

# Labor War or Peace Waits Ward Decision

## Chaos Feared if Court Rules WLB Con- trols War Plants Only

By JOHN T. MOUTOUX  
Staff Correspondent

CHICAGO, May 6.—Judge William H. Holly's decision in the Montgomery Ward case here Wednesday may well decide not only the Government's right to seize the company's properties here but also the stability of labor relations in at least half of American industry for the remainder of the war.

Overlooked, in the midst of the more dramatic events of the Government seizure of the Ward plants and the bodily removal of Board Chairman Sewell Avery from his office building, is the fact that this whole case stems from the refusal of Wards to comply with a WLB (War Labor Board) order which the company ignored on the ground that it does not come under the jurisdiction of that agency.

If the court should hold that Wards is not a war plant within meaning of the Smith-Connally Act and therefore not subject to Government seizure, then all American industry engaged in the production or distribution of civilian goods would be free to challenge the authority of the WLB to settle labor disputes. Any such employer would feel free to thumb its nose at any WLB ruling he didn't like.

### Threat to Pledge

With widespread employer defiance of WLB orders, it hardly follows that labor in non-war plants would be willing to take orders from the Board. Labor's no-strike pledge would, of course, be out the window, since it was made on the basis of an industry-labor understanding with the President that machinery would be set up to handle all labor disputes for the duration of the war.

The WLB was that machinery. With it wrecked by civilian goods industries, labor in those plants would hardly be expected to make further use of it. The WLB would then be used to handle labor disputes only in plants engaged in direct war production. In all other mills and factories in the country it would be back to dog-eat-dog-strikes and lockouts.

As everyone awaits this important court decision here, there are no predictions as to how it will go.

Another important development in the Montgomery Ward case here will be the holding of an NLRB (National Labor Relations Board) election at the Ward plants Tuesday to determine whether a majority of the employees want to be represented by Local 20 of the United Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Employees CIO.

### Union Confident

Avery has laid much stress on this election. Despite the fact that two years ago the union won a similar election more than two-to-one, he refused to renew the contract on the ground that the company believed that the union no longer had a majority.

The union is confident it will win

perhaps by a larger majority than before.

What happens after the election will depend largely on Wednesday's court decision. If the company wins the court fight, it is expected to renew the stand it took two years ago against three key points in the contract—union security, seniority, and arbitration—and to refuse to accept the jurisdiction of the WLB in settling any dispute arising over those points.

If the Government wins, the union believes there will be little trouble in negotiating a new contract embodying the three key points. It anticipates that the Government management of the plants would sign up a new contract with the union before returning the properties to the Avery management, to forestall another labor dispute over the contract with the company.

## Workers Walk Out Of a Ward Plant

CHICAGO, May 6.—The Montgomery Ward case took a new turn yesterday when employees of the Hummer Manufacturing Co. at Springfield, Ill., refused to go to work. Instead, they met in the Labor Temple to discuss the company's defiance of the WLB. The Hummer Co. is owned 100 per cent by Wards and is engaged in the manufacture of direct war work—gun mounts, carburetors and propeller parts for war planes.

The pattern in the Hummer case is similar to that involving Ward's Chicago properties. In this case an AFL union, the International Association of Machinists, is involved.

Since Mar. 10, 1942, the union has tried to enter into a new contract with the company to replace a contract that expired on that date. Since then Wards has defied a WLB (War Labor Board) order requiring the company to provide maintenance of membership, seniority, and arbitration in its contract.

## 'Lady Chatterly' Again Is Seized

A hearing will be held in Magistrate's Court Tuesday on a complaint of obscenity against the Dial Press, publishers, from whom 398 copies of *The First Lady Chatterly*, by D. H. Lawrence, were seized by police on Apr. 27.

The complaint was brought by John S. Sumner, secretary of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, who charged that there were obscene passages on 92 pages. He had made the seizure on complaint of a reader.

According to George W. Joel, vice president of Dial, Lawrence wrote three versions of his famous book—two under the title *Lady Chatterley's Lover*—and only the third had aroused controversy. The *First Lady Chatterley* was the first version, which, Joel said, "isn't the least bit obscene. As a matter of fact we consider it very tame."

