

The Polish Review



WYSTAWA
POLSKIEGO
PIKARSTWA

ROKOR BICZYNA

BUTCHER FRANK NO. 1 CRIMINAL ESCAPES DEATH

Recently, Dr. Hans Frank, German Governor General of Poland, narrowly escaped with his life in a pitched battle between his Gestapo bodyguards and daring Polish guerrillas. The Germans hushed up this attempt on Frank's life, but are investigating the "inadequate protection" given to Hitler's deputy.

The attack occurred at night while Frank, travelling in a special armored train, guarded by a strong escort, was enroute to Warsaw, after an inspection trip through Poland.

Tearing up the tracks, the guerrillas derailed the pilot locomotive which was preceding Frank's train as a precautionary measure. They then opened fire on the coaches in which Frank and his party were travelling.

Fierce counter-fire burst from the German protection troops, and a running battle ensued in the darkness as the Germans, hitching the engine to the opposite end of the train, headed for Cracow in the direction from which they had come.

Frank arrived in Warsaw a few days later by plane. Extraordinary protective measures were taken by the Gestapo to prevent another attack. The streets were lined with strong military police cordons, standing with fixed bayonets, and Frank's automobile was guarded by police cars with machine guns levelled.

UNDERGROUND IN PLEA FOR ALLIED ACTION

Poland will be nothing but a heap of ruins and cemeteries unless an Allied victory is soon achieved, the underground Polish radio, SWIT, has broadcast in an urgent appeal to the Allies. Terror, starvation and epidemics are taking an overwhelming toll, the broadcast asserted.

The radio urged Polish peasants and railroad workers to co-ordinate their sabotage during the harvest period—the farmers to deliver only their worst crops for transport to Germany and the railwaymen to destroy and hinder the shipments.

One of Poland's most famous historians, Prof. Marcei Handelsmann, has been executed by the Germans, the Polish Telegraph Agency has learned. Details of the execution are not known, except that it took place in Sokolow Podlaski. Prof. Handelsmann was Dean of the Philosophy Faculty of Warsaw University.

POLAND ON THE SEAS

"ONE of the greatest national triumphs of modern times has been Poland's rebirth as a maritime country. It is customary to speak of the Polish Navy as both small and young, for compared with Britain's Royal Navy, the Polish Navy comprises little more than a flotilla of light units. But in the Baltic, before the war it held fourth place—after Germany, Russia and Sweden. Nowadays, in spite of losses, it may be considered stronger than before, for its composition has changed. . . .

"So far as age is concerned it may be well to recall that Poles sailed the seas in the Tenth Century and that in the 16th Century and 17th Century the Royal Polish Navy fought a number of engagements with the Swedish Navy, gaining a decisive victory at Oliva in November, 1627. . . .

"At the outbreak of the war the Polish Navy consisted of four destroyers, one minelayer, five submarines, eight mine-sweepers and some auxiliary vessels. Today although Poland has lost three destroyers, two submarines, a minelayer and several auxiliaries, it is stronger than before, comprising the cruiser Dragon, the destroyers Orkan, Burza, Blyskawica, Garland, Piorun, Krakowiak, Slonzak, and the submarines Sokol, Dzik, Wilk, and some MGBS. The submarines Semp, Rys and Zbik are interned in Sweden, awaiting the day when they can again put to sea. . . .

"From the very beginning of the war units of the Polish Navy have been constantly on duty. Three destroyers, the Grom, Blyskawice, Burza and the submarines Wilk and Orzel reached this country and immediately went into service with the Royal Navy, which received them with enthusiasm. These five ships together with their crews and midshipmen of the training ships Wilia and Iskra, which were in the Atlantic, formed the nucleus of the present Polish Navy.

"Since that time the Polish Navy has participated in numerous engagements, including Narvik, Dunkirk, the Lofoten Islands, Dieppe, Madagascar, North Africa and recent operations in the Mediterranean.

"It took part in the pursuit of the Bismarck; in the defence of Malta and in the protection of Russian and Atlantic convoys. The destroyers Grom, Piorun, Garland, Blyskawica, Kujawiak and the submarines Orzel, Wilk and Sokol have not only by their magnificent exploits given lasting evidence of Poland's part in the war at sea, but have shown the world that the Polish Navy, although still small, is a worthy ally of the United Nations.

"During the period from the end of October, 1939, to the 1st of July, 1943, and excluding earlier Baltic operations, the Polish Navy has carried out 450 patrols, 600 escorts and 200 actions against enemy aircraft—130 against U-boats, 25 against enemy surface craft and 24 against enemy coastal batteries. Polish ships have covered nearly 700,000 nautical miles—the destroyer Garland holding the record of 170,000 miles. These figures do not include the third quarter of 1943, in which Polish ships have been taking an extensive part in the Mediterranean and Atlantic operations. Nor do they take into account the considerable mileage of armed Polish merchant ships."

ANNIVERSARY OF "PESTKI" IN GREAT BRITAIN

October 1 will be the first anniversary of the arrival in Great Britain of the first Polish Women's Auxiliary Transport Service in the transport "Pestki." Forty per cent of those aboard the first transport were assigned as drivers after they had passed their tests. Twenty per cent were trained for other duties and are now employed mainly in Polish military hospitals. Another twenty per cent are serving in Polish soldiers' homes.

The second batch to arrive in England was assigned to the Air Force Auxiliary Service. After finishing their course with British instructors, thirty-three per cent were directed to the Women's

ARCHITECTURE OF POLAND ON EXHIBITION

A Polish architecture exhibition has been opened at the National Gallery of Scotland in Edinburgh. The exhibition had previously been shown in London, then in Glasgow, and is much appreciated by Scottish architects. The Lord Provost of Edinburgh opened the exhibition with an address in which he spoke of Poland's war effort in every sphere.

On behalf of the Polish Ministry of Information, the dean of the Polish medical faculty at Edinburgh University, Prof. Jurasz, was warmly received when he retraced the course of Polish architecture through the centuries.

Auxiliary Air Force Officers School.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS TO TEACH IN POLISH

One of the outstanding figures in the sphere of the Polish-Scottish relations during the past three years has been Sir James Irvine, the well-known Professor of Chemistry, who is rector of the oldest Scottish University, St. Andrews.

From the very beginning when Polish forces arrived in Scotland, Sir James endeavored to create possibilities for the Poles to continue their interrupted University studies. In spite of difficulties resulting from the uncertain war situation and anomalous conditions at the University, he succeeded in getting the University's Senate to approve his plan and in Autumn 1941 the first group of Polish students in uniform entered the university.

Since then many Poles have passed through St. Andrews—more than twenty diplomas have already been given to Poles. In an interview with the "Dziennik Zolnierza" Sir Irvine said:

"Personally I shall do everything possible for St. Andrews University to maintain contact with Poland. This can be done by permanent exchanges of students, both for regular terms and short holiday courses.

"Correspondence and contact between professors and undergraduates of St. Andrews and the Polish universities will help to complement our knowledge of the cultural achievements of both countries.

"At the beginning of the new academic term two new chairs will be established: Polish literature and Polish history. For the time being they will be destined for the benefit of your students, because I am afraid that up to now no Scotsman or Scotswoman has sufficient knowledge of the Polish language for University studies.

"This project will make final examinations so much easier for Poles, by offering opportunity to study Polish literature instead of Latin which was compulsory hitherto. Students could choose Polish history as another course in their studies—and lectures will be held in the Polish language.

"In connection with this project I am in contact with the Polish Ministry of Education and have asked the Ministry to delegate two specialists in Polish literature and Polish history to lecture at St. Andrews.

"I hope the two newly created Polish chairs will outlast the war and will be the centre of our unity and of the knowledge on Poland in the future. Our Alma Mater has got a new ardent ambition: to give to allied Poland young educated men, who will contribute to Poland's progress and to the happy future of her citizens."

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PULASKI DIED IN THE BLOODIEST BATTLE OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

by THOMAS GAMBLE*

FOR fifty-five minutes in the early dawn of October 9, 1799, there was fought on the then western outskirts of Savannah what was unquestionably the most sanguinary battle of the entire eight years of the American War of Independence. It was fought with a partly lifted fog obstructing and hindering the movements of the French and Americans and helping to continue the confusion into which their columns were early thrown and which was such a material factor in ruining their plans.

