

GUNS NEAR WARSAW

Red Army 10 Miles From City After Capturing 3 Hedgehog Points

BALTIC KEY TAKEN

Russians 12 Miles From Pre-War East Prussia —2,140 Places Fall

By The United Press.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 1—Onrushing Soviet forces have smashed to within less than ten miles of Warsaw in a deep flanking maneuver, Moscow revealed last night, while Berlin said that Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's troops already had launched a large-scale attack on the eastern part of the Polish capital.

Soviet armies along the 1,000-mile Eastern Front yesterday liberated a record 2,140 towns and settlements in one of the greatest twenty-four-hour periods in the history of the Red Army—a day that included these other major developments:

Gen. Ivan D. Chernyakhovsky's Third White Russian Army, driving toward East Prussia, smashed to within fifty-six miles of the great East Prussian rail hub of Insterburg and twelve miles from the pre-war border of Germany's easternmost province.

Foe Reports Loss of Kaunas

Tanks and cavalry of the same army smashed into the streets of the outflanked Lithuanian city of Kaunas while Soviet troops cut the garrison's communications with Insterburg. The German High Command, however, said Kaunas had been evacuated as "the bloody struggle rolled over the town."

Russian Baltic troops captured the Latvian rail hub of Jelgava, twenty-three miles south of Riga, in their rapid advance to seal off many of the 200,000 to 300,000 German troops in the Baltic States. Already the last rail escape route to East Prussia has been severed for those German armies.

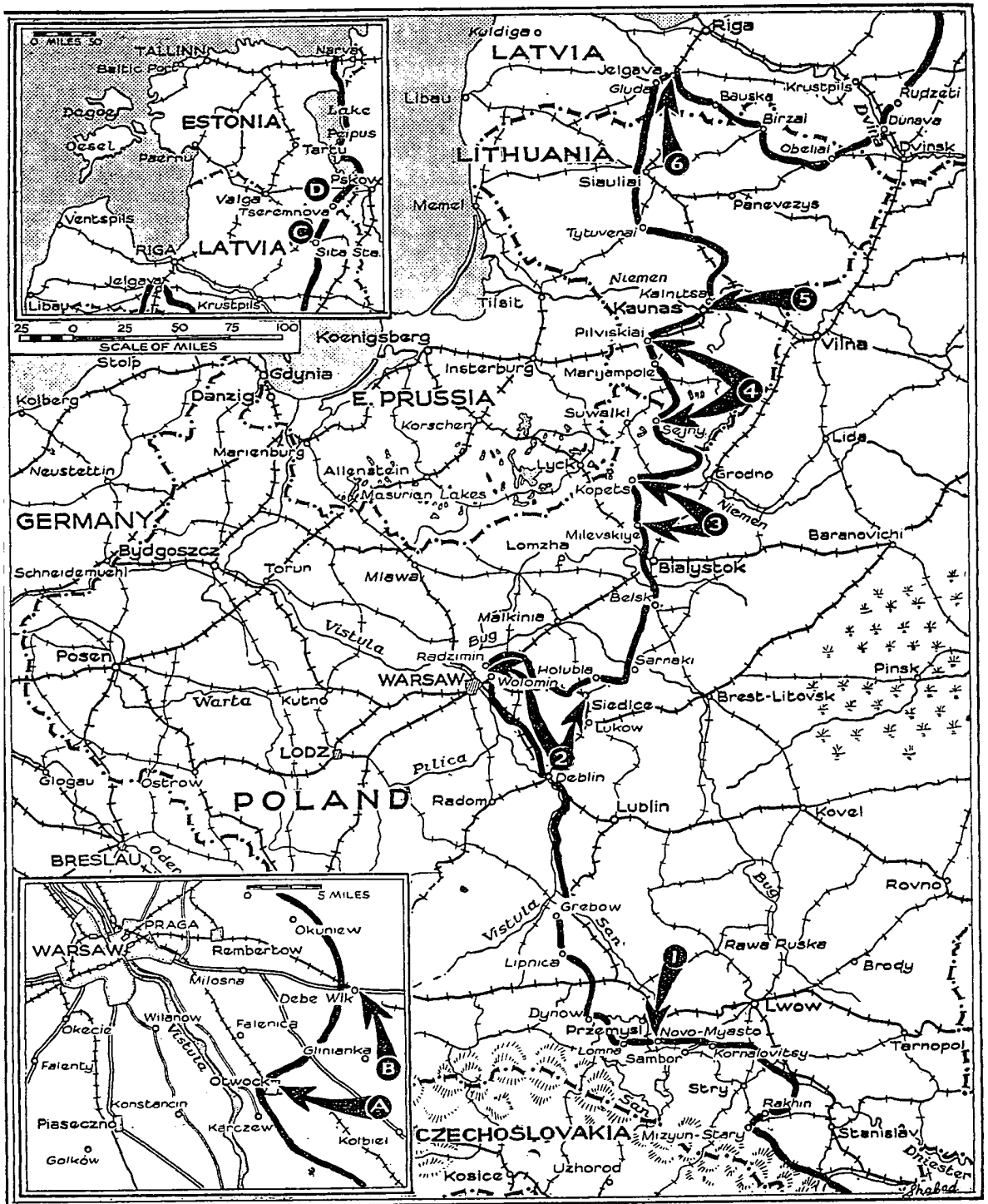
Marshal Rokossovsky's army, forging a steel arc around Warsaw's eastern suburbs, captured the last three Nazi bastions before the Polish capital in a flanking drive. These were the strongholds of Siedlce, fifty miles east of Warsaw; Lukow, seventeen miles south of Siedlce, and Minsk-Mazowiecki, twenty-miles east of industrial Praga, separated from Warsaw by the Vistula River, 547 yards wide at that point.