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# World Money After the War

## Treasury Plan Called Best Yet Proposed to Stabilize Currencies

On Apr. 6 Secy. Morgenthau made public a proposal of the U. S. Treasury for international stabilization of currency. It called for an International Stabilization Fund of at least \$5,000,000,000, to which the U. S. A. might contribute \$2,000,000,000. The American contribution would be among the largest of the 37 nations eligible, but the U. S. A. would have a veto power over any proposals for its use. The proposal would replace earlier plans suggested by John M. Keynes, British economist, and Harry D. White, monetary adviser to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Since the Fund, if successful, would be of world importance in preventing the sudden changes between inflation and deflation which followed the last war, PM has asked Dr. Alvin H. Hansen, former New Deal economic adviser and professor of economics at Harvard, to analyze it for PM readers. A second article will be printed Monday.

By ALVIN H. HANSEN

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The first thing of importance to say about the new monetary proposal is that it is a joint statement agreed to by the technical representatives of 34 nations. If it is suggested that some of the smaller nations would agree to almost any proposal initiated by the great nations, it must at

any rate not be forgotten that the representatives of the great nations are in agreement.

As a proposal for international collaboration, the plan reveals, I think, a statesmanlike attitude toward world problems. That the plan is broadly international in character, makes a strong appeal, I believe, to the smaller countries. That there is agreement by the technical experts of both the great and the small nations must, I think, be regarded as significant. It is a fact which cannot easily be brushed aside by any responsible government. This is a good start, though certainly not the final word.

### Purposes and Policies

The second thing that needs to be said is that the details are not the most important part of the plan. What is really important is that the plan sets up an international institution—an institution at work on international collaboration; an institution continually on the job, dealing with current international monetary developments and balance of payment problems; an institution constantly providing means of adjustment through international action.

The purpose and policies of the fund can be set forth in summary fashion as follows:

- ¶ To provide the machinery for international consultation.
- ¶ To promote full employment and the balanced growth of international trade.
- ¶ To aid member countries to achieve balanced trade without resort to deflationary policies.
- ¶ To promote exchange stability and to avoid competitive exchange depreciation.
- ¶ To assist in the removal as rapidly as possible of foreign exchange restrictions which hamper world trade.

### More Modest Aims

The present proposal limits itself to the problems of international monetary stability. It is far more modest than the original Keynes plan. There is no grandiose provision for financing relief or reconstruction. That must be provided by other means. The contribution which each country will make to the Fund is definite and limited in amount. In this respect, the new proposal follows broadly the principles of the original White plan. The American contribution would

rate. They are now committed to the opposite program of adjusting the exchange rate to the requirements set by the internal level of prices, wages and incomes.

### Answer to Problem

How to square the theory of exchange adjustment to reasonable stability of exchange rate—that is the problem which confronts the modern world. The proposed international monetary plan is an answer to this problem.

Under the plan, no individual member country is allowed to engage in competitive exchange depreciation; instead, it is proposed that adjustment of exchange rates must be made through international collaboration. The provisions in the plan for exchange adjustment are as follows:

(1) After consulting the Fund, a member country may change the parity of its currency (par value of all currencies are expressed in terms of gold) not to exceed 10 per cent. Member countries agree, however, not to propose a change in the parity of their currency unless such change is necessary to correct disequilibrium.

(2) The plan requires that the Fund shall approve a requested change in the par value of a currency if essential to the correction of disequilibrium. The Fund may not demand that a country must force its domestic prices, wage and income structure into line with the existing exchange rate. In line with the British experience cited above, the Fund is asked to permit the exchange rate to be adjusted to the requirements of the internal price and income structure; not the other way around. Approval by the Fund requires only a majority vote.

(3) Should the Fund refuse an adjustment of the exchange rate needed to promote equilibrium, a member country may withdraw at a moment's notice. In the final analysis, therefore, the Fund cannot coerce a country into a deflationary policy against its own wishes. This provision is of the utmost importance.

### Continues Control

The new proposal represents a major improvement over the earlier Keynes and White plans in that it specifically provides for the continuation of exchange control during the post-war transition period. This insures that the resources of the Fund will not quickly be exhausted in a premature effort to remove restrictions.