In a single hour there fell within an area of a few hundred square yards more dead and wounded than are credited to any other battlefield in the history of the struggle between England and her American colonies.

The plans were simple and comprehensive but they were completely broken by the miring of the troops in the heavy marsh and the fact that the enemy were awaiting and in readiness. The head of d'Estaing's and Dillon's column, moving faster than their comrades, actually penetrated the intrenchments north of the Spring Hill redoubt but were shot down or repulsed, while the main body of this column meeting with a destructive cannon and musketry fire were thrown into disorder. . . . While massed together in this disorder they were swept by the fire of the grape-loaded cannon at the head of the road, and by the infantry, their fire upon them from behind the breastworks, while the English vessels in the river 2,500 feet away, aimed their broadsides loaded with grape shot upon the disorganized mass.

By 8 o'clock they were once more in the camp which they had left a few hours before in confident anticipation of a complete surprise victory and the capture of Savannah before the sun had risen.

It was when the retreat had sounded and behind the protection of the reserves the disorganized, and probably by this time demoralized, remainders of the two assaulting French columns were struggling to safety, that Pulaski led the charge in which he was laid low on the Augusta road by a grape or canister shot, whether fired from a galley in the river or from one of the earthworks it cannot be definitely said. As ever, impatient for action, Pulaski had waited for the signal to join in the assault. Under his command were about 200 cavalry, the remainder of the legionnaires he had brought South with him together with fresh recruits and some Georgia and Virginia cavalry. It had been intended in the plan of the assault that this body of horsemen should penetrate the enemy's line to the north of the Spring Hill

* Excerpts from the seventh and last of the series of illustrated articles dealing with the life of Pulaski. *Savannah Morning News*, September 1, 1929.



GENERAL KAZIMIERZ PULASKI
Memorial in the Capitol, Washington, D. C.

redoubt and pass on toward the Yamacraw section, capturing such bodies of British as they met. . . . When the confusion (Please turn to page 4)

PULASKI DIED IN THE BLOODIEST BATTLE OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(Continued from page 3)

in the French columns became apparent, and it was evident that demoralization was setting in with a general rout imminent, Pulaski was permitted by General Lincoln to make a charge with his cavalry with the idea of penetrating the British lines just north of the Spring Hill redoubt and swinging into the rear of the British, create a diversion that would permit the reforming of the French columns and a resumption of the assault. As they charged at full speed they were first arrested by the abatis and in the difficulty of forcing a way through it presented a target against which the British leveled their guns with the same effect that had marked their fire on the massed French.

Carrying the banner of his Legion in his left hand and with his sword raised in the air in his right hand, Pulaski urged his men onward. Even under such desperate conditions he might have forced a way with a few of his men through the intrenchments, only to have met death there, but the shot struck him in the right thigh, inflicting a frightful wound, and throwing him from his horse to the ground. With Pulaski unhorsed the charge was at an end. Those who were left of his command were thrown back to the body of French by this time in full retreat. As Pulaski fell to the ground Major Rogowski leaped by his side with the purpose of assisting him. As he bent over him the Polish hero said in a faint voice: "Jesus! Maria! Joseph!" the exclamation of a devout Catholic who throughout his life had never wavered in his allegiance to his religion or his devotion to its services, and had maintained a high standard of moral purity as well as of patriotism. Then, as he recovered from the shock, with his mind on the situation that confronted the army, there came the command, "Follow my lancers," his dominant thought still that of forcing an opening and seeking to redeem a situation now irretrievably hopeless.

Quickly a few comrades rallied to recover their wounded commander. To John Bee Holmes, of Charleston, is accredited



Statue of General Kazimierz Pulaski, Washington, D. C.

ited the honor of bearing him from the field, Rogowski having been felled with a musket ball which rendered him insensible for the time being. From a letter in the New York Herald from James Lynah, dated Philadelphia, January 7, 1854, it appears that his grandfather, Dr. James Lynah, gave first aid to the wounded Pulaski on the field of battle by removing the bullet, an operation in which he was assisted by his son, acting with him as surgeon's mate, and a negro named Guy. James Lynah in his letter described the ball then in his possession as an "iron grape shot" and said that it was "supposed to have come from the fire of the English galleys which assisted in the defense of the town." In this letter Lynah goes on to say that his grandfather thought Pulaski could have recovered from his wound had he consented to remain under his care and followed the retreating American army on a litter. Dr. James Lynah, wrote his grandson in 1854, had been commissioner by Governor John Rutledge "to be chief surgeon in Col. Daniel Horry's regiment of light dragoons," and was serving as surgeon to the South Carolinians at the siege of Savannah. Together with other French and American wounded, Pulaski was taken to Greenwich, near Thunderbolt, and there placed on an American vessel, the "Wasp." Several days passed before this vessel sailed and it had hardly reached the ocean before Pulaski died and was consigned to its depths off the shores of Tybee.

A great Polish poet and patriot, Niemcewicz, nearing death after a long life of devotion to his native land, wrote an epitaph the last lines of which were:

"The wild dove has its nest, and worm a clod of earth,
Each man a country, but the Pole a grave."
But to Pulaski was denied even a grave.

One of the officers of his Legion, Captain Bentalou accompanied him on the "Wasp." While Bentalou's story of Pulaski's death has been contradicted in an effort to prove that Pulaski died at Greenwich and was buried there, an account reproduced herewith of the siege and assault, published a few days after his death and burial as set forth by Bentalou. The shot removed from Pulaski—some refer to it as a grape shot, others call it a canister shot—is now the property of James Lynah, of Detroit, great-great-grandson of Dr. Lynah.

Americans honor his memory for the soul which flamed in the final glorious charge. Cannon were belching shot along and across the Augusta road. From behind the British entrenchments poured a devastating storm of lead. The French were in retreat. The American columns were falling back. Disorder in the ranks was settling into a rout. It had become a massacre instead of a victory. Defeat was inevitable when Pulaski, still inspired by fearless hope, gave the command and led his legion in one of the boldest, bravest and most glorious charges in the annals of the War for Independence. His spirit swept through the ranks of that little body of horsemen and animated every man with the same unflinching courage that moved the leader. America could not forget that charge at Savannah and be true to its own conception of valor; it could not ignore Pulaski and hold up to its own youth the ideal of sacrifice for liberty. The monuments which have risen to Pulaski, the counties and towns and forts and military companies and hotels and streets that bear his name, all attest the American admiration of the spirit that entirely forgets self in love of the abstract principle of human freedom and holds no price, even life itself, as too great to pay in its behalf. Forgetting his handicaps,



By Stanislaw Batorowski

Pulaski, mortally wounded at the Battle of Savannah, Georgia (1779)

his errors of judgment, the limitations to the service he could render, America today remembers only the gallantry and devotion of the soldier and patriot whose life's blood gushed from a mortal wound on the sands of the Augusta road.

Truly, "the tree is greater and better than the fruit, and greater and better than the works themselves are the lofty aims and conceptions, the large heart, the independent and manful mind, the pure and noble career, which discloses to us the true figure of the man."

Through all the ages it has been recognized that the greatest gift a man can make is his life. Pulaski gave that gift and America is not ungrateful.

REMARKS BY HON. LOUIS LUDLOW OF INDIANA In the House of Representatives, June 11, 1929

MR. Speaker, it is to me a source of gratification that the first measure which it is my fortune to pilot through the Congress of the United States tenders the homage of a grateful country to one of the most dashing and engaging personalities the world has ever known, a zealous friend of humanity whose restless and unconquerable spirit played a superhero's part on war's great stage when the greatest nation of all time was being born in the travail of revolution, and heroes were the common mold of men.

"No feeble tribute of mine could add to the laurels that history has placed on the brow of Gen. Casimir Pulaski.

"... In the world's solemn history Casimir Pulaski stands out like a mountain peak as a protagonist of human freedom. He was born in one of the blackest periods of Poland's tragic subjugation, when his compatriots were crushed by a cruel conspiracy against the rights of man, a league of infamy between the strong to crush the weak. Never was there a more pathetic picture of selfishness, rapacity and violence than Poland presented when Pulaski was a youth. He became the articulate voice of a mercilessly oppressed but unsubdued people. That voice rang through Poland; it rang through Europe; it reached the throne of Russia and the answer from the throne was "Death to Liberty!"

