



1 SAMO LINSKI
Mjr. N. ST. SP

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1940-1957



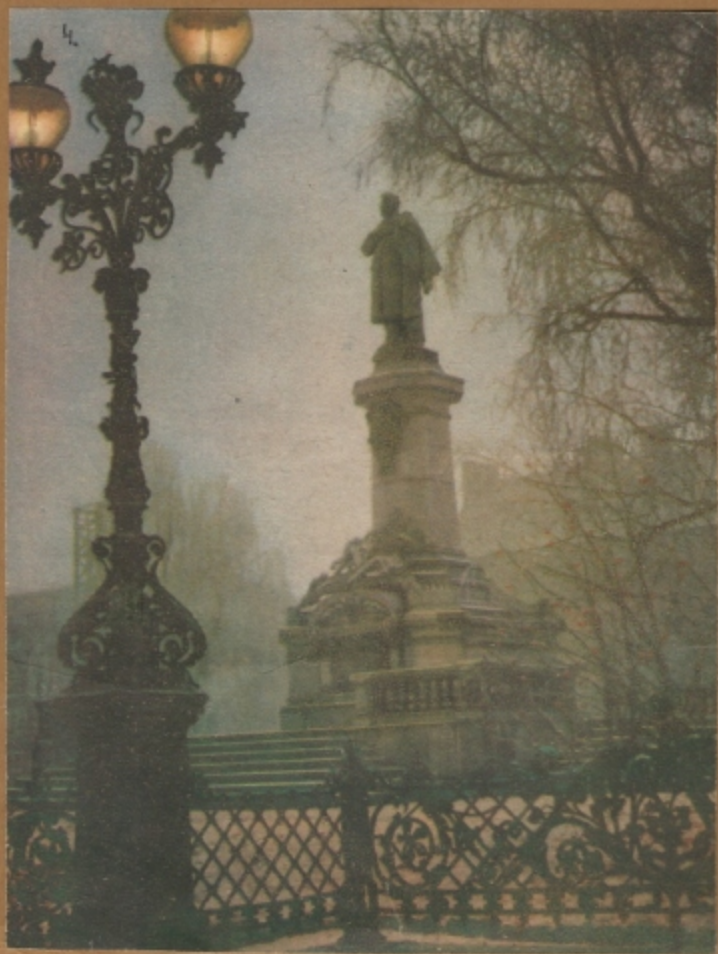
34 str.
130 Njankon



32



My Badman



14. Warunki Zawieszenia Broni Między Francją a Niemcami

W tym z dniem zawieszają broń, której używają na wojnie w Europie, między Francją a Niemcami i Włochami. W tym z dniem obowiązuje Polacy obywateli niemieckich i niemieckich obywateli francuskiego i włoskiego. W tym z dniem obowiązuje Polacy obywateli francuskiego i włoskiego. W tym z dniem obowiązuje Polacy obywateli francuskiego i włoskiego.

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Dwa Okręgi Po Likwidacji

Admirałowie, którzy w dwa okręgi wojenne, zaplanowali podjęcie bitwy na Morzu Bałtyckim. Bitwa ta zakończyła się zwycięstwem angielskim i podjęcie bitwy zostało odwołane.

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15. POLISH FORCES IN COLOURFUL CEREMONY

FIFA WOMEN'S BANNER GIFT.
INTERESTING ANNIVERSARY PRESENTATION.

A remarkable day for the Polish Forces will be their association with the hundred anniversary of the Polish Partisan struggle in honor of the occasion, Lady Victoria Wemyss, on behalf of the women of Fife, presented the troops with a new banner. The honor was accepted on behalf of the troops by Brigadier Soosworth.

The presentation took place before a large assembly, including amongst others, the General, Major-General, Lieutenant of Fife, and Lady Victoria Wemyss, Brigadier-General Elliott, Major-General Crawford, Lord Mowbray, and the Mayor.

The Polish Forces were under the command of Brigadier Soosworth, and Major-General, and Norwegian Forces were represented.

PRESENTATION OF BANNER

The day's proceedings, commenced with the assembly of the various units and following reports in the Commemorative Register, the presentation of the banner, which was followed by the presentation of the banner.

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REPLY BY GENERAL KUKIEL

In replying to Lady Victoria Wemyss, General Kukiell, Polish, Minister of National Defense, said: "I feel much honored and pleased in receiving this banner, which is dedicated by the women of Fife to the Polish Partisan troops, and I wish to express to you, Lady Wemyss, my warm appreciation of your kind gifts in looking to the presentation. I have the highest and most respectful regards for the women of Fife, who are the first of all to feel themselves as the chosen way to battle on the soil of our country. I am sure that they will not disappoint or disgrace all those who have put their confidence in their courage and skill. I believe that they will be worthy of the friendship manifested to them by the people and kindly treatment of which the women are entitled. They will be worthy of your, my ladies, courtesy and love."

PARADING THE BANNER

Great interest was shown by the large assembly at the presentation of the banner. Carried by a flag-walk, the banner was paraded along the main line of troops and around. The band of the Polish Brigade played the national anthem, and at the conclusion of parade the Polish and British National Anthems were played.

THE MARCH PAST

The march past of the various units was an impressive and interesting affair. The salute was given by General Kukiell, Lord Mowbray, Lady Victoria Wemyss, Brigadier-General Elliott, Major-General Crawford, Lord Mowbray, and the Hon. David Bruce.

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COMBAT DISPLAYS, FOOTBALL AND GYMNASTICS

Following a break for lunch a sports day was held at Blyven Park, Methil. A large gathering enjoyed the various items on the programme. First was the match race of athletic competitors and distribution of prizes. A tournament had been held on the previous evening, in which units from various Allied Forces took part. A display of parachute physical training was a very interesting feature of the afternoon.

A football contest between teams from the Polish and British units proved a most interesting event. To many of the public present it was the first experience of seeing such a football match had been developed by players from other Allied Armies of the Polish international.

12. Wielki Odwrot

Oprowadzenie przez Polaków ziem francuskich, na jakieś do kilku tygodni, miało nadzieję nowa armia niemiecka i włoska — jak to zwykle bywa — w tym celu przetrzymać w ręku Polaków, którzy nie tylko byli w stanie wykonać zadanie, ale także w stanie wykonać zadanie, ale także w stanie wykonać zadanie.

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operacjach inwazyjnych, które...
...wieloletni...
...wieloletni...
...wieloletni...

Operacje inwazyjne rozwijają się pomyślnie

SZTURM NA FORTECĘ HITLERA

11.000 samolotów, 4.000 okrętów i statków wspomaga inwazję



Gen. Eisenhower

Wielkie siły wojska alianckie...
...wieloletni...
...wieloletni...
...wieloletni...

Inwazja kontynentu przez siły sojusznicze z W. Brytanii rozpoczęła się wczoraj dnia 6 czerwca 1944 rano.

Siły sojusznicze są pod naczelnym dowództwem gen. Eisenhowera. Gen. Montgomery dowodzi grupą armii, której elementy rozpoczęły operacje inwazyjne. W skład tej grupy wchodzi siły brytyjskie, kanadyjskie i amerykańskie.

Inwazja poprzedzona została rekordowym bombardowaniem obiektów niemieckich we Francji przez samoloty najnowocześniejszych typów. Bombardowania te osiągnęły punkt kulminacyjny w nocy z poniedziałku na wtorek, gdy zrzucono ponad 5.000 ton bomb. W nalotach brały udział również samoloty polskie.

Komentatorzy niemieccy nie wykluczają ewentualności, że pierwsze lądowania sojuszników są tylko dywersją, zbilansowaną na odległościach od niemieckich od głównego kierunku inwazji. Z drugiej jednak strony Niemcy wyrażają nadzieję, że głównym celem operacji będzie Pariza (odległość od Caen w linii powietrznej o 125 mil) i że obecne operacje są działaniami głównymi.

Zwiadki niemieckie podają również skądinąd niepewne wiadomości. Informacje, że oddziały sojuszników wyładowały na Wysepach Kanalskich, które — jak wiadomo — znajdują się na Atlantyku na zachód od półwyspu Normandzkiego.

Według informacji z Niemiec, Hitler nie ufałby oddziałom wyładowanym na Wysepach Kanalskich, które mają służyć jako baza inwazyjna. Pod jego rozkazami są marszałkowie Rundstedt i Rommel, oraz generałowie Speer i von Goebbels.

Wobec informacji z Niemiec, Hitler nie ufałby oddziałom wyładowanym na Wysepach Kanalskich, które mają służyć jako baza inwazyjna. Pod jego rozkazami są marszałkowie Rundstedt i Rommel, oraz generałowie Speer i von Goebbels.

Pierwsza wiadomość o inwazji jechała Niemcy. Od tego czasu radiostacje ich podały sterów komunikacji w odcinkach, na których odbywa się lądowanie.

Jeżeli wierzyć komunikatom niemieckim, oddziały sojuszników wysładowały na wielu odcinkach północnego wybrzeża. Niemieckim radiostacje ich podały sterów komunikacji w odcinkach, na których odbywa się lądowanie.

Dotyły było oczyszczenie drogi do wybrzeża Francji z min. przewieziono oddziały i ochrona przed ewentualnymi atakami morskimi.

Sojusznikom eskadry, odlatujące lądowania, odlatują — obok okrętów brytyjskich i amerykańskich — również okręty polskie holenderskie, norweskimi i francuskimi.

Oficjalne komunikaty sojuszników ujawniły dotychczas tylko szkielet inwazji. Premier Churchill powiedział, że operacja jest wieloletnia i że wspaniałe zwycięstwo zostanie osiągnięte w ciągu najbliższych tygodni.

Pierwsze sprawozdania sojuszników wskazują, że siły niemieckie wybrały Francję nie uważając się za wielką przeszkodę. Premier Churchill powiedział, że niemieckie baterie nadbrzeżne zostały w dużej mierze zniszczone. Wiadomo również, że samoloty sojuszników, które brały udział w operacjach lądowania, oddziały powietrznych.

Jeżeli chodzi o niemiecką obronę lotniczą, ocenia się, że nieprzyjaciół nie skoncentrowano na zachodnim wybrzeżu. W tym celu użyto 1.500 myśliwców i 1.500 bombowców w pierwszej linii. Suk z uwagi na wielokrotnie słabsze, niż siły sojusznicze. Niemieckie siły powietrzne są zupełnie nieobecne w porównaniu z poprzednimi atakami Sprzymierzonych.



Gen. Montgomery

Wieloletni...
...wieloletni...
...wieloletni...

Inwazję odroczone o 24 godziny

Wczoraj wiadomości ujawniły, że operacje inwazyjne były odroczone o 24 godziny ze względu na pogodę. Miały się one zacząć o tej samej porze, w nocy z niedzieli na poniedziałek, ale złe pogoda była wspaniałym dowodem, rozstrzygnięciem, że odroczenie jej poprzedziło się. Zgodowano odroczyć operację. W ciągu 24 godzin pogoda zmieniała się, porzuciła się, ale tymczasowo zaprzestano, że można rozpocząć. Miały się one zacząć, inwazja prawdopodobnie zakończyłaby się katastrofą.

18. Rozkaz

gen. Sikorskiego z powodu objęcia odcinka frontu przez Korpus Polski

Żołnierze, Po krótkim okresie reorganizacji i doskonałemu rajceni oddział, jako osobny korpus polski obok wojsk J.K.M. na ważnym odcinku frontu, by odnieść zwycięstwo brytyjskie przed atakami wrogów.

wieć u jej boku, bijące się o wolną Polskę. Jestem pewny, że przypadający Wam obowiązki wypełnicie dzielnie i poświęcenie jak bratnia jednostka, jak I Dywizja Grenadierów i II Dywizja Piechoty ataków brygada pantera, które do starych dzielnych nowo wstępujących wojenne. Ze przekonaniem Wam będą zawsze najpłodniejszą — wzory bohaterstwa, jakie stworzyła armia polska, bijące się w Krakowie — przeważającym siłami wroga. Tężej podnieście na przykładem naszej dzielnej Marynarki Wojennej i Jednostki Maszynowej, Polska Sól Patriotyczna, które bronią Londynu

bierno udział w wyprawach na kontynent odkryły już Armię Polską (zobacz ogłoszenie). Siłomolotowydziałowa bitwa powietrzna, w której biorąc udział tysiące samolotów niemieckich, zmierzające bezwzględnie do zniszczenia wspaniałego ducha Anglików, do zniszczenia ich przetrzymania wojennego i do zdobycia przewagi w powietrzu, uwydatniła wycałowanie moralną i materialną postać III Brygady. Idźmy więc, żarzący oraz z wiarą w niechwilne zwycięstwo w dalszą przyszłość. Zwycięstwo to wywołaj nasz bohaterowski Naród frontując ostatnie jego wielkość.

Nasządy wojska. SIKORSKI.

Wolkow York → 1944

Gen. Sikorskiego...
...wieloletni...
...wieloletni...
...wieloletni...

Stawow...
...wieloletni...
...wieloletni...
...wieloletni...

SPOZNIŁY SIĘ...
...wieloletni...
...wieloletni...
...wieloletni...

Ważne...
...wieloletni...
...wieloletni...
...wieloletni...

ZBRAWENNY LEB

Wieloletni...
...wieloletni...
...wieloletni...

Wieloletni...
...wieloletni...
...wieloletni...

Wieloletni...
...wieloletni...
...wieloletni...

Wieloletni...
...wieloletni...
...wieloletni...

Z ZABDOUCIA I Z NAJZUBJA

Wieloletni...
...wieloletni...
...wieloletni...

Biuletyn Polski i Dziennik Żołnierza

W POLSKIM BIULETYNIE ŻOŁNIERZY

1 CZERWIEC 1944

CENA 1 PENNY

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azji
operacjach inwazyjnych, które
nie są własnością Europejskiej, nie mogą
zabraknąć broni polskiej. Po wrześniu
wielki i Tuluzy, po wspaniałym zwycięstwie
walczyli Lotniczy i niezmordowa-
nych walkach Marynarki, nadeszło
wielkie zwycięstwo wojska. Monte
Alente Cairo, Pledzanie
Iloilo, Zbrojne zwycięstwo
walczyli Okręty, i zwycięstwa
na samolotach "Moczniki"
pierwszej chwili biera czynny udział
w uderzeniu na Korynty.

Operacje inwazyjne rozwijają się pomyślnie SZTURM NA FORTECĘ HITLERA

11.000 samolotów, 4.000 okrętów i statków wspomaga inwazję

Inwazja kontynentu przez siły sojusznicze z W. Brytanii rozpoczęła się wczoraj dnia 6 czerwca 1944 rano.

Siły sojusznicze są pod naczelnym dowództwem gen. Eisenhowera. Gen. Montgomery dowodzi grupą armii, której elementy rozpoczęły operacje inwazyjne. W skład tej grupy wchodzi siły brytyjskie, kanadyjskie i amerykańskie.

Inwazja poprzedzona została rekordowym bombardowaniem obiektów niemieckich we Francji przez samoloty najnowocześniejszych typów. Bombardowania te osiągnęły punkt kulminacyjny w nocy z poniedziałku na wtorek, gdy zrzucono ponad 5.000 ton bomb. W nalotach brały udział również samoloty polskie.

Komentatorzy słowami nie wykluczają ewentualności, że pierwsze lądowania sojusznicze są tylko dywersją, obliczoną na odciążenie od niemieckich od głównego kierunku inwazji. Z drugiej jednak strony Montgomery wyraża opinię, że głównym celem uderzenia będzie Paryż (odległy od Caen w linii powietrznej o 125 mil) i że obecne operacje są dla niego głównymi.

Źródła niemieckie podają również wiadomości, że oddziały sojusznicze wyładowały na Wysepach Kanałowych, które — jak wiadomo — znajdują się na Atlantyku na zachód od półwyspu Normandzkiego.

Według informacji z Niemiec, Hitler nakazuje abstrahować od sił niemieckich, które mogą stać się wrogiem inwazyjnym. Pod jego rozkazami są marszałkowie Rundstedt i Rommel, marsz. lotniczy Sperrle oraz gen. Blaskowitz.

Pierwszą wiadomością o inwazji posiadał Niemcy. Długo czasu radiostacje ich podały szereg komunikatów o odciążeniu, na których odbyła się lądowania.

Jeżeli wierzyć komunikatom niemieckim, oddziały sojusznicze wyładowały na wielu odciążeniach półwyspu wybrzeża Normandii między ujściem Sekwany i portem Le Havre z jednej strony a Cherbourgiem z drugiej. Oddziały spadochronowcy i inne oddziały powietrzne miały wyładować stosunkowo daleko w głąb lądu. Głównymi miejscami lądowania oddziałów z morza mają być rezerwy ujścia rzek Orne i Vire, a w

określonej rejon delfinów miasta Caen. Inne oddziały miały wyładować koło Barleux niedaleko Cherbourg, jeszcze inne w rejonie słynnej plaży Trouville, po drugiej stronie ujścia Sekwany sprzążki Le Havre. Niemcy wyrażają przypuszczenie, że porty Cherbourg i Le Havre są również obiektami inwazyjnymi. Zaobserwowano już podobno w pobliżu tych portów wielkie koncentracje okrętów wojennych i jednostek inwazyjnych.

Pierwszą część operacji inwazyjnych była głównie dziełem lotnictwa i floty. Wielka liczba spadochronowców sojuszniczych i innych oddziałów powietrznych wyładowała na wybrzeżu Francji między portami Le Havre i Cherbourgtem. Zadaniem

floty było oszczędzenie dostępu do wybrzeży Francji z m.in. przewiezienie oddziałów i ochrona przed ewentualnymi atakami nieprzyjacielskimi.

Sojusznicze eskadry, odlatujące lądowanie, objęły — obok okrętów brytyjskich i amerykańskich — również okręty polskie holenderskie, norweskimi i francuskimi.

Oficjalnie komunikaty sojusznicze ujawniły dotychczas tylko sam fakt inwazji. Premier Churchill ogłosił przed dniem w parlamencie, że wzięcia odbywa się zgodnie z planem, że aliancy mają do dyspozycji 4.000 wielkich jednostek morskich i wiele tysięcy jednostek powietrznych i że wsparcie lotnicze będzie wykonywane przez 11.000 samolotów pierwszej linii.

Pierwsze sprawozdania wojenne, co wskazuje, że siły niemieckie u wybrzeży Francji nie okazały się tak wielką przeszkodą, jak można było się spodziewać. Premier Churchill powiedział, że niemieckie baterie nadbrzeżne zostały w dużej mierze zniszczone do milczenia. Wiadomo ponadto, że samoloty sojusznicze, które brały udział w operacjach lądowania oddziałów powietrznych, nie poniosły wielokrotnych strat.

Jeżeli chodzi o niemieckie obrony lotnicze, ocenia się, że nieprzyjaciel ma skoncentrowane na zachodnim brzo 1.750 myśliwców i 500 bombowców w pierwszej linii. Są to są wielokrotnie słabsze, niż siły sojusznicze. Niemieckie siły morskie są zupełnie nieznaczne w porównaniu z potężnymi flotami Sprzymierzonych.

Inwazje odroczone o 24 godziny

Wczoraj wieczorem ujawniono, że operacje inwazyjne były odroczone o 24 godziny ze względu na pogodę. Miało się ono zacząć o tej samej porze w nocy z niedzieli na poniedziałek, ale chmury pogoda było wówczas całkiem dobre, rozczłonkowy zapowiadali już pogorszenie się. Zdobywano odroczyć operacje. W ciągu 24 godzin pogoda znacząco się poprawiła, ale rozczłonkowy zapowiadali, że znowu poprawi się.

Gdyby się spełnił, myśliwcy prawdopodobnie zakłóciłyby się katastrofą.



Gen. Eisenhower



Gen. Montgomery

ZASTĘPCA HITLERA RUDOLF HESS UCIEKŁ Z NIEMIEC I WYLĄDOWAŁ W SZKOCJI!

NIEMCY MÓWIĄ, ŻE HESS "ZWARIOWAŁ".

W NOCY Z PONIEDZIAŁKU NA WTÓREK OGŁOSZONO URZĘDOWY KOMUNIKAT BRYTYJSKI, MÓWIĄCY, ŻE RUDOLF HESS, OD ROKU 1934 PIERWSZY ZASTĘPCA HITLERA W PARTII, MIANOWANY PO WYBUCHU WOJNY DRUGIM PO COERINCIE NASTĘPCA HITLERA NA WYPADEK JEGO ŚMIERCI, WYLĄDOWAŁ NA SPADOCZRONIE W OKOLICACH GLASGOWA I ZNAJDUJE SIĘ W SZPITALU.



Ona zrzuciła się rewolucyjnej wierności; W sobotę wieczorem zarzucała, że ponad wszelkie wyobrażenia Helmer posiadał samolot typu Messerschmitt III, kierując się w stronę Glasgowa. Niedawnożona miała meldowania, gdyż wydawała "ME 110" nie posiadała takiego zabiegu, żeby mógł posłużyć za samolot do swego rodzaju; granitowy mu przechodził wyważenie palniwa.

W noc z soboty na niedzielę ten samolot samotnie przelatywał nad morzem Glasgowa. W niedługim czasie potem zaledwie w pobliżu rozstrzelanego samolotu zidentyfikowano samolot, który wylądował ze spadoczo-

Komunikat niemiecki

Rudolf niemiecki ogłosił szeroki komunikat, że Hess wykonał własne zadanie Hitlera, który zaimponował mu używając samolotu z uwagi na pewną zmianę, na którą samolot Hess od lat, w sobotę o porę, 6-tej po południu opuścił Hess lotnisko w Augsburgu. Paradyżowy przez niego był wskazywał na oznaki balistyczne i charakterystyczne. Z rozkazu Hitlera

ZAARESZTOWANO ADJUTANTÓW HESSA.

Który weszła, iż Hessowi nie wolno było używać samolotu, nie tylko nie przystąpił jego lotowi, ale nawet nie zbliżył się do niego. Komunikat niemiecki zaznacza, że nie wiadomo, czy Hess wykonał z samolotu, czy też spotkał go wy-
padek.

Wśród granatów, pocałunków, kwiatów i pocisków . . . Jak Alianci wkraczali do Rzymu

Paradnie, granaty, pociski i kociary witaly wojska alianckie wkraczające do Rzymu — podążały w kierunku wojennym, w kierunku wojennym, w kierunku wojennym. Walki na smętnym tle i potyczki odbyły się w pobliżu Forum i w ścisłej okolicy Trajana.

Jednak przeważała atmosfera spokoju i radości. Wiele z nich miało charakter manifestacyjny. Wśród nich widniały niemieckie sztandary, granaty, pociski i kociary witaly wojska alianckie wkraczające do Rzymu — podążały w kierunku wojennym, w kierunku wojennym, w kierunku wojennym.

Wielki tłum przed Rzymem, w kierunku wojennym, w kierunku wojennym, w kierunku wojennym. Wśród nich widniały niemieckie sztandary, granaty, pociski i kociary witaly wojska alianckie wkraczające do Rzymu — podążały w kierunku wojennym, w kierunku wojennym, w kierunku wojennym.

Kartki z notatnika

London, 5 czerwca 1941.

NA VIA DEL IMPERO

Wojaka niemieckiego, który wylądował w Szkocji, w pobliżu Glasgowa, w sobotę o porę, 6-tej po południu opuścił Hess lotnisko w Augsburgu. Paradyżowy przez niego był wskazywał na oznaki balistyczne i charakterystyczne. Z rozkazu Hitlera

Przygotowanie się do wyjścia, które wylądował przed 10 z godzin laty na lotnie Via del Impero, w pobliżu Forum Trajana. W tym celu Hess wyjechał do Rzymu, w kierunku wojennym, w kierunku wojennym, w kierunku wojennym.

Wielki tłum przed Rzymem, w kierunku wojennym, w kierunku wojennym, w kierunku wojennym. Wśród nich widniały niemieckie sztandary, granaty, pociski i kociary witaly wojska alianckie wkraczające do Rzymu — podążały w kierunku wojennym, w kierunku wojennym, w kierunku wojennym.

ZAWIENNY LUD

Wielki tłum przed Rzymem, w kierunku wojennym, w kierunku wojennym, w kierunku wojennym. Wśród nich widniały niemieckie sztandary, granaty, pociski i kociary witaly wojska alianckie wkraczające do Rzymu — podążały w kierunku wojennym, w kierunku wojennym, w kierunku wojennym.

Wielki tłum przed Rzymem, w kierunku wojennym, w kierunku wojennym, w kierunku wojennym. Wśród nich widniały niemieckie sztandary, granaty, pociski i kociary witaly wojska alianckie wkraczające do Rzymu — podążały w kierunku wojennym, w kierunku wojennym, w kierunku wojennym.

SPOZNIŁ SIĘ

Hessowi nie wolno było używać samolotu, nie tylko nie przystąpił jego lotowi, ale nawet nie zbliżył się do niego.

1934

-4-

JAK POWSTAŁY ODDZIAŁY SPADOCHRONOWE

Wojennym, a nie w czasie pokoju. Wtedy nie było jeszcze samych oddziałów spadochronowych, jakich znamy dzisiaj. Wtedy były to oddziały szturmowe, a nie samodzielne. Wtedy nie było jeszcze samych oddziałów spadochronowych, jakich znamy dzisiaj. Wtedy nie było jeszcze samych oddziałów spadochronowych, jakich znamy dzisiaj.

Wojennym, a nie w czasie pokoju. Wtedy nie było jeszcze samych oddziałów spadochronowych, jakich znamy dzisiaj. Wtedy nie było jeszcze samych oddziałów spadochronowych, jakich znamy dzisiaj. Wtedy nie było jeszcze samych oddziałów spadochronowych, jakich znamy dzisiaj.

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Stanisław Piłsudski.

18. V

Rozkaz Wodza Naczelnego gen. Sikorskiego

*z powodu objęcia odcinka frontu
przez Korpus Polski*

Żołnierze,
Po krótkim okresie reorganizacji i doszkolenia stajecie dzisiaj, jako odrębny korpus polski obok wojsk J.K.M. na ważnym odcinku frontu, by osłaniać wyspy brytyjskie przed atakiem wroga.

W tej uroczystej dla żołnierza chwili uprzytomnijcie sobie, że Naród Polski podejmując przed 3 miesiącami walkę uczynił to nie tylko w imię interesów własnych. Podjął on bój niezłomny o honor i przyszłość całej ludzkości. Dzisiaj Wielka Brytania, która dochowała Polsce sojuszu i wypowiedziała Niemcom wojnę, jest jedynym puklerzem uciemięzonych narodów. Bijąc się

więc u jej boku, bijecie się o wolną Polskę.

Jestem pewny, że przypadający Wam obowiązek wypełnicie równie chlubnie i równie świetnie jak brygada podhalańska, jak I Dywizja Grenadierów i II Dywizja Piechoty oraz brygada pancerna, które do starych dorzuciły nowe wawrzyny wojenne. Że przyświecać Wam będą zawsze najpiękniejsze wzory bohaterstwa, jakie stworzyła armia polska, bijąc się w Kraju z przeważającymi siłami wroga. Tutaj pójdziecie za przykładem naszej dzielnej Marynarki Wojennej i będziecie naśladować Polskie Siły Powietrzne, które broniąc Londynu

i biorąc udział w wyprawach na kontynent okryły już Armię Polską rzetelną chwałą.

Siedmiotygodniowa bitwa powietrzna, w której bierze udział tysiące samolotów niemieckich, zmierzając bezwzględnie do złamania wspaniałego ducha Anglików, do zmiążdżenia ich przemysłu wojennego i do zdobycia przewagi w powietrzu, uwydatnia wyraziście moralną i materialną porażkę III-ej Rzeszy.

Idźmy więc twardo oraz z wiarą w niechybne zwycięstwo w dalszą przyszłość. Zwycięstwo to wyzwoli nasz bohaterski Naród gruntując ostatecznie jego wielkość.

Naczelnny wodz.
SIKORSKI.

Wolkowyok →

Daring stroke at Arnheim

18.

Arnheim fails

was around here

IN ORDER to get across the Lower Rhine an attempt was made to seize a bridgehead at Arnheim by the combined action of XXXth British Corps and of British, American and Polish airborne troops.

Montgomery planned to drop the 1st British Airborne Division, supported later by the Polish brigade, on the north bank of the lower Rhine to seize the Arnheim bridge. The 82nd U.S. Airborne Division was to capture the bridges at Nijmegen and Grave, while the 101st U.S. Airborne Division secured the road from Grave to Eindhoven.

The XXXth Corps, led by the Guards Armoured Division, would take their way up the road to Nijmegen and thence to Arnheim along the "copper" or airborne troops before to find the bridges over the three major water obstacles already seized by their hands.

The preparations for this daring stroke, to be the greatest operation of its kind yet attempted, were complicated and urgent. Within the space of a few days, every day, it is remarkable that they were completed by the 20th, September 17. There were not sufficient aircraft to carry the whole airborne force simultaneously, and the movement had to be spread over three days.

Allied Air Forces

HOWEVER, on September 17 the leading elements of the three divisions were well and truly taken to their destinations by the fine work of the Allied air forces. The 101st U.S. Division accomplished most of their task, but a canal bridge on the road to Nijmegen was blown and they did not capture the town till September 19. The 82nd U.S. Division did not well, but could not seize the main bridge at Nijmegen.

From Arnheim the next was to move up it seemed that some of our Parachute Regiment had established themselves at the north end of the bridge. The Guards Armoured Division of the XXXth Corps was to advance in the afternoon up the Eindhoven road, preceded by an artillery barrage and rocket-firing planes. The VIIIth Corps on the right and the XIIIth on the left protected the flanks of the XXXth.

The road was obstinately defended and the Guards did not reach the Americans till the afternoon of September 18.

German attacks against the narrow Bastogne-Nijmegen salient began early in the morning. The 101st Division had great difficulty in keeping the road open. At three o'clock it had to be stopped until the enemy were beaten off.

News was bad

BY now the news from Arnheim was bad. Our paratroopers still held the northern end of the bridge, but the enemy remained in the town, and the rest of the 1st Airborne Division, which had landed to the west, failed to break in and reinforce them.

The canal was bridged on September 18, and early next morning the Guards had a clear run to Grave where they found the 82nd U.S. Division. By nightfall they had close to the bridge defended Nijmegen.

During the intermission and some 10,000 men, in conditions of the most primitive, were held in the salient. The 101st U.S. Division was to take part in the reconstruction work staged by Hitler. Clearly, some investigation, conducted behind the back of Congress, cannot be the province of honest people.

The fact that the British command against the Soviet Union was based on a similar basis to the German and Polish forces, as conducted in the same spirit, leaves no doubt that some of the Allies, Hitler and his Polish Government, cannot stand agreement for the prosecution of any campaign.

stage. The 12th Canadian Corps had forced the enemy back from the line Antwerp-Grave-Bremon into the restricted Bremon "island" bounded on the south by the Leopold Canal. Part of Antwerp the 1st Canadian Corps, also under Canadian Army command, had reached and secured the Antwerp-Turnhout canal.