German broadcasts said the tide of battle was sweeping around Praga, and that Russian forces were attacking the industrial suburb in great strength.

Moscow's war bulletin revealed that Soviet forces sweeping west from Siedlce had captured the rail station of Wolomin, less than ten miles northeast of Praga and were storming the revetments of an ancient artillery proving ground east of the Polish capital.

Capture of the three big hedge-

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Aug. 1, 1944

South of Przemysl, the Russians advanced to Novo-Myasto (1), five miles from the last railroad supplying the German group in the Carpathian foothills. Far to the north, in a wide flanking advance, the Red Army reached Radzimin and Wolomin, ten miles from Warsaw (2). Closing in on the Polish capital from the southeast, Soviet troops won Otwock (A on lower inset) and Debe Wielkie (B). Another wing captured

Lukow and Siedlce (2). West of Grodno, the Russians drove into Milevskiye and Kopets, twelve miles from East Prussia (3). West of the Niemen the front was widened from Sejny to Pilviskiai (4). Street fighting in Kaunas began after Kalnitsa had been taken (5). South of Riga, Jelgava junction was occupied (6), while, to the northeast, the drive into Latvia and Estonia moved into Sita Station (C on upper inset) and Tseremnova (D).

RUSSIANS ATTACK WARSAW SUBURB

Continued From Page 1

hog bases east of Warsaw, announced in one of three orders of the day issued by Premier Stalin, cleared the way for a direct frontal assault on Praga and Warsaw.

As Marshal Rokossovsky's forces closed in for the final battle to liberate the first United Nations' capital to fall to the Nazis after the outbreak of war, Premier Stalin announced that General Chernyakhovsky's troops, smashing toward East Prussia, had advanced as much as thirty-one miles along a 143-mile front in three days of battle, in which 1,500 settlements had been freed.

More than 900 of them were seized yesterday. While elements of General Chernyakhovsky's army broke into Kaunas other troops cut the Kaunas-Insterburg railroad at Pilviskiai, twenty-nine miles southwest of Kaunas.

At Pilviskiai the northern wing of Chernyakhovsky's army, driving toward Insterburg, was fifty-six miles from the German rail hub and fifteen miles from the border.

The center grouping of the 36-

year-old general's army meanwhile captured the Lithuanian city of Marijampole, on the Kaunas-Suwalki rail line. After having widened its front in the Suwalki triangle annexed to East Prussia in 1939, the southern wing took Sejny, sixteen miles east of the city of Suwalki.

