneering tradition, installed the first rotary press in Wilno.

The Great War interrupted this tremendous publishing activity. When finally, Wilno became free of foreign domination, only a few printing concerns were found to have weathered the vicissitudes of war and foreign occupation. Undaunted, the Poles founded new publishing houses and continued to produce beautiful examples of Polish typographical art.

The presses of some thirty printing establishments were running full speed in September, 1939, when Wilno's four-century printing tradition again suffered a crushing blow. Fortunately, the Polish spirit is such that it can always make a comeback. The comeback of Polish printing in Wilno may already be seen on the horizon.