"The star of freedom in Poland had set. With infinite sadness in his heart and the gibbet staring him in the face, Pulaski made his way to Turkey and thence to Paris, where he learned that in America a new field was opening where he might unsheath his sword for the same rights of mankind, the same immutable laws of justice for which he had fought in his own Poland.

"I am not going to retrace now the record of General Pulaski's glorious achievements in behalf of America. From the time he gave his hand and his heart to General Washington until death claimed him at the siege of Savannah, only a little over two years later, he wrought gloriously. Unable to speak a word of English when he pledged his loyalty to Washington as a volunteer, he soon proved himself a genius of cavalry, and at Brandywine, at Germantown, and a score of other battlefields he laughed at death and wrote his name among the immortals. In the affections of posterity he has an abiding place. Around the firesides and in the vast, crowded halls of the future, wherever worth is recognized and genius is extolled, his achievements will be recalled with pride by countless generations yet unborn. . . ."

Excerpts from Remarks of Hon. Louis Ludlow; CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, June 14, 1929.

Sir
The Duty of the Service keeps me from present
My will to your Excellency my homage,
I am for this purpose &c. Beyond he will
have the honour to tell you what I want
their effect will depend from your Goodness &
I call upon them
I am With Respect
Sir your humble & obedient
Servant C. Pulaski
June 6 1778

A Letter from Pulaski to George Washington.
From the original in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

AMERICAN LITERATURE IN POLAND AND POLISH LITERATURE IN AMERICA

by WACŁAW LEDNICKI



By Xawery Dunikowski

Adam Mickiewicz. Head for coffer of ceiling in the Wawel Castle, Cracow.

WASHINGTON IRVING was the first American author translated into Polish and popular in Poland. His *Sketch Book of Geoffrey Crayon*—London, 1820, appeared in Warsaw in 1826 under the title *Nadzwyczajne przygody człowieka osłabionych nerwów*. The *History of the Life and Voyage of Christopher Columbus* appeared in Emil Gluecksberg's translation in 1843; his *History of Mahomet and His Successors*, in Warsaw in 1858—only eight years after its first appearance in English; and these were followed by many others.

The next American author to be mentioned, one who had been amazingly popular throughout Europe, was James Fenimore Cooper. To our generation he has become the author of books for children; but in the early part of the nineteenth century he meant even more to Europe and to Poland than Sinclair Lewis or Ernest Hemingway do today. Cooper was as popular as Walter Scott. Lermontov once said that Cooper was much greater than Scott. The situation was no different in France, in Italy, and in Poland. The first Polish translations appeared as early as 1829. In that year *The Spy* appeared in Wilno, and in 1830 at Warsaw. *The Last of the Mohicans* appeared in translation in 1830. Very probably those first Polish translations were made from French versions. After 1830 virtually every year saw the appearance of another of Cooper's works translated into Polish, *Pioneers*, 1832; *Prairie*, 1834; *Christopher Columbus*, 1853; finally, in 1884, appeared a new translation by Felix Wrotnowski of *The Last of the Mohicans*. I might add that one of our best genre painters, Andriolli, made some beautiful illustrations for *The Last of the Mohicans*.

After those two, came Harriet Beecher Stowe. The first Polish translation of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was made at Lwow in 1853, and followed by another at Wilno in 1860. In Warsaw in 1874 was published the translation of "My Wife and I." She was followed, for Polish literature, by Mark Twain. Then, in 1878, *The American*, by Henry James, was

translated by Callier. I should also mention numerous translations of Longfellow.

After Baudelaire and Mallarmé, Polish modernists brought to Poland translations of Edgar Allan Poe, and they met with the greatest enthusiasm. The last translations of Poe appeared quite recently, the best being those of Leopold Staff, one of the greatest Polish poets. To translate Poe almost became the duty of every self-respecting Polish poet of the time.

About this time Walt Whitman aroused great interest and admiration, which still continue. The latest translation of his poems appeared in Warsaw six or seven years ago, but was not very successful.

Finally, I hardly need to dwell on the great popularity in Poland of Sinclair Lewis and various other contemporary American writers. That excellent Polish series *The Literary Year* always contained a separate article devoted to current translations of American novelists and short story writers into Polish.

Already I have mentioned many Bostonians, but I ought to add still another: Ralph Waldo Emerson. I believe that the first translations of Emerson appeared in Warsaw in 1871 (T. J. Rola translated his "Works and Days"); and in 1879 appeared the translation by Siellawa of *The Representative Man*. At the beginning of this century new and excellent translations were published. Finally, in 1935, appeared the work of Artur Gorski and Professor Andrzej Tretiak, that included not only literal translations, but also an essay on Emerson. Poland's special interest in Emerson

has some connection with Mickiewicz, who showed great attachment to Emerson and spoke about him several times in his course on Slavic languages and literatures at the College de France in 1840-1844. Emerson possessed many traits capable of awakening Mickiewicz's curiosity and interest: his oratorical style, the inspirational aspect of his literature and speech, his ethical and didactic cast of mind, all were congenial to Mickiewicz.

My second point tonight concerns Polish literature in America. Here the palm belongs without doubt to Sienkiewicz. He was translated in America perhaps even earlier than in England and quickly became famous. "His name does not appear in standard English biographical dictionaries or literary reference books for 1893 or 1894," said Professor William Lyon Phelps in his *Essays on Modern Novelists*, New York, 1910. In 1890, however, had appeared the excellent American translation by Jeremiah Curtin of *By Fire and Sword*. "In 1895 the whole world was talking of him," says the same Phelps. So that when President Gilman of Harvard

spoke for the universities of America in Cracow at the exercises in 1900 commemorating the five hundredth anniversary of the Jagiellonian University, he could say, "America thanks Poland for three great names: Copernicus, to whom all the world is in debt; Kosciuszko, who spilled his blood for American independence; and Sienkiewicz, whose name is a household word in thousands of American homes, and who has introduced Poland to the American people." (*Ibidem*, pp. 116-117.) This is the very truth. Even today everyone remembers the popularity of *Quo Vadis* and the other novels by Sienkiewicz who was Poland's first Nobel Prize winner.



Henryk Sienkiewicz as he looked at the time of his stay in the United States (1876-1877).

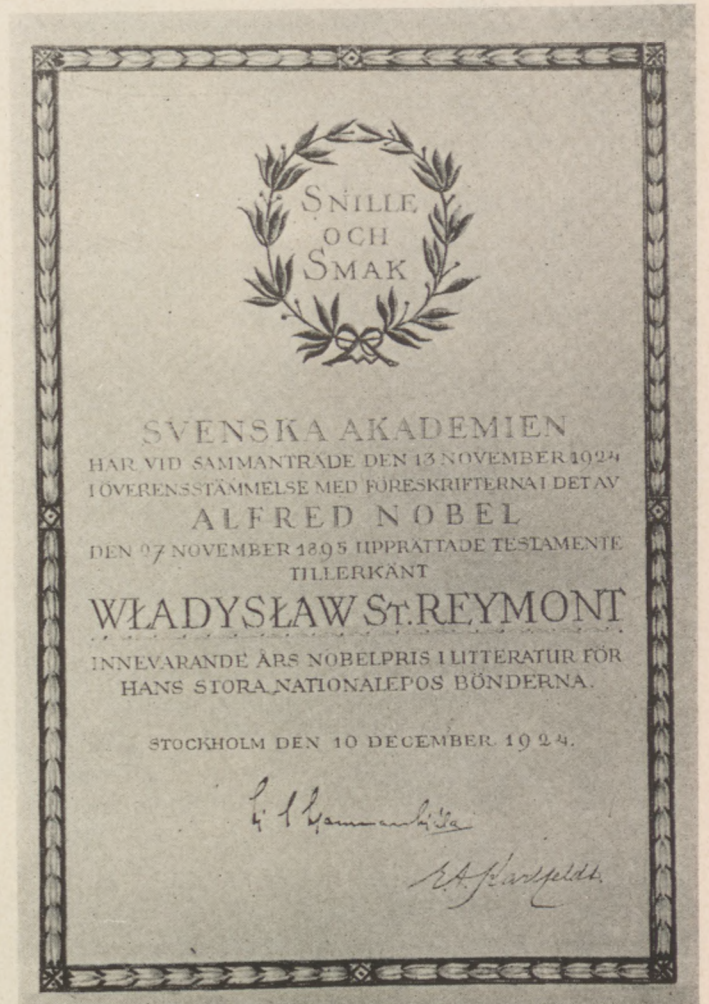
But Sienkiewicz had other ties with America. In 1876-77, he went to California "in a party that included Mme. Modjeska (Modrzejewska). They attempted to establish a kind of socialistic community, which bears in retrospect a certain resemblance to Brook Farm." (I am quoting Phelps, page 117). Details on this trip may be found in the very interesting book by Helena Modjeska, *Memories and Impressions* (New York, 1910). By the way, Modjeska herself was an important Polish factor in America's cultural and artistic life. Curiously enough, one of the motives of her trip to America was the enthusiastic and persistent desire of her son, then a boy of 12 or 13, whose ambition it was to build the Panama Canal. As a matter of fact, he has become one of America's most successful civil engineers and bridge-builders.