Exchange control should indeed, as the plan provides, be removed by progressive stages, as soon as the underlying facts warrant. But in the chaotic conditions that many countries will find themselves in for many months and even years following the war, removal of these controls could be disastrous. The plan provides that if exchange control is still in force after three years in any country, such country must consult with the Fund with respect to a program leading to a free exchange system.

The Fund's resources cannot be used to finance speculative capital movements. "Hot money" flight—so disturbing in the thirties—would be stopped. The Fund may require a member country to exercise control to prevent such use of its funds.

## TOMORROW: What Is The New Plan's Relation to Gold?

amount to about 2.5 billion dollars—only slightly more than we already have in our Gold Stabilization Fund.

On the other side, the new proposal is superior to the original White plan in the respect that it is much more flexible. Some critics said, not without reason, that the original White plan was almost as rigid as the old gold standard. As I will point out in a moment, the new proposal makes it easier to adjust exchange rates when this is deemed desirable to achieve international equilibrium.

This, after all, is the crux of the matter. The serious defect in the old rigid gold standard was that it compelled a country to adjust its entire structure of prices, wages and income to the fixed exchange rate. On the face of it, it is no exaggeration to say that this was an absurd procedure.

It amounted to demanding that the whole vast internal economic structure should continually be compelled to revolve around the pivot of the fixed exchange rate.

### England's Experience

Consider the experience of England following the last war. It was a hotly debated question whether England should return to the old gold parity or should adjust her foreign exchange rate to the changed internal level of prices, wages, and income. There was divided opinion. The economists and large sections of industry were in favor of adjusting the exchange rate to the internal structure. But the older financial point of view prevailed. England returned to the old gold parity.

What happened? The internal structure of prices, wages and incomes was gradually and progressively deflated. The process was a painful one. Prices declined, and there was widespread unemployment. The required adjustment creaked and groaned and never was completely made. In the end, England was driven off the gold standard.

In consequence of this painful experience, all sections of British public opinion underwent a widespread educational process. With negligible exceptions, the British public is through with the idea that the whole internal economy must revolve around a fixed exchange

THE WORLD

# Polish Gov't Meddles in U.S. Politics . . .

## Dept. of Justice Examines Books Of Polish Center of Information

By VICTOR H. BERNSTEIN  
(Copyright, 1944, by Field Publications)

The Dept. of Justice has uncovered evidence linking the Polish Government in exile with attempts to create an anti-Roosevelt bloc among this country's foreign-born citizens.

The link was uncovered when representatives of the Foreign Agents Registration Act Unit of the Justice Dept., dissatisfied with certain financial accountings rendered by the Polish Government's propaganda agency here, visited the Polish Information Center in this city and examined its books.

The Justice Dept. has refused to make public any of its findings, but an independent investigation by PM reveals that the center's books show:

¶ That the center has paid out sums of money to American citizens and organizations, not registered as foreign agents, that are working towards FDR's defeat in 1944 unless the President tears up Teheran and sides with the Poles in their fight with the USSR over Poland's eastern border.

¶ That the center has spent nearly as much in carrying out its propaganda work in six months as its official, although unpublished, budget calls for in a year.

These are the skeleton facts of a situation, still developing, which puts an agency of the Polish Government in the unsavory position of meddling in the internal affairs of the U. S. A.

And further developments may reveal that certain American key figures in the pro-Polish, anti-Soviet propaganda campaign in this area, who have been basing their polemics on Americanism, the Atlantic Charter and democracy, are in reality paid propagandists of the Polish Government.

Evidence gathered by PM indicates that the sum unsatisfactorily accounted for by the Polish Information Center, and which led to the examination of its books by the Justice Dept. representatives, was at least \$150,000, and may run into several hundred thousand dollars more. The total budget of the center for this year calls for an expenditure of \$478,000.

### Paid to Committee

PM learns that some of the money unsatisfactorily accounted for was revealed to have been paid to the National Committee of Americans of Polish Descent (known as KNAPP, from the initials of its Polish name), an organization of American citizens which has been spearheading the anti-FDR campaign among certain sections of the foreign-born in this country. (See Jack Shafer's story on the next page for more on KNAPP and for an analysis of Polish-American propaganda in the U. S. A.).