Other forces, advancing on the bastion of Augustov, protecting the southeastern approaches to East Prussia, drove to within nine miles south of the town by the capture of Kopets, where they were twelve miles from the border of East Prussia proper.

The German Transocean news agency said the large-scale Soviet attack on Praga was aimed at forcing a breakthrough to the main section of Warsaw, but claimed that Russian attacks had been broken up by a counter-thrust.

Quoting a Berlin military spokesman, the agency also said that fighting in the Warsaw area was raging along a semicircle about six miles from the city, and admitted that Russian troops were closing in from the south, east and northeast.

A supplement to the German High Command war bulletin said that Russian troops had approached nearer to Warsaw. A Berlin radio war reporter declared that German Grenadiers holding bolt positions against Soviet ad-

vances toward Warsaw "are close to exhaustion."

The capture of Jelgava narrowed the German escape route from the Baltic to East Prussia to twenty-three miles between the rail hub and the Gulf of Riga.

Capture of Jelgava thrust upon the German High Command the grim alternatives of marching its troops through the twenty-three-mile escape gap to reach dirt highways to East Prussia, or effecting the evacuation of the Baltic armies by sea.

25,000 POLES SEIZE WARSAW'S OLD CITY

**Capture Utilities, Raise Flag
Over Buildings After Fierce
Battle With Strong Forces**

PATRIOTS CLAIM INITIATIVE

**Fighting Grips Entire Capital
—Civilians Used to Shield
Nazi Tanks, Partisans Say**

LONDON, Aug. 4 (UP)—Storming through the streets of Warsaw in grim and bloody fighting, 25,000 troops of the Polish underground have driven strong German forces from the entire Stare Miasto (Old City) district and captured a skyscraper, the General Postoffice, the main power station and gas works and many other objectives over which they triumphantly raised Polish flags, it was announced today.

Fighting raged throughout the city, now reverberating to the approaching Russian artillery. The Germans threw large forces of tanks and planes against the patriots attacking in the Nazi rear.

[A dispatch of the German-controlled Swedish Telegraph Bureau confirmed Polish reports of violent fighting in Warsaw. It said the Germans were "forced to send considerable field and police forces against the Partisans in order to protect German communications."]

A communiqué from the Warsaw headquarters of General Bor, commanding the underground forces, said the situation was "well in hand and the area in our control enlarges continuously." The communiqué, released by Polish headquarters here, said the initiative was firmly in the patriots' hands and that they feared nothing but a "scarcity of ammunition."

Heavy German losses of men and armored equipment were reported, with many prisoners taken. At least eighteen German tanks were said to have been destroyed by crude incendiary bombs. Other tanks, damaged by the Partisans, were repaired and pressed into use by the Poles.

Urges Warning of Retaliation

General Bor said the desperate Germans were using Polish civilians as a shield behind which to fight, and requested Polish authorities in London to broadcast to the German commander in Warsaw that the Poles would "retaliate in kind against all German prisoners taken" if the Germans continued these tactics.

He listed instances in which the Nazis allegedly tied fifty men to tanks attacking Polish positions and another case in which a large group of Polish men were herded before attacking German infantry.

British authorities yesterday broadcast to Poland that members of the Polish "Home Army" were entitled to all the rights of soldiers under international conventions and that mistreatment of them would be punished by the Allies after the war.

In a detailed report of his operations, which began Aug. 1, General Bor said his forces were attacking so effectively that the Germans were blowing up blockhouses they had been forced to abandon and were burning homes, especially in the suburbs.

"We are fighting effectively heavy tanks, a number of which we have already destroyed or damaged," he said. "The latter already are being used by our troops. Intense fighting is raging in the central and western parts of Warsaw.

"We started the battle for Warsaw Aug. 1 at 5 P. M., but the attacks were not made simultaneously for in some zones operations started as early as 3 P. M. This did not destroy the general effectiveness of our plan to surprise the Germans but interfered somewhat with the concentration of our troops and the taking by surprise of some objectives, which then had to be won by regular attacks.