The result for Polish literature of this American trip of Sienkiewicz was not only that, as emphasized by Mme. Modjeska, some of the types in Sienkiewicz's *Trilogy* were drawn from Poles in America, but also that he wrote his excellent *American Sketches*. His letters on the United States are even now immensely interesting, amusing, clever, and pertinent. They show some imperishable traits of American life, character, customs, and traditions.

The man who contributed enormously to the spread of Sienkiewicz's popularity in America—and not only of Sienkiewicz, but of Prus's *Pharoah* and Orzeszkowa's *Argonauts* (*Meir Ezołowicz* had already been translated by someone else)—was Jeremiah Curtin, one of the world's most distinguished linguists, again a Bostonian, a Harvard man. His road to Poland was not perhaps the best, but in spite of it he found Poland and devoted to our literature enormous knowledge, sound literary taste, many years of labor, and a brilliant literary talent. In 1863 he graduated from Harvard. The cruise of the Russian admiral Lisovsky's fleet to the waters of the United States in 1864 gave him an occasion to form a pleasant acquaintance with some of the officers of the fleet. He accepted their invitation to go to Russia. There he remained until 1870, working in American Consulates and also in some Russian offices as a translator, consul, and so on. He knew several languages perfectly. In Russia he developed his knowledge of other Slavic languages, because—as I should have mentioned—he had had the opportunity in his native Milwaukee of talking with Poles and learning Polish from them. So, in Russia he began to translate Polish writers, and published translations with introductions full of enthusiasm for Polish literature and civilization. For instance, in his preface to the *Argonauts* of Eliza Orzeszkowa, he expressed the view that she was the greatest Slavonic authoress then writing.

Many years after Sienkiewicz, Prus, and Orzeszkowa—not to mention here some anthologies with selections from Polish novelists and poets—comes Reymont's *Peasants*, which became popular after he had won the Nobel Prize in 1925. This novel, in four volumes, appeared in New York in 1925 and was translated by Drzewiecki, an instructor in English at Cracow University.

Finally, I must mention numerous translations of Professor George R. Noyes and his collaborators from



Nobel Prize certificate to Wladyslaw Stanislaw Reymont, 1924.

Mickiewicz, Slowacki, and Krasinski, and even from Kochanowski, the greatest Polish poet of the 16th century.

It is not my task tonight to give a complete list of translations from Polish into English, nor a complete bibliography of works devoted to Poland, her culture and literature; but such names as those of Professor G. R. Noyes; Professor, now the Reverend, Robert H. Lord; Paul Super; E. P. Kelly; Mrs. Charlotte Kellogg; Professor William J. Rose; Charles Phillips; Professor Phelps; Doctor A. Yarmolinsky; Jared Sparks; Martin G. I. Griffin; and Dr. and Mrs. Arthur P. Coleman, cannot be omitted here. There is an excellent study by Mr. Haiman on Polish learning in the United States, published in the series of *Polish Learning* in Warsaw in 1936, giving a wealth of information about American-Polish intellectual relations from 1659 to 1935. I should like to mention also the bibliographical essay "Polish literature in English Translation" by Eleanor E. Ledbetter and Dr. T. Mitana.



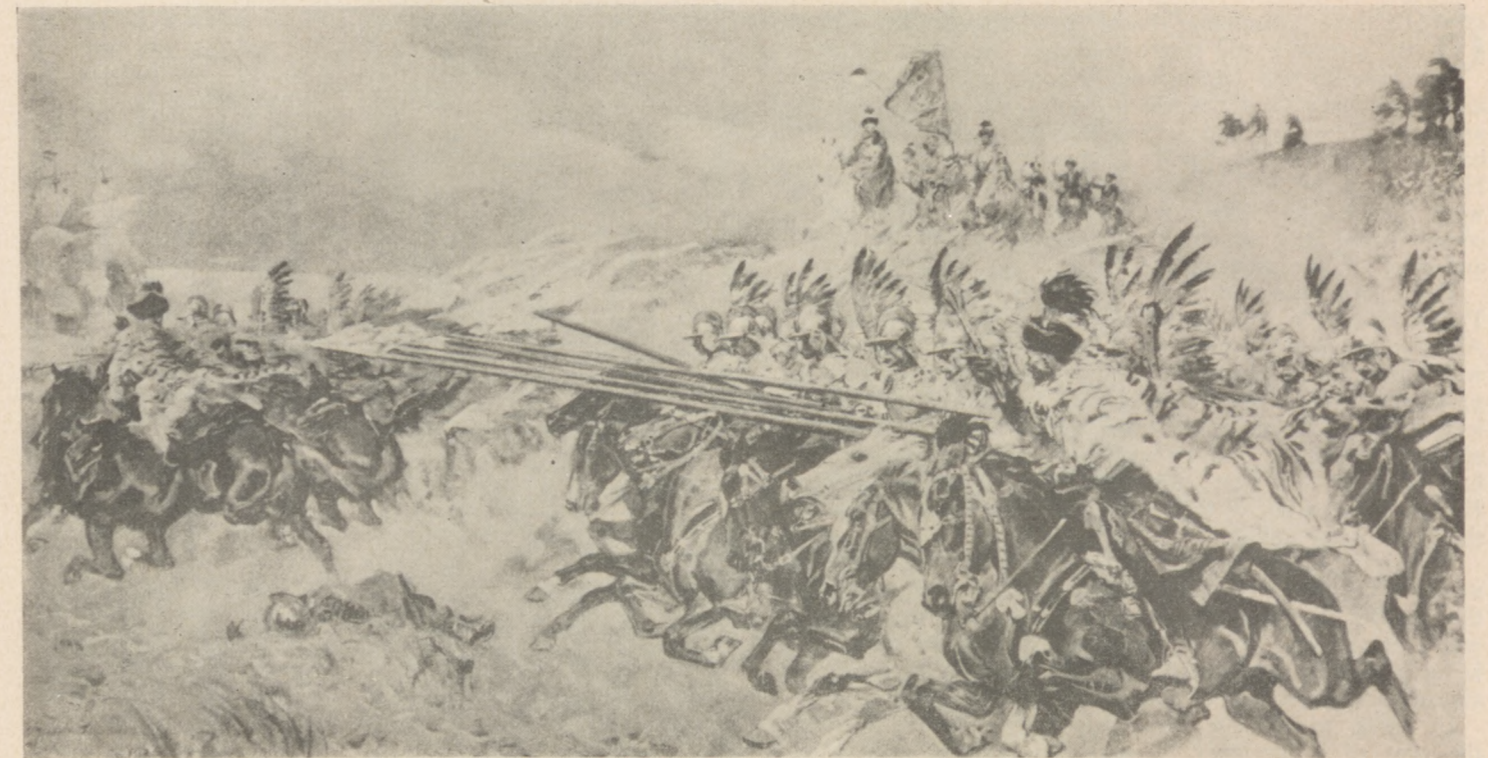
Reymont and Rupert Hughes at Bedford Hills, L. I., N. Y., during the Polish writer's visit to America in 1924.

THE GLORIOUS TRADITION OF POLISH CAVALRY



Inspired by knights of the past.