According to PM's information, the Polish Information Center paid

the money for the purchase of pamphlets printed and distributed by KNAPP. (See photostats below for reproductions of similar pamphlets picked up at the Polish Information Center and the offices of KNAPP.)

KNAPP, as Shafer shows, is the moving spirit behind the forthcoming Polish-American congress to be held in Buffalo at the end of this month. One of the directors of the congress is Frank Januszewski, who last year was treasurer of KNAPP and is the editor of the Detroit Polish-language newspaper *Dziennik Polski*. On last Mar. 11, Januszewski wrote in his paper that the present Administration will face a "solid block of 10,000,000 votes"—Polish, Lithuanian, Estonian, Latvian and Finnish. He warned:

"These votes will be directed against the Administration which sold all these European nations to Soviet Russia."

The KNAPP organization was formed in 1942. Its constitution pro-



Almost every one of these pamphlets, directly or indirectly, seeks to influence American voters against the U. S. policy of co-operation with the Soviet Union.

claims fealty to the U. S. A., the war against Germany and the democratic way of life. A clause in its constitution gives as one of the organization's aims:

"Achievement of full participation of Americans of Polish descent in the war effort of the U. S. A."

### For a Greater Poland

But the organization has been propagandizing almost exclusively on behalf of a Greater Poland. Here are the title of five booklets given to me when I visited its local office: *Poland, Russia and Great Britain; Poland, Russia and Our Honor; What Does Poland Want;*

### An Appeal to Franklin Delano Roosevelt on Behalf of Poland.

The Polish Information Center operates under the Polish Ministry of Information in London. It is registered under the Foreign Agents Registration Act as an official organization of the Polish Government, and as such its report to the Justice Dept. on finances and general activities need not be made public.

But the center is not the only propaganda agency in this country which is operating under the Polish Ministry of Information. Here are the budgets for the information ministry's other agencies in the U. S. A.:

- Polish Labor Group—\$50,000.
- Polish Catholic Agency—\$50,000.
- Polish Telegraphic Agency—\$63,000.
- Polish Telegraphic Agency in London (for costs of transmission of news to the U. S. A.)—\$63,000.
- Polish Consul in Chicago (for propaganda purposes exclusively)—\$60,000.

### Total Budget

The total budget for the Polish Ministry of Information, according to figures recently released by the Polish Telegraphic Agency, is \$3,324,000. Whether the information ministry, and other departments of the Polish Government, are following the example set by the Polish Information Center here in exceeding their budget, PM has no means of knowing.

In any case, the question has

arisen in the minds of some o severs as to where the Polish Government is getting its money from. Late in 1941, Gen. Sikorski then Premier of the Polish Government, appeared in Washington pleading the undoubted poverty of his nation in conversations with President Roosevelt.

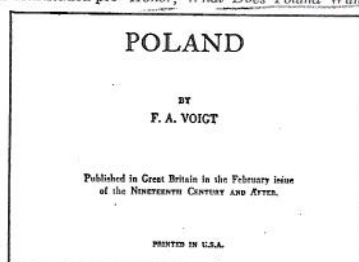
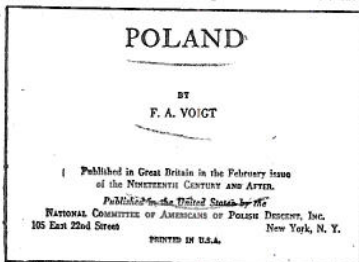
As a result of the discussions between the two men, according to reports of utmost reliability, PL promised Sikorski \$12,000,000 of special funds at his command for the laudable purpose of supporting the Polish underground fight against the Nazis overseas.

In addition, this country undertook major responsibility for the costs of the care of Polish refugees in Mexico.

If the Polish Government three years ago did not have any money with which to support its underground fight against the Nazis where has it been getting the funds to support its propaganda drive in Britain, the U. S. A. and elsewhere?

Polish gold worth \$60,000,000 has been held in escrow by the Fighting French at Dakar. Recent unconfirmed reports say that the Fighting French have now released this money to the Poles. But if development, if it actually occurs is of recent origin—not more than two or three months ago.

The Polish Government-in-Exile has been expanding its propaganda activities steadily for the last three years.