Morale Found Superb

"The battle was general, with centers of action throughout the city with the exception of the Zoliborz section, where our troops were scattered by enemy armored units and retired to the west. There were critical moments at the beginning for we were trying to keep the initiative in our hands. Now we have it well in our hands and the fact the area in our control enlarges continuously shows this. The morale of the soldiers and commanders is wonderful.

"On Aug. 2 enemy attempts to win back objectives and streets which had fallen into our hands were repelled."

General Bor reported that thousands were flocking to join the fight against the Germans but said he did not have arms or ammunition for them. The Polish commander said he could plainly hear the rumble of Soviet artillery but that the Russians had not yet begun direct attacks on the city.

Polish authorities here said General Bor was not trying to drive the Germans out of Warsaw but was attempting to kill as many as possible and to prevent the escape of the remainder so they would fall victims of the Red Army.

Nazi Warsaw Radio Silenced

The German-controlled radio station "transmitting in Polish from Warsaw, has not been heard since yesterday [Thursday] afternoon," the British radio, monitored by the Columbia Broadcasting System, said yesterday.

PARTISANS CLAIM MUCH OF WARSAW

London Circles Fear Russian Delay Before the City Will Doom Poles' Rising

By SYDNEY GRUSON

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 5—Detailed operational reports reaching the Polish Government today said a large part of Warsaw was in the hands of General Bor's underground forces, but as the Germans threw tanks and planes against the uprising grave concern was expressed in London that it must fail for lack of arms if the Russian assault on the city was delayed many more days.

Reports from the Russian front indicated that a halt had been made in the frontal attack on Warsaw while Red Army columns were reaching for Warka, thirty-five miles south, in a by-passing maneuver.

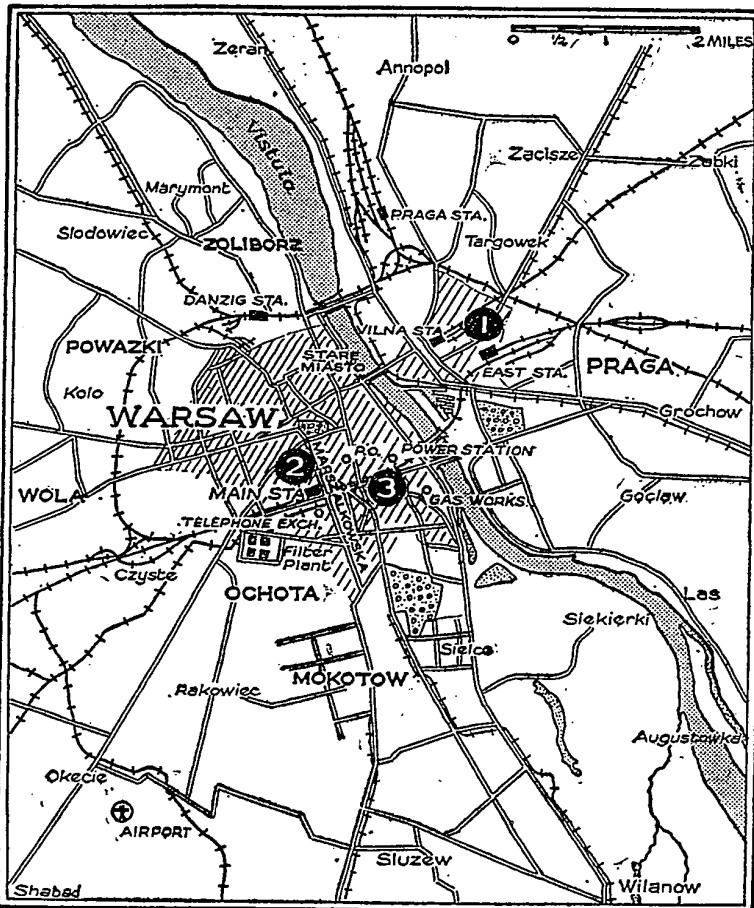
Apparently 'in full control of Warsaw's southern and central districts, the underground army, General Bor indicated in dispatches to his government, nevertheless had failed to hold the Kierbedz and Poniatowski Bridges, the only arteries across the Vistula River by which the Germans can keep supplies moving to the forces facing the Russians east of the Polish capital.