By Wojciech Kossak



Attack of Polish Hussars at Kircholm in 1606.

By Wojciech Kossak



Skirmish with Russians at Mlynarze in 1831.

By Wojciech Kossak



Charge of the Polish Lancers in 1920.

By Mikolaj Wisznicki

WAR'S AFTERMATH (Polish Relief in 1919)

by WILLIAM R. GROVE*

THE three outstanding characters in Polish relief during the armistice and reconstruction period were Hoover, Pilsudski and Paderewski. No matter what sacrifices and misfortunes the Poles had previously endured, when the armistice came they had a great stroke of good fortune in having these men at hand. Each filled a vital position. Hoover kept the food, clothing and raw materials rolling in, while Paderewski worked on the boundary lines and kept the conservatives lined up, and Pilsudski kept order in the cities and stood off the opposing armies.

For a long time there will be partisans for Pilsudski and Paderewski as to the historical niche each should occupy. As a foreign observer who had great admiration for both and who was on the ground at the time, it seemed to me that it was providential that Poland should have had available the services of two such men at the time of vital need. Without the services of both the country might not have emerged with its boundaries as they were, nor its stability so well established. Except in the ardor of their devotion to the cause of Poland they were quite unlike.

Pilsudski had the support of the army, the Socialists and many of the peasants, while Paderewski had the support of the wealthy classes and the conservatives, and had an asset which at the time was of decided advantage to Poland in being personally acquainted with and having the respect of almost every personage of note among the Allies.

In trying to evaluate Mr. Paderewski's service through the eyes of a foreigner, it must be considered that we Americans were his partisans from the start. He was possessed of zeal for his country that transcended any personal ambitions. He had the intense admiration of his friends and the respect of his opponents. In the diverse problems constantly arising in the reconstruction days there were sure to be honest differences of opinion. He seemed to try desperately to reconcile those differences so that the country could present a solid front.

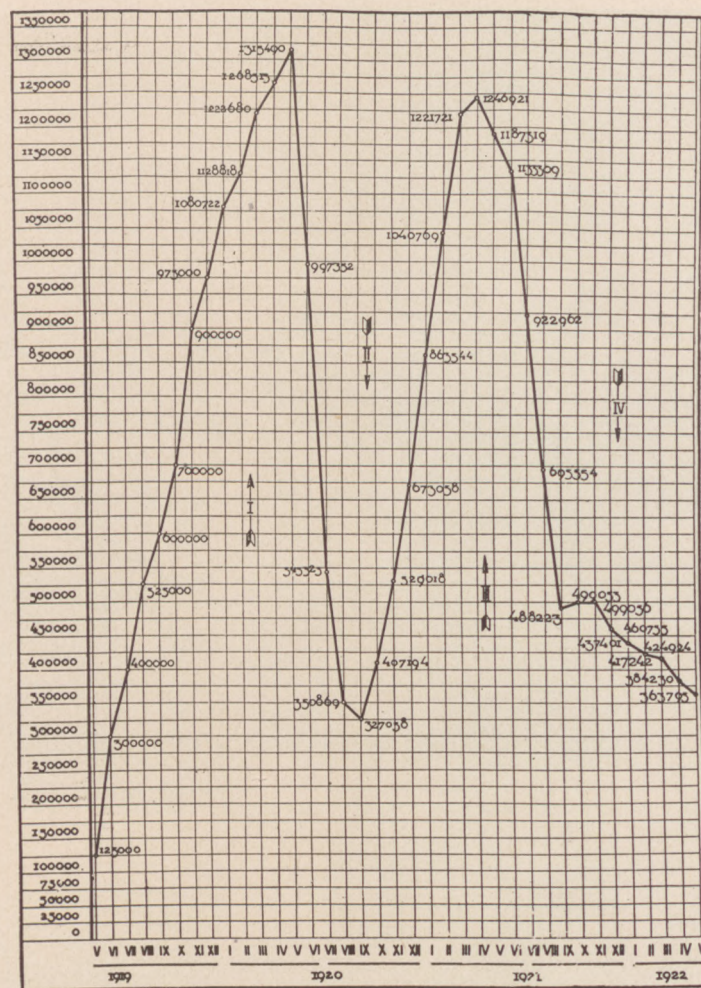
He is a polished orator and was a splendid pleader in his country's cause, whether before the Allied Supreme Council or a demonstration of unemployed workmen. In 1919 there

"Many lasting friendships resulted from the American-Polish contacts. There was a sentimental side to the work that got into one's blood. One of the most conspicuous examples of converting sentiment into action was that of Capt. Merian C. Cooper, of our A.R.A. Mission, who, after completing his service with the Mission, assisted in organizing the Kosciuszko Air Squadron to fight for the Poles against the Bolsheviks. In response to the question as to what influenced his decision to organize the Kosciuszko Air Squadron, Captain Cooper's very modest reply indicated that Pulaski also had his followers. Cooper said that his decision was due to the fact that he was young and the excitement and glamour of it appealed to him; that he liked the Poles very much indeed; that there was a family tradition that Pulaski fought with his great-great-grandfather in the siege of Savannah.

"I fully agree with Cooper about the Poles. We found them to be a fine people. They seemed more like the average American than any of the Continental Europeans whom we contacted. We arrived at that conclusion after dealing with the people of many countries during and after the war."

—WILLIAM R. GROVE.

* From WAR'S AFTERMATH by Col. William R. Grove, with 16 full-page illustrations, maps and charts, and a chapter on Poland of 1940 by Stefan de Ropp; House of Field, Inc., 19 West 44th Street, New York, N. Y.



Graph showing American help to Polish children and nursing mothers, 1919-1922.

was a labor demonstration in Warsaw by men who marched on Paderewski's headquarters in the Hotel Bristol. Paderewski, who has more personal magnetism than any other person I have known, went out and delivered a speech which sent them back to their homes, quiet and reassured.

He had a very wide acquaintance among people of prominence all over the world, and a remarkable gift for remembering names. That gift alone would have made him a great statesman. He made good use of these acquaintances in helping Poland in the armistice period. His country owes him much.

Our personal contacts with Paderewski were highlights in our lives. He was always courteous and pleasant with us. In our own zeal for the Polish cause we frequently made him some trouble, but he was a broad-gauged man and carried no resentment.

He could not entirely escape from his music. At one point in a formal speech he stopped suddenly, and after a moment of silence explained that he had been diverted by the faint strains of music from a piano in a distant room.

His many efforts in his country's behalf and the difficulties under which he labored as Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs are entertainingly told in the story of his life by Charles Phillips.

We Americans had to learn about Pilsudski. He was fifty-two years of age in 1919. His entire adult life had been

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GERMANS STAMP OUT POLISH ART

by G. M. GODDEN

IT goes without saying that the German administration cannot in any way encourage the existence of Polish cultural life" is the incredible opening sentence of a circular issued by the Nazi "Department of Popular Education and Propaganda" for Central Poland, on June 3, 1940. Here is the complacent expression of a deliberate intention to gradually destroy the spirit and mind of a conquered people.

All exhibitions of paintings, sculpture, and work in black and white are forbidden. Artist societies are disbanded. Artists and art dealers have to carry special identification cards authorizing them to carry on their professions. Pictures can be sold only in cafes, bookshops or on the street, and then only if they have been passed by the Nazi censor. Thus all pictures with any Polish national significance are banned, and this order holds good for any kind of reproduction. Polish artists are being simply starved out of existence. The collections of the National Art Gallery at Warsaw have been removed in their entirety to Germany; and the Germans took special care to destroy all the catalogues, so as to prevent their restoration. Frescoes of historic value, such as those in the royal apartments attached to the Monastery of Jasna Gora which contains the great Polish shrine of Our Lady of Czestochowa, have been wantonly destroyed by the Nazi Secret Police. Within three months of the conclusion of the German invasion of Poland a decree was published, on December 21, 1939, ordering that all works of art, whether in public or private ownership, should be sequestered. This decree ordained that, throughout the whole of Poland, everyone in possession of works of art must, under threat of imprisonment, declare the same before officials appointed by the Nazi authorities. This of course is cultural plunder open and unashamed.