The pamphlet at the left was obtained by PM at the headquarters of the National Committee of Americans of Polish Descent (known as KNAPP), 105 E. 22d St., Manhattan. The pamphlet on the right was obtained by PM at the Polish Information Center. Although the credit to the KNAPP organization was omitted from the second pamphlet, expert printers insist both pamphlets were printed from the same forms. Did the Polish Government-in-exile pay KNAPP for the use of this material?

# Polish Vote Held as Club Over FDR

## Anti-USSR Feeling Used in Effort to Bring Workers Into Line

By JACK SHAFER

Reactionary Polish-American leaders are attempting to inject the Polish-Soviet controversy into U. S. politics. The aim is to get the U. S. A. to split with the USSR and plug for a greater Poland after the war; the method is political blackmail.

Through the press and pamphlets the Administration has been informed that if it doesn't take the side of Poland against the Soviet Union, anywhere from 5,500,000 to 10,000,000 votes will be swung against FDR.

The attack on the Administration is spearheaded by such papers as *Nowy Swiat*, New York daily, whose editor, Maximilian Wegrzynek, is pro-Dewey; the Detroit daily, *Dziennik Polski*, whose editor, Frank Januszewski is a member of the State Committee of the GOP in Michigan and a Vandenberg supporter, and others.

### Member of 'Colonels'

The most bitter attacks against the Administration are written in *Nowy Swiat* by Col. Ignace Matuszewski, the outstanding Pilsudskist in the U. S. A. and a member of the "Colonels' Clique" formed in Poland after the death of Marshal Pilsudski, Commander-in-Chief of the Polish armies and Underground Gen. Sosulowski is a member of the same clique.

Matuszewski, who is not an American citizen and who is here on a limitless furlough granted by the Polish War Minister in 1940, has been charged by the Chicago daily *Dziennik Zwiazkowy* with trying to destroy the confidence of American Poles in FDR. He is the same Matuszewski of whom, the

late Polish Premier Gen. Sikorski said in December, 1942, that he deserved the Iron Cross from Hitler. Matuszewski's weapon is fear of the Soviet Union. In a pamphlet called *What Poland Wants* which was distributed among Polish-American workers, most of whom are employed in defense plants, he plays upon these fears, lumps Russia together with Germany, and denounces the attitude of Poland's allies (the USSR, of course is not considered an ally) which he says leaves Poland at the mercy of Russia. This pamphlet, incidentally, which sold for 25 cents, has had wide distribution. Up to December 1942, it had four printings.

This anti-Soviet line is the same that is thundered with almost monotonous regularity by most of the Polish press and in the beautiful pamphlets published by the Polish Information Center, the propaganda organ of the Government-in-Exile.

The line taken by the Polish reactionary press here is best illustrated perhaps by this excerpt from the Milwaukee daily *Nowiny Polskie* of Mar. 25, 1944, which had this to say in commenting on FDR's statement early this year of the necessity of saving as many as possible of Europe's persecuted minorities from Hitler:

"In order to realize this principle, the United States will have to fight Soviet Russia once Germany and Japan have been defeated."

### Dangerous Turn

Recently, however, this propaganda has taken a more dangerous turn. Matuszewski who is here by the grace and good will of the U. S. people has not hesitated to take advantage of this good will in an effort to attack the war effort in this country.

Here is a sample from a series of seven articles published by Matuszewski in *Nowy Swiat* under

the title "Your Sweat":

"All American gramophones and political graphomanics are playing an identical tune: 'After the war Russia will be the greatest world power.

"Maybe, if you will make her so. You Americans.

"Is Russia winning? Yes—thanks to Polish blood, English stout heart and your sweat.

"Recently there appeared a book: *Weapon for Victory* by E. R. Stettinius, Jr. Mr. Stettinius was administrator of Lend Lease. It is worth while to examine the facts contained therein. This book explains how the fruit of your sweat has been used. It represents a statement which explains how a great part of taxes has been used up, taxes which you pay, efforts which you make, debts which will burden the future of your children.

### 'Weapon for Defeat'

"Each sword cuts two ways—and it looks as if it were high time to begin to think whether 'Weapon for Victory' is not changing into a 'Weapon for Defeat'.