German efforts in the Warsaw fighting apparently were being concentrated on keeping control of the bridges and the city's most important thoroughfare, the Jerusalem Alley, which runs east-west and connects with the Poniatowski Bridge.

RAF Drops Weapons

The underground army has been supplied mainly with British arms dropped by the Royal Air Force, but because of the method involved supplies have been necessarily minor compared with the Poles' needs. These have been augmented by what the Poles saved from their 1939 defeat and by what they have stolen and bought from the Germans. There is no indication that the Russians have given them arms, since they are opposed to the Polish London Government,

PATRIOTS WIN MORE OBJECTIVES IN WARSAW



Aug. 6, 1944

Polish underground forces were reported to have seized the East and Vilna railway stations (1) and Marszałkowska Street (2), the chief north-south thoroughfare, and to be attacking the main station. Their capture of the central postoffice, power station and gas works (3) had previously been announced. They were said to control almost all the western and central sections of the city despite German counter-attacks and bombings.

which is acknowledged by the underground.

The Poles, it was said here tonight, timed their rising in the expectation of an imminent Russian assault on Warsaw, and The Sunday Observer will say in a front-page story tomorrow that the "lack of coordination no doubt reflects the political situation." Bloody consequences for the Poles are foreseen here if the uprising fails.

WEAKNESS ADMITTED BY WARSAW PATRIOTS

LONDON, Aug. 6 (U.P.)—Polish underground forces, fighting savagely despite waning supplies and heavy strafing by the Luftwaffe, have captured four strategic positions inside flaming Warsaw, but their strength is ebbing, General Bors, Partisan commander, reported in a communiqué today.

Indicating that the patriots were beginning to feel the strain of five days of intensive fighting against the numerically superior German occupation troops, General Bors' communiqué, dated yesterday, admitted that the aggressiveness of his units was slackening.

"The aggressiveness of our forces, owing to difficulties caused by insufficient stocks of ammunition, is growing less strong, and in reality is mostly directed to small operations," he said.

The Germans were said to be bringing up fresh troops from areas west and southwest of Warsaw in an attempt to crush the Partisan uprising.

The Polish communiqué reported capture of Elite Guard barracks, with "much armament equipment and other military stocks," and other buildings.

Letters to The Times

Poland Continues to Fight

Warsaw in Midst of Third Attempt to Oust Enemy Occupants

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

The fighting spirit of Warsaw is indomitable and on Aug. 1, 1944, it was reborn like the legendary phoenix from ashes.

The first battle of Warsaw took place in September, 1939, when the Citizens' Defense Committee under the direction of Mayor Starzynski, labor leader Niedzialkowski, editor of the labor daily Robotnik, and peasant leader Rataj mobilized the people's resistance. At least one-third of the city was destroyed, but surrender came only when the water supply was gone, the food and ammunition were exhausted and most of Warsaw was in flames.

Warsaw was martyred again in 1943. The Germans had started to carry out their plans for the mass execution of 400,000 Jews. In the ghetto of Warsaw they made their great decision to die as men fighting instead of being led silently to the slaughter as the Germans had planned. The Battle of the Warsaw ghetto began with the full cooperation of the Polish Underground, which supplied these heroic fighters with arms and ammunition. It took German tanks, planes, flame throwers and artillery three weeks to reduce this small district to ruins.

Aug. 1, 1944, was the date of the third decision of the people of Warsaw to take up arms. As the victorious Red Army pushed the defeated German Wehrmacht deeper into Poland and approached the outskirts of Warsaw, the authorities of the Polish Underground in contact with the Polish Government in London, proclaimed a general uprising. The fighting, led by the Polish Underground Army under the command of General Bor, who acts in close contact with the Vice Premier and three Ministers of the Polish Government, the Council of National Unity—a substitute parliament—and various underground departments of the Polish State, began the first uprising on the part of a conquered people in this war.