Art schools are closed; the documentary materials of the Warsaw and provincial art societies have been largely confiscated and scattered. The closing of the art schools, and the ban on exhibitions, have struck a double blow. The continuity of artistic effort has been broken; and the influx of new forces has been stopped. In Warsaw alone some hundred and fifty artists have been without means of subsistence. In Poland the number of professional artists was about two thousand. Today some are working as bricklayers, glaziers, waiters or drivers, seizing eagerly on any kind of employment that comes their way. Poverty and illness take their toll; so do discouragement and despair; so does the shooting squad.

The news is published of the shooting in Warsaw of one of



Poland. Woodcut by Wladyslaw Skoczylas.

the most eminent of Polish painters, Tadeusz Pruszkowski. A frequent exhibitor abroad, Pruszkowski was a teacher of outstanding ability, and principal of the Academy of Fine Arts in Warsaw. The youth who gathered round him showed their artistic promise.

A like fate has been accorded to the musicians of Poland. In no nation has music been more intimately a part of the life of the people. "We do not admit the right of Poles to life in any form," was the official statement issued in the Nazi press in May, 1941. Therefore the music of Poland must be silenced. The incidents of war pressed heavily, of course, on buildings and personnel; thus the Warsaw Opera House and the Warsaw Philharmonic building were both destroyed. But the action of the Nazi rulers has proved to be even more destructive than German bombs and incendiary fires. Polish musicians were expelled, by mass expulsions, from Western Poland. The equipment of the Poznan Opera

House and that of the Conservatoires of Poznan, Katowice, Torun and Bydgoszcz, has been destroyed or confiscated. Any music by Polish composers found in the libraries was destroyed; an act which the least educated savages might well hesitate to carry out, and one that should brand the Nazi mentality for all time. All Polish choral and musical societies have been disbanded, and their property confiscated. Even the famous choir of Poznan Cathedral was disbanded; and its director, Dr. Gieburowski was first imprisoned and then placed under house arrest. From which it appears that it is forbidden by the Nazi regime for the Poles to use their natural gift of music even in the worship of God.

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"... It will be impossible for any claims commission properly to estimate the loss of historic shrines and churches, symbols of the Polish struggle for independence during the past centuries, which have been systematically burned and destroyed by the enemy. Payment in cash cannot satisfy the pride of a great people. There must also be payment in kind. Future generations of Polish citizens are entitled to have restored to them not only the objects stolen by the Nazis at this time, but all works of Polish origin which in the past have found their way into the princely galleries and collections of the Germanic States from the time of Augustus the Strong. What is true of Poland becomes pattern and text for every devastated country."

FRANCIS HENRY TAYLOR,
Director Metropolitan Museum of Art.
"Europe's Looted Art: Can It Be Recovered?"
(The New York Times, Sept. 19, 1943)

“ TO THE GUNS!”

By members of the Polish

Artillery Brigade in the Near East



SOME Polish prisoners of war in the U.S.S.R. reached the Ukraine in the hot days of July 1941. The road they followed was marked with graves of Polish soldiers who had fallen under the shells of German airmen or had died from sheer exhaustion. The only thing that saved us from complete moral and physical collapse was the knowledge that we were soon to be free. One favorable indication was that Russian commu-
 niqués were beginning to mention

General Sikorski's name—a name that spelled liberty to us. On the afternoon of July 24, we first saw the fortifications of Starobielsk. High guard towers, which we called “cranes” or “pigeon houses,” bristled above and a protective wire was stretched along the wall. This wall was built around a large courtyard in the center of which stood a Russian church surrounded by several shacks. As we walked into the courtyard, hundreds of our friends who had got there before us rushed out. There were endless questions and greetings. Names of those who had fallen in the distant steppes of the Ukraine were mentioned.

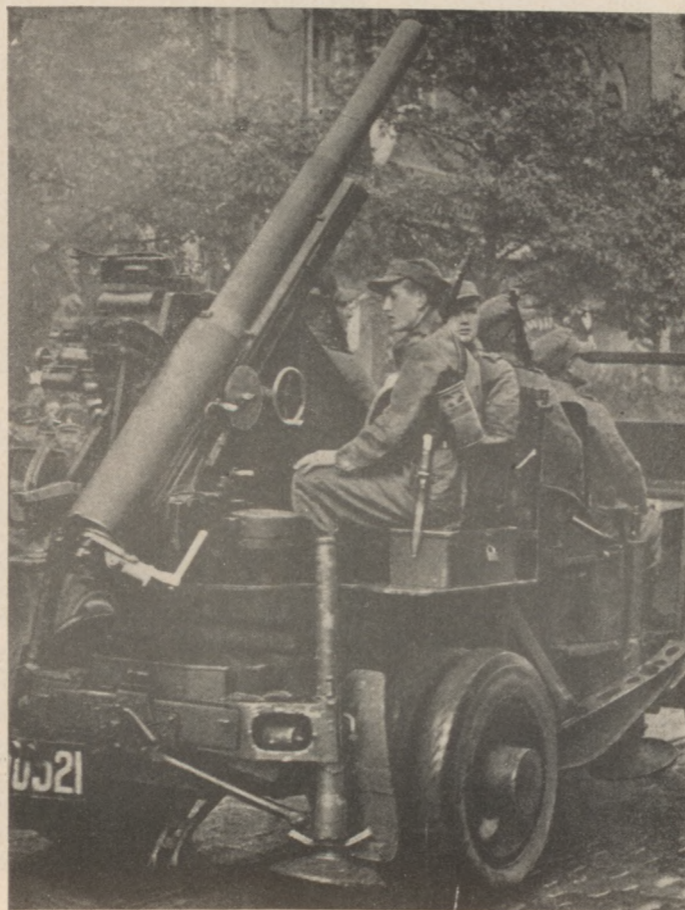
Long days of uncertainty followed. We could draw no conclusions from the news received. We got no answer from the Soviet guards and camp officers when we asked them about the Polish Government and Polish-Soviet relations. The camp of 12,000 prisoners of war was teeming with all kinds of rumors. But on one thing we all agreed, that Starobielsk was our last concentration camp.

On the last day of July the sun rose leisurely over the silent camp. It shone through the narrow windows of the Russian church on the sleeping figures of Polish soldiers. Here and there on the cots whispers could be heard. Suddenly a mixed chorus of excited voices from the courtyard burst on the church. Several soldiers ran in shouting: “Boys we're free! We're no longer prisoners! We're going back to the army!”

These words electrified us. Questions poured, half-dressed, dishevelled figures dashed to the loudspeaker. Soon soldiers swarmed about the radio. Impatience grew with every moment. Finally the announcer's voice came over the wire. In short, concise sentences he announced that a Polish-Soviet agreement had been signed in London and that a Polish Army was to be formed in the U.S.S.R. Nobody listened any further. Drunk with joy, we shouted and sang. White Polish eagles appeared on torn caps.

In a short while we were ordered to assemble in the courtyard. Soldiers poured from barracks and the church. With beating hearts we watched high Soviet officers step on to the platform. In the expectant silence the words of the Polish-Soviet agreement were read by one of them. The agreement made us soldiers. We could fight again for the freedom of our country.

The Polish Army in the U.S.S.R. was organized under very difficult conditions. In history, there is no other instance of an army formed of people sentenced to long years of hard work in the far north. To trace and concentrate all Polish soldiers scattered over the vast expanses of Russia was a job requiring tremendous effort. In addition food, clothing and equipment had to be supplied for these wasted and shivering men. Although in many cases the Soviet authorities helped, yet supplies were slow in coming or did not come at all.



Polish anti-aircraft unit in 1939.

The responsibility rested on the shoulders of our Polish leaders. Artillerymen worried for the artillery. The most important step was the organization of the Artillery Training School in Kara-Su on the Uzbekistan-Kirghiz boundary line.

Late in March, 1942, the Polish Cadet Artillery School was opened.

Lectures were given in a one-story building, then there was a special field for artillery practice and another field in front of our tents for exercising, field practice, meetings, Sunday services, alerts, etc. We trained in the heat and the rain. All of us, trainees and instructors lived in tents; we ate, slept and played in these tents. From 9 to 11 p.m. we could study in the lecture halls, but lack of proper lighting impeded our work here too.

