

published in London, wrote thus: "But recently loud voices could be heard in England demanding the opening of a second front. The demand for a second front should be regarded as cheap demagoguery." Still more cynical was the utterance of *Myśl Polska*, in September 1942: "The hurrying up of an offensive on the European continent this year hardly corresponds to our national interests." *Myśl Polska* and its writers, uppish Polish gentry, don't care a damn about the fact that every day of German occupation takes toll of thousands of lives of innocent victims and leads the Polish people to extinction.

Polish Imperialist aims.

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In a programme article by Tadeusz Bielecki, *Myśl Polska* says: "The entry of U.S.S.R. in Europe will create ground for eternal conflicts. Russia is a Eurasian and not a European Empire. Pan Nowakowski speaks of Poland's rights to the Dnieper and the Black Sea. He is seconded by Pan Mackiewicz. Writing in *Wiadomosci Polskie* Professor Wladyslaw Wielhorski asserts: "All Poles understand similarly the necessity of retaining what we possess in the East. The right to struggle for the inviolability of our eastern boundaries has become a sacred duty for every one of us." Whom does Pan Wielhorski wish to fight in the East? Is it the Germans, ravishing the Polish people? No! He waits in London for the Red Army to defeat the Germans, and then he will come from London with "a sacred right to struggle" against the Soviet Ukraine, against the Soviet Ukrainian people. This very idea, but still more openly, is enunciated by Stanislaw Grabski, chairman of the Polish National Council in London, in the magazine *Jutro Polski*, where he says that "Poland is between two annexationist States."

Polish gentry do not recognise the U.S.S.R.

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For centuries the Polish gentry have not learnt anything. They trumpet every day about eastern boundaries, about their rights to the ancient Ukrainian lands. They never recognised the Ukrainian people, its high national culture, art, science, language and literature. They will fail to notice the existence of the powerful Ukrainian people of 40 million, which has created during the years of the Soviet system a magnificent State. They fulminate against Soviet Russia. They wish to create the impression that there does not exist a Free Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in which the Ukrainian Republic is equal among fraternal republics. Pans, safe in comfortable private offices in London, look at the bloodstained Ukrainian soil and scheme again of wresting away the . . . Edmund Dąbski, in which he wrote: "British public opinion should be informed that the population of Lwów is far from awaiting impatiently the return of the Soviet troops. They have quite enough of memories of 1939-40. They await only the return of the Polish army."

We can help Pan Dąbski to recall both 1939 and 1940. How did the Polish gentry lord it in Western Ukraine prior to September 1939? Eighty-eight per cent. of the Ukrainian land was in the hands of Ukrainian landowners. Fifty per cent. of the peasants had no houses. In the whole of the Western Ukraine there were but 139 elementary Ukrainian schools . . . during one year after the reunion of the Ukrainian lands in a single Ukrainian Soviet State, the peasants received 1 million hectares of land. In six months . . . 106 new hospitals were opened, 20 maternity homes, 331 out-patients' clinics and polyclinics, 108 crèches. In one year only we taught 440,000 illiterate adults to read and write in their native language. In Lwów University lectures were read in the Ukrainian and Polish languages. Polish gymnasiums and a Polish theatre were functioning; Ukrainian and Polish newspapers, magazines, books and text-books were published.

. . . Pan Dąbski, that Lwów and the population of the western regions of the Ukraine is waiting for you and your heavily indebted friends from London, that the Ukrainians of the western regions would want again to return to illiteracy, unemployment, lack of land, national and social oppression, bloody "pacifications" and most brutal tortures in prisons . . . Polish gentry think that the Ukrainian people should not have its own State, that only the Polish people has the right to be united in its own State, that the Ukrainian people has only one "right"—to be divided between various States. Why? On what ground? In what respect is the Ukrainian people inferior to any other people united within the framework of its own State?

February 20, 1943.