To date four districts of the Polish capital have already been seized, street to street fighting is going on, and fighting groups outside the city are offering full cooperation to the advancing Red Armies, in this people's war on the common enemy. The fighting is intense. The city is again in flames and the Polish Underground troops are fighting against terrific odds.

Once more Warsaw gladly pays the price of freedom and independence, and establishes herself as the living symbol of the Polish people and of Poland. She is again following her true pattern—a pattern of struggle, begun in 1939, the first armed resistance to Hitler's march over Europe and culminating in the battle now being waged on the eve of Germany's defeat.

Surely this is the highest expression of Poland's right to freedom and independence and an act of human heroism worthy of the praise and respect of freedom-loving men and women everywhere in the world.

W. R. MALINOWSKI,
Chairman, Editorial Board, Poland
Fights.
New York, Aug. 8, 1944.

SPEEDY HELP URGED FOR WARSAW POLES

London Says Stalin Pledged His Aid—Plans for Bombing of Nazis Sent to Moscow

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 14—The Polish underground army, which is striving desperately to hold the city of Warsaw against the savage fire of German tanks, heavy artillery, armored trains and gunboats, has begun to receive token deliveries of Allied arms, but Polish political leaders in London, agonized by the destruction of the city and the slaughter of its citizens, asserted today that help must be given on a much vaster scale if the besieged patriots are to be rescued.

It was disclosed that Premier Stalin, as well as the British and American High Command in London, had promised to send aid to the ill-armed Polish forces and that detailed plans for the delivery of arms and the bombing of German strongholds had been dispatched to Moscow.

With a red-lined map of Warsaw before him, a colonel of the Polish Army described today how the rising of General Bor's underground forces in Warsaw two weeks ago today had been designed specifically to frustrate a counter-attack by four German armored divisions against Red Army forces closing in on Warsaw from the east. "This was a very great help to the Russians," he asserted.

Jan Stanczyk, Polish Minister of Labor and vice president of the Polish Trades Union Council, explained why the uprising began when it did.

General Bor, commander of the Polish home army, he said, had been empowered to strike "at a moment that would be considered opportune."

Toward the end of July, Mr. Stanczyk said, the Germans ordered the evacuation of the city, including its factories, and began mass executions and arrests. The uprising was ordered, he continued, to frustrate this slaughter and to hamper the Germans in their counter-attack against the Red Army.

A Moscow statement said yesterday that the attack had not been coordinated with the Red Army.

To move the four German armored divisions from the west to the east across the Vistula River, the Polish colonel explained, the Germans had to use the three bridges crossing the river inside the city. The Polish plan was to deny these crossings to the Germans, and at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of Aug. 1 the patriots opened their attack to occupy the central sections of the city dominating the avenues leading to the bridges.

Expecting an early Russian assault, they disregarded their shortage of arms and ammunition and lack of heavy weapons. At first their tactics succeeded. All three bridges were blocked.

The first German counter-attack succeeded in opening the route to the most southerly of the bridges, Poniatowski Bridge. Until Aug. 6 it was the only crossing of the river controlled by the Germans.

On that day the Germans began literally to burn their way to the Kierbedz Bridge, the middle one of three, setting fire to the buildings along its approaches. After two days the enemy opened the way.

Then on Aug. 9 the Germans brought up two armored trains on the loop railway linking all Warsaw's railway stations and blasted a path to the third, and most northerly, bridge, which bears both a railway line and a motor road.

In between these routes, however, the Poles still hold large sections of the city, and on Aug. 11 the Germans started to attack the old town of Warsaw between the northern and central bridges. An artillery barrage from the Praga district on the east side of the Vistula, plus fire from gunboats in the river, poured into the underground army's positions.

On orders from Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, complete instructions were sent to Moscow for dropping a Russian liaison officer in Warsaw, for delivering arms and for giving air support to the Poles. As early as August 7 a Russian captain in Warsaw relayed a message through London with similar instructions and appeals for contact with the Russian Army.

POLES IN WARSAW TO DIE, ENVOY SAYS

Ciechanowski Says Nazis Plot Death of 150,000 to Avenge Uprising in Capital

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28—An appeal for intervention to prevent the "extermination by the Germans of the population of Warsaw" has been sent by the Polish Government in exile in London to Allied and neutral Governments and to the Vatican.