The perimeter was finished; the capture of the Bremon "island", the occupation of the peninsula of South Beveland, finally the capture of Walcheren Island by attacks from east, south and west. The first day presented simultaneous.

Bremon "island" defended by an experienced German division, proved tough, and there was hard fighting to cross the Leopold Canal. The bridge was bridged by a Canadian brigade, which embarked upstream, landed at the eastern extremity of the "island" and forced a way along the shore towards Bremon, which fell on October 22.

Hard task

MEANWHILE the 1st Corps had slowly but surely advanced north-west from the Antwerp-Turnhout canal, meeting increased opposition as they went. The South Beveland isthmus was sealed off, and plans could be made for continuing the operations westwards towards Walcheren.

This hard task was undertaken by the 2nd Canadian Division, which forced its way westwards through large areas of flooding, their men often waist-deep in water. They were helped by the greater part of the 3rd Lowland Division, which forced across the Scheldt and landed on the north shore at Beerland. By the end of the month, after great exertions, the whole isthmus was captured. Meanwhile the last pockets of enemy in Bremon "island" were being eliminated and all was set for the Walcheren attack.

The Canadian Army's success was an essential preliminary to any operations in the final weeks of the fighting during which the 2nd Tactical Air Force, under Air Marshal Cunningham, gave their omnipotent support. They took 20 losses, including 10 German prisoners, who were everything but ready to surrender.

The garrison

THE island at Walcheren is a strip like a finger and rimmed by sand-dunes which slope the sea from flooding the central plain. At the western edge, near Westkapelle, is a gap in the dunes where the sea is held by a great dyke, 30 feet high and over 100 yards wide at the base. The garrison of nearly 15,000 men was installed in strong artificial defences, and supported by about 50 batteries of artillery, some of large calibre in concrete emplacements.

Anti-tank obstacles, mine, and wire abounded for the enemy had had four years in which to fortify the garrison to Antwerp.

Early in October the Royal Air Force struck the first blow, in a series of brilliant attacks they blew a great gap, nearly 400 yards across, in the Westkapelle dyke. Through it poured the sea, flooding all the eastern of the island and destroying such defences and batteries as lay within. But the most formidable emplacements and obstacles were on the eastern side, and the enemy can be held here only in outline.

The attack was concentrated in the east the 2nd Canadian Division tried to advance from South Beveland over the connecting causeway, and finally seized a bridgehead on the help of a brigade of the 12th Division. In the centre, on September 19, the 4th Commando was sent.

Towards the end of February last, an article by Alexander Rostkowski, in *THE NEW YORK TIMES*, and New York for their political activities regarding Transatlantic borders. "For a long time the relations of certain British emigrants to the U.S. Government have been a source of irritation here," he said.

WASHINGTON REGRET

The spokesman of the State Department in Washington last night said, "Without expressing an opinion on the subject of the differences between these two Governments, it was with regret that the U.S. Government learned of the developments."

Winston Churchill's War Memoirs—XIV



To get across the Lower Rhine General Montgomery planned to drop the 1st British Airborne Division on the north bank to seize the Arnheim bridge. If the weather had remained favourable it is probable that this daring operation would have succeeded. Sir Winston Churchill writes: "Heavy risks were taken in the Battle of Arnheim, but they were justified by the great prize so nearly in our grasp."

imperial. These later came close to the water, and, despite hard resistance, kept up their fire until the sea landing Companies were safely ashore.

No. 41, landing at the northern end of the gap in the sea-wall, captured the village of Westkapelle and drove on towards Domburg. No. 41, landing east of the gap, soon met fierce resistance. Invaluable though the naval covering had been, a principal objective was lacking. A heavy bombardment had been planned for the previous day, but this prevented our aircraft from taking off.

Very effective fighter bomber attacks helped the landing at a critical moment, but the Marines met such strenuous opposition from units less damaged elsewhere, than we had hoped.

That evening No. 41 Commando had advanced two miles along the fringe towards Flushing, but was held up by a powerful battery

embedded in concrete. The whole of the artillery of the 2nd Canadian Corps, firing across the water from the Bremon shore, was brought to bear, and rocket-firing aircraft attacked the emplacements. In the afternoon darkness the Commando killed or captured the defenders. Next morning it pressed in and took Zandvoort by midday.

There No. 47 took up the attack and, with a western defence, reached the outskirts of Flushing. On September 3 they joined hands with No. 4 Commando, after its still bitter house-to-house fighting in the town. In a few days the whole island was in our hands, with 8,000 prisoners.

Mondays

Churchill writes:

"Orders, in the form known by the name of 'Operation Market Garden', were issued on September 17, 1944, for the capture of the 'island' and the main bridge over the Lower Rhine."



READERS' LETTERS

Bring The Workers To Their Senses!

I was surprised to see that you had printed such an eminently sane note as that, written by G. F. Harvey, Oaxden, Northamptonshire, which appeared in your issue dated July 14, 1945.

There is far too much expectation of preferential treatment on the part of those who have "done their bit." The whole nation has "done a bit" in one way or another and the well-paid, responsible jobs should go to those with the qualifications to fill them. With very few exceptions only those born and bred to authority are fitted for Executive positions. This so-called education is to blame. It creates the masses and gives them the false impression that Jack is as good as his Master. He certainly is not.

The Government has long known this and has wisely arranged the competitive examinations for the higher grades of the Civil Service so that the undesirable can be weeded out. It is the relaxing of these wise precautions that is responsible for most of our Colonial troubles. The "clever" men that have wriggled into posts of authority have shown they have not the capacity to govern.

Labour, too, will have to come, or be brought, to its senses and realize that no firm, working under ordinary competitive commercial conditions, will be able to pay £8, £10, £12, and even more per week to operatives for working and watching a machine turn out work, their only contribution being occasionally to wobble a handle or turn a wheel.

J. H. Charlton, Farnham, Fife, Perthshire, Suffolk.

During stroke at Arnhem

fails

19.

no wound here

IN ORDER to get across the Lower Rhine an attempt was made to seize a bridgehead at Arnhem by the combined action of XXXth British Corps and of British, American and Polish airborne troops.

Montgomery planned to drop the 1st British Airborne Division, supported later by the Polish brigade, on the north bank of the lower Rhine to seize the Arnhem bridge. The 11th U.S. Airborne Division was to capture the bridge at Nijmegen and Geest, while the 101st U.S. Airborne Division seized the road from Grave to Eindhoven.

The XXXth Corps, led by the Guards Armoured Division, would force their way up the road to Eindhoven and thence to Arnhem along the "corridor" of airborne troops, before to find the bridge over the three major water obstacles already seized in their hands.

The preparations for this daring attack, by far the greatest concentration of its kind yet attempted, were complicated and urgent because the enemy were growing stronger every day. It is remarkable that they were completed by the set date, September 17. There were no sufficient aircraft to carry the whole airborne force simultaneously, and the movement had to be spread over three days.

Allied Air Forces

HOWEVER, on September 17 the leading elements of the three divisions were well and truly taken to their destinations by the first wave of the Allied air forces. The 11th U.S. Division accomplished most of their task, but a small bridge on the road to Eindhoven was blown and they did not capture the town till September 18. The 101st U.S. Division also did well, but could not seize the main bridge at Nijmegen.

From Arnhem the news was scarce, but it seemed that some of our Paratroop Regiment had established themselves at the north end of the bridge. The Guards Armoured Division of the XXXth Corps began to advance in the afternoon on the Eindhoven road, preceded by an artillery barrage and smoke-screen planes. The VIIIth Corps on the right and the XIIIth on the left protected the flanks of the XXXth.

The road was obstinately defended and the Guards did not reach the Americans till the afternoon of September 18.

German attacks against the narrow Eindhoven-Nijmegen salient began next day and grew in strength. The 11th Division had great difficulty in keeping the road open. At times traffic had to be stopped until the enemy were beaten off.

News was bad

BY now the news from Arnhem was bad. Our paratroopers still held the northern end of the bridge, but the enemy remained in the town. And the rest of the 1st Airborne Division, which had landed to the west, failed to break in and rejoin their comrades.

The road was bridged on September 14 and early next morning the Guards had a clear run to Geest where they found the 101st U.S. Division. By nightfall they were close to the strongly defended Nijmegen

bridge, and on September 20 there was a tremendous struggle for it.

The Americans crossed the river west of the town, using night, and used the railroad of the railway bridge. The Guards charged across the road bridge. The defenders were overwhelmed and both bridges were taken intact.

There remained the last lap of Arnhem, where bad weather had hampered the supply of reinforcements, food and ammunition, and the 1st Airborne were in desperate straits. Unable to reach their bridge, the rest of the division was confined to a small perimeter on the northern bank and estimated to be about 1,000 men.

Every possible effort was made from the southern bank to reach them, but the enemy were too strong. The Guards, the 4th Division, the Polish Paratroop Brigade, dropped near the road, all failed in their gallant attempts at rescue. For four more days the struggle went on, in vain.

The survivors

ON September 21 Montgomery ordered the survivors of the salient to be evacuated back to the south to cross the fast-flowing river at night in small craft and under close-range fire. By daybreak about 14,000 men out of the original 14,500 were safely on our bank.

Even after we were over at Arnhem there was hard fighting for a fortnight to hold our gains. The Germans expected that our salient imperilled the whole western bank of the lower Rhine, and their attacks proved they were right. They made many heavy counter-attacks to regain Nijmegen.

The bridge was bombed from the air and damaged though not destroyed, by bombers with demolition charges. Gradually the three corps of the Second Army extended the 16-mile salient until it was 30 miles wide. It was still too narrow, but for the moment it sufficed.

Heavy rains were taken in the battle of Arnhem, but they were justified by the great prize so nearly in our grasp. Had we been more fortunate in the weather, which turned against us at critical moments and restricted our mobility in the air, it is probable that we should have succeeded. No rain drenched the heavy men, including the Dutch Resistance, who fought for Arnhem.

Forced back

CLEARING the Sobell Estuary and opening the port of Antwerp had been delayed for the sake of the Arnhem thrust. Thereafter it was given first priority. During the last fortnight of September a number of preliminary actions had set the

stage. The 11th Canadian Corps had forced the enemy back from the Steeplecove-Chester-Bruggs into the isolated Brekens "islands" bounded on the south by the Leopold Canal, East of Antwerp. The 1st Canadian Corps, also under Canadian Army command, had pushed and opened the Antwerp-Turnhout canal.

The problem was threefold: the capture of the Brekens "islands"; the opening of the peninsula of South Beveland; finally the capture of Walcheren Island by crossing from east, south and west. The first two proceeded simultaneously.

Brekens "island" defended by an experienced German division, proved tough, and there was hard fighting to cross the Leopold Canal. The scales were turned by a Canadian brigade, which captured Walcheren, landed at the eastern extremity of the "island," and forced a way along the canal towards Brekens, which fell on October 22.

Hard task

MEANWHILE the 1st Corps had slowly but surely advanced north-west from the Antwerp-Turnhout canal, meeting increased opposition as they went. The South Beveland salients were seized off, and plans could be made for continuing the operations westwards towards Walcheren.

This hard task was undertaken by the 2nd Canadian Division, which forced its way westwards through large areas of flooding, then men often waist-deep in water.

They were helped by the Greater part of the 1st Canadian Division, who were ferried across the Scheldt and landed on the south shore at Beveland. By the end of the month, after great operations, the whole salient was captured. Meanwhile the last pockets of enemy on Brekens "island" were being eliminated and all was set for the Walcheren attack.

The Canadian Army's success was a general preliminary to more spectacular operations. In four weeks of hard fighting, during which the 2nd Canadian Air Force, under Air Marshal Compton, gave them conspicuous support, they took 100,000 prisoners, 12,000 German prisoners, who were shipping less ready to surrender.

The garrison

THIS island of Walcheren is shaped like a sword and rimmed by sand-dunes which stop the sea from flooding the central plain. At the western end, near Westkapelle, is a gap in the dunes where the sea is held by a great dyke, 32 feet high and over 100 yards wide at the base. The garrison of nearly 10,000 men was installed in strong artificial defenses and supported by about 25 batteries of artillery, some of large caliber in concrete emplacements.

Anti-tank obstacles, mines, and wire abounded, for the enemy had had four years in which to fortify the gateway to Antwerp.

Early in October the Royal Air Force struck the first blow. In a series of brilliant attacks they blew a great gap, nearly 400 yards across, in the Westkapelle dyke. Through it poured the sea, flooding all the nature of the sector and creating such defenses and barriers as lay within. But the most formidable reinforcements and obstacles were on the eastern rim, and their capture can be said here only in outline.

The attack was prosecuted in the east by the 2nd Canadian Division, which tried to advance from South Beveland over the connecting causeway, and finally seized a bridgehead with the help of a brigade of the 11th Division. In the night, on November 1, W. G. Cresswell was landed from Brekens and headed inland on the east-front at Flushing. This first wave was followed quickly by troops of the 2nd Division, who beached their way into the town.

The main attack

THIS main attack was from the west, launched by three Marine Commandos under Brigadier Leicester. Embarking at Ostend, they sailed for Westkapelle, and at 7 a.m. on November 1 they captured the Northkapelle pier. As they approached the naval bombardment squadron opened fire from W.E.M. Warships and the two 16-inch gun monitors Erebus and Roberts.

Winston Churchill's War Memoirs—XIV



To get across the Lower Rhine General Montgomery planned to drop the 1st British Airborne Division on the north bank to seize the Arnhem bridge. If the weather had remained favourable it is probable that this daring operation would have succeeded. Sir Winston Churchill writes: "Heavy risks were taken in the Battle of Arnhem, but they were justified by the great prize so nearly in our grasp."

ingcraft. These later runs were ashore, and, despite heavy casualties, kept up their fire until the two leading Commandos were safely ashore.

No. 41, landing at the northern end of the gap in the sea-wall, captured the village of Westkapelle and drove on towards Domburg No. 41, landing south of the gap, soon met three resistance. Invaluable though the naval covering had been, a principal object had been planned for the previous day, but mist prevented our aircraft from taking off.

Very effective fighter bomber attacks helped the landing at a critical moment, but the Marines met much stronger opposition, from much less damaged defenses, than we had hoped.

That evening No. 43 Commando had advanced two miles along the dunes towards Flushing, but was held up by a powerful battery

of anti-aircraft guns. The whole of the artillery of the 2nd Canadian Corps, firing across the water from the Brekens shore, was brought to bear, and pocket-firing aircraft attacked the embankment. In the gathering darkness the Commandos killed or captured the defenders. Next morning it poured on and took Westkapelle by midday.

They then took up the attack and, with a weakening defence, reached the outskirts of Flushing. On November 3 they joined hands with No. 4 Commando, after its still house-to-house fighting in the town. In a few days the whole island was in our hands, with 4,000 prisoners.

Monday:

Churchill reads Moscow. (Continued in the British Memoirs by the Daily Telegraph Ltd., in the United States of America by Long, in Canada by Long and Little, and in New York by Long, Grosvenor, Govey, and Co., under the title "The War Memoirs of Winston Churchill," which title may be used in any language without restriction.)

S.A. Officer Saw Opening of Graves of 4,143 Poles in Katyn Forest

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

DURBAN, Monday.

LIIEUT.-COLONEL FRANK P. STEVENSON, O.B.E., formerly of the South African Corps of Signals, was the only South African present when the graves of 4,143 Polish officers were opened by the Germans in the Forest of Katyn in May, 1943.

He was one of several senior British and Allied officers whom the German High Command chose from prisoner-of-war camps to witness the opening of the graves.

Colonel Stevenson claims that a set of photographs in his possession of the opening of the graves in Katyn. He obtained them from a German Press photographer, and managed to smuggle them out of Germany.

The Polish officers are believed to have been massacred in the forest of Katyn, near Smolensk, by the Russians, and their fate will be the subject of a special House of Representatives Committee inquiry in Washington tomorrow.

Colonel Stevenson, who now lives in Durban, said that when the bodies were exhumed they were fully clothed, and letters and papers were found.

In many cases, he said, the Polish officers had recorded impressions while being taken to Katyn by the Russians. Early writings expressed the hope that they were being taken home.

Eventually, according to the documents, they were disembarked

from a train near the Forest of Katyn and taken to what they described as the "Black River" to the edge of the forest.

It was only then that they realized what was to happen, and many recorded hearing shots from the woods.

Colonel Stevenson said that when he was requested to accompany the German Commission to Katyn, he was told that it was not the German intention to make propaganda, but to disclose to officers of British and Allied armies the method of warfare alleged to have been conducted by the Russians.

BODIES IN DEEP

The discovery of the graves, he said, was made during the German advance. The dead Poles had been prisoners in two Russian camps. The bodies were contained in four large pits, and were laid in deep

The method of execution was typically Communist. The officers had been taken

into the pits and forced to kneel. They were then shot through the back of the head," Colonel Stevenson said.

Every Polish Army gallie were among the dead. Trees near the pits were splattered with spent bullets. The excavators had practiced during falls in the massacres.

28

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, Tuesday, April 27, 1943.

Sun	Moon (New, May 4)
Rises 6:41 a.m. 4:11 a.m.
Sets 8:43 p.m. 12:44 p.m.
Black-Out Hours—10:13 p.m. to 6:8 a.m.	

RUSSIA AND POLAND

The diplomatic breach between Russia and Poland, announced last night, is regrettable but not surprising. The occasion has been provided by the Polish Government's reaction to the Nazi story of the discovery of the bodies of 10,000 Polish officers alleged by the Nazis to have been murdered by the Russians, but if that occasion had not arisen, another might have served. Relations between Moscow and the Polish Government in London have been getting steadily worse in recent months. The breach does not more than make visible an undercurrent of suspicion and hostility that was almost certain to reach the surface when peace came, if not before. Polish trust in Russia, never very strong, received a cruel shock when Russia invaded Poland on the back of the German invader in mid-September, 1939. Apart from those who fell in battle opposing the Russian invasion, and many who were ruthlessly executed during the subsequent Russian occupation, a large number of Poles, young and old, variously estimated at between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000 were carried off into captivity in Russia and thrown into concentration camps. Presumably these were not Soviet sympathisers, not the Ukrainians whom the Soviet armies sent to deliver from Polish oppression. They would be Polish patriots whom Stalin did not want as citizens of the Soviet Republics he intended to carve out of the territories he was overrunning, and it is of some interest that he made us clean a sweep as he tried of the youth organisations. It is hardly surprising that there was bad blood between Poland and Russia after this, but largely owing to the good offices of the British Government, an uneasy peace was patched up when Germany attacked Russia in June 1941 and Russia became one of the United Nations. General Sikorski forgave much, and acted with fine spirit in agreeing to overlook the aggression of mid-September 1939, and in accepting Russia as an ally in the war against the Axis Powers. It was the sensible thing to do, but could not have been easy.

For the maintenance of good relations between Russia and Poland two things were necessary. In the first place, the Polish Government expected the release and the return to Polish guardianship of the million and a half to two million Poles in Russian concentration camps. In the second place, the Polish Government assumed that the forcible occupation of Polish territory in 1939 and the



General Sikorski

Major Victor Gault, M.P.

GE Polish

It is Sikorski Chief, an An Travelling Liberator

Amos Victor Co was pulled the Ocean Klanchet, at the air hurt, is General dancher Victims, Auxiliary in Cadme was prime matter. Head A Hadist I captured are soon shortly a December

Polish

Chapin had from 1939 On Polish P was en

Sogerose Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Paris, Jan 13, 1943 (AP)

Four airborne troops who played a large role in halting the German drive in Belgium were like the lastest army which saved Paris in 1914. Lt. Col. Harry P. Cain, assistant chief of staff in the 10th Corps, told a press conference today.

Cain, said the difference was that the airborne troops were rushed to the critical area from vastly greater distances.

The skytroopers were hundreds of miles away when the front line 8552 was stretched December 17, the day after Field Marshal von Rundstedt struck. The message said, "Spectacle needs help."

Four airborne divisions have been identified in the Belgian bulge battle. The new 17th Airborne Division is fighting variously west of Bastogne. (The 101st Screaming Eagle Division saved Bastogne.) The 9th Airborne Division had been in action on the north bank near Vlodwin. The British Sixth Airborne Division has been at the western tip of the salient. Philadelphia, Pa. 41NOVEMBER.



His hope to lead return to Poland

General Sikorski, in an appeal for more in Cairo last week to George Chaney, leader of the Polish Government in London. The appeal was made in the name of the Polish Government which has led the fight against Russia in 1942 and has later was evaded by the Soviet and modern Allied forces in Russia.

Wanted agreement with Russia

General Sikorski, in an appeal for more in Cairo last week to George Chaney, leader of the Polish Government in London. The appeal was made in the name of the Polish Government which has led the fight against Russia in 1942 and has later was evaded by the Soviet and modern Allied forces in Russia.

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RUSSIA AND POLAND

The diplomatic breach between Russia and Poland, announced last night, is regrettable, but not surprising. The occasion has been provided by the Polish Government's reaction to the Nazi story of the discovery of the bodies of 16,000 Polish officers killed by the Nazis to have been murdered by the Russians, but if that occasion had not arisen, another might have served. Relations between Moscow and the Polish Government in London have been getting steadily worse in recent months. The breach does no more than make visible an undercurrent of suspicion and hostility that was almost certain to reach the surface when peace came, if not before. Polish trust in Russia, never very strong, received a cruel shock when Russia invaded Poland on the back of the German invader in mid-September, 1939. Apart from those who fell in battle opposing the Russian invasion, and many who were ruthlessly executed during the subsequent Russian occupation, a large number of Poles, young and old, variously estimated at between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000 were carried off into captivity in Russia and thrown into concentration camps. Presumably these were not Soviet sympathizers, but the Ukrainians of Russian stock or the white Russians whom the Soviet armies went to deliver from Polish oppression. They would be Polish patriots whom Stalin did not want as citizens of the Soviet Republics he intended to carve out of the territories he was overrunning, and it is of some interest that he made as clean a sweep as he could of the youth organizations. It is hardly surprising that there was bad blood between Poland and Russia after this, but, largely owing to the good offices of the British Government, an uneasy peace was patched up when Germany attacked Russia in June 1941 and Russia became one of the United Nations. General Sikorski forgave much, and acted with fine spirit in agreeing to overlook the aggression of mid-September 1939, and in accepting Russia as an ally in the war against the Axis Powers. It was the sensible thing to do, but could not have been easy.

For the maintenance of good relations between Russia and Poland two things were necessary. In the first place, the Polish Government expected the release and the return to Polish guardianship of the million and a half to two million Poles in Russian concentration camps. In the second place, the Polish Government assumed that the forcible occupation of Polish territory in 1939 and the subsequent incorporation of that territory in the Soviet Union were wiped out by the reconciliation. Neither of these assumptions, which alone could make the situation tolerable to Poland, has been fulfilled. Only a fraction of the Poles interned in Russia has been released. General Sikorski has repeatedly asked that they should be given their freedom, but has received no satisfaction. Even the whereabouts of many of them are unknown; they have simply disappeared. That was the case with the 16,000 officers whom the Nazis say the Russians murdered, and whom the Russians say the Nazis murdered. The Polish Government, not knowing the truth about their fate, asked the International Red Cross to investigate the German story. It is not perhaps a very satisfactory way of arriving at the truth, for the inquiry would in the nature of things be held under German suspicion, and it is Germany's business to sow dissension between Russia and Poland, which, in fact, she has successfully done. Moscow thinks that the Polish Government ought to have accepted her denial, and should at least have consulted her before inviting the International Red Cross to investigate the story, in spite of Moscow's own previous unhelpful attitude about her Polish prisoners. Nor has Moscow refrained from asserting her inalienable right to the territories which she overran in 1939, the Baltic States as well as part of Poland. That claim is, in fact, implicit in the Note breaking off diplomatic relations, which M. Molotov handed yesterday to the Polish Ambassador in Moscow. But Poland, having gone to war with Germany over Danzig, cannot be expected to agree to a much larger amputation of her territory at the hands of Russia.



General Sikorski



Major Victor Casalet, M.P.

GEN. SIKORSKI KILLED

Polish Chief in Plane Crash At Gibraltar

It was announced this afternoon that General Sikorski, Polish Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief, was killed in an air accident last night, when an American Liberator aircraft, in which he was traveling, crashed shortly after taking off from Gibraltar for Britain.

Among those killed with General Sikorski were Major Victor Casalet, Conservative political liaison officer to the General, Major-General Klimecki, and other members of his staff. The pilot of the aircraft, who is badly hurt, is the only survivor.

General Sikorski's only daughter Sofia was among the victims. She was in the Polish Auxiliary Service and married to Colonel Lewinski, now a war prisoner in Germany.

House-rites that a German news agency message from Madrid reported that a four-engine plane crashed into the sea soon after dusk last night shortly after taking off from Gibraltar enroute.

Polish Cabinet meets in London

General Sikorski, who was ill, had been in the Middle East since the end of May, inspecting Polish forces. On Tuesday he was engaged in military and

General Sikorski were Major M.P. for Chippingham, who political talks in Cairo, and was expected back in this country today or tomorrow.

As soon as the news reached London, the Polish Government which is sedentary there, went into special session. After a little time an official statement was issued that—

At the meeting of the Polish Government, the President of the Polish Republic, Mr. Backiewicz, was in the chair, and the Cabinet considered the situation created by General Sikorski's tragic death.

Mr. Backiewicz will broadcast to the Polish people through the B.B.C. at 8.15 p.m. to-day, Mr. Mikolajewski, Deputy Prime Minister, is acting as Prime Minister until an appointment is made. He is leader of the Polish Peasant Party.

The President has instructed General Marian Kukiel, Minister of National Defense, to fill the duties of Commander-in-Chief of the Polish armed forces.

The President has ordered national and military mourning and has appealed to the Polish to pay homage to the memory of General Sikorski by redoubting their efforts in the Polish cause.

A Polish spokesman said General Sikorski undertook his trip against the wishes of several Paris in high places, who felt that something might happen to him.

The "Evening Chronicle" reporting station reports that Sikorski's irreparable departure meant irretrievable losses, shortly after the official announcement from London of General Sikorski's death, and is announcing the death to the British Forces Service.



His hope to lead return to Poland

General Sikorski, in an interview given in Cairo last week, to George Cowley, British special correspondent there, said: "The talks were held on December 20th when we had the last session in Rome in 1942 and my wife was seized by the Germans and taken to Austria where she is now."

Wanted agreement with Russia

From Our Diplomatic Correspondent
The chief of Polish Government talks and policy of General Sikorski's death in London is about as yet, but in British Government, however the position is declared on the basis of the statement that the Polish believe, however.

He reacted to the news yesterday with the British Government and displayed an appreciation and recognition of inevitabilities which made diplomatic and military interests with him a gloomy task.
I can recall that his emphasis on the importance of relations between the Soviet Government and England, and that he would certainly not be with the representatives, and that he understood fully the meaning and the nature of it, though it was the treaty signed to the Union of the Government.

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Paris, Jan 15, 1945 (AP)

Airborne troops who played a large role in halting the German drive in Belgium were the lastest army which saved Paris in 1914. Lt. Col. Harry P. Cain, assistant chief of staff in the 101st Airborne, told a press conference today. Cain said the difference was that the airborne troops were rushed to the critical areas from vastly greater distances.

The skytroopers were hundreds of miles away when the front line S.O.S. was sounded December 17, the day after Field Marshal von Rundstedt struck. The message said, "Courtney needs help."

Four airborne divisions have been identified in the Belgian battle. The new 17th Airborne Division is fighting valiantly west of Bastogne. (The 101st Screaming Eagle Division saved Bastogne.) The 82nd Airborne Division had been in action on the north bank near Visé. The British Sixth Airborne Division has been at the western tip of the salient.
Philadelphia, Pa. (INQUIRER).

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1946.



THE END OF THE GREATEST TRIAL IN HISTORY: NAZI LEADERS, GROUPED IN THE DOCK AT NUREMBERG DURING A BRIEF RECESS ON JUDGEMENT DAY, DISCUSSING THE VERDICTS BEFORE SENTENCES WERE PASSED.

photograph, taken during a short recess in the proceedings at Nuremberg on the 1st—judgment day for the Nazi leaders—shows them discussing in the dock, the verdicts delivered by the Tribunal. At the extreme left (back to camera) is Speer, and facing him with a worried expression is von Papen. In front of them to right are Goering, Hess, Ribbentrop, and Rosenberg. Beyond this group (back of dock) is Seyss-Inquart, facing whom are Frank and Frick. Seated next to Speer, next to whom is von Neurath (white-haired) and, next again,

Fritzsche. Facing them, at extreme right of the front bench of the dock, are Fuchs (left) and Schacht. Following a midday adjournment of the court, it reassembled shortly before 2 p.m. (B.S.T.) to hear sentences passed on the convicted war criminals, twelve of whom were sentenced to death by hanging, three to life imprisonment, and four to periods of imprisonment ranging from ten to twenty years. Schacht, Papen and Fritzsche were found "Not guilty" and set free. (Other photographs taken at Nuremberg during the judgement are reproduced on succeeding pages.)

RESULTS OF THE GREATEST TRIAL IN HISTORY.



AFTER an adjournment of four weeks, to weigh the evidence of a trial which had occupied nine months, the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg resumed its sitting on September 30 to deliver judgement on the war crimes of Germany and her leaders. Lord Justice Lawrence, President of the Tribunal, opened the reading of a 50,000-word document which, in the name of the civilised world, declared aggressive war to be the supreme international crime—a crime for which individual heads of State cannot escape punishment by seeking refuge in their sovereign rights. One by one, the members of the Tribunal, representing the Four Great Powers, took up the reading of the document, and all day long, from morning until early evening, the voice of judgement, literally summed up the case against the accused. When the court adjourned at nearly seven o'clock, the summing-up was complete. On the following morning (October 1), the Tribunal delivered its verdicts on the individual Nazi leaders. Twelve of them (including the absent Martin Bormann) were sentenced to death by hanging, three were sentenced to life imprisonment, and four others received sentences of from ten to twenty years' imprisonment. Verdicts of "Not Guilty" were recorded on Schacht.

(Continued opposite.)



THEIR LAST DAY IN THE DOCK: THE INDICTED NAZI LEADERS FACING THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL DURING

The men and their sentences: (front row, l. to r.) Hermann Wilhelm Göring (death), Rudolf Hess (life imprisonment), Joachim von Ribbentrop (death), Wilhelm Keitel (death), Ernst (back row, l. to r.) Karl Dönitz (10 years' imprisonment), Erich Raeder (life imprisonment), Bakler von Schirach (20 years' imprisonment), Fritz Sauckel (death), Alfred Jodl (death).



EXCITED CITIZENS OF NUREMBERG SCRAMBLING TO BUY SPECIAL EDITIONS OF LOCAL NEWSPAPERS ISSUED DURING THE PROMULGATION OF JUDGEMENT AND THE PASSING OF SENTENCES ON THE NAZI LEADERS.