"... Russia owes her salvation to American aid. This American aid, however, was only possible thanks to Poland, thanks to Polish policy represented by Minister Beck, thanks to Polish blood, spilled by the millions. Time will show whether this policy has been right—whether this blood has not been spilled in vain."

After recounting in detail the help given the USSR by the U. S. A., and declaring that it is very questionable whether Mr. Roosevelt's decision of Mar. 17, 1942 to concentrate on the defeat of Germany was wise, Matuszewski says in the sixth article on Feb. 19:

"American Polonia represents approximately 4 per cent of the United States population. That means that in November of last year American Polonia has con-

## Our Watch Tower ...

U. S. Poles Unite For Protest

But since the existence of Poland as a sovereign state has become threatened, these fraternalities have gotten together. They intend to present a common front by reminding the administration that by the terms of the Atlantic Charter, the weak are protected from the greed of the strong.

The Americans of Polish descent will be supported by descendants of citizens of other European countries whose sovereignty is now threatened. There is no question that their rising voices will have an effect on America's foreign policy.

Pulaski Foundation Bulletin, Vol. 1, Number 5, March, 1944

tributed daily with its work, and its sweat in order to help Russia over \$440,000. The maintenance of a Russian soldier likely does not cost over \$1 daily, and is more likely to be less. Therefore it can be concluded that American Polonia fed almost a half-million Soviet soldiers. This may be the very army which has gone to the borders of Poland . . . not to liberate Poland, but to enslave it."

### Showdown Danger

Imagine what the consequences would be if such propaganda were effective. Most of the Polish workers in this country are employed in war plants. Many of them are anti-Soviet. If these Poles were sufficiently aroused by the thought of forging a "weapon for defeat" to slowdown production the war effort would be badly hit.

On Mar. 16, 1944, the issue of U. S. help came up in the Milwaukee daily *Nowiny Polskie* which commented on the Soviet-Polish question thus:

"Stalin must be met with a different sort of threat: a stoppage of war supplies to Russia and in addition perhaps the threat that force will be used against him."

The difference between the majority of the Polish-American press and papers like *Nowy Swiat* has not hesitated to use this propaganda against the Administration.

On Feb. 24, 1944, *Nowy Swiat* published a letter ostensibly from a former Roosevelt supporter who said Poland's "so-called protectors" had stood by while Stalin did what he wanted. The letter added:

"It would be a mistake to support the Administration now. They may be our friends, but very cool ones. They are indifferent to what will happen to Poland. What we need now is a new administration." *Nowy Swiat's* publisher, Mr. Wegrzynek could have a double interest in seeing the administration defeated. Being a Dewey supporter he can look forward to a lucrative patronage if Dewey wins.

### Eye for Contracts

Before the war Wegrzynek had a monopoly on the importation of Polish ham. Victory for the Polish Government-in-exile might mean restoration of the ham monopoly.

The *Nowy Swiat* publisher heads the National Committee of Americans of Polish Descent, known as KNAPP, which is composed of 862 Pilsudskists, careerists and businessmen also looking for lush contracts with postwar Poland.

Recently at a KNAPP inspired congress of Polish organizations of the East a resolution was passed directed to the President of the Polish Government-in-exile. The resolution published in *Nowy Swiat* of Mar. 17 said:

"We are conscious of our duties

as citizens of the great American democracy and as descendants of Poland; we will fight for the realization of the Atlantic Charter and the reconstitution of an independent Polish State which will compromise all of Poland's territory."

A greeting was sent to this congress by Wegrzynek's candidate, Thomas E. Dewey.

Something much more concrete, however, has since appeared on the Polish-American horizon to implement the propaganda for an administration that would side with the Poland exile government against the Soviet Union.

### Poland's Plight

Early this year leaders of the Polish-American Congress, the Polish National Alliance, the Polish Roman Catholic Union, the Polish Falcons, Polish Union in America Polish Women's Alliance and other groups called a convention to "discuss, as Americans, the plight of Poland."

Although the KNAPP organization did not participate in issuing the call, Wegrzynek, its head, was named to the committee which made the arrangements. As a matter of fact, some Polish circles say it was solely through Wegrzynek's influence that it was decided to hold the convention in Buffalo on May 28, 29 and 30. According to these circles, Wegrzynek's object was to have Dewey address or send a greeting to the delegates.