An outline of the appeal sent to the State Department here by Polish Ambassador Jan Ciechanowski that in all the districts of Warsaw where the Germans are in control, the civilian population, mostly women, children and old men, is being deported to the small industrial town of Pruszkow, where a "wholesale slaughter camp" is being installed.

"It is the obvious aim of the Germans to bring about the extermination of this population within the next few days," says this appeal, which asks the Allied Governments to take every means and to threaten reprisals to prevent this action from being carried out.

"When the Polish home army started the battle of Warsaw on Aug. 1," says the appeal, "the Germans realized that they were faced with a well-organized armed uprising by regulars and trained guerrilla fighters. The Germans decided to stop the uprising of the Polish home army by retaliating against the civil population. All parts of the city captured and held by the Germans were surrounded by strong military forces and civilians were deported wholesale.

"According to authenticated information in the hands of the Polish Government in London from the Polish underground civilian administration, more than 150,000 persons, mostly women, children and older men, have been taken to the Pruszkow camp, fifteen miles southwest of Warsaw. They are being starved, tortured and entirely deprived of food and water, and are facing inevitable death.

"The Polish Government urgently appeals to the Governments of the Allied powers and to the entire civilized world to do all that is possible to prevent the perpetration of this final act of German barbarity."

Poland Feels Herself Deserted

The writer of the following letter, a former professor at the Universities of Cracow and Brussels, has been visiting lecturer in Slavic at Harvard University. He is now visiting professor at the University of California. He is also a member of the faculty of the Ecole Libre des Hautes-Etudes and of the board of the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences, both in New York.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"To determine whether a law or an attitude is just," said Tolstoy, "it is sufficient to imagine it applied to a child. Any act of injustice will under such conditions appear in its true light and be unbearable for the human conscience." I should wish in this letter to measure the present tragedy of Warsaw against just such a human standard. But this task is not easy of accomplishment, even though I am addressing the American conscience and know how sensitive it is. The task is not easy because the human factor, which I should like to emphasize, is almost inextricably bound up with political elements. Strong as is my desire to avoid these elements, I shall have to treat them as well, since the tragedy of Warsaw—and of Poland—is a political tragedy.

On July 30 the Russian-controlled Kosciuszko radio station addressed an appeal to the inhabitants of Warsaw to revolt against the Germans, in which it was stressed that the Russian Army was nearing the city. "People of Warsaw, to arms!" ran the appeal. "Attack the Germans. Assist the Red Army to cross the Vistula." This was one of thirteen such appeals that the station had broadcast since June 2. Two days before, the Communist-led Union of Polish Patriots in Moscow had broadcast similar instructions.

Stalin Promised Help

On Aug. 1 the uprising under the command of General Bór began. On Aug. 5 a Russian liaison officer, Captain Kalugin, was parachuted into the city, and he later sent a message to Stalin on the general situation. Stalin, who was at that time conferring with the Polish Prime Minister Mikolajczyk, asserted that Russian help would be given. Since that time the struggle has continued unabated, the city is now completely in ruins, the Germans have applied the most barbarous methods of reprisal, they have purposely destroyed the few remaining historical monuments in Warsaw, they have bound Polish women and children to their advancing tanks, they have taken 200,000 hostages and confined them in the concentration camp at Pruszków without food or water—and the Russians have sent no aid. A necessarily small amount of help has been given by the western Allies, who, under the most difficult conditions, have sent supplies and ammunition from Italy. They have been refused the use of Russian airfields for this purpose.

What has American public opinion known about Warsaw? In the first period of the uprising it was informed by the Russian news services that "tales about battles in Warsaw are a bluff." In the present period the same services are describing the uprising first of all as premature, and second as an action taken without previous consultation with Moscow. What is more, the Communist-led Polish General Zymirski has accused General Bór of responsibility for the death of 200,000 Poles killed by the Germans and has declared that he should be arrested. Foreign correspondents in Lublin and Moscow have written and continue to write in the same tone.