A GENERAL VIEW OF THE NUREMBERG COURTROOM, SHOWING THE DELIVERY OF JUDGEMENT, IN THE FOREGROUND



Continued.
 Papan and Fritzsche. (Individual sentences are listed with the names of the men in the dock in the caption to the adjoining picture.) In concluding the pronouncement of judgement, Lord Justice Lawrence announced that the Soviet member of the Tribunal, Major-General Nikitchenko, desired to record his dissent from the decisions in respect of Schacht, Papan and Fritzsche, whom he considered should have been convicted; and from the sentence on Hess, which, he held, should have been death and not life imprisonment. This dissenting opinion, stated Lord Justice Lawrence, would be put into writing and annexed to the judgement. The Soviet judge's opinion was later to be supported by demonstrations in Germany seeking a German trial and conviction of the three acquitted men, and it was announced that the Austrian Ministry of Justice would demand the extradition of Schirach and Papan for trial in Vienna. The Executive of the Social Democratic Party in Hamburg asked for an independent German court to try war criminals, describing von Papan as "the most guilty of all living Germans"; and almost simultaneously Bavaria's Minister without Portfolio, Dr. Anton Pfeifer, declared that the three acquitted men—who at first refused to leave the prison, fearing their reception outside—would be arrested in Nuremberg if they overstayed the time needed for obtaining travel papers to other territory. Later, the Minister President of Bavaria, Dr. Hoegner, roundly declared that he would hale the three men before a de-Nazification court. After the conclusion of the trial, it was announced from Berlin that the sentences of death would be carried out at Nuremberg on October 16, and that the other convicted men would serve their sentences in a Berlin prison.

ITS DELIVERY OF JUDGEMENT ON THEIR CRIMES AGAINST CIVILISATION, AND ITS PRONOUNCEMENT OF INDIVIDUAL VERDICTS.
 Kaltenbrunner (death), Alfred Rosenberg (death), Hans Frank (death), Wilhelm Frick (death), Julius Streicher (death), Walter Funk (life imprisonment), Franz von Papan (acquitted), Arthur Seyss-Inquart (death), Albert Speer (20 years' imprisonment), Constantin von Neurath (15 years' imprisonment), Hans Fritzsche (acquitted).



INDICTED NAZI LEADERS IN THE DOCK (LEFT) FACING THE TRIBUNAL ARE THE PROSECUTING COUNSEL OF FOUR COUNTRIES.

RECEIVING THEIR PASSES TO FREEDOM: COLONEL ANDRUS, SECURITY OFFICER AT NUREMBERG, HANDING HIS RELEASE PAPERS TO VON PAPAN, WHILE FRITZSCHE (LEFT) AND SCHACHT EXAMINE THEIR OWN PASSES.



By ARTHUR BRYANT.

ON Monday, May 7, 1787, Mr. Thomas Pennant— that curious, observant and note-taking traveller— breakfasted in the chambers of his old friend Mr. William Stairs. The day favoured him, as he put it, with the brightness of the sun, which showed to great advantage, to the westward, the magnificent objects of the new Somerset House and the Adelphi, the venerable structure of Westminster Hall and the Abbey and part of Westminster Bridge. To port lay the Temple and its beautiful garden stretching down to the riverside, where there was what Pennant called a neat and commodious embankment. "This last," he wrote, "evinces the advantages of embankments in such places in which they do not invade the more important services of commerce."

But when the boat passed through the elegant arch of Blackfriars Bridge the whole landscape changed, and so did the tenor of Mr. Pennant's thought. "Aestheticism, in his elegant but forward-looking eighteenth-century mind, gave place to utilitarianism."

"In my passage," he continued, "I never regretted the want of gardens or ornamental embellishments. When I saw the various docks and wharfs covered with the great objects of commerce, the subsistence of millions, the support of our empire, I no longer wished the extension of the former; let them be confined to the western part of the metropolis to which they properly belong. It is the duty of our elegant nobility to honour their country by a display of taste; of our industrious merchants to increase the busy scene of carts and drays and barges, casting every now and then an eye to the west and seeing, with honest ambition, the reward of industry in members of their predecessors who have made the laudable road to nobility and all its attendant honours." Mr. Podd-snap himself could not have said more.

In expressing this thought good Mr. Pennant was speaking with more than the voice of his age. He was voicing the thought and spirit of the age that was to come. The womb of his prophetic mind was big with the teeming promise of Mr. Smiles and his Self-Help, of the Lives of the Engineers, and the tremendous commercial and industrial expansion of the nineteenth century. He was the first of the Platinities: in an age of elegance and rococo the pioneer of the great army of Victorian utilitarianism and progress. In his florid, eighteenth-century way he was saying, "Business is Business." Millions and millions of his countrymen were, in the course of the next century-and-a-half, to echo the same slogan. Until in the fullness of time strict attention to business all the world over was to provoke the totalitarian revolutions of our age, the London blitz and the discovery of the atom bomb.

For the trouble of our age, and of the age that preceded and caused it, is that we have lost our full sense of human values. We have confused the means with the end; have come to believe that the machinery of making a living is the object of living itself. We have forgotten what our more reflective or, at any

rate, instinctively reflective, ancestors knew: that man, like a plant, is the creature of his environment and must live in accord with it or deteriorate and perish. In the English nineteenth century a man who maintained that man must live in accordance with his environment was termed an aesthete and regarded, at best, as an unpractical fellow. As a result, the general body of our people—those who made the national living—were expected to live and labour in an environment that ignored everything except the strict mechanical means of production. Living itself was subordinated to the means of living, and this despite the fact that those means had been improved and facilitated in a way unknown to previous ages. The only people who were allowed, by Victorian measures, to study their environment were those who did not have to earn a living. For the rest to be near a mine or factory was the only thing that mattered; the cheaper, the shoddier, the uglier the living accommodation of the workers, whether proletarian or

want, as when the flying bombs were chugging overhead, to take my hat off in homage to the noble and invincible spirit of the common people of England. And the wonderful thing to me is that, after six generations of industrial utilitarianism, the aesthetic instinct—in the teeth of their rulers—is beginning to revive in the British people. John Barleycorn has got up again and sore surprised them all. The young men and women home from the Forces, who in every unpromising cove of our long-exploited and wasted land are making homes for themselves, are, despite a century-and-a-half of utilitarian blinkers, the sons and daughters of the nation that produced Shakespeare, Wren, Parcell, Milton, Blake, Inigo Jones, Chaucer, Keats, Lawes, Reynolds, Constable, Herrick, Chippendale, Grinling Gibbons, Wordsworth, Shelley. The sense of living fully and fully, so long stifled in our people, is alive again. The former beauty of England, seemingly at its last gasp, may be unexpectedly revived by a new and unlooked-for national impulse. It sounds improbable, but I believe it to be true.

As I was writing this very line, as old Popsy used to say, my hostess switched on the wireless and tuned in to the B.B.C. Third Programme, which was on the air for the first time. It was relaying Purcell's magnificent "Come, Ye Sons of Art," perhaps the noblest

of all expressions in sound of the English genius for living. This great piece of music has been unknown to the overwhelming majority of Purcell's countrymen for 200 years; it ought to be part of the common legacy of every Englishman not born tone-deaf. It is nonsense to say that it can only be appreciated by a specialised few; it touches, ennobles and inspires feelings that are common to almost every man and woman born in these islands or indeed—though it is peculiarly redolent of England and the English spirit—anywhere in the world. So this contention is like saying that only a few people can appreciate sea-bathing.

It is perfectly true, for instance, that a palette for the latter is enjoyed by comparatively few Englishmen; but this is merely because only a very few Englishmen ever have an opportunity of tasting and learning to enjoy good wine. A hundred years ago the same might have been said of sea-bathing. Thirty years ago it might have been said of good music. But to-day, with a wireless in every home, good music is at the easy and daily disposal of every citizen. There is no need to serve the cheap and nasty because there is not enough of the good to go round. There is God's plenty—and for all. And after fifteen years of progressive deterioration from its first fine start, there is cause to be grateful that the B.B.C. has at last—in this new Third Programme—shown some sign of recognising the nature of its opportunity and duty. Our people are starved of all that should make their lives higher than that of cattle and beasts of prey. They have a right to live in tune with their own highest instincts. And I am convinced that, whether our rulers like it or not, they are going to insist on doing so.



IN THE NAME OF THE CIVILISED WORLD: THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL SEATED AT THE JUDGES' BENCH IN THE HUEBENBERG COURTROOM DURING THEIR DELIVERY OF JUDGEMENT ON THE SAIG LEADERS.

Our photograph shows (left to right): Lieut.-Colonel A. P. Volkov and Major-General I. T. Nikitovich (Russia); Mr. Justice Brosset and Lord Justice Lawrence (Britain); Mr. Francis Biddle and Judge J. J. Parker (U.S.A.); and Professor Cassinides de Velours and M. Robert Falus (France). These are the men who, after patiently sifting the evidence in a trial which has lasted nearly a year—it resumed in November 1945—delivered their considered judgement in a document of 50,000 words, whose reading was successfully taken up by the industrialist. In the name of the civilized world the Tribunal declared aggressive war to be the supreme international crime for which individual heads of State could not escape punishment, and delivered verdicts on the separate cases of the indicted Nazi leaders. The pronouncement of judgement and the passing of sentences occupied the court for two days—September 30 and October 1.

capitalist, the better, it was thought, the utilitarian end of existence was being served. We were a practical people, we reckoned, who did not want fat-lads and frills. To-day, at the end of that long quest for the utilitarian, large numbers of our people are living in small rectangular boxes not much bigger than dog-kennels, surrounded by the dreary debris of industry and battle, while their lungs are filled with exhausted, poisoned and vitiated industrial air, and their bellies with processed and vitiated foods. To what end?

The answer which humanity is now giving is deeply interesting. I have been immensely struck, in every place where I have seen prefabricated houses or hatches crowded together, by incipient signs, not of utilitarian, but of aesthetic activity within. Bright window-curtains bought, goodness knows how, where a man or woman to buy curtains has to sacrifice clothes; pathetic but heroic and booting attempts to make a few scraps of furniture serve more than a utilitarian end; gullant gardens wrested from the piles of rubble and garbage around. When I see these in the dreary desert of Victorian South London I

WAR IN EUROPE IS OVER. To-day is VE Day, and at 3 p.m. Mr Churchill will broadcast the news that hostilities are officially at an end. The King will speak to the nation at 9 p.m.

But for Germany the war ended yesterday morning when General Jodl, German Army Chief of Staff, signed his country's unconditional surrender at the little schoolhouse in Rheims, which is General Eisenhower's headquarters.

INTO VICTORS' HANDS

The surrender document is stated to have been signed for the Supreme Allied Command by General Walter B. Smith, General Eisenhower's Chief of Staff; for Russia by General Suslov; and for France by General Sievese.

"With this signature the German people and the German armed forces are, for better or worse, delivered into the victors' hands," said General Jodl, after signing the surrender, according to New York radio.

All day yesterday the world awaited news from the Allies; crowds gathered in the streets, the flags of the Free Nations were unfurled, there was singing and dancing. In London planes crossed and recrossed the capital, performing victory rolls.

Then last night came the official announcement that VE Day is to-day, followed by an explanation that the

Continued on Back Page



General JODL



General BEBELL SMITH



THE verdict on Belsen horror camp was given—Irma Grese guilty of war crimes. Here she is seen (centre) leaving the court apparently unruffled after hearing that verdict. Next day she was sentenced to death.



IT is a day later—Saturday. Josef Kramer, camp commandant, leaves the Luebz court-room after hearing his sentence of death—and sticks to his scowl. But behind him Fritz Klein, the camp doctor, weeps at the prospect of hanging.

34





34



A CHANGED MAN

Left—Göring, the slim young aviator, when he commanded the famous Richthofen squadron. Right—Göring in his heyday with Hitler in Paris. Below—The corpulent field-marshal, biting his finger-nails, slumps forward in the dock at Nuremberg. What next? This week's verdicts at Nuremberg will answer that.



36 POLES RETALIATE
Boycott of Peebles
"Pubs," Cinema, Dances

As a protest against Peebles Town Council's recent decision to ask the Government to speed the return of Poles to Scotland in their own country, the Polish soldiers stationed in the town have boycotted dances, and are also staying away from cinema and public-houses.

The boycott began on Friday night when the Poles—who have turned the majority of men's dancing in local dance halls since they went to the town in 1945—officially demonstrated outside the Drill Hall while a dance was in progress and refused to go inside.

Again on Saturday night, when one of a series of dances organized by Peebles Contingents on behalf of war charities was held, Polish dancers did not participate in the event, although a Polish orchestra which had been engaged to provide the music for the dance fulfilled its engagement.

HITLER AND HIS EVA
'Shot themselves'

When Hitler announced Dr. Goebbels, Wednesday, Hitler and Eva Braun shot themselves two days after they were married in the underground bunker against the Chancellery in Berlin, according to a man who says he witnessed the burning of their petrol-soaked bodies.

The witness is Hitler's personal chauffeur, Eric Kempke, who says he carried Eva Braun's body from the shelter shortly after 10 o'clock on the morning after Hitler and Eva had shot themselves with Walther Pistols.

Kempke said that Goebbels and his wife killed themselves in an unknown manner in the shelter on the night of May 1, after which the shelter was covered with petrol and set alight.—D.P.P.

40 "British Troops Attacked Poles"

The allegation that agitation against the Poles in Scotland was being organised by Communists and encouraged by the Russian Government, is made by Sir Patrick Dollan, chairman of the Glasgow Branch of the Scottish Polish Society, in a telegram to the T.U.C.

Sir Patrick's telegram is a sharp refutation of the statement made by Mr. C. E. McKerron, Irvine, to the T.U.C. conference in Brighton on the fracas at Irvine and Scotland's general attitude to the Poles. It states—

"Please correct misleading and inaccurate statements yesterday by delegate McKerron regarding Poles in Scotland. No Labour Trade Union or other democratic meeting was interrupted with Poles. Relations between Labour Party and Poles friendly. Disturbance in Irvine caused by hostile soldiers involving a former jail and attacking Poles and others. This attack was organised. Agitation against Poles in Scotland organised by the Communists and encouraged by Russian Government. Official inquiry will be welcome."

Sir Patrick stated last night that he had made inquiries into the allegations by Mr. McKerron, and found they were unfounded. It was stressed that a national platform should have been explained for such statements, as it would be impossible to get counter-propaganda for the correct one.

Many people, he added, were willing to come forward and repudiate the statements made about Poles in their towns, in which they had been welcomed and respected as honourable allies and soldiers.

44 REPATRIATION OF POLES
Military Mission to Visit London

Agreement has been reached between the Polish and British authorities on a visit to London of a Polish military mission to deal with the question of repatriation of the Polish troops in Britain. The mission consists of a Polish general staff officer, accompanied by Polish military attaché in London. The mission is expected in the next few days and pending its arrival the British authorities have instructed the Polish authorities in London that they have vetoed an intended "placards" among Polish forces on the question of returning home.

Meanwhile it is learned on British sources that the British authorities intend to nominate General Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Chief, and that General Kocinski, former Chief of Staff, as regarded already as a temporary mediator between the Polish and British authorities.

44 New Hope for Exiled Poles

President Truman's speech last night inspired in Polish circles in Scotland, states the Polish Press Agency.

The President's references to countries deprived of sovereign rights and self-government, his desire to introduce changes made without the freely expressed wishes of the people concerned, and to the right of peoples to make their own form of government without interference from any foreign power, should all apply to Poland.

The announcement that the United States will refuse to recognize any Government imposed or imposed by force by the Soviet Union, suggests that the United States may cease to recognize the Polish Provisional Government, which was forced by the Polish people, by former declaration.

45 Points of View
POLISH FORCES IN SCOTLAND
REPLY TO "COMPLAINTS"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE SCOTSMAN"
130 George Street, Edinburgh.
August 5, 1945.

SIR.—With reference to a complaint by two of your correspondents that the Polish forces in Scotland are using immense quantities of petrol in their exercises, and are preventing the use of large tracts of agricultural land, these forces are under the direction of the British War Office, and, like other military units, have to do what the War Office directs. They are not asked to spend their lives as soldiers in unproductive work, in which they are like most people; they have in large numbers volunteered to serve on the land or in other spheres, and, instead of being accepted, have been snubbed.

May I comment on other two accusations against the Poles? I should say I have no more inside knowledge than anyone else, but when a matter interests me I ask for information. The first is that the Poles are occupying houses which we need, and should be sent to their own country. In the Battle of Britain the Poles brought down 230 German planes, probably destroyed 48, and damaged 32, thus saving thousands of lives, as well as many lives. Incidentally, Curtis, in his authoritative work, states that the Battle of Britain was won by so narrow a margin that it has not been for the best of the Poles it is positively certain it would have been lost.

In the later battles on the mainland, the Polish Armoured Division went through the Pas de Calais days before it was expected or suspected, practically committing suicide, as only seven tanks were left, and these were damaged. But they overran and put out of action 100 V1 bombs and rocket sites, and so again saved thousands of English homes and lives—Scotland was not threatened. Can we grudge them the houses they are occupying after this?

The second complaint to which I refer is that the Poles in this country are eating food which we badly need for ourselves. It is the case that the Polish merchant ships are still have been carrying in this country something like twenty times the food they consumed the rest of the year. It would seem to me that if we send the Poles away we shall have to surrender their merchant fleet and we shall be the losers.

The official campaign against the Poles is a disgusting slur, and an unjust episode early in the most regrettable in our history. It has been extended to well-bred children of soldiers in the field. For instance, the liberation of Breton was damaged by a great effort by the Canadian, my Dutch friends in Breton who worked for us all through the war to accept all we did that they were liberated solely by the Poles, and that they regarded the victory of the Allies and the thousands of British soldiers who were welcomed and expressing the most profound gratitude to "the Poles, our liberators."

It is time to end this disgraceful campaign and give due honour to and treat with common decency a great gallant Ally who has at the least gone far in saving its lives and should be glad to have at our side.

Yours faithfully,
John F. Stewart,
Vice-Chairman, British League for European Freedom, Scottish Section.

42 K. B. BAKER

42 POLES AND BRITISH CITIZENSHIP

MR. GAMMANS (Hawick, C.) asked the Prime Minister how far he proposed to implement the pledge given by the Coalition Government to grant British citizenship to those members of the Polish armed forces who were unwilling or unable to return to their own country in Poland.

MR. ATTLEE.—It is chiefly of primary importance, and in the best interests of the Polish nation concerned, that as many as possible should be encouraged to return to Poland, and should have time freely to decide.

To do so is the right of the information will give as in the conditions which they are likely to find on their return; and it is on this aspect of the matter that the Government are concentrating. It is too soon to form any opinion as to the numbers of those who may eventually decide not to return to their homes, and the question of the steps to be taken to give effect to the hope expressed by the predecessor of Mr. Attlee is possible for other British nationality to Polish troops who have served since our country has been home to send, but cannot be pressed further consideration until the nature and the size of the problem have been ascertained.

MR. GAMMANS asked if the right hon. gentleman would state whether or not the Government were bound by the pledge given by the previous Government, in which the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Attlee) was a member of the War Cabinet. (Opposition cheered.) MR. ATTLEE.—This is obviously a matter on which we have to consult with other Governments of the Commonwealth, and I can say that it was a hope rather than a pledge. That is the spirit in which we intend to act. We mean to do our utmost for our friends who have been doing so well with us in the war. It would be premature, however, to make a statement at the moment of the exact steps to be taken.

RETURN OF THE POLES
38 The Peebles Resolution

To the Editor,
A total incapacity to understand evidence has characterized what we may fairly call the "anti-Polish campaign." One newspaper writes that the Polish forces in Scotland were "sitting on grass" occupying "hundreds of houses." What can 80,000 people do, or eat, or know, to occupy hundreds of millions?

Peoples' Town Council resolution that it is scandalous to see so many petrol-soaked, wounded Poles being repatriated. Who is responsible for this? (Opposition cheered.)

MR. A. B. ADAMS asserts that for his leaders to "excuse" to return to their country means, in effect, that they demand the hospitality of this. Logical sequences? And he goes on to say that "the general opinion is that they wish to have a continuation of their present privileged and precarious life." What kind of mind calculates from the fact that a man or woman returns to return to his or her country, that he or she has thereby chosen a "parasitic life" in place of "honest and hard work and honest earnings"? Even average intelligence could hardly sink so low in its misapprehension of feeling. Some could not even an interpretation on the facts.

"How Ayla" suggests that the apprehensions of "the anti-Polish" are "based on old-fashioned prejudices." Modern truths do away the aspect of historical prejudices, but that truth is not out there.

Little to Spare

To the Editor,
The resolution passed by Peebles Town Council on August 12, calling upon the Government to speed in the repatriation of the Poles in this country to their own land, is the first published statement made by an official body on this subject, and will be generally understood.

It is now beginning to be realized that we are confronted

with the very real emergency of the peace.

We shall require all our resources, ingenuity and industry, not to mention reconstruction for our returning young men and their families, in order to feed ourselves, particularly when "leave-less" in this respect comes to an end, and as will certainly happen soon.

It is not to be emphasized too often that whereas in 1939 we had credit almost valued at several thousand million, now we are in debt ourselves, which for the best part of our food supplies comes from, to the tune of £3,000,000,000.

It is necessary to remember also that Great Britain is a small island with a population of some 40 million people, tightly packed. Hence it will be seen that we have neither the resources nor the accommodation to continue the support of our Polish friends.

It might be as well to remind ourselves here that it is the Polish nation that is our Ally, not a small faction thereof, and perhaps we may be excused if we wonder why the Poles in this country even unwilling to go back and put their own land in order, as we must do to ours. J. K. R.

39. AS NO PRESSURE ON POLES TO RETURN

MR. EDWARD BROWN, the Foreign Secretary, has assured the British League for European Freedom that no pressure is being brought to bear by Britain on Poles to return to their country.

The League expressed anxiety regarding the position of Poles or citizens of the Baltic States outside their respective countries.

Mr. Brown replied that no measures were being taken either in this country or in any other areas under British command or occupation for the repatriation of Poles against their will, and that orders relating to their return were being sent from the Baltic States was being sent from unless he specifically stated that he wished to go.

45 Poles are told to clear out

LEVEN Town Council last night decided to ask the Scottish Command to remove Polish troops from the burgh and to put it out of bounds on Saturdays to Polish troops stationed outside the burgh.

Some councillors suggested a curfew for Poles collected in Leven.

Disturbances were made to the burgh last Saturday night, when some people were injured and a Polish soldier was detained by the police.

Battle Poles and those seemed to be a complete lack of discipline among the Poles.

46 POLES WHO WISH TO GO HOME

33 per Cent. in Scotland

Almost 33 per cent. of the Polish soldiers in Scotland have declared their willingness to return to Poland.

An opportunity was given by the War Office, in close co-operation with the Polish military authorities, to Polish soldiers to say whether or not they wished to return to their own country.

Figures issued by the Polish Press Agency in Edinburgh last night showed that 14 per cent. of 42,000 Polish soldiers, 21 per cent. and 500 men of the Polish troops in Scotland have declared their willingness to return to Poland; that 10 per cent. of the Polish troops in Italy are ready to return; and that 45 officers and men of the 1st Armoured Division, which was trained in Scotland and fought in the Continent, desire to go back to Poland.

Should the Poles Go Home?

PEEBLES "BATTLE" HOTS UP

THE "Battle of the Poles" at Peebles is still going on.

It's a fortnight since the Town Council took the first shot by asking the Government to send the Poles back to their own country.

The decision hasn't gone down well with some of the women of Peebles. They've been leading members of the Council who supported the motion.

They've also booed one member of a Councillor's family.

The Poles themselves, while still friendly with individual members of the community, are keeping up the heat on attendance at cinemas, dance halls, hotels, and public-houses. They also cancelled their weekly dance.

All this means some financial loss to Peebles—but nothing like the £2000 a week mentioned.

Reactions, opinion is sharply divided in the town. The question may even become an election issue in November.

One widely held view is that Councillors should have had practically the whole town behind him if he had insisted his protest on the fact that a housing scheme is being held up by the presence of a Polish camp on the site.

Mr Smith has received about 100 letters from all parts of the country supporting and condemning the camp.

They range from open demands with the word "evict" or "wipe" written locally across them, to long letters for or against the camp.

Most of those condemning him from women.

But Mr Smith is at a loss to know the sex of the person who took a notice calling for the camp leaving the legend "Long Live Poland." Leave the Poles alone.

MANY letters on the camp question have also been sent to "The Sunday Post." Here are examples—

Well done, Peebles! Your staff work are the backbone of one of thousands of Servicesmen throughout the country.

I fail to see the necessity of any of our Allied forces being granted satisfaction (and gratuity) a job that would make you jobless for lack. Toomay, or someone in Als Perce Hills.

I also fail to see what is the cause that they are still here, unauthorised as we are with them, we have in 1945, children, and find any other free national.

There is no comparison in what they have done for us and what we have done for them.—J. V. Cooper, R.N.

A Contrast

A repatriated prisoner, I have had ample time to see what goes on around us these days. The British soldiers were amazed taking down from poles and bushes wire entanglements, while their Polish counterparts were being applauded on the spot.

I should like to see several Peebles and give support to the Town Council, who shouldn't worry about Poles returning to countries since 1918, picture houses, etc., especially public-houses, as now we'll get a drink.—Till the Boys Come Home.

Stagnant for allies?

PEEBLES Councillor R. Smith, of Peebles, could use some slogans for the Poles back to Poland campaign. Here are some—

Should not offer the order of your going, yes. But not.

This isn't your war, you know it. Or again.

Reagan: So sorry Poles, again. And never to be seen in Stalin's paradise.

Cynical ally—E. Boyd, 22 Green Street, Rothwell.

The Poles in Scotland

127 Dalrymple Road, Edinburgh, August 21, 1945.

—I am writing and sympathise with Mr McDonnell's attitude of not wanting being carried out with his land, but it is quite unfair to blame the individual Polish soldiers taking part in such instances. Like our own men, they have to obey the orders which they are given. As the Polish Army is under the command of the British War Office, the lines stretch to the Government.

With regard to the shooting in which Mr McDonnell refers, if this was ordered by the Polish Commander on his own initiative he would, of course, be responsible. It would be desirable to make sure of all the facts first.—I am, Sir, M. M. Dunn.

Mayfield, Newton, Berwickshire, August 21, 1945.

Sir—Mr Stewart's letter was both timely and apt—the treatment at present being meted out to our Polish Allies by many people who ought to know better is shameful, and it is indeed true that they continue to be on a most excellent basis. I, too, am sorry for many of the statements he makes, and encourage him to fight.

The Councillors may have been given the credit for the liberation of Breda, but the Dutch gave the freedom of the city of Breda to every man of the Polish First Armoured Division for their gallantry when they liberated the city. Every shop window and point of vantage carried placards saying "Thank you, Poles, for your liberation." I have photographs to prove this.

In the battle of Britain at least 100 Polish pilots gave their lives for our liberation, while countless military have paid the supreme sacrifice to bring us food and supplies. Yet every day leaflets and cruel remarks are being made to these men in our midst.

Many of the officers and soldiers still training under British command in this country have seen and experienced horrors such as the treatment in the yards of this country—we say. True to their tradition, they are cheering on as soldiers to the end, not knowing what that end will be for them, for, in spite of all their sacrifices, circumstances have arisen which make it impossible for many of them to return home to their country and their loved ones.

It is a terrible Christian duty to make their lot a little easier, not to add to their misery by unjust criticism.—I am, Sir, Mary Denton.

Berwickshire, August 22, 1945.

Sir—Many of us in this county agree entirely with Mr McDonnell. We have had, and still have, great sympathy with the Poles, and we do not think them large; but we think that the British administration should pause and think if they stay in this country it should be made clear to them that there is a real work to be done, and they must bring skills.

If the Poles cannot return to their own land at some increase of lack of food there, let us see to it that they help to gather our crops. This is the only way to make ourselves glad to have the Poles and the British—that the hours and conditions of work—and petrol supplies—should be as nearly alike as possible.—I am, Sir, Van Pelt.

POLES ANSWER SOVIET

Plebiscite Allegations Denied

PRESS AGENCY STATEMENT

In connection with the allegations made by Moscow radio on Tuesday, as to the manner in which the British authorities carried out the "plebiscite" among Polish troops in Britain, the Polish Press Agency, Edinburgh, declares that no "plebiscite" in the correct sense of the term, was held in the Polish Army. Under a plebiscite, people are asked to make a certain decision within a definite period of time, and once they have done so they cannot change their decisions. It is known that anyone in the Polish Army who voted for remaining abroad can change his decision now at any time in the future.

It is not true, says the agency, that commanding officers granted leave to their troops to be absent from camp at the time of the voting. The officers knew about the procedure at the same time as the men did, namely, on the day on which it took place. Moreover, the number of soldiers who can be granted leave at one time is strictly limited by regulations.

No moral or physical pressure was imposed on anyone and those who are now in the transit camps, awaiting their repatriation to Poland, are free to return to their own country at any time. There was direct British supervision during the whole procedure.

To the transit camps, wherever they are, were sent only those who had definitely expressed their willingness to return. Therefore the allegation that supporters of the Warsaw Government were sent there for their commanding officers is absurd. If they were supporters of that Government, they definitely voted for going back to Poland, and the transit camps were provided for them by the British authorities to facilitate their repatriation.

LEVEN'S ACTION DEPLORED

Pole Pleads for Fair Judgment

In a letter to Leven Town Council, Mr Z. Nagowski, director of the Polish Press Agency in Edinburgh, expresses the distress with which he reads that the Council had taken action in connection with the removal of Polish troops from the town. He says—

"I know perfectly well that in every garbion disturbances are bound to occur. I also understand that it may be a heavy burden on Leven and other localities in the vicinity to have for several years Polish troops stationed there. But if you may also consider the other side you may be less severe in your judgment."

"The Poles have lost this war. That is a blunt fact which cannot be denied. Poles now in Leven, Linton, Lanks, Ellie, and every other place where they may be, have very little hope of being able to go back to Poland."

"An average soldier, serving in the ranks for years, without any hope of being demobilised, sent to a place where he has to live in his post-war life, and without any prospect of being able to return to his family in his native land, gets depressed."

"Now, taking all this into consideration, would it be surprising if the Poles were more than 'down their noses' and make trouble than are the other overseas troops who are and have until recently been stationed in this country?"

Leven is the place where the First Polish Parachute Brigade came into being and was trained. From Leven the men went to Ardara, from Leven to the front. During the war they were sent to Poland during the German occupation. Let these things not be forgotten because of the city disturbances which are a few days old. Let these things be links between our past and our future in spite of temporary minor troubles of an lasting importance, and in helping these soldiers who are here, we may assist through the result of their return to their homes. "I all they can expect is their homes."

51. THE POLISH ARMY Its Continuing Function

To the Editor, May I ask the liberty of answering the cheerfully-voiced questions of "X. F. H." in your column? His questions may be gathered from the answers.

(1) The Polish Army is the only organisation now that the London Government is no longer recognised as the most, which exists among the Polish soldiers in this country. It is only the Polish Army, and France—soldiers, civilians, women, and children—which can continue to demobilisation and emigration. A small group of those who wish to return to Poland will probably do so as an Army unit. It is the only organisation which, albeit imperfect and unimmaculate, as all armies are, nevertheless exists and preserves them from dissolution into individual involvements and States, to be crushed by the winds of "Machiavellian" and unwholesome interest.