The aims of the convention are defined in the March, 1944, issue of the Pulaski Foundation Bulletin:

### Political Touch

"The principal objective of the Buffalo convention will be to defend America's pledges as embodied in the Atlantic Charter and to defend the sovereignty of Poland (described as the first of the United Nations) because she was the first country in the group to suffer from the greedy and aggressive totalitarian states . . .

"The Poles do not want to mix national with international politics hence their slogan that they wish to defend America's pledge given in the Atlantic Charter.

"The fact that the convention has been called for the middle of May gives a certain political touch.

"It is being held a few weeks before the Republican and Democratic conventions in Chicago. The fact that there are some 5,500,000 Polish votes in this country is certain to be taken into consideration by both parties. The Polish vote is large in some of the most important States such as Illinois, Michigan, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Ohio.

"Politically they have been divided in the past, and the relations between the various Polish clubs and fra-

**MORE**



This map appears in the pamphlet *The Truth About Poland*, which is published by the Polish Information Center. There is no explanation for the delineation of the 1772 borders of Poland. The USSR, however, has frequently accused the Polish Government-in-exile of aspiring to go far beyond the 1939 borders. The borders drawn here cut deep into prewar Soviet territory. Could this be a sample of what the exiled Polish Government calls "The Truth About Poland?"

CONTINUED

# Polish Vote Is Held as Club

ternities were not always too cordial.

"But since the existence of Poland as a sovereign state has become threatened, these fraternities have gotten together. They intend to present a common front by reminding the administration that by the terms of the Atlantic Charter, the weak are protected from the greed of the strong.

"No such pressure can be exercised on Prime Minister Churchill. Whatever Poles there are in Britain and in the British Empire are citizens of Poland. These are principally soldiers and aviators. There are at least two Polish divisions now fighting the Germans on the Italian front and more are likely to be sent. Polish aviators have done an excellent job in England and other parts of the empire.

"These are moral considerations which Mr. Churchill is keeping in mind and can be overlooked when the questions of important 'reasons of state' confront him. It is doubtful whether the British electorate would rise against a government which would close its eyes at the disappearance of Poland as a sovereign state if it is told that war exigencies must be placed ahead of political pledges.

## It Can Happen Here

"The situation is different in the United States. People in this country have taken the articles of the Atlantic Charter to mean that the defeat of the Axis would mean international justice to all concerned. This country believes that, despite its loopholes, the Charter, if sincerely applied to Europe at least might avoid another world war.

"The Americans of Polish descent will be supported by other descendants of citizens of other European countries whose sovereignty is now threatened. There is no question that their rising voices

will have an effect on America's foreign policy.

The threat of the "rising voices" has a hollow ring.

It is significant that at up to the present there has been no reflection in the Polish American press of rank and file support of the convention. The only declarations published have come from top officials. Labor and democratic and progressive groups will not participate. Even the membership of the Alliance will not take part.

## They'll Take FDR

The reason is simple. Rank and file Poles are working men and women and most of them belong to unions. They still remember that it was under the New Deal of FDR that organized labor thrived and was able to improve their economic position. Whatever they may think of the Soviet Union, if it comes down to a question of FDR vs. the Polish government-in-exile the Polish workers will take FDR any day.

This was clearly illustrated during the Chicago primaries when the solid Polish wards went overwhelmingly for New Deal candidates.

In addition, the aims of the convention are being actively fought by such organizations as the American Polish Labor Council headed by Leo Krzycki, CIO Vice-President, and the Kosciusko League headed by Rev. Stanislaw Orlemanski. Incidentally, the Labor Council claims to have most of the members of the Polish National Alliance.

But despite this impressive pro-Roosevelt array, the facts are that the propaganda has influenced a minority of Polish Americans and there is always the danger that more will be influenced. Polish circles here have their friends, too, among isolationists and in anti-UNSRK circles among other national groups.

# WEEK OF WAR

## AIR WAR

### Attack Enters Fourth Week

The air war against the Nazi invasion defenses swept into its fourth week of consecutive day and night assaults, but its pace was reduced by bad weather.

Several days of storms and heavy, cold weather interfered with what had been almost constant raids in strength against railways and airdromes in France, Belgium and eastern Germany.