We dressed and undressed in the dark or at most by candlelight. We got into each others way when a night alert was sounded. We still remember the morning call, “Tent commanders, lead your people to wash!” We would run to the brook and wash as best we could. In this same brook we washed our dishes later in the day.

We had no tables, so we used our knees for writing. On our knees we ate our meagre food rations, and divided our inadequate supply of bread, sugar and margarine on our bedding. In Kara-Su there were no textbooks, notes or writing pads. We took down notes on old pieces of newspaper. And even that was scarce.

There were also other difficulties. One was the discrepancy in the age of cadets, which ranged from 18 to 38. The school, however, performed its task well. In the term

from March 15 to July 28 we passed the theoretical course, and by August 10 we finished our field practice. We used the latest Russian equipment, and learned the newest organization methods and tactics of modern warfare.

Although every day was filled with activity we still found time to put on musical reviews and stage productions. We needed some form of recreation both for ourselves and the group of Poles released from Russia who gathered around our camp. We understood that here, far away from Poland, we were the only tangible proof that Poland was not conquered. This feeling of responsibility was a boost to our morale. We resolved therefore to become the best artillerymen no matter what the circumstances. The end of our course did not mean the end of our job. Our most important task lay ahead. In his message on our graduation General Anders, Commander of the Polish Army in the Near East, outlined our duties:

“ . . . The road to Poland is still long, but today more clearly than a few months ago we see that we shall be in



Single page holograph of Polish artillery cadets in U.S.S.R., June 15, 1942.

“ . . . I count on you. In my name and the name of the whole army I send you my best wishes. May God grant you as much character, strength and will as Poland demands of you, and may you remember that each deed will be good only if you do it after your conscience and your heart.”

* Excerpts from “DO DZIAL,” written and published by members of a Polish Artillery Brigade in the Near East. Printed in Palestine, 1942.



Polish artillery in action in North Africa.

GERMANS STAMP OUT POLISH ART

(Continued from page 11)

Public concerts have been rigorously banned. Music which is allowed in cafes and restaurants is closely censored; all music by Polish composers, including Chopin, and Polish folk-music, being forbidden. Every musician playing in a restaurant or cafe must have his program examined beforehand by officials, specially delegated for this purpose. Musical education, whether State or private, has been forbidden; unless, in the case of private tuition, a special permit has been granted by the Nazi authorities. Some musicians have formed themselves into small musical companies, and have earned a living by playing in streets, squares and courtyards, after permission has been given and a program submitted. But even this means of earning a living was prohibited in Central Poland by a regulation which came into force on April 15, 1941, forbidding all playing, singing and declamation in public places, streets, squares and courtyards. This prohibition could only be lifted by special application to the local authority; and eliminated what was one of the most characteristic sights of Warsaw early in 1941, when street choirs and orchestras, many of them composed of well-known artists, had become prevalent in the capital. Finally, all the more valuable gramophone records of Polish music, ranging from folk songs to the works of Chopin, have

been broken up by the Germans in the shops where they were found, the fragments being sent to Germany as "scrap." The Nazi regime is aiming at creating conditions that tend to the destruction of existing musical talent and of musical development.

The circular of June 3, 1940, already quoted, has a special paragraph dealing with the desired destruction of Polish music; and defining the kind of music "allowed" to a subject race in the Nazi New Order. "The Poles," declares a document surely unique among civilized peoples, "are to be allowed such music as serves for amusement, all concerts which by means of their uplifting programs would promote culture in Polish audiences are forbidden." All the works of Chopin and other Polish composers are included under the heading of "classical works." The finely designed framework of Polish musical activity that has been so zealously built up in Poland during the past twenty years of freedom, all the musical achievements in composition production and publication, in the teaching of music, in the creation of symphony orchestras and of groups for chamber music, in the spread of musical culture among the masses—all this constructive work in the domain of music has been wiped out. That is one of the unique crimes of the twentieth century German aggressor.

WAR'S AFTERMATH (Polish Relief in 1919)

(Continued from page 10)

spent in the cause of his people—the Poles. He had been in prison many years for political and revolutionary efforts in their behalf. His last confinement ended with his release at the time of the armistice. It was related that at one time while in a Russian prison he thought he might regain his liberty by feigning insanity, and that he practiced it so well and so long that it was feared he would actually lose his mind, and he had to ease up on the deception.

He was a national character in Poland but in the armistice period was scarcely known outside of Central Europe. That accounted for our lack of knowledge of the real character of the man. But as the weeks and months passed and we heard so much about him and saw what he was accomplishing, our respect for his administrative and military talents increased rapidly. His standing with the Polish army was very high. This gave him the backing needed to prevent attempts at revolution.

His previous training had been more as a revolutionist than as a statesman. He had been a persistent military student, but had never commanded a large army. At the outbreak of the war he was among those who chose to fight against the Russians.

It is not unlikely that history will give him a high place of honor. As a statesman he should be awarded great credit for guiding his country through the political and economic storms. As a soldier he is entitled to renown. While it is true that he temporarily suffered a great set-back in the Russian Bolshevik invasion of Poland in 1920, he so conducted the retreat and the perfectly timed counter-attacks that he turned the defeat into one of the greatest of war's victories. That is military perfection.

The Poles knew him better than any foreigner could have known him. The great mound they erected to his memory at Cracow (where the Kosciuszko mound also rises) tells more effectively than tomes of the admiration in which they held him.

... Mr. Hoover's work in connection with the relief is so well known that it is doubtful if I can add to it. Like all of us, he had a sincere desire to see Poland become a great nation. The aid given through his constant and skillful efforts contributed greatly to that end. His material aid and

advice enabled the Poles to establish an economic system that tided them over to better days.

... At the time of the arrival of our Mission at Warsaw, Wilson was the great name in all the new countries lying between the Baltic, Adriatic and Black Seas. His photographs were in the windows of many thousands of homes. This seemed particularly true of peasant homes. Wilson's idea of fixing boundary lines in accordance with ethnographic predominance had endeared him to all those people who had been living under foreign rulers. His famous thirteenth point that called for an independent Polish State won for him a place in the hearts of the Polish people, who have erected a splendid monument to his memory in Poznan.

Hoover's name was at the time well known to the Polish leaders only. His work in Belgium was familiar to some but as the months of relief work rolled by and the trainloads of food rolled in, Hoover came to be known as the man behind the flour. His varied activities and marvelous success in constructive work had been recognized and appreciated by all.

It is doubtful if any American (perhaps no citizen of any other country) has received from a foreign country a tribute such as that paid Mr. Hoover upon the occasion of his visit to Poland in August, 1919.

His decision to visit that country to get a first hand view of the necessities for the fall and winter was suddenly made, and there was little time for the Poles to prepare a grand reception for him, but their desire to express their appreciation to the one whom they had rightly come to consider their great benefactor, was so universal in Poland that the welcome at once became a national event. After the official reception attended by all the Polish leaders, Mr. Hoover reviewed a parade participated in by 25,000 children marching as an appreciation of his aid to them. The city was gaily decorated with Polish and American flags, and the event was a memorable one in Polish history.

The cover shows the statue in Warsaw of Prince Joseph Poniatowski, who died in 1813 during the Battle of Leipzig. The base bears the inscription "Honor and Country."

POLISH FEATURE AND NEWS SERVICE

RACZKIEWICZ IN TRIBUTE TO BRITISH LABOR

Speaking at Leeds, England, before a large audience of British industrial workers, President Raczkiewicz said:

"We Poles have a proverb which we share with you—a friend in need is a friend indeed. Friendship between our two nations was never as close as it is now, at the time when Poland is waging a struggle for her very survival. The consciousness of this friendship is for us Poles a source of strength and encouragement in this war against tyranny.

"Those of us whom the vicissitudes of war brought to this country, where we are enjoying the generous hospitality of Great Britain, are endeavoring to deepen the extent of our knowledge of the British people, their ways of living and their institutions in the conviction that all friendship is based on mutual understanding. The more intimately our two nations know and appreciate each other, the more fruitful will be their cooperation after victory is achieved, when the gigantic tasks of political, economic, social and, last but not least, moral reconstruction of Europe will have to be faced.