(2) A Treasury Committee, set up by British and Polish personnel, controls expenditure, which is found from both British and Polish sources. The financial interest in the Poles, evidenced in the Government's POLYMER, is peculiarly revealing.

(3) The date of return to Poland must surely be conditioned by the Government's own policy in Poland, influencing the time to be allowed to individual Poles to make up their minds. No person who has fought with us for Germany should be to be found to remain in slavery and degradation. It seems

correct, however, from an economic, moral and foreign, as G.P.U. or Polish counterparty. Decision as to return to Britain—these are the necessary guarantees. And here that we and the U.S.A. share the spread wing of the balance of power, from provision of the atomic bomb, we are in a position to enforce our position for Poles, Yugoslavs, and other non-British peoples. Most Faithful.

POLAND'S WAR RECORD

To the Editor, 49

Supposing that Poland had accepted Hitler's demands and had co-operated with Germany, producing a *Heimlich* or a *Quintessence* of fighting underground, had created a Polish army on the side of Germany against the Western Allies and Russia.

Supposing that, at the time of the battle of Britain, Polish aircraft had not been among those "lost" in which so many reveal a

Supposing that the Polish army had not taken part in the battles by Norway, France, Italy, Belgium, Holland, and Germany, and had not paid the highest price to the common cause at Narvik, Tobruk, Monte Cassino, Ancona, Falaise, Arras, etc.

Supposing that the Poles had not sacrificed their Capital in the heroic destruction of Warsaw; Supposing all the above, what would be the fate of this unhappy country to-day, when, in spite of its having been our most faithful ally since the first day of the war, it is being held in a territory controlled by an occupying force, and is to have its future decided by foreign diplomats, who neither represent the Polish nation nor are responsible to it, while the legal representatives of this nation, the Polish Government, is not even in existence.

M. M. Dunn, 1 Burchard St. Birkbeck.

TRIBUTE TO AIRBORNE HEROES
53. Airborne Anniversary Service Arrangements

Tribute to all ranks of the Airborne Forces who lost their lives in many war engagements will be paid at a memorial service on September 17, the first anniversary of Arnhem.

The service will be at 11.45 a.m. at St Martin-in-the-Fields, London, and relatives and friends of those who fell, as well as members of the Airborne Forces and their families are invited.

Major General R. E. Uprichard, Commander of the British 1st Airborne Division of Arnhem, said yesterday: "This is the first of what I hope will become an annual service. The 1st Polish Parachute Brigade will hold a service at Oriskany, south of the Rhine, at the same time."

"I am conducting in Arnhem for a memorial service on September 25 at the cemetery occupied by the Dutch. We will fix out a party representative of units which took part in that year's battle."

The Mayor of Bannockburn, which includes the area fought over, is to erect a memorial in front of the old divisional headquarters at the hotel at Martintown, and I will lay the first stone."

54 Poles in Leven

54. I have read with interest the letter from Lord Proctor of Leven, in which he refers to friction between Polish soldiers and British soldiers.

My Gazette writes that many British soldiers on these matters naturally sympathize with the Poles at times after a long spell at sea. One need not amplify the number of supporting him, which proves him to be a tolerant and well-meaning man. It is natural for many British soldiers to celebrate their homecoming not only but to see, he will agree that it is a natural for some Polish soldiers to be naturally in need for a more serious at the poor prospects of a safe homecoming for themselves.

Proctor writes that "it is inevitable that there should be friction between the different nationalities." May one ask why there has been inhumanity shown on some of the greatest evils increase ordinary and the worst of the world's evils depends on the stimulation of prejudice between the different nationalities and a recognition of the most important of the Christian faith—that we are all one family in the eyes of the Almighty—1,000 ft.

NOELMAN H. FAIRBANKS.

55 LOST HIS TEMPER

"There is no whisky for you — Poles. It is time you were back in your own country."

This statement was alleged to have been made by David Hodger, Dunoon, hotel-keeper, Royal Hotel, Commercial Road, Leven, when it was alleged that a Communist agent came to Leven with a woman, a Polish soldier by striking him on the face with his fist.

An agent said that the soldier spoke into the hotel and asked for whisky. He was told there was none, and he then asked for whisky, and whisky was given out with occasion that there was none. Accused through the soldier was asked what he had lost his temper, and asked him.

A fine of £2 was imposed.

56 120 George Street, Edinburgh, August 18, 1949

Sir—Your correspondent, Mr R. H. Wright, is mistaken in thinking I am defending the Poles, with whose Government before the war I had fundamental differences. Incidentally, had your correspondent been an attentive reader of the Nationalist he would have known that the attempt to create further friction by dragging in the "provision of war incident" had been already officially and authoritatively denied.

I am trying to defend elementary justice and the honour of my own country, and to do something to minimize the dangerous and increasing hatred and distrust with which we are regarded in this country, and which is being used by Moscow and Berlin for propaganda.

The communication of mine which Mr Wright criticises has brought me many letters of thanks from civilians and soldiers alike—all British, with a single one from a British serving officer, who has a point of view which has not occurred to me.

Where British honour is concerned, it is my duty to be a spokesman of my own and my particular country. We have too many soldiers in France—but guarantee in the spring of 1948, and the very real services all types of our fighting forces rendered to us throughout the war. If we are not prepared to find our duties bound up with our country, the world will have justification for saying that it was only a few million men who were sent to Germany. While I was in the Middle East I had ample opportunity of knowing how the Russians treated Polish returns, both civil and military.

J. R. BROWN, Vice-Chairman, British League for European Freedom, Southern Section.

Easter Leith, Galashiels, August 17, 1949

57. New Official Attitude To Poles

Special To "The Sunday Post"

THOUSANDS of Polish soldiers are instructing solicitors and putting advertisements in newspapers all over the country announcing that they are applying for naturalisation.

But, in spite of this, there's nothing doing meantime for these would-be British Poles.

Scarcely has got in its stride that Dandling down Whitehall way, and also in Warsaw, before these names can take jobs or open up the shops, works, and small factories on which they have set their minds.

Many are now discussing their emigration and trying to "look British" while waiting the decision of the Home Secretary.

These are the Polish troops who had fought alongside us during the war.

To do this, all the laws on aliens introduced in 1946 would have to be changed.

Thousands of Polish troops are apparently losing their heads on the process.

But any doubts they had should have been settled by the time Mr Herbert Morrison told them in the Commons some time ago that it would be better for all concerned if they went back to Poland.

The same line will probably be taken towards hundreds of Dutch, Czech, Belgian, and French people who are clamouring for British naturalisation.

The demand for naturalisation is not confined to Britain. Polish soldiers have also been making overtures for American citizenship, but diplomatic U.S. officials are putting in the already swollen population.

MEANWHILE the Polish Army has established itself in Britain. Their soldiers are paid by our Government, draw food and clothing supplies from British stocks. They have taken over 22 blocks of buildings in London alone, besides numerous billets all over the country.

With our own people to clothe, feed, and find jobs for, the Government is turning a deaf ear to Britain's wandering Allies.

58 POLISH "DACHAU" IN SCOTLAND
Bitter Attack in Russian Newspaper

A series of heavy broadsides against the Polish camp at Inverkeithing, where a pro-Lublin journalist, Dr Jagodzinski, was held for one day, was made to-day in "Pravda", the official organ of the Communist Party in Moscow.

The paper described the camp as "the Polish Dachau," and said it "smelt of the blood of innocent people."

The article compared the place to "the most notorious concentration camps in pre-war Poland," and referred to "foully tortured and unfortunate Poles—people kept in heavy handcuffs—where they will have to attempt to escape—a kingdom of wisp and fog."

"There cannot be any talk of destroying Fascist nests in Europe while this camp in Scotland remains," the paper declared.

"Cossy Shelter"

The article says—
"The Polish-Fascist concentration camp system, notorious long before Nazi Germany created Auschwitz, Buchenwald, and Majdanek, was carefully preserved when they fled from their country."

"In Scotland they found for it a cosy shelter. There at Inverkeithing, almost in the vicinity of Edinburgh, is the camp of the Polish reaction, where absolutely innocent people are being held in slavery."

"All around Inverkeithing British rules and British laws prevail, but at the camp, surrounded by barbed wire and guarded from the rest of the democratic world, lies a patch of Fascist Poland."

There, Polish patriots, who refuse to serve the reactionary regimes of Arzyszewski and Anders, and democratically-minded Poles and members of the Polish Workers' Party are being ruthlessly drafted with or killed at the first attempt to escape.

"A Russian proverb says, 'Invite a pig to your table and it will climb on to it.'"

"The camp is but the inevitable outcome of the continuous support given by the British to the Polish government which, in the meantime, have chosen to feed at their own table."

Arrested Pole

Pravda adds that government on the arrest of Dr Jagodzinski, London manager of the Polish News Agency. This explanation given by the Polish authorities in London cannot detract anybody, it says. British public opinion was shocked by Dr Jagodzinski's arrest.

1 Pole in 3 to 60. Go Home

About 60 per cent of Polish soldiers in Scotland, West, in an week in Poland under the scheme being operated following the "Come home" appeal of the Polish Provisional Government.

This is the figure estimated for the final result of the operations, made officially by the men concerned, although the full result has not been published yet.

An official declaration was made in the memorandum which personally by each soldier concerned in the presence of a senior officer of the same unit, the sergeant-major and a private taking notes, was a statement from the Polish soldier then in Scotland.

The soldiers' names back will be released from their units sent to special camps and transferred entirely from Polish command to British command.

"An atmosphere of complete friendship and understanding between those leaving and those staying prevailed during the whole proceedings," said the statement.

EDINBURGH V.E. HOLIDAY

The Lord Provost's Committee of Edinburgh Town Council to-day decided to fix Monday, August 6, as the third V.E. Day holiday in Edinburgh.

"The Department succeeded in getting away, but how many Poles are still being detained at that Polish Dachau? What crimes have they committed, except that of leaving their country and desiring to return to it?"

"It is in the heart of democratic England that our Fascists do not even try to keep up appearances, and still Polish patriots, what can one expect from them in Poland?"

Dr Jagodzinski was freed, although the threat of Fascist trial still hangs over him, only because his wife is British and an election campaign is going on in the country. But not all Poles are treated with such respect, and estimates do not list 300,000.

59. LEVEN ADOPTS ANTI-POLISH ATTITUDE

RUMOURS and country rumours of an already battle in the streets of Leven between Polish troops and those of the British are passing from lip to lip from Leven to Leven. School children are talking about it on their way to school, and old women are telling the story as they queue for their daily ration.

The actual happenings have been enlarged out of all proportion to the facts.

There was a disturbance at the Home Hotel, Leven, on Saturday night, when some people accused a soldier of a violent assault. The police obtained a Polish soldier, who after appearing before the Sheriff at Cupar, was remanded in custody for further enquiry.

The police revealed that two men had been injured in the fracas, one a Polish military policeman and the other a British soldier.

Report to the disturbance was a spirited outburst of the Polish campaign. At a public meeting at the Herkness on Sunday, Mr Donald Buchanan of Leven told the principal speaker, stated that the police had been called to see the people of Leven to sign a petition to the Secretary of Scotland urging the speedy repatriation of the Poles.

"We were from the gathering here," declared the speaker, "that the object of the meeting has been achieved. At the moment there are 2,000 unemployed in Scotland, all the Poles get naturalisation it is giving the make a very trying situation indeed."

Another meeting has been called for next Tuesday to organize a petition.

Council Action.

Third instalment in the story was an emergency meeting of the Town Council on Monday night, when Provost Gerrard announced that the meeting had not been called because of the protest meeting the previous night but because of the disturbance.

"I think we should approach the Scottish Council and see if the troops could be put into barracks," said Provost Gerrard.

"In view of the fact that the forces are making losses, we should see if it is not possible for the Poles to be removed elsewhere, in so far as any information goes there is any amount of accommodation for them."

Director of the Council was that they approach the Scottish Council and request that the Poles might be removed elsewhere. Also, that Leven be viewed on Saturday in Polish troops allowed to march, and that some-thing a certain be imposed on those within this town.

Public Opinion.

"I walked the length and breadth of Leven this morning to seek public opinion, and here is the result."

"A Minor"—It's time they were sent back to Poland. They've been here long enough.

"An Old Woman"—They are somebody's boys, and I don't suppose they want to see how they could get home soon.

"A Girl"—There are friends on both sides. It's been here since the Poles came and there will be no trouble.

"A Man with an Accent"—I know nothing about it. I only know that the Poles were sent there at the beginning of the war and they were sent back.

I BRY GARD SPAN OCHRON.

2500 Scots Resolve All Poles Should Go

A MEETING of some 2500 men and women unanimously passed a resolution in the Usher Hall, Edinburgh, last night calling upon the Government to reconsider their decision to bring more Poles to Scotland and to arrange for ships to take back to Poland those that are already here.

The resolution, which was moved by the attorney, Mr. McArthur, and seconded by Councillor R. M. Inverchilling, expressed the belief that the majority of the people of Scotland did not want the Poles here.

"We in Scotland," it stated, "do not want the Poles in or out of Scotland. Our own men fought to get Poland back to the Poles. We felt disgraced that day. We demand that our own people get behind first before any foreigner."

Speaking to the resolution, Councillor Inverchilling said that our own people should come first. "Are you going to stand by and allow this country to be overrun by foreigners?" he asked.

Even in Paris, he pointed out, we in Scotland had never had sufficient work for our own men for sufficient decent houses for the people.

Now we were being asked to give our employment, and houses, and food, with foreigners—despite the fact that the Government had repeatedly asked us to tighten our belts.

Many of the Poles whom it was proposed to bring to Scotland, he said, were partly or wholly responsible for the killing or injuring of thousands of our men. Many of them had fought under Field-Marshal Rommel.

Unless we fought this matter we would lose our rights as Scotsmen. "Are you going to sign the London Government, and its travelling showman, Mr. Berry, in support of all these things?" he asked.

The newly formed Scottish Homeless Association will have branches in Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee, and Falkirk, has announced a resolution protesting against the arrival of more Polish troops.

U.S. SENATE CLASH OVER RELEASE OF YALTA PAPERS

Poland Betrayed by U.K. and America, Says Knowland

SOUTH AFRICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION—UNITED PRESS

WASHINGTON, Wednesday. — Senator William Knowland, Republican leader in the United States Senate, said in the Senate yesterday that Britain and America had "betrayed" Poland at Yalta, in violation of the 1941 Atlantic Charter.

A party wrangle over the State Department's publication of a record of the secret talks at Yalta broke out on the Senate floor. Senator Lyndon Johnson, Democratic leader in the Senate, said that any mistakes made at Yalta were due to "naïveté miscalculations" of military leaders trying to save American lives.

Senators clashed on the question of whether "betrayal" was involved when a State Department official "leaked" documents to a newspaper before their official release.

"Whose the spy in the Department?" Senator Hubert Humphrey (Democrat) asked.

Senator Mike Mansfield (Democrat) asked if reports were true that that informant, involving Alton Bess, former State Department official convicted of perjury, had been deleted from the report.

Repudiation

Senator Knowland said if any such information was omitted he would seek "the most thorough investigation in the history of the Senate of the United States."

Senator Humphrey asked Sen. Knowland and Senator Brewster (Republican) if they would repudiate the Yalta agreements—a step which the Administration has not advocated.

Senator Brewster said that he would repudiate them.

Senator Knowland said he would "not only repudiate the agreements, but would regard similar agreements in the future as morally transferable."

Senator Humphrey requested that the two Republican Senate leaders had repudiated President Roosevelt and Mr. Foster Dulles, the secretary of State.

He added: "This isn't a split. This is the Grand Canyon of politics."

'ROOSEVELT NOT ILL AT YALTA'

CHICAGO, Wednesday.—Vice-Admiral Ross McIntyre, President Roosevelt's doctor, denied today reports that the late President was mentally or physically ill during the Yalta Conference in 1945.

"He was completely responsible for his actions at Yalta. He was physically well, but so mentally alert as I had ever seen him," SAFA doctor.

POLE IN LONDON HELD AND FREED SAYS

"I was put in prison camp"

DR. JAGODZINSKI, head of the Lublin Government news agency in London, who was arrested on Friday on a charge of desertion from the Polish Army and released in Saturday, pending further proceedings, said last night that he was put in a concentration camp in Scotland.

He said he was arrested by the City of London Police at his office, taken to show the Police station and charged with desertion.

He denied that on the ground that he had never served in the Polish Army in Britain.

He was an officer in the Polish Army in Poland, took part in the defence of Warsaw, was taken prisoner in the German and interned near Breslau.

REJOINED ARMY

He escaped to France where he rejoined the Polish Army and was released in 1945 by the British Army in Paris University. Later he came to Scotland.

He said he was still on the reserve list in Poland.

From the police station on Friday he was taken by Polish military authorities for a preliminary hearing by the Polish military tribunal in London.

The court consisted of a major and a lieutenant.

"They asked me if I agreed to be tried by the court and I said, 'No, because I do not recognize your authority to judge and sentence me in London.'"

"I demanded my immediate release because I said it was an unlawful act to bring me to court and try me. But this was refused."

"They put me in a cell and sent me to the Polish police headquarters in London."

"They kept me in a basement until 9 p.m. and then took me by night train to a Polish camp in Scotland—a concentration camp."

"There I had to wait until 4 p.m. on Saturday when a commanding officer arrived and told me I was released. He ordered me to go to a unit camp in Scotland."

SEVERE REGIME

"I declined to go to I thought I would be subject to military discipline, and instead, caught a train from Perth back to London."

"In the camp I met many Polish soldiers interned only because they wanted to return to Poland."

It is a most severe regime under the supervision of the Polish military authorities.

"In London I was not allowed to see any one or visit my flat."

"My release does not settle the problems. There are still many thousands of Poles in the various camps of the London Polish Government in Scotland, Italy and Palestine."

"Thousands of Poles in Britain are prevented by the London Government from going home to Poland, which badly needs manpower for reconstruction."



64. CONDITIONS IN POLAND SOLDIERS' RELUCTANCE TO RETURN

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE SCOTSMAN"
From the Duchess of Atholl.

18 Gloucester Road, London.
August 13, 1945

May-May I say that the amount given by the British in your issue today is considerable in Poland suicides in every detail with those given in by other newspapers of war and other British papers recently speculated from that country? It news from Eastern Europe in our Press were not so pitifully scarce, it would have become better known that on January 15 the death of the new administration in Poland called for the extradition of the Underground or Home Army, which for five years had carried out devastating sabotage of German communications, and on the 18th issued a decree calling for the execution, not only of the Home Army, but of its supporters and the entire Government.

This policy amounts to the arrests, imprisonment without trial, and deportation of Poles, described by the British, another new Zealand scholar, has written publicly in having seen a train of 75 trucks, crowded with Home Army men, being deported to that country. The spokesman said each truck contained at least 50 men.

If the British authorities had not done their best to prevent British ex-prisoners also falling into their hands, the position of affairs would be much better understood. But it was no doubt Poland, among other countries, who Mr Churchill had in mind when he says, "The spokes of the machine suffering from 'public government'."

Can we be surprised that Poles who have been associated with their Government, they should feel it impossible to return to the country to the land they love? And if we have any idea of what they suffered under the German occupation, and bear in mind all the help their armed forces have given to them in the Battle of Britain, in which their aircraft were an extremely important part—how can we possibly regard them as having been "public government"?

But I understand that some of the Poles in Scotland, who were present in the German Army, having had little contact with their relatives here, are ready to go home. If so, we wish they well.

As to helping in the harvest—if help is needed, should not our authorities ask for help?

May I send a final word on the European Treaty submitted to your columns today? It states that the Soviet Government possesses all villages in German territory and mines in German industrial undertakings in Polish territory. But Dr. Kovalev and others have said in of wholesale transfers already made to Russia from Poland of machinery, some of it German, but much of it Polish, of pre-war date. And the Treaty requires Poland to give other goods in exchange for the industrial equipment which she is to get from the Soviet Union from Western Germany. But again, we hear of Poland having been stripped previously here of horses, cows, and agricultural implements, and of wholesale plundering of articles house by the Red Army. How much, then, is left of value to offer in exchange for machinery to set the factories going?

And how much has her lack of the means of working her land this season contributed to the grave scarcity of food of which the B.N.F.A. leaders have told us? Experience of war teaches that the Red Army in its advance in early spring met with little resistance until it reached the Oder. Poland, therefore, should have been a productive asset instead of, what a country bordering on starvation.

Here are these conditions confined to Poland. There seems likely to endure as long as so much of Europe is divided into completely separate zones of occupation, and a black-out of news impedes the innocent news seek of the world—I am etc.

Kate Anne, Chairwoman.
British League for European Freedom.

Imagination. I will give certain lines of thought based on my imagination—I know that in one unit of the Polish Forces in this country at the present time (I) is probably the same in regard to all the average age of the personnel in about twenty years. The unit comprise (I) those who were separated from their homes at about the age of fourteen; (2) many who have been working in occupied countries under German domination; (3) some who had been conscripted to serve in the German forces, and who were taken prisoner.

In any case, speaking generally, the majority of the Polish troops now in this country were not a short time ago trained soldiers. I have watched the process of training of these troops on the lines of the British Army; they seem to me to have made rapid progress, and they can hold up their heads as a fine lot of well-disciplined troops.

It is not possible that, as and when they are fully trained, the units to which I refer must be utilized for avenging purposes with a view to achieving preferably Polish units which have been fighting almost continuously in Africa, Italy, and since the Battle of France, Holland, and Germany, or in relieving British units?

Many people forget that, with a view to winning the war against Germany and Japan, immense numbers of troops had to be trained, and that it was impossible to carry out such training in a country such as Great Britain without some damage as judged by peaceful standards. For such a purpose this country is like a garden, as compared with other countries on the Continent.

Words of praise seems to have been one of the chief causes of complaint. But, if a unit is recruited, how can the man be such a unit be trained without learning all about their armoured vehicles? Again, must not a soldier be trained in his arms, arms or small arms? It seems to me that, if anyone had a complaint in connection with the training of troops in this country, the proper target of his criticism should have been the War Office, who he doubt would have been quite capable of dealing with any such complaint. To give vent to complaints in the Polish Press such as those to which I refer seems to me to be singularly lacking in good taste, especially when a genuine, proud, and noble nation is concerned. If any of the writers of the letters referred to have served soldiers, they surely should know that the first duty of a soldier is to obey orders, and that he is not concerned with the way and whereabouts of such orders.

Imagine this picture: Scottish units in Poland, and this country having suffered the scars at the hands of a ruthless enemy would letters such as have appeared in your columns been written in Poland by Polish citizens. From my knowledge of the Polish nation, acquired during these years of war, I personally have no doubts of the answer.

I apologise for the length of this letter, and I have written it purely and solely because I have a feeling of shame as what appeared to me to be ill-informed, misdirected, and in their effect, ranked statements and suggestions. "Sir Walter Scott's definition of the word 'gentleman' comes to my mind.—I am etc.

R. BRIDGMAN DARRLEN.

65. Insurrection—Lodge, Malaga, Insurrection—1945, August 12, 1945

65.—The long have lovers of fair play and justice in face of injustice, but rising indignation must find an outlet some time.

In the Press, now that we no longer require them, are to be sent back to their own country. Insurrection of whether their country is ready to receive them, even whether much of that country is still their own, the Poles are to quit.

Such is the decree of the Town Council of Newcastle, the motion having been carried by a vote of 11. The worthy Mayor of Newcastle, who previously, when power that is so widely supposed the outlet to return to a devastated country where already there is scarcely space enough to share among a hapless population.

In other quarters we find complaints of insurrection caused to farmers by the returning of Polish troops in certain areas. The question of the necessity or otherwise of the continued training of troops—particularly while the war with Japan was not yet over—has been left to the higher authorities. It might be as well to remind ourselves, however, that more than 500,000 men were trained in Britain and agriculturalists abroad by sea fighting by Allied troops in defence of our liberties. And why should the damage caused by Polish troops be heavier to bear than the destruction of our own and Allied armies existing in other parts?

Have we so soon forgotten the exploits of the Polish heroes fighting by our side in every conceivable part of the war? Is no gratitude felt for their aid in the Battle of Britain, when the Poles took more than their share in the "fighting following D Day"? Were no longer a memory of the hero's storming of Monte Cassino, or to some to later deeds of the immense sacrifice of Polish lives in the "fighting following D Day"?

And this help was given us by either no longer knowing whether their country was still their own or when aid could be sent to those at home whose fate was unknown to them.

What has become of the once justly-earned hospitality of the Scots? Surely a short rest and a breathing-space need not be granted to our underworked country to those who gave us loyal support during the dark years with little more than trust in Providence for their reward.—I am etc. Anna Scan.

Kelan, August 12, 1945

65a.—I cannot refrain from writing to your column in regard to the letters which have appeared lately in regard to the Poles in Scotland.

I would suggest that some of those letters are written in ignorance and in certain cases show a lack of imagination.

Like any member of the public, I write in ignorance of facts, but I can apply my

POLISH PRESS 66. CHIEF

"Problem Not Settled" by Release

Dr Jagodzinski, chief of the London office of Polpress, news agency of the Warsaw Provisional Government, who was arrested by plain-clothes officers of S-E City of London police in Fleet Street on Friday, was released on Saturday, says the Polish Ministry of National Defence, London.

Dr Jagodzinski was arrested on a charge of desertion from the Polish Army, in which he had served as a second lieutenant, and was taken to a prison in Scotland. It is stated that he had been on extended leave until October 11, 1944, and that, failing to comply with an order to report back to his unit, was treated on the list of deserters with effect from March 25, 1945.

The Polish Military Tribunal, says the Polish Ministry of National Defence, "after a preliminary hearing, decided to release him."

All the Polish Ministry of Information it was stated that it was now a matter for the Polish Judiciary and military authorities to decide whether further proceedings would be taken.

In "Concentration Camp"

Interviewed yesterday, Dr Jagodzinski said—"I returned this morning from Perth, returned from a concentration camp for Polish soldiers. I feel a lot of gratitude for the way you have released me and for the friendly attitude of the whole British Press and public, and for the swift action of the British authorities."

"While in the camp I met many Polish soldiers who were there for the only crime that they desired to return to Poland. In the camp there is a most severe regime."

"My release does not settle the problem. There are still many thousands of Poles in the prison camps of the Italian, German, and Japanese."

"The issue is to deprive the London Polish Government of the right of jurisdiction over Polish ex-soldiers, as they see it for their national purposes, and to allow the Poles to go back to Poland."

Dr Jagodzinski said he denied the charge of desertion, because he had never served in the Polish Army in Britain, in the defence of Warsaw he was taken prisoner but escaped to France, where he was released to study history. Later he came to Britain.

Polish Denial

Regarding Dr Jagodzinski's statement, the Polish Ministry of Information stated last night—There are no concentration camps in Scotland whatsoever, and Dr Jagodzinski was detained in normal detention barracks in which the same discipline is maintained as in regular barracks of the British Army.



64. POLISH TROOPS IN LEVEN

REASONS FOR COUNCIL'S REQUEST THAT THEY SHOULD LEAVE

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE SCOTSMAN"
Leven, October 12, 1945

Sir,—In view of the wide publicity given to the Press by the decision of Leven Town Council to approach Scottish Command with a request that Polish troops in theburgh be removed to billets elsewhere, and that their mess-halls in the town's churches as from 15 Jan. be imposed and the church closed out of hours on Saturdays evening for all troops in the area surrounding Leven, coupled with the fact that in the newspapers yesterday there are published extracts from Mr. Nagarski's letter to me as President of the Council, may I be allowed to state the reasons for the Council's action?

I should like it to be clearly understood, however, that Leven Town Council is not concerned with the political status of the situation, but has never suggested repatriation of Polish troops, nor is it concerned with any questions of naturalisation or citizenship.

Since October 1945 Polish troops have been continuously stationed in Leven, and have occupied six out of eight halls, including the Leven Concert Hall, which is the property of the town. At the time of writing some of these halls had been reserved to the Council as far as an arrangement in the summer of this year the Town Clerk, on the instructions of the Town Council, wrote the Officer Commanding Polish Forces in Leven asking if it would not be possible to return to them the concert hall, as that it might be used for the entertainment of the members of the Council who usually visit Leven. At the same time it was suggested that the other halls might be reserved so that they might be used for the religious and social purposes for which they were intended.

In reply the Officer Commanding stated that the concert hall was required for dancing and religious purposes, but that in any case the matter was one for the War Office and Scottish Command. No satisfaction was given to reply to the request for the return of the other halls.

The Council members were dissatisfied with the reply, but decided to take no further action at the time. It will readily be understood that the lack of such a large percentage of the hall accommodation has seriously interfered with religious and social activities, which, now that the war is over, are being revived.

On Saturday last a somewhat serious disturbance occurred in the town, when it is alleged two men were stabbed. The circumstances appear to have arisen in the result of a clash between Polish soldiers and British sailors and civilians. This is by no means the first occasion on which similar incidents have occurred, and during the month of July I had to deal with two cases of assault in which Polish soldiers were charged and committed to one of these cases a knife had been used by the accused.

It would appear that for some time past young and irresponsible troops have been drafted into the district, and as the men from the surrounding villages flock into Leven on Saturdays evening it is inevitable that there should be friction between the different nationalities. Many British sailors return here from Malta on Saturdays, and they are naturally somewhat hostile to any army in the neighbourhood of their own.

There is now an increasing feeling of tension, and after Saturday's occurrence there was much heated discussion on the situation. Matters have not been improved by the action of irresponsible elements in ending meetings to discuss the Polish question, and such action is strongly deprecated by the Council, but they suggest that in the interests of the community generally and in the best interests of the Polish themselves it would now be better that they should be billeted elsewhere. A month or two ago a report appeared in The Scotsman to the effect that the Earl of Bessborough, speaking in the House of Lords, had suggested that Polish troops now in Scotland might be moved to the English borders situated by Americans.

Personally, my relations with members of the Polish Forces have always been cordial, and as I had Polish officers living in my house for almost two years I am to know them and their outlook on many matters well, and I have advised their good qualities. On Friday Day last year I had the honour of addressing Leven branch of the Scottish Polish Society, and in doing so took the opportunity of making reference to the extremely objectionable attitude of the Polish troops during their stay in Leven, and to their colour and language on many battle fronts. I think, however, that the then one-sided report, which is one of the primary and best disciplines, from those the original members of the First Parachute Brigade. One reason for suggesting a move is that it is an acknowledged fact that Polish soldiers may be seen on the streets and elsewhere long after midnight.

I may say that I have received a considerable number of letters addressed to me personally from people reminding me of the approval of the Council's action, but it appears evident that the letters are not in consideration of the facts which influenced the Council in coming to a decision—I am, Sir, Yours faithfully,

FRANKIE OF THE BURG OF LEVEN.

More Poles For Britain 63.