This wave of attacks was declared by a British Ministry of Economic Warfare spokesman to have crippled the Nazi system of rail transport serving the Channel defenses. At one time, he said, no major marshaling yard in the area covered was able to assemble trains.

Neutral observers said the attacks had brought about a 50 per cent immobilization of German military forces. Persons reaching Spain from France said three important rail centers were virtually isolated for five days.

These persons quoted the Germans as saying they were having the greatest difficulties in making repairs before the raids were repeated at such short intervals.

The RAF fought for three years has been hammering at key points of German industry threw its big night bombers into operations in the invasion area.

The German response was prompt and sharp. The RAF raided three military targets in France and lost 49 bombers on Wednesday night. It was the heaviest loss ever suffered in a bombing of objectives in France.

Nevertheless U. S. and Allied aircrews who continued the daylight assaults on succeeding days reported Nazi fighter resistance either lacking or light.

The Italy-based air war against Nazi strongholds, transportation and industrial centers in Balkan countries continued with increasing fury.

## FAR EAST

### Japs Rally for D-Day in China

With Allied forces striking powerful blows which promised to shatter the Pacific walls of Japan's outer fortress, the Nipponese High Command pressed its offensive in China this week in an attempt to strengthen and solidify its inner bastion against D-Day in the Far East.

Mounting a drive in great strength, the enemy drove north and south along the strategically important Peiping-Hankow Railroad and seized over 120 miles of the 180-mile section.

Military observers in Chungking admitted the remaining gap soon would fall into Jap hands, thus bringing to a close the first phase of the Honan campaign.

Capture of the rail line would realize the enemy's dream of interior communications between his central and northern China forces and pave the way for the second phase of the offensive already begun in the hill regions of western Honan.

Three Japanese columns have



reached the outskirts of Lovang, Chinese operational base in Honan Province, but despite fierce resistance, fall of the town was conceded to be merely a matter of time.

With the wedge between their northern and central armies eliminated by conquest of Honan Province, the enemy would then be in position to launch the really tough part of his drive for control of the rail-line between Hankow and Canton and the consolidation of his defenses in southern China.

This area is only lightly held by the enemy, as the map indicates, and the past drives for Changsha, key point along the road, prove the Chinese will fight like demons to keep this link from falling to the enemy.

But should the Nipponese plan succeed, the Japs could supply their defending forces when the big Allied push begins by a well protected overland route from their factories on the Japanese mainland to the fighting fronts.

These points along the southern China coast now being supplied by sea would be menaced by invasion of the Philippines, undoubtedly contemplated by the Allies in the near future.

The drive for the Philippines gained ground when Gen. MacArthur's jungle fighters expanded their holdings at Hollandia to protect the new air base against possible Jap counterattacks. Even as preparations for the airdromes were being completed, big Liberators were taking off from the strips to pound enemy bases on the tip of Dutch New Guinea which will have to be flattened before the steamroller can

move up within effective bomber range of the Philippines.

Adm. Nimitz's forces, getting ready to move west toward the same objective from the central Pacific, blasted enemy installations at Truk, Ponaope and Nomo in a three-day task force attack in their campaign to neutralize Jap bastions guarding the Philippines.

## POLITICS

### Gandhi Freed; Poles on Spot

The British Government has kept Mohandas A. Gandhi imprisoned in the Aga Khan's palace, south of Bombay, for 21 months. At the week's end, London announced his unconditional release. Gandhi, 74 has been suffering seriously from malaria. The India Office said he was freed "wholly on medical grounds," which translated meant it feared the result on the Indian people if the Nationalist leader died in captivity.

Poland: In London, Premier Mikolajczyk of the refugee Polish Government complained that his regime wasn't being let in on post war plans of the major Allies. Ernest Bevin, British Labor Minister said he had fullest confidence in the Mikolajczyk government's ability to direct the destinies of Poland until an election can be held there.

But despite Bevin, there were very strong indications that the British are now fed up with the government - in - exile's stubbornness in dealing with Russia. Both Raymond Daniell of the New York Times and Edward W. Beattie of

## INSIDE GERMANY

by Godal



"Let's do our bit, Louise, for Fuehrer and Fatherland!"