

'he Coming Red Terror

By STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK

Former Prime Minister of Poland and President of the Polish Peasant Party

INSTALLMENT 7

(Editor's Note: In this week's installment Stanislaw Mikolajczyk tells how, after having accepted the terms of a large armistice signed by Poland, he was told by the Russians that the Polish people would be "free" in Poland, but that the story of Stalin's "double cross" is a lie.)

When it became increasingly apparent that half of Allied and had been appropriated by Stalin at the Teheran Conference, with the consent of Churchill and Roosevelt, the Government in London asked to resign in protest.

It was on the advice of the underground that we agreed to go on. With that in mind, I decided to go through with my thing with Roosevelt and I left Washington with a heart heavy by the fact that I expected little except expressions of sympathy.

They were approaching, so he was leaving London. I recorded speech to be broadcast to the underground in France and was impounded into military or service by the Germans, urged them to facilitate the entry of U. S. and British forces to the Continent.

arrived in Washington June 24, and saw Undersecretary of State on the first day. Our first points of discussion were around the tone of OWI broadcasts to Poland.

FETTINIUS took a lot of time to be sent to President Roosevelt, and when I saw the student on June 7 I found him prepared, though strikingly more and more exhausted than I had met him with Gen. Sikorski in 1941.

He had only a few months before agreed, we later learned for him, to turn over to Stalin the section of Poland which the Army had invaded while an partner, but his manner was of great courtesy. Poland must be free and independent, he said.

What about Stalin? I asked. Stalin is a realist, Mr. Roosevelt replied, lighting a cigarette. We mustn't forget—when a Soviet regime has had only a few years of experience in international relations.

"Of one thing I am certain," added, "Stalin is not an idealist." I thought to myself, Here is perfect idealist, but his faith what Stalin is saying, and what Stalin is doing, is really misleading.

ROOSEVELT continued cheerily. He said that personally he Stalin had gotten along famously at their Teheran meeting; ten along better, he added.

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"THE FLAVOR THAT'S IN FAVOR"



"IN ALL OUR DEALINGS WITH STALIN we must keep our finger crossed," President Roosevelt told Stanislaw Mikolajczyk on June 7, 1945, when the latter visited the White House in Washington. "I will see to it, Mr. Mikolajczyk, that the Polish people are not deceived."

stantly because I still hoped to achieve better relations. Roosevelt then messaged Stalin, asking him to receive me. He gave me a nice "hand-off" and urged Stalin's cooperation with Poland.

Roosevelt might possibly have been surprised at Stalin's reply to his telegram concerning Poland in view of the fact that he was sure of his role as mediator.

Stalin wired:

"Thank you very much for informing me about your meeting with Mr. Mikolajczyk."

"It is to be hoped that the establishment of cooperation between the Red Army and the Polish Underground is undoubtedly now an essential matter. The solution of the problem of Polish-Soviet relations has a great bearing in this matter."

"You are familiar with the point of view of the Soviet Government and its endeavor to see Poland strong, independent and democratic and the Polish-Soviet relations good-neighbored and based upon durable friendship."

"THE SOVIET Government sees the most important promises of this in the reorganization of the emigre Polish government which would provide the participation in it of Polish statesmen in England, as well as Polish statesmen in U.S.A. and U.S.S.R., and especially Polish democratic statesmen in Poland itself and also in the recognition by the Polish Government of the Curzon line as the new border between U.S.S.R. and Poland."

"It is necessary to say, however, that from the statement of Mr. Mikolajczyk in Washington it is not seen that he makes in this matter any step forward. That is why it is difficult for me, at the present moment, to offer any opinion about Mr. Mikolajczyk's trip to Moscow."

Stalin turned down Roosevelt's request that I be permitted to confer with the Red leaders in Moscow. In the summer of 1945, he had to see me after Mr. Churchill had presented the same request in somewhat stronger language.

The Red Army had been doing an unbelievable thing as it advanced across Poland behind the retreating German Army. From London I had instructed our underground leaders throughout Poland to rise up and fight the Germans—our plan carried the code word "Tempest"—when the Red Army appeared at the edge of a Polish city.

In accordance with this plan, the Polish underground had sided in the liberation of hundreds of towns and inhabited places and in some places the delighted Red Army commanders gratefully pinned medals on the chests of our heroes for their splendid valor and cooperation.

But then these very men, these Poles who had rendered such great aid to the advancing Red Army, were suddenly alarmed, arrested "for sabotage" and in many cases, shipped into Russia at gun-point.

NOW, AS I flew toward Moscow in the hope of appealing to Stalin's humanity, if he possessed such emotions, the Red Army fought its way to the suburbs of Warsaw.

Unknown to me, as I traveled from London to North Africa on the first leg of my journey to meet Stalin, the Warsaw Underground on July 23, 1944, had received the following radio message from the Moscow radio station which was called "Kosciuszko"—used in Russian broadcasts to Poland:

"Poles, the time of liberation is at hand! Poles, to arms! Make every Polish house a stronghold in the fight against the invader! There is not a moment to lose!"

The guns of the Red Army could be heard in the center of the capital, Russian planes fought the Luftwaffe overhead. Red Army tanks rumbled on the outskirts of Praga, the industrial suburb of Warsaw.

SO, ON AUGUST 1, at 5 p. m.,

Anti-Private Manila School Bill Fought

Manila — (APC) — The anti-private educational bill introduced by a legislative bill presented to the House of Representatives here.

At House Bill No. 1004, the measure provides that all education be placed in the hands of the State and calls for the abolition of all private educational institutions, including Catholic schools.

The bill also provides that all educational expenses shall be covered by a tax of ten percent (10 U. S.) on every Filipino between 15 and 25 years of age.

Catholic sources here, however, state that the bill has little chance of approval, and will probably be tabled and allowed to die a natural death.

Meanwhile the Catholic University of the Philippines has taken action against the bill by sending a strongly worded protest to the House Committee on Revision of Laws.

The bill is the second indirect attempt made to curtail activities of Catholic schools in the Philippines. The first attempt was made last year when Congress passed a law requiring all private schools to be subject to additional taxes on all net income derived during the year.

Despite President Manuel Roxas' protestations that these laws are to be levied only on "idle schools which make a business out of education," all Catholic schools this year have had to pay the taxes.

Legion Head Says U. S. Soviet Crisis

Manhattan, N.Y. — (APC) — The time of decision in the present conflict between American democracy and Russian communism is now at hand, said James P. O'Neil, head of the American Legion, in a nationwide radio broadcast originating here.

"At stake," he said, "is the peace for which we fought and on which we believe the very survival of Christian civilization depends. Whether we win or lose, the Christian people of the world will be determined in the new year."

Wanted: Volunteers. New York — (APC) — Describing his plan as "the most important that I have ever made," the Emmerich Francis Cardinal Spellman, Archbishop of New York, in a letter read at all Masses throughout the Archdiocese on Cathedral Sunday today, appealed to the youth of the Archdiocese to consider vocations to the priesthood, the brotherhoods and the sisterhoods.

Two old Civil War generals — Kutuzov and Suworov. Relegated to an obscure spot near the door was a small photograph of Lenin.

"Don't you sit down?" Stalin asked. He took a place near the end of the conference table, his back against the wall. I sat opposite him, with Pavlov in between. Stalin lit a cigarette, exhaled the smoke, and made a gesture for me to begin.

Next week Mr. Mikolajczyk gives a remarkable close-up view of Stalin and the workings of his mind.

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