Members of the Polish Army in Italy, commanded by General Anders, are to be brought to Britain in the next future prior to their demobilisation. About 110,000 men are involved and it is understood that only a very small percentage of these have expressed willingness to return to Poland. The men will be accommodated in camps in this country and many will probably be stationed in Scotland where substantial Polish forces have been stationed for a number of years.

A full statement on the position of the Polish Forces will be made in Parliament this week by the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Bevin, probably on Wednesday.

Efforts are being made by the Government to obtain agreements with the Dominions and other countries for the absorption of the Poles who do not wish to exercise the right to go home to Poland. It is likely that a considerable proportion may have to be absorbed into Britain's industrial life. If so, the aim will be to use them in the industries where man-power is most urgently needed and in the work for which they are best fitted.

Polish Debts

Early settlement of the British-Polish debt, on terms extremely favourable to Poland, is predicted, though no official

confirmation could be obtained from Whitehall. An outline of the final terms to which, after many months of bargaining, the British Government would agree, were forwarded to Warsaw some weeks ago but have not yet elicited a reply.

In the meantime, however, public statements by members of the Warsaw Government have been favourable to the British offer. These evidently form the basis for expecting an early settlement.

Britain, it is reported, has offered to scale down the total civil debt from £22,000,000 to approximately £10,000,000, while leaving aside the outstanding military debt. Of this £10,000,000 Britain would accept about half in gold, drawn from the Polish reserves in London, while the balance of the Polish gold would be restored to Poland. This would probably amount to about £5,000,000.



LEVEN
Scotland

A T.U.C. STORM OVER THE POLES

Conference Demand To Send Them Back Scot Says "Police Prevented A Massacre"

"IF THIS GOVERNMENT DOES NOT PUT THE POLES OUT OF SCOTLAND, THE PEOPLE OF SCOTLAND WILL BE REQUIRED TO DO IT," DECLARED A DELEGATE AT THE T.U.C. CONFERENCE AT BRIGHTON TO-DAY, WHEN A STORM BROKE ON A RESOLUTION SEEKING THE REFERENCE BACK OF PART OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL'S REPORT ON THE EMPLOYMENT OF POLES IN BRITAIN.

THE RESOLUTION WAS DEFEATED BY 3,339,005 VOTES TO 2,416,000 AFTER SIR JOSEPH HALLSWORTH, FROM THE GENERAL COUNCIL, HAD PROMISED THAT NO KNOWN FASCISTS WOULD BE EMPLOYED IN BRITAIN'S LABOUR FORCE.

Supporting the reference back, Mr. C. E. McKerraw (Transport and General Workers), who comes from Irvine, declared that the people in his part of Scotland started to put out the Poles and a fight broke out in the town in which he worked.

"The Poles," he went on, "were in their camp and brought out bayonets. A lot of people were taken to hospital."

"The British troops, most of them English lads, returned to their camp and brought out machine-guns. Had it not been for the good offices of the police there would have been massacres in that small town that night."

"HITLER DECORATIONS"
When Mr McKerraw charged: "The Poles strut about like the strongest Fascists that they are."

PREMIER'S SPEECH TO-MORROW

When Mr Attlee addresses the T.U.C. tomorrow he is likely to mention the importance of a new approach to economic and industrial problems, both by employers and trade unionists (see Lobby correspondent).

He may deal with the Government's central objective of full employment and indicate that the needs of Britain today demand the maximum of output and the shelving of restrictive practices for the general good of the community.

well but well clothed—better clothed, indeed, than our British lads." Sir Joseph explained that the Council was not concerned with the political aspect.

A delegate cried "Fascist." Sir Joseph finished, and raising his voice almost to a shout, retorted: "There is no use in the Congress going to charge us with being pro-Fascist. I am as much opposed to the crewelly for the fight against Fascism as anyone in the Congress and so is the General Council as a whole."

In Scotland, said Mr McKerraw, the Poles had made Dundee, the most unpopular weather Scotland ever had. In Scotland, one saw them with more brief cases than one would see in Brighton this week.

"They swank around wearing their Hitler decorations as though they owned the place—as if they had fought for this country instead of against it. They have attempted to break up working-class Labour meetings and they

spoil posters and advertisements at working-class meetings." The feeling against these Poles in Scotland at present was very bitter indeed, he concluded.

A SWILLED ARMY

Mr L. McGroarty (Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers) criticising the admission of 140,000 Poles into Britain for resettlement, said that when the question was first raised in the House of Commons it was stated that General Anders' army was 60,000. Since it was understood that there was the prospect of hospitality being given in this country, the figure had risen to 200,000.

"Mr McGroarty declared: "I have seen in particular a very interesting recruitment for army into our unions. The Fascist officers have done their job thoroughly. The first application of the applicant is that he should be a hundred per cent. Jew-baiter. This Council appears to be hatred of the Polish Government."

"I want to say frankly that there is no room in this country for these people. How do the people feel when they see these Poles in brand new uniforms strutting about while our own boys from Burma, the heroes of Arnhem and the Battle of Britain, try to get squalling?" Pointing to international reaction aroused by what he described as the "deporting of these swilled Fascists in this country," Mr McGroarty said that there were some people who were bewildered at the present foreign policy of the Government.

BRITISH LABOUR FIRST

Heading for the General Council, Sir Joseph Hallsworth said they had to regard the position of the employment of Poles in this country from exactly the same standpoint as they had regarded the employment of Italians and Germans. It had been a question of the utilization of labour power to aid British labour force.

Again Sir Joseph was interrupted by an angry delegate who shouted: "And our own members are out of work."

Sir Joseph pointed out that the Council's report stated that no Poles should be employed in any industry where suitable British labour was available.

"The Council is not concerned with this question except in so far as we recruited the general view of trade unions," he added. "If there is any organization here which resents the employment of this foreign labour force, through its own machinery, it can make its feelings known, and the Council will be satisfied with whatever action it takes."

Sir Joseph promised that the Council would examine some of the statements made by speakers.

The Choice for the Poles

MR. BEVIN spoke up frankly and well yesterday against those people who would like Britain to betray the Poles outside Poland as we betrayed Poland itself when Mr. Churchill's Government agreed that half of it should go to Russia and the rest should be controlled by a Russian-sponsored, mainly Communist Government.

The Foreign Secretary has refused to bow to Moscow propaganda and has plainly indicated that we have a debt to the Polish soldiers who fought for us and who must not be forced to return to Poland or allowed to starve in exile.

This is honest, and shows that Mr. Bevin has more political courage than a good many members of his own party, and of other parties too. But do not let us imagine, on that account, that we are being generous to our Polish Allies. On the contrary, we are not even being just.

Of course, it is—or at any rate it seems—natural that we should wish as many Polish soldiers to return to Poland as can be persuaded to do so. True, if we really believed in the Government's plans for full employment, if our Dominions were sensibly set on filling their vacant spaces with loyal, hard-working colonists, the Polish exiles would create no problem.

Employment Problem

But the truth is that we have not got full employment even now—the existing figures of workless show how far we are from this goal in Scotland—and that the Dominions, too, whatever their politicians may say, are doubtful about the future. In these conditions the demoralization of Polish forces in Italy, Britain, and Germany and the large groups of Polish "D.P.s" on the Continent do create a problem which would be solved most quickly if they were all so at home.

But what are they to go home to? No reassuring statement from the Provisional Government in Warsaw can make that a very comfortable question.

For the news that comes out of Poland is not growing better. It becomes more and more clear that the Communists from Russia who control the country are bent on retaining their power at all costs.

The elections which were to have taken place in the spring are now postponed till autumn. And the one genuinely independent political group, Mr. Miodlarczyk's Peasant Party, is being harried by the secret police, and hampered by other officials. Many of its members have been murdered or imprisoned.

Sacrifice

Poland, in fact, is not a free country in any sense of the word. Its rulers show themselves hostile to everything and everyone connected with the Western Allies, for whom the Poles in Britain, Italy, and Germany have been fighting.

Poles who decide to return home in these conditions are brave men or women. But we, their Allies, certainly have not the right to insist that they shall undertake risks which very few of us would be prepared to face if we were in their shoes.

The Poles, on the other hand, have the right to remind us not only of the sacrifices they have made in the struggle against Germany—sacrifices which have won nothing for their own country—but also of Mr. Churchill's promise that they would have the chance of nationalising themselves in British countries.

It would be unfair, indeed it would be indecent and dishonourable, to try to wriggle out of an undertaking of this sort. The problem of the Poles in exile is a British responsibility. We took it on when we encouraged the Poles to resist Hitler, and again when we accepted them as fellow-soldiers against the Germans in the West. It is our business to ensure that men and women who are now without a country should not be allowed to feel that they are without a future too.



ZAWIADOMIENIE

Brytyjski prowadzi obecnie pertraktacje w sprawie do Polski żołnierzy, którzy dobrowolnie pragną do bezwzględnie.

pragniecia powrócić przy najbliższej okazji, podaj swoje nazwisko i imię swemu dowódcy.

Imię nazwiska swemu dowódcy będziesz, gdy to będzie przedstawiony do obecną przejeżdżającego, pozostającego podległym Władz Brytyjskich, gdzie ocenkiwać będziesz i za porozumienia, do czasu zakończenia organizacji

woje te ma na celu umożliwienie natychmiastowego dla tych, którzy tego pragną, jednak nie jesteś szansy zgłosić się obecnie, a możliwość późniejszego dnia się podostaje otwarta.

For H.M. Stationery Office by McLean & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh

Quisling declared at his trial that "Hitler proved to be right—it is not England who eventually won but Bolshevism."

"England has attacked her war aim as far as beating Germany is concerned, but in Russia an even more dangerous Continental Power has arisen, the England."

In a 48-page statement embracing 21,000 words, cables the Associated Press correspondent from Oslo, he demanded "restitution and indemnification for the fault and harm inflicted upon me," and going back at his armistice his contention that their sabotage and resistance played nothing but a negative role in the war.

"Bolshevism," Quisling claimed, "is undertaking to form a Russian-Russian World Power with 300,000,000 inhabitants."

"Any further development in Europe is, however, in an essential degree dependent upon Germany, whose 80,000,000 people cannot long be isolated, whether Germany will seek support in England and America or join with Russia."





Z A W I A D O M I E N I E

1. Rząd Brytyjski prowadzi obecnie pertraktacje w sprawie powrotu do Polski żołnierzy, którzy dobrowolnie pragną usynić to bezwzględnie.
2. Jeżeli pragniesz powrócić przy najbliższej okazji, podaj obecnie swoje nazwisko i imię swemu dowódcy.
3. Po podaniu nazwiska swemu dowódcy będziesz, gdy to będzie możliwe, przeniesiony do obozu przejściowego, pozostającego pod zarządem Władz Brytyjskich, gdzie oczekiwac będziesz na dalsze zarządzenia, do czasu zakończenia organizacji powrotu.
4. Proponujemy to na celu umożliwienie natychmiastowego powrotu dla tych, którzy tego pragną, jednak nie jesteś zobowiązany zgłosić się obecnie, a możliwość późniejszego zgłoszenia się pozostaje otwarta.

15:ix:45r.

Printed for H.M. Stationery Office by Melrose & Cumming, Ltd., Edinburgh.

BRITISH LEAGUE FOR EUROPEAN FREEDOM

(Reprinted from "The World's Press News," May 24th, 1945).

Total Eclipse!**"FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS IN MOSCOW
REDUCED TO YES-MEN"**

Paul Winterton Lashes Out

The Moscow political censorship so stringent it resulted in an almost total eclipse of independent reporting, reducing correspondents in Moscow to merely "yes-men" or relayers of news; the incompetent and often obstructive Press Department; and the virtual lack of any news facilities of any kind—these were points stressed by Paul Winterton, former Moscow correspondent of the "News-Chronicle" and B.B.C. Overseas Service for more than three years, now returned to London from Moscow, in an interview with "World's Press News" this week.

"Broadly speaking," he said, "it has been impossible for any foreign correspondent in Moscow to say a single word in the past three years which implied the slightest criticism of anything in Russia or disagreement with any aspect of Soviet policy.

Correspondents Unwelcome. "Among other things, the censorship has made it impossible for correspondents to give an impartial account of the Russian attitude to us and to our war effort, of the situation in the Baltic States, Poland and Rumania, of the Russian treatment of British prisoners of war, or of the Red Army's occupation of Germany.

"The fact that no foreign correspondent, in spite of the most persistent efforts, has ever seen a Russian gun fired in anger is only one of our complaints. The position in Moscow is that there are virtually no news facilities of any kind available to newspapermen.

Points of View

THE POLES IN SCOTLAND REASONS FOR DELAY IN RETURN HOME

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE SCOTSMAN" 2 KALEY, A.P.O. 35 Strand, London, August 14, 1945

Sir.—There appears to be some surprise, amongst even, at the unwillingness of Poles abroad to return to their native land.

Reports, given substantiated by accurate details of time and place, of Polish soldiers being hounded to refuse repatriation or being threatened for having chosen to accept it, scarcely militate in the Press. Publicity is not given to the reasons why the majority of them do not wish to return at present to Poland. Surely it is impossible to imagine that any one who has been separated for five years from the land and the people he loved would flinch just now the opportunity to rejoin them. The Pole's sentiment of patriotism is more passionate than our own. There is, indeed, very real and sufficient reason that they should, at least, delay their return.

As an ex-prisoner of war, I was in Poland from January of this year until June '44. During the last four months I lived as a civilian, speaking English. My qualifications to report on conditions there should therefore be better than those of the few individuals who by virtue of their former assumed political convictions have been able to pry behind and carefully conducted visits to the country.

The Lublin Government, a puppet of Moscow, had never the backing or confidence of the majority of the people, but it instigated the Red Army, having gained complete mastery of sympathy by a display of efficient and fast administration. The methods which it used, however, to make itself more agreeable, resemble those which enthralled the European dictators in their wars.

The Committee of Public Safety was, in each centre, responsible for popular morale. Through it worked the secret police, the N.S.A., as a matter of evilly efficient as the Gestapo had been. Arrest, without justifiable pretext, imprisonment without trial, deportation, persecution of a pleasant word for ruthless suppression—these were the stock-in-trade of the democracy which was brought to Poland. The underground movement of the London Polish Government, which had been the Bona Spera of the guerrilla war, and had been granted essential rights even by the Gestapo, was immediately attacked.

I have seen a train in which men of that army were deprived with German prisoners-of-war. I know a number of cases where they have been had imprisoned under suspicious charges so that they were of German ancestry. Many just "disappeared" into the concentration camps who attended the German courts, for all the "justice" and the assistance in semi-civilized fashion with false identity papers, allowed to sleep in their own homes!

A public such as ours, accepting unconditionally its right to justice and personal liberty, finds it difficult to believe in the existence of a regime of such fierce repression. It took personal contact to convince me of it.

The Lublin Government had had a "success" but behind a sinister altered appearance. Its initial character remains unaltered, the same spirit and the same forces remain in the use of power. It has invited Poles abroad to return. It has given certain assurances. Similar assurances of safety were given to thirteen Polish delegates a few months ago.

It is British attitude in attempt to press our Allies who were staunch in our time of need into a situation where their freedom, their lives even, would be gravely endangered.—I am An.

P. R. Costa, Pts.

Points of View

THE POLES IN SCOTLAND "OFFICIAL ENLIGHTENMENT" NEEDED

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE SCOTSMAN" 4 Thornwood Park, Newark, August 18, 1945

Sir.—The correspondence in your columns on the subject of the desirability or otherwise of retaining the Poles in Scotland has now reached such proportions that the average citizen, with his intimate knowledge of the intricacies thereof, would welcome some authoritative statement on the problem.

It would appear that most of the correspondence up to the present has been of a somewhat biased nature and certainly some of the opinions expressed have been personal rather than general. It is surely essential, at this critical time, that such outspoken views should be tempered with a little official enlightenment on this aspect of one of the most difficult—and indeed delicate—problems in "winning the peace."—I am An. MASONER J. GOWAN.

27a, Thistle Street, Edinburgh, August 18, 1945

Sir.—Mr. Earle points out, quite too soon, what our publicity is given to the reasons which deter the Poles from returning home, in the hope of doing which they have lived through so much. They are treated in the Press as if their fears were only for their own safety. Sons of old parents, fathers of children, husbands, dare not in fact give up their existence lest by so doing they should imperil those of whom, in a civilized society, they should be the natural protectors.

We do not publish these facts because we do not want to offend the stronger ally, Russia. Nor do we want to offend the remaining body of the public who have taken the "dark turn" which is the inevitable consequence of war. I do not call this public "short-sighted," I call it "uneducated," as enough for my purpose, and I know no greater tribute to the dignity and resources of the Poles than the fact that not one man has returned on his own, and we still and verily about Russia in September 1945. Since Hitler was so willing to let us bring Russia into the war on our side, we have, in the common phrase, "taken our wheels" —I am An. ANN PATRICK STONE.

78. WISH TO BE BRITISH Naturalisation Requests in Edinburgh

During the past few months numerous requests by persons of various nationalities for British naturalisation papers have been lodged with the Alien Department of the Edinburgh City Police. A good proportion of the inquiries have been from Poles. An official told the Evening Dispatch that at the moment all that can be done in this matter is to reply to the requests to the Home Office in London.

The official further stated that the only persons who were being dealt with at the present moment were those who had been British subjects originally, but who, through marriage, had lost their nationality and were wishing to become British subjects once again. These requests, he said, were being dealt with quickly with little or no trouble.

Points of View

RUSSIA AND "RIFT IN THE U

MILTON HAZARD, Durham, April 28, 1945

Sir.—Your correspondent, M. Gorkovitch, writing in last Friday's issue of The Freeman on the subject of Soviet treatment of Polish prisoners of war, renders the news of the United Nations Committee's service by drawing public attention to the structure of delinquency which still appears to exist between some Poles and some Russians.

The situation which M. Gorkovitch expresses, not by means of the alleged matter mentioned in his letter, but by the mere fact that he felt prompted to write it at all, cannot alter the truth that if power is ever to be established upon a true foundation, Russo-Polish unity must exist and now. It is essential that the Power in whose interest our Britain went to war and the Soviet Union enter together in a policy of friendship and understanding, so that they may both be free to play their parts in the building of a new sort of better Europe. To create this atmosphere of confidence between Moscow that is and Warsaw that was, all the lovers of diplomacy at the command of London and Washington should at once be instructed that the London and Washington will, after all, be done, at least allowing the airwaves out in the United States to which? That is the pressing so much of us are asking now that the alleged Soviet atrocities against Polish subjects have been given such wide publicity.

Nobody can sensibly see that we do not attribute to the Soviet Union the same quality of purpose for fighting this war as we attribute to ourselves for fighting it. Thus it is just as important for us to honor the Soviet's good name in the eyes of mankind from whatever angle we choose to view the enemy may choose to hurt at the Kremlin as it is to protect our own from the attacks upon Westminster.

The alleged massacre of 7000 Polish officers at Katynsk accords the usual to Germany to be anything else but a German massacre of a German foe, Nevertheless, before the present far-extended world can be persuaded of Soviet atrocities it must be proved to be either one or the other. This fact must also be established for the sake of Poland's future.—I am An.

J. HENRY

The Bulletin View

Now We Pay for Poland

WE are beginning to read what to many of us will seem the most miserable story of the peace.

Scores, perhaps hundreds, of thousands of wretched Germans, helpless and almost starving, have been pushed to the border of the Russian zone of occupation and are now trickling or streaming into the British zone, where their arrival is bound to cause fearful hardships since it is going to be difficult enough for us to keep the present inhabitants of our zone from starving or freezing during the winter.

We shall hear much more of all this during the next few days and weeks. It will make horrifying, desperately depressing news. Incidentally, unless the Russians change their plans very quickly—which seems extremely improbable—they will be making propaganda against themselves in a way that an enemy of the Soviets could attempt to equal.

Of course, what is happening now in Central Germany is not really worse than what has already happened (and continues to happen) in Poland, Eastern Germany, Czechoslovakia, in Russia itself, and in many parts of Eastern Europe. Actually, the unfortunate people who are forced into the Western Allies' zones are comparatively well off, since some effort will certainly be made to prevent them from dying in their thousands.

An Outrage

The difference between this and the other forced migrations that are going on in Europe is simply that the expelled people are entering regions where journalists are free to describe their plight. In Eastern Europe the same sort of thing on a far larger scale has gone on behind the "iron curtain" of Soviet censorship.

Of course, this expulsion is

an outrage—an outrage on the Western Allies, who have had no time or opportunity to prepare for such one-sided action by the Russians, a far worse outrage on the thousands of women, children, and old men who are being treated as no one with any feelings of mercy or kindness would treat cattle.

But we have to realize that the Western Allies and Britain in particular are not without responsibility for what is happening. It is the logical consequence of the Government's agreement to allow half of Poland to be taken by the Russians without its people's consent—and to give a Russian-dominated Government control of the other half.

Carving Countries

Because millions of Poles must be expelled from the Soviet territory that once was Eastern Poland our leaders had to agree to the annexation by the puppet Polish Government of purely German territories. The people of these lands are being driven into Germany. And the Czechs, backed by Russia, are following this bad example and driving out millions of German-speaking Czechoslovak citizens from the lands their ancestors had inhabited for many centuries.

Now what remains of Eastern Germany is so full of refugees that a catastrophic famine seems certain, and the whole framework of life is breaking down. So the Russians are thrusting out all who can be said to have some connection with the Western half of the country.

This monstrous human tragedy is the sort of thing which is bound to happen when Governments of Great Powers cease to think of men and women as human beings with human and national rights and begin to carve up countries and peoples as if they were so much cheese.

WESTERN FRONTIER OF

August POLAND 1945

25. "Not a Good Omen"

We should not delude ourselves. Our Churchillian confidence in supposing that the results of this first conference of the victors are free from disappointment or anxiety or that the most serious questions before us were all brought to good solution. These that proved incapable of agreement at the conference have been relegated to the Foreign Secretaries' Council, which, though most capable of handling difficulties, is essentially one gilded with less far-reaching powers.

Other grave questions are left for the final peace settlement, by which time many of them may have settled themselves, but necessarily in the best way. It would be wrong to envisage the possible divergence of these which relate inevitably between the victors about the state of affairs in Eastern and Middle Europe.

I don't at all blame the Prime Minister or the new Foreign Secretary, whose task it was to finish up the discussions which we had begun. I'm sure they did their best. They have to realize that no one of the three leading Powers can impose its solution upon the others, and that the only solutions possible are those in the nature of compromise.

I must not on myself say my own opinion that the provisional western frontiers agreed upon for Poland, consisting as they do of a swathe of the arable land of Germany, is not a good omen for the future of Europe.

We always had in the Coalition Government a desire that Poland should receive ample compensation in the West for territories surrendered in Russia east of the Curzon line in 1939. It is a mistake to think that in reality the Provisional Government of Poland had been an ardent partner in going beyond what naturally or justly requires. There are few critics of the British who are not—(cough)—and there are few mistakes they have not committed. (Loud laughter.)

Expulsion of Germans

Less particularly concerned at this moment with the reports reaching us of the conditions under which expulsion and exodus of the Germans from the new Poland have been carried out. Between eight and nine million persons dwell in these regions before the war. The Polish Government say that there are still one and a half million of these, not yet expelled within their own frontiers.

Of these other millions, most have taken refuge between the British and American lines, those increasing the food stringency in our regions. Excesses numbers are unaccounted for. Where have they gone, and what is their fate?

A similar condition may reproduce itself in a modified form in the numbers of expulsions of Silesians and other Germans from Czechoslovakia.

Grave doubts of what has happened, and what is happening, have followed through, but it is not impossible that tragedy on a prodigious scale is impending west behind the iron curtain, which at present divides Europe in two.

I should welcome any statement which the Prime Minister can make which would relate to or relieve us in this very anxious and grievous matter.

There is another aspect of anxiety. I cannot conceive that any attempt for a new conflict exists in the Balkan region. Nevertheless, our main members of the new House of Commons will be anxious with the situation prevailing in those countries, Ireland, all-occupied, and within Poland.

I would like to see with what gratification I have seen Mr. Bevin undertake the high and difficult office of Foreign Secretary. I am sure he will do his best to protect us in the manner for which we have long fought together.

Communist Forces' Powers

Nevertheless, there are not many members who will be content with the situation, for almost everywhere the Communist forces have obtained, or are in process of obtaining, dictatorial powers. I do not mean that they were being encouraged or helped by Russia.

Premier Stalin is a very wise man, and I would not set my limit to the immense contribution he and his associates have to make to the future. In some countries, torn by war, there may be need for authoritarian Governments for some time in peace. The alternative would be anarchy.

Our idea is Government of the people by the people for the people. (Cheers.) I prefer the what I preach, for people being free to express by secret law without intimidating their despotic will as to the form and conditions of government under which they are to live.

President Roosevelt laid down the four freedoms and these are stated in the Atlantic Charter to which we agreed together. Freedom from fear has been interpreted as if it was only freedom from fear of invasion by a foreign country, but the fear of the ordinary families in Europe tonight is of the professional brooding of the enemy. That is not fear for the country. It is fear for the life and liberty of the individual, by the professional habits of men, now increased and increased in so many heads where people live.

Hardly we can agree in this new Parliament of the great majority as to whether we will, that the will of the people freely expressed in secret ballot as to the laws that shall prevail is the best solution and safe guard.

I found my faith in democracy, in whatever country, to be very weak, unshakable and certain, when their liberties and they may come (with their mistakes). Democracy is so right as it may be, and we must uphold it with all our strength.

In our foreign policy let us strike a new, unadmitted, in that war will look at some wretched masses of Germans between us.

I think that the President of the United States and our friends in Europe with more than use of arms—will use the war of life for another hundred or so years, on the one hand, and the connection of the State as the servant, not the master, of the people.

"BIG THREE" INVITE

ALL DEMOCRATS

Polish Talks

84 In Moscow

REPRESENTATIVES of

Polish Provisional Government,

Democratic leaders from

Poland and Democratic

leaders from abroad

have been invited to arrive

in Moscow for June 15 for

consultation on Polish

questions.

The following statement was

made by the Foreign Office

last night, and a simultaneous

announcement is being made

in Washington and Moscow.

The Foreign Office stated that

the Polish Provisional Government

and the British Government, the

United States Government, the

Government of the Free French,

the Government of the United

Kingdom, the Government of the

Republic of China, the Government

of the Netherlands, the

Government of Belgium, the

Government of Luxembourg, the

Government of the Czech Republic,

the Government of the Slovak

Republic, the Government of

Yugoslavia, the Government of

Greece, the Government of

India, the Government of

Pakistan, the Government of

Ceylon, the Government of

Sri Lanka, the Government of

Burma, the Government of

Siam, the Government of

Thailand, the Government of

Philippines, the Government of

Indonesia, the Government of

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Singapore, the Government of

Brunei, the Government of

Sarawak, the Government of

Sabah, the Government of

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AT THE
OFFICERS
CLUB
LEVEL
SZKOLJA
1940-44

36. Poland — a question of honour

Winston Churchill's War Memoirs XXV

THE

In this instalment Sir Winston Churchill begins his account of the discussions on Poland which occurred at seven out of eight plenary meetings of the Yalta Conference.

Since Sir Winston had brought together in Moscow the previous autumn representatives of the exiled Polish Government from London and the Communist "Polish National Committee" from Lublin, the Russians had recognized the latter as a Provisional Government.

Meanwhile, M. Mikolajczyk, the Polish Premier, who had been to the Moscow meeting, had been dismissed by his colleagues in London, and had resigned.



M. Mikolajczyk, head of the London Polish Government, was turned out of office by his colleagues because he favoured an agreement with the Soviet-sponsored Lublin Government of Poland.

THE Soviet-sponsored Lublin Government of Poland, or the "Warsaw" Government as the Russians of all names preferred to call it, blessed the London Polish Government with utter animosity. Meeting between them had got worse, not better, since our October meeting in Moscow.

Great trouble was flooding across Poland, and the Polish Underground Army was freely charged with the murder of Russian soldiers and with sabotage and attacks on their rear areas and their lines of communication. Both access and information were denied to the Western Powers.

In Italy and on the Western Front were 1,000,000 Poles were captured, and the most heinous destruction of the Nazi armies. They and their wives elsewhere in Europe were eagerly looking forward to the liberation of their country and a return to their homeland, from voluntary and honourable exile. The large community of Poles in the United States anxiously awaited a settlement between the three Great Powers.

The questions which we discussed may be summarized as follows:

- How to form a single Provisional Government for Poland.
- How and when to hold free elections.
- How to settle the Polish frontiers, both in the east and the west.
- How to advance the rear areas and lines of communication of the advancing Soviet armies.

Curzon Line

WHEN we met on February 4 President Roosevelt opened the discussion by saying that, coming from America, he had a special view on the Polish question. There were five or six million Poles in the United States, mostly of the second generation, and most of them were gradually in favour of the Curzon Line. They knew they

would have to give up East Poland. I then said it was my duty to state the position of His Majesty's Government. I had repeatedly declared in Parliament and in public my resolution to support the claim of the U.S.S.R. to the Curzon Line as interpreted by the Soviet Government. That meant including here in the U.S.S.R. I had been considerably criticized in Parliament (as had by any Polish group) and by the Conservative Party for this.

But I had always thought that, after the apoplexy Russia had suffered in defending herself against the Germans, and her great defeat in driving them back and liberating Poland, her claim was founded on no firm but on rights.

A strong free and independent Poland was much more important than particular territorial boundaries. I wanted the Poles to be able to live their lives and live their own lives in their own way. That was the object which I had always held. Marshal Stalin's position with the utmost firmness, and it was because I trusted his declarations about the sovereignty, independence and freedom of Poland that I raised the frontier question as less important.

Terrible risk

THIS was clear to the hearts of the British nation and the Commonwealth. It was for this that we had gone to war against Germany—that Poland should be free and sovereign. Everyone knew what a terrible risk we had taken when we had gone to war in 1939 although so alarmed. It had nearly cost us our life, not only as an Empire but as a nation.

Great Britain had no material interest of any kind in Poland. Honour was the sole reason why we had drawn the sword in 1939 Poland against Hitler's brutal onslaught, and we could never accept any settlement which did not leave her free, independent, and sovereign. Poland must be mistress in her own

house and mistress of her own soul.

Both freedom must not cover any hostile design by Poland or by any Polish group, possibly in collusion with Germany against Russia; but the World Organisation that was being set up would surely never tolerate such action or leave Soviet Russia to deal with it alone.

At present there were two Governments of Poland, about which we differed. I had not seen any of the present London Government of Poland. We recognized them but had not sought their company. On the other hand, Mikolajczyk, Bunker and Grabski were men of good sense and honour, and with them we had remained in informal but friendly and close relations.

The three Great Powers would be criticized if they allowed these rival Governments to raise an apparent division between them, when there were such great tasks in hand and they had such hopes in common. Could we not create a Government or governmental instrument for Poland, pending full and free elections, which could be recognized by all?