"I trust that this friendship, forged during those years of struggle in defense of our common ideals, will continue to inspire our two nations and that it will remain for us Poles one of the permanent results of the approaching victory. I am glad that the opening of this exhibition gave me the opportunity to visit some factories in your busy city and to see again the British workers whom we have always so greatly admired.

"I should like to pay special tribute to British industry, in particular to the British working man and women because it is through their steadfastness and unflinching devotion to duty that the freedom and civilization have been saved. My mind goes back to those momentous days when, after Dunkirk, I arrived in this country and witnessed the fortitude and indomitable resolve with which this country's people—without a second front anywhere—withstood alone for a year the whole fury of the Nazi onslaught.

"Whatever lies ahead of us, we can today strengthen our faith in ultimate victory by good news of striking successes in the Mediterranean and the downfall of the Fascist rule in Italy. Those great achievements of the Allied arms are due to a very large extent to the effort of the British workers who never wavered for a moment in doing their duty and whose strength of character was an inspiration to their leaders."

SWIT UNDERGROUND POLISH RADIO

"Swit" reports that death sentences were carried out in Warsaw and Grojec on four Gestapo collaborators. They were sentenced by the Polish underground for maltreating Polish prisoners arrested by the Gestapo, for collaborating with the Germans during manhunt, and denouncing Jews who had escaped from the Ghetto. "Swit" warned that the few Poles collaborating with the Germans would be exterminated relentlessly and pitilessly.

"Swit" reports that German army headquarters on the Eastern front has informed Berlin that German soldiers are becoming angry at receiving no replies to their letters addressed to aged or infirm parents and friends. Soldiers begin to suspect that the above mentioned persons were simply exterminated in Germany. These feelings increase desertion and provoke sentiments of rebellion difficult to control by superiors. "Swit" adds that such methods are well known in Poland where Germans applied them.

"Swit" reports that Kubijowicz

published an appeal to the Ukrainians to refrain from violence or disobedience of the law—Metropolit Szeptycki made a similar appeal. "Swit" considers this appeal an effort of reconciliation with the Poles and declares that the Poles ardently desire collaboration with the Ukrainians; Ukrainians will be welcomed in Polish ranks. "Swit" declares that now is the last chance for Polish Ukrainian reconciliation, the Ukrainian dream of independence has turned into slavery under the Germans.

"Swit" reports that the evacuation of the population from the bombed Mannheim to Poland has begun. The secret Polish radio station warns the enemies that to stay in Poland will be more dangerous for them than the bombing itself and advises the Germans to return to the Reich.

"Swit" reports that the Germans intend to incorporate in the German army all Italians working in Poland. "Swit" appeals to the Poles to assist the Italians to escape and encourage them in their resistance.

CONGRESS OF POLISH TEACHERS INAUGURATED IN LONDON

A Congress of Polish Teachers in Great Britain was opened today in London in the presence of Pres. Raczkiewicz. Minister Rev. Kaczynski represented the Government, Chairman Grabski, the National Council, Gen. Malinowski, the Armed Forces.

Before the Congress met, Rev. Kaczynski celebrated a mass in Westminster Cathedral in memory of the fallen, murdered and deceased teachers. The President addressed the gathering as follows:

"Your ranks are thinned and therefore a greater and heavier burden falls upon those who will have the fortune to return to Poland to bear there the torch of education. We must not waste any moment now. We must prepare for the difficult task that awaits us in Poland in the future."

The President emphasized that in Great Britain Polish teachers have great possibilities of learning and becoming acquainted with the exemplary educational methods of this country. Teachers' work is important and responsible because forming young souls and characters has a great importance for the nation's future and instructing the youth of the rights of citizens of a free state and of their duties towards the state is also very important.

In concluding, the President wished all present success in their work performed under such difficult conditions and hoped that

after they return to Poland with a sense of a duty well done they might work with renewed ardor on the rebuilding of Poland.

The Chairman read Prime Minister's Mikolajczyk's educational program, the chief points of which are: After presenting the tragic situation of education in Poland, the Prime Minister emphasized that Poland was confronted with a necessity for speedy action. It will be necessary to rebuild in one generation all destruction. Our future depends in great measure on this. The basis of progress is education. Polish education must be universal, available for all, and must ensure everyone equal opportunity.

UNDERGROUND POLAND PRINTS CHURCHILL BOOK

The first book to be published on a secret press in an occupied country has appeared in Poland. Written by Polish patriots, its title is "Step by Step" and it is known as the Churchill Book. It was printed to commemorate the fourth anniversary of the signing of the Anglo-Polish treaty of mutual assistance, recently celebrated in London.

FIGHTING ON, POLISH AIR FORCE GROWS

After their exploits in North Africa, some Polish pilots attached to British squadrons took part in the defence of Malta and in the Sicilian campaign. In Sicily alone they shot down 24 enemy aircraft, with others probably destroyed or damaged. Other Polish pilots are attached to the Ferry Command and fly new aeroplanes across the Atlantic, as well as across Africa from the western coast to Egypt.

In addition to their bomber squadrons, fighter units and ferry command, the Poles have their own flying schools, their own instruction and maintenance units, and of course, their own ground personnel. A number of Polish instructors are attached to various Allied flying schools.

Thanks to the equipment supplied by Britain, the Polish Air Force is stronger today than ever in its history. It numbers more than 12,000 men and is growing, although casualties have been heavy and some squadrons—including the Mazovia Bomber Squadron—have lost far more than their normal complement of aircrews.

Some members of the Mazovia Squadron who had to bale out over enemy-occupied territory or make forced landings were not captured by the Nazis, but went into hiding and eventually returned to their home station. One officer baled out and broke a leg on landing. After three months, he reported for duty in Britain as though nothing had happened.

POLISH EAGLES NOW HAVE THEIR OWN "EAGLETS"

At one of the R.A.F. stations somewhere in Great Britain a school for youngsters has been established in which about three hundred Polish boys from Russia are being trained. A majority of them are orphans.

So it was proposed that these "eaglets" be adopted by Polish Air Force Squadrons, whose crews would maintain permanent and close contact with the boys.

When the education department of the Polish Air Force issued the adoption appeal, a Fighter Squadron and a Bomber Squadron were the first to respond, adopting the first two batches of boys at the training school.

Soon all Polish Air Force Squadrons will have their "eaglets." The youngest Polish airmen will have guardians whom they can admire.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

By His Excellency

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL

Governor

A PROCLAMATION

1943

FOR centuries the American and Polish nations have treasured the same ideals of freedom, liberty, and independence. Their loyal sons and daughters have gloriously dedicated their courage, devotion and sacrifice in the defense of these sacred principles. Among these gallant heroes is Count Casimir Pulaski, who gave his life for the cause of freedom.

Casimir Pulaski could not bow before the powers of tyranny and oppression in Europe. He came to our shores prepared to sacrifice all for the independence of America. First as a volunteer officer under George Washington, then as Brigadier General in command of the Cavalry of the American forces, and later as head of the Pulaski Legion, he valiantly shared the fortunes of the struggling Continental Army. He repeatedly distinguished himself for his valor, military genius, and active zeal, until in the attack upon Savannah on October 9, 1779, he was mortally wounded in action. This loyal son of Poland, unable to save the freedom of his own land, died for that of America.

The precious heritage which Pulaski left to the Americans is both sacred and inspiring. Through fearless initiative, courageous readiness and heroic action, Brigadier General Casimir Pulaski kept alive Poland's fighting tradition in America, a land engaged in the struggle for freedom and independence.

In this present conflict, Pulaski's indomitable spirit and strong Faith animate the hearts and minds of his compatriots who, scattered throughout the world, are vigorously fighting for the restoration of true freedom and liberty to the war-torn world.

Therefore, I, Leverett Saltonstall, Governor of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the statute of the General Court of Massachusetts, do hereby designate the One Hundred and Sixty-Fourth Anniversary of the death of this Polish patriot as

PULASKI DAY

Monday, October 11, 1943

and I urge that our citizenry fittingly honor the memory of this undaunted defender of freedom, the heroic soldier who sacrificed his life in the cause of American Independence.



GIVEN at the Executive Chamber in Boston, this fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and forty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and sixty-eighth.

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL.

By His Excellency the Governor,

FREDERIC W. COOK,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

God Save The Commonwealth of Massachusetts