

ally of at least one of them. Mrs. McCormick, on the other hand, reminded her readers that the United States could not invoke the Atlantic Charter without assuming the burdens it imposes. Great powers, and especially the United States, would be obliged from now on to accept increased responsibility for the security of smaller nations.

Meanwhile the Union of Polish Patriots in Moscow published its constitution on May 12 in Walna Polska, together with a declaration of its chief aims. It would aid the Polish people under German occupation to become free, wage war beside the Red Army against the Hitlerites, and work for the creation of a parliamentary, democratic government in an independent, sovereign Polish state. It would strive for the satisfaction of material, cultural and other interests of Poles in the U.S.S.R. and strengthening of the bonds between the Polish people and those of the Soviet Union. Membership was open only to Poles living in the U.S.S.R. who concurred in these aims and who were willing to play an active role in the war.

André Visson has seen in the Soviet sponsorship of the Polish Patriots a threat no longer merely to the boundaries of Poland but to its very independence. Pertinax has observed that if the Socialist Poles in Moscow succeed in providing the personnel for Poland's post-war government it may easily transpire that Russia will replace Germany as the chief enemy in the eyes of the Polish people. It is true that Soviet officials have declared it is not their intention to set up in Moscow a communist Polish government in opposition to the Sikorski government in London. The whole future of Polish-Soviet relations hinges, however, on the question of whether this self-denying principle will actually continue to be observed or not.