Stalin spoke

AFTER a brief adjournment Stalin spoke. He said that he understood the British Government's feeling that Poland was a question of honour, but for Russia it was a question both of honour and security; of honour, because the Russians had had many conflicts with the Poles and the Soviet Government wished to eliminate the causes of such conflicts; of security, not only because Poland was on the frontier of Russia, but because she had been a corridor through which Russia's enemies had passed to attack her.

During the last 50 years the Germans had twice passed through Poland. They passed through because Poland had been weak. Russia wanted to see a strong and powerful Poland, so that she would be able to shut this corridor of her own strength. Russia could not keep it shut from the outside. It could only be shut from the inside by Poland herself, and it was for this reason that Poland must be free, independent and powerful.

This was a matter of life and death for the Soviet state. Their policy differed greatly

from that of the Curzon Government. The Curzon had wanted to suppress and assimilate Poland.

Soviet Russia had started a policy of friendship and friendship, moreover, with an independent Poland. That was the whole heart of the Soviet attitude, namely that they wanted to see Poland independent, free and strong.

He then dealt with some of the points which Mr. Roosevelt and I had put forward. The President, he said, had suggested that there should be some modification of the Curzon Line and that Lwow and perhaps certain other districts should be given to Poland, and I had said that this would be a gesture of magnanimity. But the Curzon Line had not been invented by Mr. Curzon and Clemenceau and representatives of the United States at the conference in 1919, in which Russia had not been invited.

Had not agreed

THE Curzon Line had been accepted against the will of Russia on the basis of ethnographical data. Lenin had not agreed with it. He had not wished to see the town and province of Bialystok given to Poland. The Russians had already retired from Lenin's position, and now some people wanted Russia to take less than Curzon and Clemenceau had conceded. That would be shameful.

When the Ukrainians came to Moscow they would say that Stalin and Molotov were less trustworthy defenders of Russia than Curzon or Clemenceau. It was better that the war should continue a little longer, although it would cost Russia much blood, so that Poland could be compensated at Germany's expense.

When Mikolajczyk had been in Russia during October he had asked what frontier for Poland would be acceptable in the west, and he had been delighted to hear that Russia thought that the western frontier of Poland should be extended in the Nisze. There were two streets of that name, said Stalin, one near Moscow and another farther west. It was the Western Nisze he had in mind, and he asked the conference to support his proposal.

Would come back

STALIN then pointed out that we could not create a Polish Government unless the Poles themselves agreed to it. Mikolajczyk and Grabski had come to Moscow during my visit there. They had met the Lublin Government, a measure of agreement had been reached and Mikolajczyk had gone to London on the understanding that he would come back. Instead of that he had been hurried out of office by his colleagues simply because he favoured an agreement with the Lublin Government.

The Polish Government in London were hostile to the very idea of the Lublin Government, and described it as a company of henchmen and criminals. The Lublin Government had paid them back in their own coin, and it was now very difficult to do anything about it.

The Lublin or Warsaw Government, as it should now be called, wanted to have nothing to do with the London Government. They had told him that they

would accept General Zeligowski and Grabski, but they would not treat of Mikolajczyk, because Prime Minister. "Talk to them if you like," he said in effect. "I will get them to meet you here or in Moscow, but they are just as democratic as De Gaulle, and they can keep the peace in Poland and stop your war and attacks on the Red Army."

The London Government could not do this. Their agents had killed 312 Russian soldiers; they were associated with the Polish Underground Resistance and had raised supply dumps to get arms. Their radio stations were operating without permission and without being registered.

The agents of the Lublin Government had been helpful, and the agents of the London Government had done much else. It was vital for the Red Army to have safe rear areas, and as a military man he would only support the Government which could guarantee to provide them.

Assured Stalin

IT was now late in the evening, and the President suggested adjourning till next day, but I thought it right to state that the United Kingdom and the Soviet Government had different sources of information in Poland and had received different accounts of what had happened. I said that according to our information not more than one-third of the Polish people would support the Government if they were free to express their opinion.

This estimate of course was based on the best information which we could obtain, and we might be mistaken in certain particulars. I assured Stalin that we had greatly feared a collision between the Polish Underground Army and the Lublin Government.

We had feared that they would lead to bitterness, bloodshed, arrests and deportations, and that was why we had been so anxious for a joint arrangement.

We feared the effect which all this would have on the Polish question, already difficult enough. We recognized, of course, that attacks on the Soviet Army must be punished. But on the facts at my disposal I could not feel that the Lublin Government had a right to say that they represented the Polish nation.

The President was now anxious to end the discussion. "Poland," he remarked, "has been a source of trouble for over 600 years." "All right," I answered, "must we do what we can to put an end to these troubles?" We then adjourned.



-17-

LOST POLISH LEADER

M. MIKOLAJCZYK DISAPPEARS

REPORTED FLIGHT ABROAD

From Our Own Correspondent

WARSAW, Oct. 26

Rumors circulating here for the last two days of M. Mikolajczyk's disappearance and probable escape abroad were confirmed today in a statement by the official Polish Agency. Reporting a visit by M. Mikolajczyk's deputy to the Polish Prime Minister yesterday, the report states he informed the Prime Minister that Mikolajczyk and seven more persons, including the party treasurer, had been missing for several days, and were believed to have left the country secretly. In authoritative quarters it is said that M. Mikolajczyk and his party left by aircraft.

Essentially after the news had leaked out, the left wing of M. Mikolajczyk's party, which recently broke away under the leadership of M. Wyszynski, former Minister of Education, occupied the offices of the party and also of the official party organ, *Goleski*, which would hardly come out with a front page headline announcing M. Mikolajczyk's escape.

At his home in Kierulka Street, where he lived since he was forced to give up his official apartment last January, and which is within a stone's throw of the main Warsaw prison, it was stated that M. Mikolajczyk left the secretary, Maria Hulewicz, and left on Monday night, possibly for Poznan after a telegram had been received saying that his mother was very ill. He told his biographer to prepare dinner for Thursday night, when he hoped to be back in Warsaw.

SECURITY POLICE

Two members of the security police have been attacking his flat and the papers he left behind. His office in his party headquarters is also reported to have been visited by the police and members of the left-wing Opposition, who are now believed to be taking over the administration and printing works. The former editor of the *Goleski*, Ludwik M. Gzylinski, met with his closest associates and friends. M. Wyszynski, secretary of the party, who had served three times this morning.

When the Wyszynski group during the early years of this morning seized the *Goleski* edition they defiled comments written by the old editor about M. Mikolajczyk's courage and submitted their own manifesto, telling the readers that it is again of enormous importance by M. Mikolajczyk that he would meet each, but shamelessly left Poland without meeting his closest associates and friends. Recalling a recent meeting of the Wyszynski group in Warsaw, at which 46 members of the party council signed an anti-Mikolajczyk petition and demanded the immediate reconvening of the council to depose him, the manifesto also stated that a special emergency meeting of the supreme party council is being summoned to meet in Warsaw soon to deal with the situation created by the departure of the party leader. M. Mikolajczyk, says the manifesto, had known for some time that he had to go following to the council in the party, and in villages and the country. The manifesto estimates that he escaped abroad in those circumstances he arrived here against the protest of his followers.

While the left-wing group under M. Wyszynski were today meeting to discuss how to assure control of the press, funds and property, the activities of M. Mikolajczyk's followers in the party council, deeply dissatisfied as they are with the leadership, were seeking ways of overcoming the move that the party has no doubt suffered. They still hope to carry on some kind of activity as a party, which is still legal, but fear that in view of the strength of the left wing they will not be possible for long. Inside the party buildings, where both a party and Wyszynski meetings were held, members of pro-Mikolajczyk students were gathered and shaking their fists at the anti-Mikolajczyk men, saying they would fight them unless they were driven out by the police.

NEWS OF ESCAPE AWAITED

FULL TRUTH NOT YET KNOWN

FROM OUR POLISH CORRESPONDENT

Until M. Mikolajczyk appears again, either in Poland or in a new much more probable somewhere abroad, the full truth cannot be known. At the moment many things are unexplained in the news from Warsaw. He himself has often said that he would not leave Poland even though he knew that the opposition was mounting against him. Assuming that he changed his mind, it cannot have been easy for him and his party to cross the frontier or leave an aeroplane, even if disguised and with false papers. He may have continued on slipping through the new administrative work in the western regions, but it would be a chance business and there is no certainty yet. No news had reached the Foreign Office in London last night.

M. Mikolajczyk must have seen many danger signals since August. Before then he was often attacked in general terms as a tool of the western Powers, but during August, during the Czarok trial of the 17 Polish intellectuals and others (including two members of his own Polish Peasant Party), the direct charge was made that his party was in touch with the illegal organization W.S.K. On October 11 the Vice-Premier Gombolik, in a vicious attack on the party, declared: "We have sufficient proof that this party aims at close alliance with international—especially Anglo-Saxon—reaction, bases its policy on the expectation of war, and serves foreign imperialism."

The trial and jangling of Poles in Bulgaria and the impending trial of Mikolajczyk in Rumania—both of them opposition peasant masters like Mikolajczyk—added to the weight on the wall, although Government spokesmen still told foreign correspondents that M. Mikolajczyk was not going to be arrested. In all probability it was the widening split within his own party leadership which was decisive for M. Mikolajczyk. The left-wing group was steadily undermining his position and was facing a split. The prospect of a large defection, with all its attendant confusion, may have compelled M. Mikolajczyk to think that he could no longer safely carry on opposition within Poland.

Certainly the opposition has no comparable leader, and the left-wing group within the party may have sought to take advantage of his disappearance.

Poland Rises 33.

Poland, the age-long victim of aggression and power politics from both east and west, emerged from the last war immeasurably worse off than when Hitler's hordes crossed her borders in the invasion of September, 1939, made a predatory bargain with the Russians who marched in from the east, and ultimately grabbed the whole country after the German attack on Russia. No one has need to be particularly proud of the plight of Poland after the winding up of hostilities. Poland was, let it be said, the acid test of the second World War, yet in the post-war years the fate of the Poles has been to find the victorious Russians their masters even more ruthless than their German conquerors. But the turn of the tide seems to have come at last; strikes, demonstrations and bitter fighting have flared up in the Warsaw and Cracow areas of Poland and production in most of the Silesian mining towns has been brought to a standstill. The trouble began last week when news of the East Germany riots reached Polish ears. Workers started to walk out of factories, prisons were raided and political prisoners released, and such was the fury of the people that Communist officials were taken out and hanged. Everywhere in the satellite States the story has been the same—food shortages in countries normally rich in wheat and cattle, intolerable working conditions, religious persecution, and the fierce discipline of concentration camps. The spirit of freedom is once again on the march, and the new Kremlin oligarchy looks like having to face a situation which not even the diplomacy of a second Stalin will be able to dissipate.

To the Editor.

Your correspondent, "Maul Firmin," is obviously anti-Russian in his outlook, and such people are petulantly biased in their views and prone to ask questions from one angle only. I could fill columns on the Polish question, but the real issue is contained in the last paragraph. "And now that we have the U.S.S.R. as the balance of power from possession of the atomic bomb, we see in a position to enforce real freedom for Poland, Rumania, and other non-communist peoples."

Was not this exact-brained line of the balance of power the cause of all the wars in Europe during the past two centuries, and does "Maul Firmin" finally imagine he can solve the Polish or any other question by the policy of the big stick?

What does "Maul Firmin" suggest when he states, "We are in a position to enforce real freedom for the Poles and Rumanians"? Does he still appointed champions of the "oppressed peoples" propose that we should drop some of these devilish missiles on (a) all we say? Moscow or Lening because certain people refuse to agree with his arguments, and does he also imagine that this country and America or any others can retain the secrets of atomic discovery and monopolize the manufacture of such weapons? I suggest that if this crazy idea of the balance of power is to be maintained in Europe or throughout the world then civilization is doomed. B. HARRIS.

Hospitality and a Challenge

To the Editor.

The most interesting opinions regarding the Polish Army published in your correspondence columns have degenerated into an indictment of Scottish hospitality. It is true, then, that the facts came to light again.

In 1939 the Poles were invaded by the Germans. In a week their position was chaotic. In three days they were overwhelmed. The "Miracle" that transported 200,000 men of military age to this country, has not been described, but they were welcomed here in a gracious manner, fed, housed, and re-equipped, at some expense to the British taxpayer, taking down to the bottle of ink with which he communicated with his own flesh and blood, next-door shared an active service unit within the nation itself in industry.

A percentage of Poles duly fought alongside us abroad, but a percentage never left this country. It has not been disclosed what

these percentages are, or what the duration of service or the percentage who were casualties. After 34 years in which two of the most active nations faced annihilation themselves, it became possible to offer back two-thirds of Poland and make arrangements for the remaining third.

The Polish leaders refused to accept this offer, which they could never have achieved for themselves, and followed this by protesting against some attempt over the future Poland being offered to that proportion of the nation who had never had to take advantage of the "Miracle."

FREELY GIVEN

The leaders have refused to return to their country, which, in effect, seems that they demand the continued hospitality of this.

Hospitality is something freely given and not demanded. If the Poles have offered anything in return for their continued stay, this should be disclosed at once, for the general opinion is that they wish to have a continuance of their present privileged and parasitic life.

The time has passed when the Poles could show their appreciation of our help, by ranging themselves at our side against Japan. There does remain, however, one certain and effective way in which they could revive the interest of this country. They have stated their determination to stay away from Poland. Our husbands, our sons, and our daughters show no such intention to languish in foreign lands. If 200,000 Poles would undertake to take the place of 200,000 British on "occupational duties, then right gladly would we continue to offer them twice our civilian rations, tax-free incomes, free transport, shelter, and clothing—all of which they are getting now with our decreasing goodwill. S. P. AUSTIN.

Question of Control

To the Editor.

There is no question of the value of individual Polish soldiers, sailors, or airmen, or of the part these forces have played in the defeat of Nazi Germany. It is still possible, without casting any reflection on their work in the past, to question the policy behind their continued function.

These forces owe allegiance not to the recognized Polish Government in Warsaw, but to a Polish Group in London, whose aims are completely at variance with the policy of the British Government, including the Coalition Government which presided the present Government.

Many of the members of the Polish forces are, I am sure, only

too anxious to return to their native country and assist in the work of reconstruction and social and military advances now being energetically undertaken by the new Government in Warsaw. They will not get facilities to do so until the control of the Polish Forces is restored from those who at present hold it and transferred to Warsaw. J. GLAY.

Return to Warsaw

To the Editor.

The Warsaw Government has asked the Poles in this country to return to their homeland and help to get their industry set afoot. If certain of them cannot see eye to eye with that Government surely they cannot expect their differences to be solved by their remaining at this end. Furthermore, they cannot expect the good relations between our Government and Warsaw to be jeopardized or impaired by our affording them every facility and encouragement to remain in this country against the intention and desire of their own Government.

To say that by returning to their own country the Poles are going to receive death or worse, as your correspondent, "M. P." of it, is surely an hysterical exaggeration. Miss AUSTIN.

Polish People's 'Only Hope'

(By a Correspondent)

The elections in Poland are over. Twenty-four persons were killed as election day dawned. Twenty attacks were made on polling stations. Armed guards patrolled the streets. There were no arrests against which people could vote in privacy. In none of the voting stations observed by British reporters were members of the Opposition, Mr. Mikolajczyk's Polish Peasant Party, present. The vote containing the voting papers were sealed with only a hint of sealing wax—in the presence of members of the Government parties only. The Government won an overwhelming victory—452 seats to the Peasant Party's 24.

By the 1946 agreement the Government which has just won this victory was pledged to the holding of free and unfettered elections as soon as possible on the basis of universal suffrage and secret ballot. On the basis of this pledge Great Britain and the United States of America recognized the Polish Provisional Government.

Now the promised elections have been held, after a campaign marked by unscrupulous terrorism, intimidation, interference, propaganda, bribery and murder in one district, after 80,000 to 100,000 of the Polish Peasant Party's supporters were arrested, the polling itself was a mere farce, and no one is free.

The only hope for the Polish people is a really free, new election.

'CHURCHILL DID MORE THAN ANY RUSSIAN'

Reply to Vishinsky 'lift iron curtain'

From NEWELL ROGERS, Flushing Meadows, Monday

FOR 30 seconds most of the 500 delegates from 56 nations pounded the tables of UNO's General Assembly today as Britain's chief delegate, 37-year-old Hector McNeil, defended Winston Churchill against a charge of warmongering made by Russia's Andrei Vishinsky.

"Winston Churchill's struggle against Nazism is better than that of any Communist in any country of the world," said McNeil. "I am not going to deal in detail with Vishinsky's offensive reference to him.

"But I must remind him that Churchill walked the streets of London, an example to our population and the world, unperturbed by bombs from German planes serviced—for all we knew—by Russian oil."

Ovation is halted

The roars of applause had to be halted by the chairman's gavel. Only the Slav and Polish delegates sat silent. McNeil was speaking from the same rostrum as that used by Vishinsky for his furious attack on Britain and America. And he compared the Russian's performance to a musical comedy.

Then McNeil counter-attacked. He accused Russia not only of using the quick veto 20 times in the Security Council, but of inventing a new weapon—"the dove veto."

"In committee meetings by a policy of non-cooperation with a large majority, the Soviet representative has retarded their work," he said.

"The Soviet refuses to accept the... democratic principle of majority rule and insists, even when the Soviet delegation is in a minority of one or two, that it is the duty of the majority to conform to the Soviet."

'Our only hope'

McNeil offered the assembly four "proposals" and set out how it is that all nations accept them.

- 1—No one nation has a monopoly of the truth. No nation is infallible.
- 2—Each Power must be willing to permit, reasonably, another within its borders of the nationals of friendly Powers, countries accredited to its government.
- 3—Each Power must display a sober regard for fact in its press, propaganda, judgments and utterances.
- 4—In disposal of international problems, no nation need routinely demand any special-privilege expression of opinion on matters which concern the whole world.

A SOVIET PATTERN

MARSHAL, Stalin's desire to see a "strong, free, and independent Poland" was, at one period of the discussions over its future, often and emphatically expressed. Now that information has begun to trickle out of Poland from independent observers, the present state of affairs in that unfortunate country seems to fall far short of the Russian leader's specification. The Soviet régime lacks control in the things that matter most to a freedom-loving people, and the country is still under Russian domination, which, so far from being relaxed now that the German menace has been extirpated, is being intensified.

This week it has been announced that Red Army units are being sent into every province, ostensibly to put an end to what is called an epidemic of banditry in the country. As each unit will be under the command of a general officer, it will presumably be of considerable numerical strength. This new example of Russian penetration, of course, has been arranged in "full agreement" with the Warsaw Government. Puppet ministries in the defensive zone with which the Soviet authorities are providing themselves in Eastern Europe are invariably the last word in compliance.

It can hardly be pretended that these events come as a surprise; they conform too obviously with a now familiar code of conduct. What has happened in Poland will presumably happen in greater or less degree in the other Soviet-sponsored puppet States which are in exemplify in the new Europe the peculiar pattern of "strength, freedom, and independence" that Russia has cut out for her neighbours. If this is democracy in action, then there exists between it and democracy as conceived by us a chasm the bridging of which, if not impossible, can be accomplished only by a drastic sacrifice of principles by the Western Powers. There appears to be a growing consensus that they have travelled too far along that path already.

A challenge

UNO remains the key-stone of Britain's foreign policy, but it is not to be considered in view of the failure to get agreement among the five permanent members—Russia, America, France, China and Britain—and of events since that Britain is not sanguine about the possibility of their agreement until the five determine to observe a proper code of conduct.

McNeil exhorted Russia to make a gesture similar to that of the United States in control of the atomic bomb—the one of history's most remarkable offers.

"Come again to the rostrum," McNeil said, "and name some exclusive arrangement which your Government will be willing to give up and put under international control," he said.

McNeil accused that if Russia persists in trying to force her will on the nations, the fraud habit of the present power will shrink.

He appealed to Moscow to drop its "inflaming and inviolable" attitude which impedes the world's quest for international control of the bomb.

Next he dealt with Vishinsky's charge that Britain is among the warmongers.

"We have returned and demolished and are carrying out demilitarization of factories. We are re-organizing in disarmament. No country knows more about disarmament than we. We have done it in such a way that in 1929 we were almost defeated."

"We have a duty as a free, elected Government, to our citizens and to our allies, to insist that the lives of our countrymen should be protected without proper regard to others."

And to the nine American A-30-B-1, the warships of the United States Navy.

If Vishinsky's Government is distressed by statements of the United States, that Russia is prepared to do so, the speaker said to improve the position of our American in British newspapers.

"The policy is to open the doors of Russia to the people of all nations, who have the greatest sympathy with the emerging new front, and we want to give us."

94. JOHANNESBURG, FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1955.

SERIOUS MISTAKES IN AMERICAN REPORT ON YALTA: CHURCHILL

'Cut British Throats' Was U.S. Policy

Shockingly Accurate, Says U.S. Paper

LONDON, Thursday. — The Yalta records reveal secret diplomacy between America and Russia of the most shocking nature... The newspaper described as "astounding" the proposals made by President Roosevelt...

'It Is Not An Agreed Record of the Powers Concerned'

SOUTH AFRICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION—REUTERS

LONDON, Thursday.

SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL—sole survivor of the "Big Three" who met at the Yalta Conference in February, 1945—told the House of Commons today that there were some "serious mistakes" in the records of the talks published yesterday by the United States State Department.

He had been asked why the British Government had declined to agree to the publication of the hitherto secret records of the conference which he attended with Marshal Stalin and President Roosevelt.

The Prime Minister said the Government did not decline to agree to the publication which the United States Government wished to make.

"It is, of course, the American version, and in no sense an agreed official record of the Powers concerned."

"I have not, myself, expressed any opinion on the subject. I have not seen anything but the extracts which now appear in the Press. Even these disclose some serious mistakes."

'UNDESIRABLE'

"On general grounds the British Government endorsed the United States that, in their view, it was undesirable that detailed records of important international discussions should be published as soon after the event."

"It is because an established practice is being hampered by the free exchange of views at future conferences."

"In any case, it would seem a good thing to consult together as to the text of any publication during the lifetime of the individuals concerned."

"When the United States Government asked if we would nevertheless agree to publish, the British Government gave their consent. This does not, however, imply that we accept responsibility for the accuracy of the American version."

CORRECTIONS

When Britain received the full text of the United States publication the Government would consider whether corrections were necessary.

"But as the document is reported

to extend to 500 pages, I cannot promise the House any speedy decision," said Sir Winston.

The State Department document says that Sir Winston told Marshal Stalin in a discussion about Polish elections: "I do not care much about the Poles myself."

Today, an M.P. asked the Prime Minister if he would give particular attention to remarks attributed to him regarding the Poles.

Sir Winston replied: "I do not at all accept the suggestion which was made. I think my record through the war and at this period will show with what deep sympathy I viewed the fate of the people of Poland and the conditions under which they were treated after the Yalta conferences were over."

'WAIT AND SEE'

Mr. Sydney Silverman (Labour) asked whether it would not now be desirable to publish the British Government's account of what took place without waiting to see if making it a matter of controversy between the two countries as to which was the correct version.

Sir Winston said: "I think that ought to be considered, but I should like to see the United States document first."

Asked whether it would not be possible in the event of future similar conferences, to reach agreement on the date of the publication of documents, Sir Winston said:

"I hope we are not to go through another four years of war before we reach a similar set of circumstances."

Later he said: "The Yalta Conference has long raised very acute party issues in the United States, whereas in this country it has not done so."

94. 100,000 EXILED POLES FILLED WITH RENEWED HOPE

Their Leader in London is Tough General Anders

BY SIMON MAYNARD

FOR Britain's 100,000 Polish exiles almost the sole topic of conversation in recent weeks has been "When can we return home?"

During the past ten years many of them have despaired of ever seeing their homeland again. But now, with revolt in Hungary and the recent flare-up in their own country, optimism has returned.

So I have been bounding out those members of the Polish Underground in London, who have close contacts with Warsaw. What do they think of the situation?

They are amazed and cautious. From the Polish Government-in-Exile, which holds Cabinet meetings in London, directives to make any statement.

Tough Warrior

BUT the man in whom most Poles here look for guidance is a 64-year-old, tough-looking warrior whose civilian clothes do not disguise his military bearing. He is General Wladyslaw Anders, Commander-in-Chief of the Polish Armed Forces in World War II, the hero of Monte Cassino.

It is the general rather than the Government-in-Exile who is most influential among the Poles in London. His authority across the so-called "Iron Curtain" is indisputable.

For since World War II General Anders has spent his time looking after his old soldiers. He has raised them into 100,000 strong, encouraged, opened their minds and even a Catholic church for Poles in Britain.

General Anders has been a Communist-hater all his life. He formed a free corps to fight the Soviet and took part in the Russo-Polish war of 1919. In 1939 he fought first against the Germans, then against the invading Russians, was captured and held in Mexico's Laredo camp for two years.

Wined and Dined By

Stalin

WHEN Russia joined the Allies against Germany Anders was released from gulag, wined and dined by Stalin and permitted to go to Italy to command the Polish forces.

In 1945 the roles of General Anders was the master of protesting Poles against "enriched" the Russian camp to "enriched" Poland.

But the British Government paid little attention to him. Indeed, when it was announced that he had been appointed Commander of the Polish armed forces, a British official statement said it was "without the knowledge or approval of the British Government."

General Anders was named a "reclamatory," a "ward" and "an obstacle to peace." He offered to turn a Polish Legion for Britain from his Polish soldiers. Again he was snubbed. There was a further rebuff when he wanted to establish a Polish community in the Highlands of Scotland.

Yet, despite all this, he has wined and dined in a London mansion. His fair-haired wife, Polish singer Barbara Bostonska, has appeared on television in London and has even starred in a West-End cabaret to raise funds for displaced Poles.



GENERAL ANDERS... called 'Poles' leader.

Where General Anders has an advantage over other Polish exiled leaders is his close friendship with President Eisenhower. Only last May he quipped and had a long talk with Eisenhower in Washington when he went to America at the invitation of the American-Polish organizations.

If Poland becomes completely independent of Soviet domination, if more restrictions on personal liberty are withdrawn by the new Polish Government, I believe that General Anders might well accept the role of Ambassador in Britain.

Obstacle to Independence

BUT the general feeling in Polish underground circles in London is that the chief obstacle to complete independence is geographical. Poland is hemmed in by Communist bloc. She has no border with a western democracy. You cannot compare Poland with Yugoslavia.

In addition, the new regime is still Communist. It may be a milder, Throtskyite Communist, but it is opposed to the old ruling elite of aristocrats.

The strength of the Polish independence movement lies in its non-aligned crisis, its bonds of sympathy with Catholics in America and in the well-organized, well-armed Polish organizations in America, Spain, Rome and the Vatican recognize the Polish Government-in-Exile in London.

But there is another powerful reason why Poland today will not easily let go the Russian alliance, despite the wave of revolt. Poland has been given part of German territory as her settlement in the war against Hitlerism. This is now almost empty populated by Poles; the Germans have either fled or been driven out.

Now if Poland breaks with Russia, she would have to face Germany for the return of her German territory. Chancellor Adenauer has never publicly shown readiness to assert that "the right of Germans to the eastern territories now under Polish administration would never be surrendered."

The Adenauer speech at Karlsruhe last July has one result. It can harden the hearts of the Poles against Germany and make them remain close allies of Russia.

It would be wiser if Britain, France and the United States reiterated their position on these former German lands. They should make it clear that they ought to remain Polish territory.

YALTA PAPERS RELEASED

See Page 14

reputation of President Roosevelt. For Sir Winston Churchill the record only confirms his nature as a world statesman of incomparable foresight and courage."

GERMANY SPLIT

From West Berlin the Social Democrats' Opposition Press Service said: "The fact of Germany's division into two states is an important step in international politics in view of the agreement in principle reached by Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin in Yalta to split up this country."

Big headlines were made at Yalta, and many countries—Germany and Japan in particular—suffered more than they should, said an article in "Munich." Japan's most influential newspaper today.

In Bonn the right-wing newspaper, "Die Tages," said that two things were evident: "Roosevelt's singular requirements in Stalin's wishes and the similarities with which the American President was ready to sacrifice the interests of his Western allies to build the economical conditions of the Soviet Union are clearly exposed in the documents."

APPA-Brussels.

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General Okulicki, succeeded General Bor as Commander of the Polish Home Army, is accused in the Moscow trial.

"My Orders— Fight All Invaders"

From JOHN EVANS, "Herald" Reporter, Moscow, Tuesday
DEPUTY to General Bor in the abortive Warsaw uprising of last August, General Okulicki, one of the 16 Poles on trial here for terrorism, admitted to-day that his orders from the London Polish Government were to fight against anyone who infringed the independence of Poland.

The invader was to be destroyed—and that included the Red Army, said Okulicki.

The crowded courtroom included Polish officers as the second day began of this trial, in which 15 of the accused plead guilty as "partly guilty."

They heard Okulicki reveal how he was parachuted into Poland last May, sent by General Sosnkowski, the London Commander-in-Chief, who was determined, last September for an Order-of-the-Day accusing the Allies of withholding aid from Warsaw.

Soviet "Plan"

Sosnkowski instructed the Polish Home Army to fight the Germans to the end, but also to fight for Polish independence, which he maintained was threatened by the Russians.

They planned to convert Poland into the 17th Soviet Republic. So Okulicki took up his duties as Deputy to General Bor-Komarski, now London Commander-in-Chief, at the end of June. After the Warsaw rising he headed the illegal organization, NIE, which replaced the disbanded Home Army and bore the responsibility for the action of its members.

But he denied that he personally instructed terrorist and diversionary acts or encouraged them. The prosecutor pressed him hard, but Okulicki fought with determination. He requested the court to read the text of the instructions received from the London Government on December 8, 1944.

But it weakened his case since the instructions contained the following: "The Lublin Committee is an illegal, self-appointed body and it will be liquidated with the occupiers."

The recapitulants here meant the Red Army.

Unable To Stop It

Then Okulicki admitted: I sanctioned instructions for the organization of 10 groups in the eastern districts to raise the Red Army and to organize terrorism in its rear.

In December, 1944, I liquidated these instructions wherever I could, because so long as the Red Army fought the Germans I was appointed in armed struggle for the Poles against the Red Army.

I am not guilty of terrorism," but I am responsible because I was the commander. Had I known I would have fought it.

The Prosecutor: But you had instructions for the liquidation of the Lublin Committee and the occupiers?—That was for the future.

Then, said Okulicki: I ordered all Home Army detachments to be ready for self-defense.

The Prosecutor: Against whom?—Against agents of the Provisional Government, and also against Soviet troops if they interfered with us.

The Judge: You interpreted self-defense as killing anyone interfering with your men? Okulicki remained silent.

Jan Sosnkowski, Deputy Prime Minister in the London Government and its delegate in Poland, admitted that he was instructed by his London colleagues to try to take power.

Several witnesses described sabotage and shootings against the Red Army, carried out by the Polish Home Army.

Russian Troops 95 in Clash With Polish Partisans

—BERLIN PAPER

BERLIN, Feb. 10.—The West Berlin Social Democrat newspaper, "Der Telegraph," said to-day that Soviet tank and infantry units have annihilated Polish partisans in a battle in Western Poland.

Poland has officially denied reports of a clash in Poland. The newspaper said that partisan units, equipped with modern light and heavy weapons, had occupied districts of Danzig, Lublin, ~~Silesia~~ and Straszberg. The units, it said, numbered about 10,000 men, including German groups.—SAPAP-Becker.

94 ACCUSED POLE'S HOPE

Friendship Instead of Mistrust for Russia

Ten years "deprivation of freedom" was the maximum sentence passed to-day in the Moscow trial of the 16 Polish "diversionists." It fell to Major-General Leopold Okulicki, Commander-in-Chief of the Polish Home Army.

The General had made a forthright speech in his own defence, ending with these words:—

"We made a mistake in lacking confidence in the Soviet Union. There is no animosity to the Soviet Union in Poland—only mistrust. If that mistrust is dispersed, it will be replaced by true friendship."

Jan Stanislaw Jankowski, Vice-Premier in Poland at the London Polish Government, was sentenced to eight years' deprivation of freedom, and ten others of the 16 on trial—members of the party of "16 missing Poles" said to have disappeared after going to meet Soviet authorities at the end of March—were sentenced similarly as follows:—

Adam Bor, vice-president of the Council of Ministers in Poland, five years; Stanislaw Jankowski, member of the Council of Ministers, five years; Kazimierz Kurk, president of the Council of National Unity, 16 months; Kazimierz Baginski, vice-president of the Council of National Unity, one year; Kazimiera Zwierzycka, another vice-president, eight months; Wlodek Stankowski, National Party, Stanislaw Miczarski and Zdzislaw Stypinski, Peasant Party, Franz Urbanicki, secretary of the Today's Party, and Jozef Hasiński, chairman of the (National) Labour Party, four months.

Acquitted were Stanislaw Maslowski, Joseph Stenier-Danilek, deputy chief of the Information Bureau of the Council of Ministers, and Kazimierz Koscielanski, National Democratic Party. The prosecution had stated that it did not wish to maintain the charges against them, as the evidence was insufficient.

One of the party has still to face a Court.

OKULICKI'S DEFENCE

"Did My Duty as Honest Soldier"

The end of the trial, on charges of sabotage and other underground activities in the rear of the Red Army, came after more than 11 hours hammering on his third day, says Reuters.

The closing session was taken up with the speeches for the defence. General Okulicki said:—

"This accusation is brought against the 100,000 members of the Home Army. It is an accusation against the Polish people, the Home Army and the organization of the Polish people.

"I plead guilty to not giving up arms, munition, and radio equipment, and even of adhering that these should not be given up. I am guilty of retaining illegal status,

forming the illegal organization NIE, and maintaining radio contact with London. I am guilty of conducting hostile propaganda against the Red Army and the Soviet Union.

"But I am not guilty of terror and diversion. When I came to Poland I did everything I should have done as an honest soldier with a duty in my forehead. My great mistake was lack of confidence in the Soviet Union.

"The Warsaw rising was not begun on orders from London; we inside Poland decided it was necessary to rise.

"I thought the Soviet victory over Germany was a threat not only to Poland, but also to British interests.

"Yet I never ordered a struggle to be waged in the rear of the Red Army. I ordered that our forces should be preserved."

"The main plea for the minor defendants was that they had been misled by the London Polish Government and had acted in the sincere belief that they were serving the best interests of Poland. Jankowski and Stypkowski spoke on their own behalf, the latter making one of the most moving of the speeches for the defence. Refusing to admit any guilt, he said:—

"I don't fear your sentence. I confirm my testimony. How can I be accused of fighting the enemies of Germany when the

Gelepos destroyed my family? I am not guilty, and have nothing to confess."

"If I am given the opportunity to return to Poland, I will use all my strength and influence for the development and consolidation of Polish-Soviet relations in a spirit of friendship and for the benefit of both countries. "It is said punishment will be lighter for a man who confesses his guilt, but I am not guilty, and have nothing to confess."

LONDON POLES' COMMENT

"Mystery of Self- Accusation"

The Polish Telegraph Agency, which is sponsored by the Polish Government in London, in a statement issued yesterday, declared:—

"It is impossible to ascertain whether, for what reasons and in what circumstances, soldiers of the Red Army were killed or wounded. It certainly did not happen, as alleged in the indictment, as a result of any action on the part of the Polish Home Army, which until the end remained loyal to its leaders and allies.

"World opinion still remembers the great propaganda trials in Moscow in 1938-39, when the defendants were members of the Soviet Government and Communist leaders, and it will be in the same way that it will treat the present propaganda trial of the democratic leaders of the Polish Underground Movement."

"The mystery of some of the defendants confessing to offences that they had never committed will probably never be explained, just as nobody has yet explained the mystery of the self-accusations in the former trials."

96 Mass Arrests of Teachers

It is reported from Warsaw, says the Polish Press Agency, that mass arrests are now being applied for the Provisional Government to teachers who, at the Polish Teachers Conference in the second half of October, 1944, expressed their readiness to accept their democratic independence against all Communist attempts. More than 60 delegates took part in the conference.

The list of candidates for the new board of the organization drawn up by the Government, announced Communist "parasites" was rejected by a large majority, only 40 voting in favour.

Teachers connected with either the PSL (Polish Peasant Party) or the Christian Workers Union were elected to the board and the programme of making no preparation by the Communists was decidedly rejected.

The operation shows that the confidence in the Communistism of Polish youth through the schools was the ground for the Communist-occupied security department to order mass arrests of teachers in towns and villages.

The exact figure is kept secret, but it is believed that as far as teachers have been arrested. Their fate, says the agency, is still unknown, their families being kept in ignorance of what has happened to them.

Violent Attack On London Poles

(News Special Service)

THE MOSCOW TRIAL

POLITICAL, military, and psychological factors have been so mixed up in the trial of the sixteen Poles that, like much else associated with the Polish question, it has been hard for the British mind to comprehend, especially if it has approached the problem without preconception or bias. The hostility of Moscow to the Polish Government in London and to all who obey its commands is notorious and has often seemed unreasonably and unreasoning. It is therefore difficult to escape the suspicion that these trials have been staged with the main purpose of further discrediting the London Poles and therefore of helping forward the present negotiations for a broadening of the Warsaw Government round the nucleus provided by the so-called Lublin Poles, who can do no wrong in Soviet eyes.

Whether the effect will be an favourable as Russia hopes or expects remains to be proved. To those who have watched with dismay the growth of differences between the two parties the latest development is painful in the extreme. That Poles who were performing their patriotic duty in fighting the Germans, and whose defence of Warsaw against hopeless odds provided one of the most heroic episodes of the war, should be accused of "by their resistance, committing 'disloyal' acts against Russia, does not seem to make sense. It is true that several of the prisoners pleaded guilty; the Moscow atmosphere is at times strangely stimulating to confession.

In the result, the Soviet Government has tempered the rigor of its law with mercy. But it would have made a still better impression if, in the interest of international harmony and co-operation, it had dropped the charges altogether. No one can read General Reuzick's speech in his own and his comrades' defence—and it must be remembered that they declared themselves in the belief that their personal safety in Russia was assured—without reaching a true picture. Many British people will therefore hold that the "disloyal" charges which he and his associates have been accused were either non-existent or distorted out of all relation to their real significance.

Only a few hours before the inaugural meeting of the Moscow Conference of the Polish representatives from Warsaw and London, which coincided with the session of the Red Army Council martial of the 16 Polish leaders. Moscow today charges a heavy attack on the Polish Government in London, accusing them of creating and

members of the village council were hostile to the Poles.

Long paragraphs on the report were broadcast from Moscow radio today, and it was asserted that President Ramkiewicz, Premier Apiezowski, and General Berzmarowski in London were anxious to sabotage the meeting of the Polish representatives in Moscow and compromise the Polish delegates from London, M. Mikuliczuk and M. Stankiewicz.

"COMFORTABLE SINECURES"
"These traitors," says Moscow radio, "for they will lose their comfortable sinecures in London and will be asked to render account of what they did with many millions of pounds which they got as loans from the British. They do not hesitate to order the massacre of their own compatriots if they can keep their posts and their 'sinecures' and their cars in London."

In a long description of the alleged plot of the London Poles to stir up civil war in Poland, Moscow radio said that President Ramkiewicz and other politicians in London are actively looking for a comfortable settlement. Berzmarowski said Moscow had bought a yacht in Scotland, for which he paid £23,000 from Government funds, and intended to apply for British neutralisation.

"WHOLESALE MASSACRE"
"Then a wholesale massacre began. No quarter was given to women and children or old people. Some villagers tried to hide in fields, but the bandits smashed them up and heavily-garnished troops, the bodies of the dead which littered the village street were later found by a platoon of Polish soldiers, announced by two inhabitants who managed to escape."

Police formations and troops of the Polish Army were at once mobilised and sent on the pursuit of the Fascist gang. They were overhauled some 10 miles from the village, surrounded, and completely liquidated. Of the 330 Fascist bandits, 186, including Major Roman, were killed, but the deputy commander, Captain Neri, and 41 of his men were captured alive.

Castro's Poles advanced they belonged to the so-called 'National Home Army', of which the C-in-C, General Ber-Kommunik, who is now in London. They say they were ordered by the Polish Government in London and their C-in-C, to attack and liquidate all Communists in Poland they could find.

“Army Rising Plan”

Continued from Page One

said that Okulicki and the others had confessed that they had needed an army of Polish underground and illegal irregular organisations inside Poland on instructions from the Polish Government in London.

According to the act, Okulicki was instructed by the London Poles to assemble the Polish Home Army, and to recruit a nucleus of the best officers, as well as army and radio transmitters, to arm up sabotage and propaganda against the Red Army and the Soviet Union.

Okulicki, it was stated, headed the legal terrorist organisation which, between July 22, 1944, and May 21, 1945, killed 294 Red Army soldiers and wounded 246.

It was stated that Okulicki had confessed that he planned a "Polish-German anti-Soviet bloc," existing during the period of the Warsaw uprising (August, 1944).

A disclosure found in his possession and intended for his assistants stated: "Victory over Germany will eliminate not only the interests of Britain in Europe, but will pierce all Europe in fear."

Britain, taking into consideration her interests in Europe, will have to cooperate the Powers in Europe against the USSR.

It is clear that we should be in the front row of this anti-Soviet bloc, existing with the aim to conceive this bloc, which will be controlled by Britain, without the participation of Germany."

"Great Conspiracy"

It was alleged that to obtain more details on the British, Okulicki gave instructions for concealed and clandestine information to be sent to the London Polish Government.

Quoted extracts from Polish underground newspapers included one stating: "The British-Chinese pact is a new and bigger deception." When at last will the Allies take Russia by the throat?

The prosecution said that Okulicki received subalternations from London, instructing him to preserve the headquarters, arms, ammunition and radio equipment of the Home Army.

One subalternation gave the full text of a decision of the underground Government on October 14, 1944. It mentioned the necessity of carrying out in Poland a great conspiracy.

Okulicki was alleged to have stated: "Before flying to Poland, I was assured by General Sleskiewicz (Mikhal, C-in-C, who was dismissed last September).

"He said that when the Red Army occupied Poland the Soviet Command would endeavour to disarm the Home Army."

In accordance with instructions given by General Sosnkowski, after the entry of the Red Army into some of the parts of the Home Army was to establish liaison with the Soviet Command while the main focus was to remain underground for the struggle for Poland's independence, which in Sosnkowski's opinion, was necessary by the Soviet Union.

Sleskiewicz was alleged to have stated: "The Soviet Union officially announced the abandonment of the Home Army, as proposed in its conspiracy and attempted activities in the rear of the Red Army."

Okulicki carried out the organisation of the underground armed forces so that of the necessary moment, an independent army Blackwaters and Army would be ready to engage in armed action against the Red Army in Poland.

Poles On Sabotage Charges

"Instructions Given For Terrorist Acts"

THREE OF THE ACCUSED IN THE MOSCOW TRIAL OF 16 POLES CHARGED WITH SABOTAGE IN THE REAR OF THE RED ARMY ADMITTED, WHEN THE CASE OPENED TO-DAY, THAT INSTRUCTIONS HAD BEEN ISSUED FOR TERRORIST ACTS AGAINST THE RED ARMY AND THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SOVIET AUTHORITIES.

ACCORDING TO A REPORT OF THE TRIAL BROADCAST BY MOSCOW RADIO THE THREE WERE MAJOR GENERAL LEOPOLD OKULICKI, ACTING COMMANDER OF THE POLISH HOME ARMY; M. JAN JANKOWSKI, VICE-PRIMEIER OF THE LONDON POLISH GOVERNMENT AND ITS DELEGATE IN WARSAW, AND M. JANSEN, FORMER COMMANDER OF THE LYBY DISTRICT.

ALL BUT ONE OF THE ACCUSED PLEADED WHOLLY OR PARTLY GUILTY.

The indictment against Major-General Okulicki, Jan Jankowski, Adam Blon, and Stanislaw Jankiewicz said that they are charged with being the organisers and leaders of the Polish underground in the Red Army's rear, in White Russia, the Ukraine, Lithuania, and Poland, of mounting terrorism and sabotage against Red Army officers and men, and organising diversions, raids, and underground armed detachments.

General Okulicki carried out diversionary propaganda activities in the Red Army's rear, and it is alleged that in the course of preliminary investigations he admitted organising 33 tactical divisions in Poland and 30 in the Western Ukraine in 1944.

The other defendants are accused of participating in the organising activities of the underground Polish organisations on Polish territory in the rear of the Red Army, of having been sentenced of failure by the underground leaders to comply with the orders of the Soviet Military Command to surrender radio transmitters, journals, maps, arms and ammunition, and of making use of them with criminal intent.

OPEN SESSION

The trial, which is taking place in open session, was presided over by Colonel-General YAKOV ULICH, member of the Politburo of the Supreme Soviet, said today (Radio from Moscow).

Other members of the Court are Major-General of Justice Demchikov and Colonel of Justice Kozlov, both members of the Military Collegium of the Soviet Supreme Court. The prosecutor is the Chief Military Prosecutor of the Red Army, Major-General of Justice ALEXANDER.

Only 13 defendants filed into dock at 10.15 a.m. today, except General Ulchik, who was the sixteenth defendant who was late to attend. All defendants appeared between 35 and 40 years of age.

There were seven defence lawyers, headed by a well-known one named Franke, who appeared in the "purge" trials. General Ulchik defended Okulicki, and another defendant, named Zankowski, would defend themselves.

"SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS"

General Okulicki sprang the first surprise when he rose and demanded a list of Polish officers whom he asserted were in Soviet hands, to be called as witnesses to the actions of the Polish People's Army, and the relations between that Army and the Red Army in Poland.

Okulicki was demanded that a British officer whose name he could not remember be produced as a witness.

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Okulicki was demanded that a British officer whose name he could not remember be produced as a witness.

Maintaining his plea, as the charges were being made Okulicki said, "I am not guilty, but within the limits of what I have stated I am guilty."

One of the accused, Jansen, described as a former Commander of the Lvov District, was regarded as "guilty" of receiving special instructions in Warsaw to the effect that Soviet acts against troops and officers of the Red Army, and also against the representatives of the Soviet authorities, should be carried out and preparations taken to shift the guilt on the Ukrainian nationalists.

Asked whether he was acquainted with the instructions referred to by Jansen, Okulicki, confirmed that they were known to him.

Jankowski, another of the accused, said "Okulicki influenced me and the Ministers of the Polish Underground Government that the Home Army was formally disbanded, but that its members had to keep arms, war equipment and radio transmitters in working order."

"This was done with a view to creating in the rear of the Red Army a new carefully camouflaged military and political organisation."

THREAT TO INDEPENDENCE

Jankowski added: "At a conference in Czarnow in which I and my family, Wierchowski, and Okulicki were present, Okulicki informed us that he had received from the Supreme Commander of the Polish Army or from the London Polish Government—I do not remember exactly which—instructions to the effect that it was proposed to take into consideration the strange political views of Poland after the arrival of the Red Army and to begin with the setting up of a new well-organised organisation based on the Red Army."

This organisation had to be subject to both the Poland's independence, threatened in our opinion by the Soviet Union. He stated that he was asked by Okulicki to take on temporarily the political leadership of the proposed underground organisation.

It was suggested that Jankowski should name representatives of the Polish illegal parties and discuss with them the question of selecting responsible persons for the political leadership of this organisation.

"The organisation," Jankowski said, "had two aims—to create a national movement which could be necessary be developed rapidly into a large military force, and an organisation which at any moment could replace the underground Government."

GEN. SOSABOZIARI
FRANCIS CZERNIEC
1940





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148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000

RUSSIANS CRUSH REVOLT IN POLISH ARMY

Ten Generals Shot, Says U.S. Report

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

FRANKFURT, Wednesday.

MARSHAL KONSTANTIN ROKOSSOVSKY, the Russian war hero who is now Commander-in-Chief of the Polish Army, has ruthlessly crushed a revolt of Polish generals who plotted to free the Polish Army of Russian domination.

American intelligence sources here said to-day that demonstrations and uprisings were planned throughout the Polish Army against Soviet "advisers" holding key positions.

Uprisings were timed to synchronize with demonstrations and sabotage in industrial centres where hostility to Russia is strongest.

The plot was discovered in the nick of time and ten generals were shot.

The abortive army revolt was the climax to a growing tide of industrial sabotage, local disorders and demonstrations against Soviet "supply line troops" and anti-Soviet agitation throughout the country.

Polish partisans have recently increased attacks on Russian communications, derailing trains and looting goods trucks loaded with Red Army supplies and reparations goods from Eastern Germany.

From Reuters Headquarters.

TUESDAY
JUNE
19
1945

ONE PENNY

Poles' 'Plot' Sensation: 16 Accused

A SENSATIONAL document advocating a Polish-German bloc against Russia was read in the Moscow court yesterday at the opening of the trial of 16 Poles arrested by the Red Army.

The prosecution alleged that the document was found in the possession of one of the prisoners, Major-General Leopold Okulicki, former Commander of the Polish Home Army.

One of the chief accused, Stanislaw Jachowicz, admitted under cross-examination that he sent false information to London about conditions in Poland so as to increase British aid.

He was alleged to have stated that Okulicki prepared for an armed rising against the Red Army, the moment for the rising to be indicated by Rakowski and Aronowski (President and Premier of the London Poles).

The accused were charged on various counts of sabotage and terrorist acts against Red Army officers, possession and use of illegal radio transmitters and spreading anti-Soviet propaganda. Okulicki is also charged with espionage.

Twelve, including Okulicki, pleaded guilty to all charges and three guilty of some of the charges. Gypulowicz, executive member of the National Party, pleaded not guilty. One Pole was too ill to be present.

Okulicki, entering his plea when the charges were drawn up, said: "I am not guilty—but within the limits of what I have stated I am guilty."

The act of accusation read by the attorney for the prosecution

② Continued on Back Page.

Optimism On Polish Talks

THREE groups of Poles, now conferring in Moscow on the broadening of the WARSAW "Provisional Government," carried on their talks among themselves throughout yesterday.

The members of the commission set up by the Crimea Conference to deal with the Polish question—M. Molotov, Mr. Archibald Clark Kerr (the British Ambassador) and Mr. Averell Harriman (United States Ambassador)—are not joining in these conferences.

The atmosphere in which the talks are being carried on continues cordial and hopes of an understanding are mounting, it is reported in Polish quarters in Moscow.

M. Kizolski, former Polish Premier in London, is beginning his talks with the leaders of the Warsaw Poles.—*Reuters and Daily United Press.*

POLISH ELECTIONS

Supervision by Allies "Unlikely"

MR BEVIN'S VIEW

"It is unlikely to be possible to arrange for the elections in Poland to be supervised by the Governments represented at the Yalta Conference."

This sentence occurs in a letter from Mr Bevin, the Foreign Secretary, to Lord Eiden, president of the Scottish-Polish Society. The Society had written to Mr Eiden, the former Foreign Secretary, on July 15 asking for a elucidation of various points.

On the question of free and unfettered elections, Mr Bevin recalls that the Polish Provisional Government is pledged to the holding of such elections. As regards the right to vote of Poles who have served with the forces of the United Nations, he says: "The question of the Polish Armed Forces at present under British command is under discussion with the Polish Provisional Government at the present time, and it is clearly too early to say whether special arrangements may be appropriate for the voting of members of these forces."

BRITISH JOURNALISTS WELCOME

Mr Bevin says, concerning the freedom of the Press in Poland—

"You will be aware that British journalists from Moscow have recently visited Warsaw and other parts of Poland. Assurance have been received from the Polish Provisional Government that British journalists will be welcome in Poland, and His Majesty's Government trust that full advantage will be taken of these assurances by the British Press to establish correspondents there."

The Scottish-Polish Society had asked whether a visit of representative Scots and Poles to Poland would be arranged. The Foreign Secretary replies—"The desire of the Scottish-Polish Society to send a delegation to Poland should be expressed to the new Polish Charge d'Affaires in London, who has recently arrived from Warsaw."

The Society had suggested that an immediate inquiry be allowed to the International Red Cross and other organisations on behalf of Polish children, especially in view of the Society's practical interest in this question, as shown by the raising of a fund for a Scottish wing of a children's hospital in memory of General Sikorski. On this point Mr Bevin says: "It would be for the International Red Cross Committee and other organisations, if desired, themselves to take up with the Polish Provisional Government the question of sending delegates to Poland in connection with child welfare." He adds that he is in complete accord in favour of projects for relieving suffering in a practical way in Polish children.

TO "CALL TUNE"

"No More Point of Procedure at Stake"

From Our Diplomatic Correspondent

London, Wednesday — If the Council of Foreign Ministers has not succeeded in making history in the sense of solving any of the major questions referred to it, history has at least been made in another respect.

The official statement issued by the Council last night is unique



Mr E. Bevin.

in that it makes no attempt to suggest that its labours have ended in anything but failure.

"Where do we go from here?" it will be asked. The answer to the question is to be found in the real reasons why the Conference broke down. Broadly, these are the mutual distrust which exists between Russia and the Western Powers, and Russia's determination, to exercise undisputed influence over the whole of Eastern Europe, either as a bulwark against any new aggression from the West, or simply because the Soviet Government have taken over the mantle of Czarist imperialism.

"On Russia's Terms"

The Council of Foreign Ministers was possibly never intended by the Soviet Government to succeed except upon Russia's terms. It may be asked why Mr Bevin and Mr Byrnes did not concede to Mr Molotov his demand that the resolution which brought France



Mr Molotov

and China into the discussions should be expunged from the records, seeing that the alternative was failure of the Conference.

The British and American statesmen refused to budge because they knew quite well that there was no more point of procedure at stake.

Russia wants the future of Europe to be decided not by five Governments but by three, with the Soviet Government calling the tune. At the previous Big Three Conference Russia has managed to do pretty well for herself. She secured her main object in regard to Poland, and she hopes at the next "Big Three" conference, which must inevitably take place, to do equally well in regard to the Balkans.

I am a pilgrim.
For five days and five nights
I have traveled from my home in the Blue mountains
To reach the Shrine of Częstochowa
To pray before the Black Madonna,
To ask for mercy.
I have come through deep marshes
Where mud and labor and prayer
Go hand in hand.
The night of the sound of my "waggon wheels"
I have followed narrow roads
Made with crated boxes of the salt culture.
Above me, because it is May, the larks are singing;
Below me, in the warmth of spring, buttercups are in bloom.
For miles and through woods, for in places
Though trees are scattered, through bushes are in bloom,
And butterflies (most though they are blue and yellow)
Here Mary, Mother of God, pray for us!

At dawn I come in the city of the shrine,
The city that has known so many wars;
Hundreds of herbivores have fought in this marketplace
Charles Augustus, King of Sweden, rode these roads a battlement;
Napoleon, Emperor of the French, passed here with his armies;
Germany has ravaged this land.
Through pilgrims, through the years, through the centuries,
Have occurred the horrors.
O Blessed Lady of Częstochowa,
Grant above your shrine altar
The sorrow your pilgrims were here seen.
Your eyes that are as old as time, as old as grief, as old as love!
You call out the Black Madonna,
Beside Saint Luke the Evangelist
Painted this picture of you upon dark cedarwood of Lebanon,
But you are departed, too, for the prison of old walls
For the searching forces of the invaders,
And your cheek is marked and depressed by the abuse of a blighted
Holy Mary, Mother of God, pray for us!

Each asked of me, in the dawn,
The procession of those feet has begun,
Thousands of pilgrims are here,
Hundreds of thousands of pilgrims.
They are here from the salt mines, from the red walls,
They are here from the cherry orchards and the olive,
From forests, from the woods, from the mountains,
The women, the children, the old, the young,
Young men, able to bear the great Communion of Peace,
Dancers bearing their drums melodiously,
Through the streets, with silver-washed smiling to you,
By their the street of Pilgrims be made,
One group pushing on against the other,
In whose the fall was candle burn,
In the soft light above the town,
Holy Mary, Mother of God, pray for us!

First pass the children, their voices soft in prayer,
They are young, but no younger than the Eagles of Warsaw
Who stand in the gateway of your city,
Then come the wounded soldiers, soldiers men, and boys,
With the look of battle still deep in whose lives
Mother of God, have pity on them!
Behind them are the young girls,
Bridemaids, proud young girls,
As they had as believed as the great Queen Jadwiga
Who once prayed that her people might live in peace,
As in the Kingdom of God,
O Blessed Lady, bless them, keep them fair!
Bless the women of Poland!
See us now, our rosaries circling in supplication to you!
Help us, for there and thy Shrine has come our help of
Holy Mary, Mother of God, pray for us!


This is the land of crumpled towers, of broken spires,
This is the land of bowing cities, of violated altars,
This is the land of desolation,
But O, Our Lady of Częstochowa, through our land is blood-stained,
Though we know hunger and thirst and the fearful aftermath of war,
We still are proud, proud as the Polish eagle upon its fold of war,
But keep us strong, Fortify us against the evil,
Fend, more swiftly than guns and bombs and flames,
Threats to, defend us, help us with its goodness,
O Blessed Mother, who has looked down through the sorrow of your
days
Upon the passing ages of this weary world of ours,
Fortify us now against the fear of the troika!
O Black Madonna of Częstochowa, Mother Queen of Poland,
Hear us as you have always heeded us,
Now, in this hour of terror,
Keep for us our Freedom! Keep for us our Faith!

—Katherine Banich

PICTURE
POST
EXCLUSIVE

PICTURES FROM THE GRAVE

In 1944, the Polish Home Army rose against the Nazis in Warsaw, knowing that the Red Army was only nine miles away. But the Russians, who had called for the rebellion, halted and left the Poles to fight alone. They killed 26,000 Nazis, but suffered a terrible vengeance themselves. These pictures were taken in the front line by a group of young Polish photographers—one of whom was killed. Like Budapest, Warsaw was one of the great epics of human history—a tragedy in which the death of heroes was not the end of hope in the heart of a nation.



After sixty-three days resistance comes to an end. The Poles had fought in the streets, in the cellars and finally in the sewers themselves.





The strain of battle shows on the face of this typical soldier of the Polish Home Army. He wears a captured German steel helmet.



FUNERAL OF A POLISH SOLDIER—ONE OF 15,000 CASUALTIES

CAPTURED GERMAN PRISONERS ARE MARCHED AWAY



A million people were engulfed in the fight



Jewish prisoners released from one of the biggest Warsaw prisons by the Home Army. The year before, 56,000 Jews had been killed in the massacre of the Warsaw ghetto.



... BY THE HOME ARMY IN THE SIXTY-THREE DAYS OF THE RISING. THE PALL-BEARERS WEAR CAPTURED GERMAN UNIFORMS.

... BECAUSE THE GERMANS BEHAVED WITH APPALLING BRUTALITY, PARTICULARLY TOWARDS CIVILIANS, THE POLES REFUSED TO RETALIATE.



OVER

Even the churches were battlegrounds



CLOSE-UP OF AN ENEMY TANK



These Polish troops have captured a church, the Swietego Krzyza, which the Germans turned into a stronghold. The whole population of Warsaw tried to join the Home Army when the fighting against five Nazi divisions began. But there were never enough arms and ammunition to go round.



Pews for a parapet: Polish soldiers await a counter-attack in a captured church. In the background is a figure of Christ.



UP OF AN ENEMY: THE PICTURE OF A GERMAN OFFICER IN ACTION AT A STREET BARRICADE ILLUSTRATES THE RISK RUN BY POLISH PHOTOGRAPHERS.



ish soldiers await captured church. Figure of Christ.



FROM A POLISH HQ ORDERS ARE RADIOED. POLISH QUISLINGS ARE MARCHED TO GAOL.



TWO STUDIES IN FEAR: CAPTURED GERMAN PRISONERS OF UKRAINIAN ORIGIN.

OVER ▾



In the suburbs, reinforcements for the Home Army form up. Their average age is twelve. Boys like them, destroying many German tanks with 'Molotov Cocktails', foreshadowed the heroism of the young men of Hungary.



Young girls like these, carried orders under fire. Many lost their lives. As the battle went on the Poles were forced to eat rats and dogs. Surgeons worked without water, electric light or drugs.



The dead were buried where they fought, in the streets and the squares. A citizen army, composed of men like those below with a captured flag, inflicted 26,000 casualties on the German troops.



Alone and betrayed the Poles fought on



ROKOSSOVSKY
— the Russian who
turned his back on
Warsaw's martyrdom.

By
DENIS HEALEY,
Labour M.P. for
Leeds East, and
author of *The Cur-
tain Falls, the story
of the Socialists in
Eastern Europe.*

HUNGARY'S heroism has had at least one result. It has reawakened the moral conscience of the West. Nothing can teach us more about the background to that heroism than a look at the Warsaw Rising. It was one of the great epics of human history. Like Budapest today, whose tragedy it so closely resembles, it was a compound of glory and despair, of human gallantry and political treachery.

In the last days of July, 1944, the German armies were in full retreat through Poland. The Russians were within nine miles of Warsaw, where the thunder of their artillery echoed day and night. Moscow Radio called on the Polish people to rise against the Nazis, and General Bor-Komorowski, Commander of the Polish underground army, decided that the hour had come. "At exactly five o'clock on August 1"—these are his own words—"thousands of windows flashed as they were flung open. From all sides a hail of bullets struck passing Germans, riddling their buildings and their marching formations. In fifteen minutes an entire city of a million inhabitants was engulfed in the fight."

With the possible exception of the Yugoslav partisans, the Polish Home Army was by far the most effective resistance movement of the last war. Among its earlier exploits it had captured an experimental V.1 weapon complete and sent details to London. In Warsaw it fought in uniform, demanding full combatant rights. There were forty thousand men and over four thousand women, the overwhelming majority ordinary workers. The whole population of Warsaw tried to join the Home Army once the fighting started, but there were never enough arms and ammunition to go round.

In fact, the Home Army reckoned on being able to fight for only five to nine days—long enough for the Russians to relieve the city. But on August 4 the Red Army stopped fighting and sat tight in its positions. The Poles had to face the whole weight of five German divisions on their own.

It was one of the most remarkable engagements in the history of war. The Poles kept contact with one another at first by knocking down the walls between adjoining cellars and so building a vast network of underground passages throughout the city. As the Germans captured one part of the city after another, the Poles went further underground—into the sewers.

Some of the sewers were only three feet high and two feet wide. Since it would have been dangerous to use lights the Poles had to crawl in pitch darkness. In the larger sewers they walked up to their shoulders in filth, with the risk of sudden currents sweeping them away. Later on, when the Germans realized what was happening, they threw tear-gas and hand grenades down the manholes. Yet the Poles managed to evacuate fifteen hundred men, including wounded, through a single sewer in one night—a human serpent, two miles long.

Meanwhile, the Russians not only refused to lift a finger in help; they would not even allow Allied planes to land and refuel on their airfields. In spite of crippling losses, a few British bombers managed to get through with supplies from Italy and back again. But the Poles had to rely almost entirely on what they could capture from



A German officer prisoner (right) is interrogated through an interpreter. When the expected Russian help failed to arrive the Poles were driven underground, first to the cellars and finally into the sewers.



Prelude to surrender: Countess Tarnowska (right), representing the Home Army, discusses terms with General von Rohr. The battle had lasted two months.



Journey into captivity: the Commander-in-Chief of the Home Army, General Bor-Komorowski, leaving the burning city after the surrender.

the Germans. They took the explosive from unexploded shells to make hand grenades from tin-cans. They made grenade-throwers from water-pipes. They made catapults from motor tyres for shooting bottles of petrol against German tanks.

Food and water were agonising problems. Few of the babies born in those two months survived. Dysentery and other diseases took their toll. And the Germans behaved with appalling brutality—particularly to civilians. On many occasions they drove women and children in front of their tanks as a human screen. Thousands of people were deliberately burnt alive in their homes. Yet the Polish Home Army refused to retaliate against its German prisoners.

The end came on October 4, when General Bor-Komorowski surrendered at the head of his troops, sixty-three days after the fighting had begun. Fifteen thousand of his soldiers had been killed or seriously wounded; German casualties were much higher—twenty-six thousand. But the civilian population of Warsaw suffered most of all. At least a hundred thousand lost their lives. And the city was a desert. When I visited it three years later, there was still only a handful of buildings in the centre with more than one storey standing.

All this happened only twelve years ago. It was followed by the Yalta Agreement in which we gave the Russians *carte blanche* to do what they liked in post-war Poland. But the Poles had already learnt the hard way in the siege of Warsaw that the West could not help them with armed force even if it wanted to. And they had learnt that they could never trust the Russians. The Red Army commander who turned his back on the martyrdom of Warsaw was Marshal Rokossovsky. What must the Poles have felt when Stalin made Rokossovsky Poland's Minister of Defence, and planted him inside the Politburo of the Polish Communist Party!

It is not surprising that the new Polish Government has publicly declared its sympathy for the struggle of the Hungarian people. Equally it is not surprising that Khrushchev should be showing as much caution in handling Poland as Gomulka is showing in handling the Russians.

It is said that when the Soviet leaders flew to Warsaw last October they threatened to use the Red Army against the Poles if they tried to get rid of Rokossovsky. This was the Polish reply: "We know you can beat us into insensibility if you want to. You have more men. You have more tanks. But if you use force, we will move our twenty divisions into a ring round Warsaw. And we will fight the battle of Warsaw to the end."

Perhaps Khrushchev has a memory, too.



A Hungarian unit stationed in Warsaw refused to fight the Poles. They posted this notice declaring their neutrality.

Scene of the heaviest fighting of all—the Central Telephone Exchange. After a desperate battle the Poles drove the Germans on to the top floor and set fire to the building. A hundred thousand civilians lost their lives during the Ring.



Anti-Communist Move In Poland

115.

REPORTS reaching this country from Poland tell of very bad conditions there, including starvation and wholesale arrests. But they tell also of an attempt to form a party completely free from Communist influence, writes a diplomatic correspondent.

There are many deaths from starvation, and the mainly Communist militia continues to arrest great numbers of men and women, who are thrown into prison without trial.

Largely on account of these conditions the popularity of Mr. Mikolajczyk, former Polish Prime Minister in London and now a member of the Warsaw Provisional Government, has risen to an extraordinary height.

All over the country there have been demonstrations demanding his appointment as Prime Minister.

When the Moscow-sponsored Committee of National Liberation went to Poland and was established as a Provisional Government, a number of political parties were set up. But almost all of these, despite their differences of name, were largely under the control of Communists.

In these circumstances, any general election was bound to produce a Communist-controlled Government whatever its nominal result.

Communists Barred

The Peasant Party, to which Mr. Mikolajczyk belongs, has six members in the Government, but three of these are Communists.

To put an end to this state of affairs Mr. Mikolajczyk has now organized a new Peasant Party with strict qualifications for entry which exclude Communists.

The Christian Democratic Party also excludes Communists, and its leader, Mr. Piatek, has refused to enter the Government.

Before resigning his party Mr. Mikolajczyk visited Moscow.

Hopes of a free Polish Government, however, are largely based on the belief that British and American influence may prevent the Communists from dominating the General Election early next year. If this happens it is believed that the Peasants and Christian Democrats may have a sweeping victory.

POLES DEMONSTRATE

Red Army Intervenes

From BARY CAVANAGH, "Bulletin" Staff Reporter.

SOVIET troops and armored cars were used in a roundup of Polish students at Cracow following a patriotic demonstration on May 3, Poland's National Day, when a number of people were wounded.

According to reliable sources, the first shots on May 3 were fired by security agents at people who were shouting "Long live Mikolajczyk."

When I went to Cracow to investigate the "crisis of terror" stories which are circulating through the rest of Poland, I found the town in a state of seething anger. The facts are that nearly 1000 students, men and women, were arrested for taking part in the manifestation on May 3.

The Rector of the University has threatened to close the University unless the arrested students are released. The principals of the high schools and junior schools in the town have closed their establishments in protest against the arrests, and there is a possibility of a general strike being declared in the district.

Second Time

If Cracow University is closed it will have ceased to function for only the second time in its 100 years' history. The first time was during the German occupation.

Dr. Rozmaryn Pasmkiewicz, the Governor of Cracow, admitted to me that large numbers of students had been arrested and that, after the arrests in the market place when the police authorities tried to disperse the parade, a raid had been made on a students' hostel and many more young people taken into custody. He confirmed that armoured cars had been used in the roundup.

"The students found guilty of shouting anti-Government slogans," he said, "will be severely punished."

The attention of all Poland is fixed on Cracow, though accounts of what happened are contradictory. The fate of the arrested students has become a matter of national interest. It is rumored that some of them have already been deported to Russia.

DO BRITISH KNOW HOW TO HANDLE COMMUNISTS?

To the Editor, "Band Daily Mail." Sir.—I enjoy reading the "Band Daily Mail" and I think it is a pleasantly well-informed and wide-spread newspaper. I was therefore considerably surprised by a recent leading article of yours. The gist of it was: the British generally, the high posts of British Democracy, understand the game of "diplomacy," presumably by virtue of their long experience of centuries, which the Americans do not have, and therefore the British are more competent by far to handle the Communist threat.

This seems a rather specious argument, and I think there are serious weaknesses in it. Admittedly, the British are certainly masters at the game of "diplomacy," but it does not follow automatically that that is the best way of handling the rulers of Russia and China.

The British attitude presupposes that the man at the other side of the conference table is a "realist" of honor, who will certainly carry out the terms of any treaty he may put his signature to. By this time, however, the aims and means of the Communist world should be abundantly clear to most people. Treaties, pledges, promises, indeed, any agreement which relies upon the parties' sense of integrity and the rules of playing "cards" are of no binding consequence as far as the Communist is concerned.

On the other hand, the U.S. seems to realize that to negotiate a treaty with the Communist system would be quite useless, unless the terms were dictated by considerations of power and determination on the part of the Allies. Whether she has experience in the art of diplomacy as the British see it or not, is quite beside the question. China has no fighting, but it is open admission to fight fire with fire, at the American's own suggestion.

Anthony Eden seems to have been the victim of some blundered policy at Geneva. It is all very well having a tea party with China, but just what is achieved by drinking tea? — DISAPPOINTED, Preston.

44-

ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION.

September 1958.

CATALOGUE OF PAINTINGS

1. B.Narris

(12 yrs.)

Spanish Dance

Oil

11 1/2"

(insert the no. now)

-2+

CATALOGUE OF PAINTINGS

No.	Artist	Title	Medium	Size	Notes
1.	B. Harris (12 yrs.)	Spanish Dance	Oil	N.P.S.	
(painting by nos.)					
2.	R.G. Robertson	Queen of the Garden	Oil	6 gms.	
3.	G.M. Robertson.	Anemones	Oil	6 gms.	
4.	" "	Old Cape Homestead	Oil	6 gms.	
5.	" "	The Bungalows	Oil	6 gms.	
6.	" "	Morning Mists	Oil	6 gms.	
7.	" "	Sunset	Oil	6 gms.	
8.	" "	Road by the Pond	Oil	6 gms.	
9.	" "	Reflections	Oil	6 gms.	
10.	" "	South Coast Natal	Oil	6 gms.	
11.	" "	Pals.	Oil	N.P.S.	
12.	" "	Regal Beauty	Oil	6 gms.	
13.	" "	Jacaranda Time.	Oil	6 gms.	
14.	J. Lipworth.	Victor Hugo	Pencil	N.P.S.	
15.	" "	Jason and the Golden Fleece	Pencil	N.P.S.	
16.	" "	121 Edward Avenue.	Pencil	N.P.S.	
17.	W. Lofstedt.	After Rain and Tide.	Oil	2 gms.	
18.	W. Lofstedt.	Sunlight on the Outeniquas.	Oil	2 gms.	
19.	H. Samolinsky	Nefertiti	Water	123 gms.	
20.	" "	Drina S.	Water	29 gms.	
21.	" "	Marseilles.	Water	24 gms.	
22.	" "	Marseilles.	Water	7 gms.	
23.	" "	Princess Aga Kahn.	Water	10 gms.	
24.	" "	Cleopatra	Water	12 gms.	
25.	" "	Moonlight	Oil	24 gms.	
26.	" "	" "	" "	" "	
27.	H. Samolinsky	Wash Drawings.		N.P.S.	
28.	" "	" "	" "	" "	
29.	" "	" "	" "	" "	
30.	" "	" "	" "	" "	
HERSCH					
31.	" "	Ramsgate	Water	3 gms.	
32.	" "	South Coast	Water	3 gms.	
33.	" "	Cannery Row	Water	N.P.S.	
34.	" "	Mornhill Farm	Water	3 gms.	
35.	" "	Sandringham Dam	" "	" "	
36.	" "	The Vaal	Water	3 gms.	
37.	J. Cubitt.	Hambro Estate Kent.	Water	N.P.S.	
38.	" "	Age.	Oil	N.P.S.	
39.	" "	Ballerina	Oil	3 gms.	
40.	" "	English Cottage	Oil	N.P.S.	
40.	M. LESUNENBURG.	Old Fishing Harbour			
	" "	Hermannus	Oil	12 gms.	
41.	" "	African Arcade Pretoria	Oil	20 gms.	
42.	" "	" "	Oil	20 gms.	
43.	" "	Wreck	Oil	20 gms.	
44.	" "	Germiston Lake	Oil	20 gms.	
45.	B. Revelas	The Bathers	Oil	N.P.S.	
46.	P. Revelas	Thin Man	Oil	N.P.S.	
47.	" "	Yacht	Pastel	3 gms.	
48.	" "	Trees	Oil	N.P.S.	
49.	Vera Lipton	A Bowl of Spring Flowers	Water	N.P.S.	
50.	" "	Caricature		N.P.S.	
51.	" "	Keeshond		N.P.S.	
52.	H.J. Brown	Portrait of Joan	Oil	N.P.S.	
53.	" "	The Ripe Melon	Oil	N.P.S.	
54.	" "	The view from the Flat	Oil	20 gms.	
55.	" "	Running Repairs	Oil	7 gms.	
56.	" "	Path through the trees	Water	5 gms.	
57.	" "	Church in the Dorp	Gouache	3 gms.	
58.	E.C. Reimers	Hermannus from new Harbour	Oil	20 gms.	
59.	" "	Observatory Hill	Oil	15 gms.	
60.	" "	View from Cyrildene	Oil	15 gms.	

To
expensive to
the
Taste of
South
Africans

48. horror in Warsaw

Sir Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt and the Soviet Ambassador in London as eye-witness account of the behaviour of the SS and Wehrmacht in Warsaw during the desperate fighting that occurred there after the Polish Underground Army had risen in revolt against the Germans.



In a general survey of the war, Sir Winston Churchill told President Roosevelt that there was complete confidence in General Eisenhower (right), who had recently been appointed Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in Europe. He also told the President that the relations between General Eisenhower and General Montgomery were of the best.

THE only means of communication between the different sectors held by the Poles in Warsaw, the sewers. The Germans threw bomb-attacks and the bombs down the manholes. Battles developed in such darkness between men who deep in excitement, fighting hand-to-hand at times with knives or displaying their opponents in the flames. Alone against German artillery and bombers, we fought large areas of the city.

I thought that some of this sort of warfare and longer should exist for ever.

Prime Minister to Minister of Defence August 21, 1944

I have our step on the publicity for the facts about the agony of Warsaw, which went from the papers to have been gradually suppressed. It is not for us to cast reproaches on the Soviet Government, but surely the facts should be allowed to speak for themselves. The President has replied to my telegram.

President Roosevelt to Prime Minister August 24, 1944

Thanks for your telegram concerning the inhuman behaviour of the Nazis and the dreadful situation of the Poles in Warsaw. I am sure your reply to our first proposal for assisting the Warsaw Poles is far from encouraging.

14 weeks in a combined Government.

These proposals were debated under flow by the representatives of the Polish Underground in Warsaw itself. The suggestion was accepted unanimously. Most of those who took part in these decisions were tried a year later for "treason" before a Soviet court in Moscow.

When the Cabinet met on the night of September 4 I thought the issue an important one, though I had a touch of fever. I went from my bed to our underground room. We had met together on many important affairs. I do not remember any occasion when such deep anxiety was shown by all our members. Tony Blair, Liberal, said:

I should have liked to say, "We are sending our aeroplanes to land in your territory after delivering supplies to Warsaw. If you do not treat them properly all contacts will be stopped from this moment on." But the reader of these pages in after-years must realize that everyone always has to keep in mind the fortunes of millions of men fighting in a world-wide struggle, and that terrible and even humbling submissions must at times be made to the general will. I did not, therefore, propose this drastic step.

It might have been effective, because we were dealing with men in the Kremlin who were governed by calculation and not by emotion. They did not mean to let the spirit of Poland go into the hands of the Communists, who were based on the Latin Committee. That was the only Poland they cared about.

The setting off of the convoys at this critical moment in their great advance would perhaps have led in their minds as much as considerations of honour, humanity, decent compensation good faith, usually stand with ordinary people.

Sir Winston Churchill wrote on September 4 to Alan Andrews and Lord Halifax in London, and also forwarded the text of the following telegram, sent to Moscow the same day.

The War Cabinet wish the Soviet Government to know that, while we believe in that country is being moved by the events in Warsaw and by the terrible sufferings of the Poles there. Whatever the right and wrong about the beginnings of the Warsaw rising, the people of Warsaw themselves cannot be held responsible for the decision taken.

Our people cannot understand why no material help has been sent from outside to the Poles in Warsaw. The fact that such help could not be sent on account of your Government's refusal to allow United States aircraft to land in aerodromes in Russian hands is now becoming publicly known.

If on top of all this the Poles should now be overwhelmed by the Germans, as we are told they must be within two or three days, the shock to public opinion here will be incalculable. The War Cabinet themselves find it hard to understand your Government's refusal to take account of the obligations of the British and American Governments to help the Poles in Warsaw.

Your Government's action in preventing this help being sent seems to us at variance with the spirit of Allied co-operation to which you and we attach as much importance both for the present and the future.

Out of regard for the British people, and for the Soviet people, with whom it is our earnest desire to work in future years, the War Cabinet have asked me to make this further appeal to the Soviet

Government to give whatever help may be in your power, and above all to provide facilities for United States aircraft to land on your airfields for this purpose.

Polish torment

ON September 11 after six weeks of Polish torment, the Kremlin appeared to change their tactics. That afternoon news from the Soviet territory began to fall upon the eastern outskirts of Warsaw, and Soviet planes appeared again over the city. Polish Communist forces, under Soviet orders, fought their way into the fringe of the capital.

From September 14 onwards the British Air Force dropped supplies, but few of the parachutes opened and many of the supplies were smashed and useless. The following day the Russians stopped the Przemysl, but were so unhelpful they refused to have the Communist Poles destroyed in the full, but also to keep alive the idea that they were going to their rescue.

Meanwhile, home by home, the Germans proceeded with their liquidation of Polish centres of resistance throughout the city. A fearful fate befell the population. Many were deported by the Germans. General Beck's appeals to the Soviet commander, Marshal Rokossovsky, were unanswered. Famine reigned.

My efforts to get American aid led to one far-reaching operation. On September 18, 304 heavy bombers flew over the capital, dropping supplies. It was too late. On the evening of October 2 Premier Mikoyan came to tell me that the Polish forces in Warsaw were about to surrender to the Germans. One of the last broadcasts from the heroic city was picked up in London.

This is the stark truth. We were treated worse than Hitler's satellites, worse than Italy, Rumania, Finland, May God, who is just, pass judgment on the terrible injuries suffered by the Polish nation, and may He punish accordingly all those who are guilty.

Your heroes are the soldiers whose only weapons against tanks, planes and guns were their swords and battle-axes, and their shields were their bodies. Your heroes are the women who leaped the wounded and carried messages under fire, who rocked in bombed and ruined places to feed children and adults, and who searched and comforted the dying. Your heroes are the children who went on quietly playing among the smouldering ruins. These are the people of Warsaw.

Immortal is the nation that can muster such universal sentiment. For those who have died have inspired, and those that live will fight on, will conquer and again bear witness that Poland lives when the Poles live.

Struggle in Warsaw

THOSE words are incredible. The struggle in Warsaw had lasted more than thirty days. Of the 40,000 men and women of the Polish Underground Army about 10,000 had died. Out of a population of 1,000,000 nearly 600,000 had been starved. The suppression of the revolt cost the German Army 10,000 killed.

in gold, and during the last seven weeks there had been an unbroken run of military success.

Although the British Empire had now entered the sixth year of the war, it was still keeping its position, with a wide population, including the Dominions and Colonies, of only 75 million White people. Our effort in Europe, measured by divisions in the field, was almost equal to that of the United States.

There was complete confidence in Generalissimo Churchill, and his relations with General Montgomery were of the best, as were those between General Montgomery and General Bradley.

In July Field-Marshal Alexander had resumed the offensive at the end of August. In this theatre there was the most representative British Empire army there had ever been. There were in all 16 British Empire divisions, namely, eight British, two Canadian, one New Zealand, one South African, and four British-Indian.

I remember that I had been anxious that Field-Marshal Alexander might be short of certain essentials for the Vienna presentation of his campaign, but I was understood that the Commanding-Generals had agreed to withdraw nothing from the army until after Eisenhower's troops had been evacuated or were on the run out of Italy.

General Marshall confirmed this undertaking, and I accordingly emphasized that in that case we should have to look for fresh woods and pastures new. It would never do for me to insist to remain idle. I said I had always been attracted by a right-handed movement to give Germany a wish in the Atlantic armistice. Our objective should be Vienna.

Leaders meet

FOR their arrival, Coughlin Conference Sir Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt travelled with their advisers on September 21, 1944. The first picnic meeting was held two days later.

Sir Winston described it in a telegram to the War Cabinet as having "opened in a blaze of friendship."

MR. ROOSEVELT asked me to open the discussion. I thereupon made a general survey of the war which I had prepared on the morning before our meeting in which the affairs of the United Nations had taken a review course turn for the better. Everything we had touched had turned





BEFORE THE AGREEMENT IS SIGNED GOMULKA (centre) GIVES ZHUKOV SOMETHING TO SMILE ABOUT.

Warsaw: Russia comes to terms



POLAND was, for a moment, afraid when Soviet Defence Minister, Marshal Zhukov, and Foreign Minister Dmitri Shepilov, arrived unexpectedly at Warsaw Airport. The Poles had seen freedom in Hungary crushed with a remorseless inhumanity. But they need not have worried. The Soviet leaders had come to compromise, to ratify the agreement reached by Gomulka and the Kremlin a month earlier. Soviet troops were to stay in Poland, but their every movement would need Polish Government approval, and their stay was to be only 'temporary'. Poland was one step nearer the independence she lost seventeen drab years ago.

Exclusive pictures by HENRI CARTIER-BRESSON

Gomulka, the man who made Russia climb down.





AFTER THE SIGNING, EVERYBODY GRINS—EVEN THOUSLE-HAIRED SHEPILOV AND BEMEDALLED ZHUKOV.

SHEPILOV SIGNS THE AGREEMENT, THE POLES BREATHE AGAIN. BUT STILL THE SOVIET TROOPS WILL STAY.





THIS IS THE NEW KIND OF TRIAL THAT WAS BORN WHEN RUSSIA'S GRIP ON EASTERN EUROPE WEAKENED. THE COURT'S OBJECT IS NO LONGER

New trials for the 'traitors'



WITNESSES TELL OF INJUSTICE. THE VERDICT IS A FOREGONE CONCLUSION.

FROM 1939 to 1945 the Poles went underground to fight the Nazis. When their country fell into Stalin's grip some of them, refusing to compromise with tyranny, fought the Communists, too. Those who did were arrested, tortured, condemned. But now the hope of a new freedom is dawning in Poland. Their leader, Gomulka, has issued a compromise with the Soviet Union. And a series of special trials is rehabilitating the former 'traitors'.



TO CONVICT, BUT TO ACQUIT; THE JUDGE (extreme left) SITS, NOT TO FIX PUNISHMENT, BUT TO SET FREE THE PRISONERS (right background).

THEY, TOO, HAVE KNOWN SOVIET TYRANNY. NOW THEY LISTEN TO THE MEN WHO FOUGHT FOR FREEDOM AND WERE BETRAYED.





ADVERTISING CHIEF: Mr. T. Young, the newly elected President of the Advertising Agents' Association of South Africa.

Nothing to Live For A Few Months Ago, Now a New Man

"SUNDAY TIMES" REPORTER

Dr. Rudolf Salek, a former Yugoslav diplomat and a nephew of the author, Stefan Zweig, was at the end of his tether a few months ago in Johannesburg.

Dr. Salek, a doctor of law of Paris and Zagreb and fluent in half-a-dozen languages, had neither job nor money. And he was very ill.

Behind him were the horrors of concentration camps and the tragedies that had overtaken

the members of his once rich family—his aged mother fell dead in the forced labour of sweeping snow in the streets of Belgrade.

A few months ago Dr. Salek was found in a state of collapse in his room. His life was saved by a brilliant brain operation.

For many days it was a matter of life and death. But Dr. Salek came back to life. He was a new man.

There had been such a slender chance that he had received the last rites of his church.

HELPED JEWS

Dr. Salek was private secretary to a Yugoslav prime minister. He was a consul in Austria when Hitler marched in, and he helped a large number of Jews to freedom. In some cases he provided his own car for their escape and endangered his career. In time the Germans had him recalled to Belgrade.

During the war the Nazis put him in a concentration camp. Later the Yugoslav Communists put him in another. He spent 11 months in concentration camps and for a long period was in solitary confinement.

After he came to South Africa he did some bookkeeping but could find nothing better even though he was fluent in French, German, Italian, English, Polish and the Slavic languages.

BLACK CLOUD

"I could not shake off the black cloud of depression," he told me during the week. "I had no rest for life."

"My state of mind and health seemed to be linked with what I had suffered in the concentration camps. Then when it was found that a tumour was the main cause of my depression and physical deterioration I had nothing to live for."

"Life now seems to be at a new beginning. I am well again. My old interests are back, and there must be a job for me in this country where I have found sanctuary."

Men, Women, Events

A Daily Causerie



MAJOR ADLER as he was then

STILL mounted, now on a self-propelled gun, the Transvaal Horse Artillery is holding its own. Not recruits, but for all old soldiers who can come along and relieve the regiment's FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY this coming week-end, I have not heard yet of any man still around town who was in at the formation of the regiment on March 17, 1894.

They can hardly have known it was St. Patrick's Day, as I've's Volunteer Corps, apparently a rather poor affair, for you had to be nominated and sponsored to get in, and you had to own your own horse. But there are men who go back to 1898, when it had become the T.H.A. Volunteers the "Volunteers" was dropped the next year with 1897 when it still is at Auckland Park and a standing monument commemorating them as Dragoon Major Adler, and that is not much. Why I put his picture up there, whether he lives or not, other reasons are that he was with the regiment at Sandfontein in the first war (he was the Military Cross, with its history 1895) while commanding it. One was Major Adler then and is the honorary colonel to-day.

It is now a fuller history from the days of two 12-pounders under Godfrey Lee and Andrew Lutge-

brink, through the first world war under Colonel B. G. Taylor, to 1918, Bessie, Cassida and Aladdin, and so to the modern self-propelled guns now under Commandant B. G. Berry. At the outbreak of both wars the T.H.A. had the distinction of being sent to Auckland Park, mobilised and on the way to active service FIRST OF ALL the staff regiments. Incidentally—it was hurried up to the outbreak of the last war, it is added to the Honourable Artillery Company.

WHERE the Kennington tramline ends they are speeding highly of a Johannesburg TRAFFIC CONDUCTOR who saved the situation last Monday evening when the traffic lights jammed on Roberts Avenue. Cross-traffic from Critchley to Malvern way was getting into a tangle with the west-east stream around five o'clock when the conductor, having five minutes to spare at the terminus, took charge. He had everything under control when the traffic officer arrived, releasing him to conduct his train back to town.

EVERY hoping to be helpful, I pass on this information to those friends who complain that their electric light bulbs don't seem to last as long as they should. If the bulbs have the approval of the Bureau of Standards they should burn a THOUSAND HOURS. If they don't, the reason is probably voltage variations in the current and the fact possibly lies at the power station. A lamp designed for a voltage of 230, for instance, will only burn about 500 hours if the voltage goes up to 245. Another reason may be the type of shade over the lamp—for instance, one that requires the lamp to be laid on its side. Other life-shortening are vibrations and switching the light off and on too often.

AN Oodshoosers gentlemen club has just presented this announcement: "Mess has been received by C. Havens, Minister of the State Society, that Mr. N. Finlayson will be unable to open the 1934 show on April 11." Perhaps it is not such a bad error after all, "MR. FINANCE" suits Mr. Havens down to the ground. "Mr. Income Tax" might be even more appropriate.

my boss

DAVE DEERNE

she was a good friend of mine PK



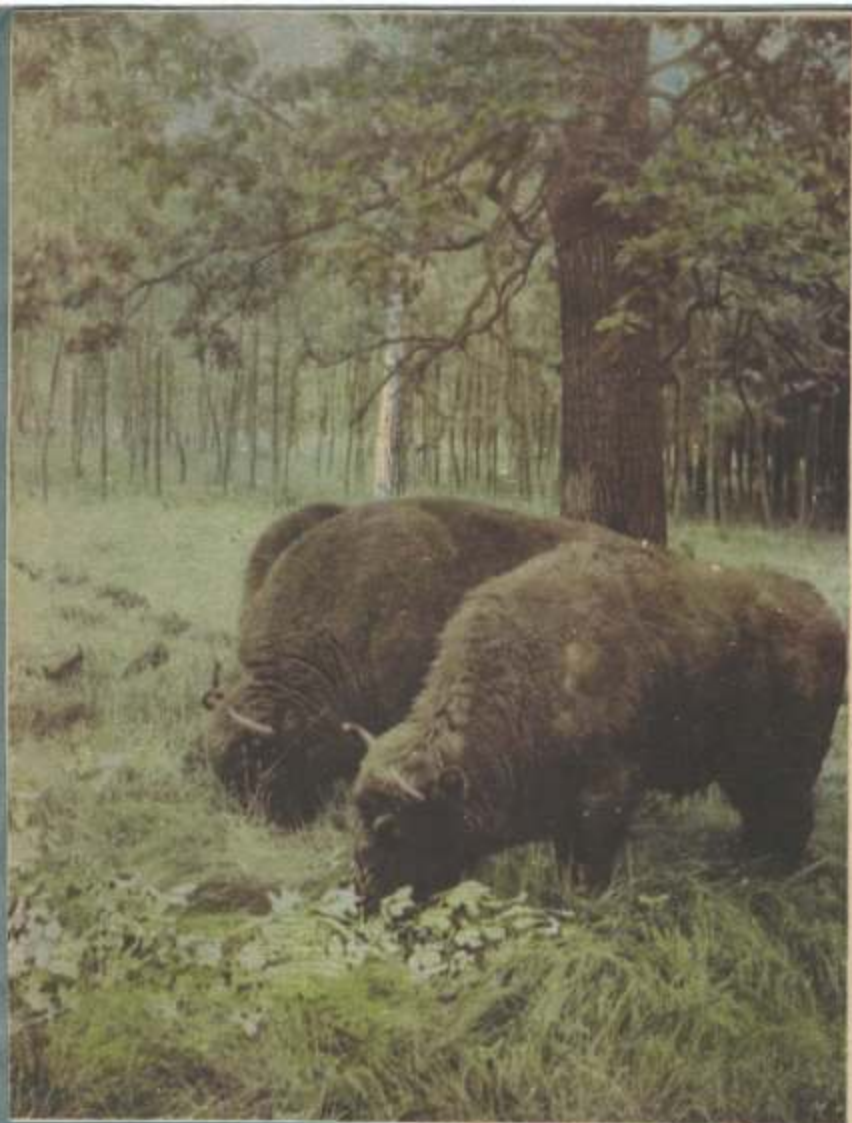
Mr. and Mrs. Christa Lindqvist, who were married recently at St. Luke's Church, Johannesburg. The bride is Davidson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Wessels, and the bridegroom is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Lindqvist.

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'MARTYRDOM
OF WARSAW'

This is Sir Winston's phrase for the Warsaw uprising—and the Soviet betrayal—of August 1944. The Red forces, at the city's outskirts, suddenly halted their advance when the inhabitants revolted against the Germans. For 63 days the Russian army stalled outside Warsaw while 15,000 London-sponsored Poles fell in the slaughter. When the Russian advance started again, the Moscow-endorsed "Lublin" Poles took over. This impression of Warsaw's agony was done by Sigmund Menkes, a Polish-born American who made his painting after he learned that his entire family had been lost in the uprising.



60. parish priest

SOUTH AFRICAN - The Passion Play in Ponce which was watched by a number of members of the Diplomat and Consule Cogna yesterday was a thrill for Father Bajore.

He arrived eight months ago



Fr. Bajore

from Rome as a special envoy of the Pope, and is noted for a scorching piñata—the white of the yolk.

Father Bajore told me yesterday that there are about 2,000





RUMANIA