Spiritual Torture

The present sufferings of Warsaw, hellish as they are, are still but a part of the physical torture that Poland has been undergoing in the last five years. But in addition to this the nation is forced to suffer a terrific spiritual torture. I need not recall the struggle that the Polish Government has had to wage for the recognitions of Poland's legal rights—the rights of the first country to take up arms against Hitler, the only occupied country without a Quisling Government, a country that has sent men to all the fighting fronts of Europe.

This struggle is now reaching a crucial point. The Polish Prime Minister was finally obliged to deal with a group imposed by a foreign power on the Polish political scene, a group consisting of people of whom the least that can be said is that they are irresponsible. Anyone with a small amount of imagination can realize what a Calvary the Prime Minister's recent journey to Moscow was under such conditions. He bears his cross with the extraordinary, unique patience of a Polish peasant. And not he alone. I quote the following paragraph from his last statement:

"I wish to stress the heroic attitude of our home country. The Poles at home endorsed our program at the moment when they were engaged in the bitterest struggle against the Germans, which has been ceaselessly going on in Warsaw ever since Aug. 1, and when they are feeling forlorn and forgotten. While they heard on the radio news of immediate assistance to Bucharest, of the bombing of Koenigsberg and of the oil refineries of Czechowice in Poland near the ill-famed concentration camp of Oswiecim, of the shuttle service of American planes which landed on Russian bases after bombing of Gdynia, they received only very inadequate help or no help at all.

"They endorsed our decision while they heard that their comrades of the Home Army of underground administration, who had shared for five years their dangers in their struggle against the Germans, are now being arrested. (Many members of the Polish underground who had collaborated with the Soviet army in the liberation of Polish cities were arrested after the arrival of

the Soviet authorities.) In spite of that they unanimously endorsed the program of my Government. This is best proof of their desire to find a solution to Polish-Soviet problems and of their political maturity which is capable of overcoming their bitterness."

The whole Polish nation looks with anxiety at what is happening in Warsaw today and at what is happening to their country's rights. What can the feelings of the Polish soldiers be who are now fighting in France and Italy? What are they fighting for? We Poles are not anti-Russian. One may see from the Prime Minister's statement to what terrible tests our desire for collaboration with Russia has been subjected.

The Russian news services are now sending to this country reports of horrible German atrocities in Poland. When we sent such reports hardly anybody listened to them. Yet who knows better than we what the Germans have done in Poland? Are the Russians coming to free us from this reign of terror? We would sacrifice anything to be able to believe it.

The Battle of Warsaw is a regular part of the Polish war against the Germans. After five years of terrible sufferings and underground struggle, the Poles seized their arms and openly rushed to the barricades when hope for the deliverance of Warsaw came. The whole Polish nation not only looks at the tragedy on the Polish stage—it hears the terrific appeals now coming from Warsaw.

Have you heard the appeal to the women of Britain and America, the appeal to the Red Cross, to the Allied Governments? Have you heard the appeal of the women of Warsaw addressed to Pope Pius XII?

Plea to Pope

"Holy Father," they pleaded, "we Polish women fighting in Warsaw are inspired by deep patriotism and devotion to our country. While we have defended our fortress for three weeks, we lack food and medical supplies. Warsaw is lying in ruins. The Germans are murdering the wounded in hospitals. They drive women and children before them, screening their tanks. There is no exaggeration in the reports of children fighting and destroying German tanks with bottles of gasoline. We mothers see our sons dying for liberty and their country. Our husbands, sons and brothers are not regarded as combatants.

"Holy Father, no one helps us. The Russian armies, which have been standing for three weeks at the gates of Warsaw, don't move a step forward. The help which came from Britain is insufficient. The world ignores our fight. Only God is with us. Holy Father, Vicar of Christ, if you can hear us, bless us Polish women fighting for the church and liberty!"

There is sometimes a frightening political silence in the dreadful tumult of this war. But will the conscience of America be still?

WACLAW LEDNICKI.

Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 4, 1944.

THE POLES IN WARSAW FIGHT A TRAGIC BATTLE

General Bor's Forces in Capital Are Struggling Along Without Help They Asked From Russians

STORY VERY FAR FROM CLEAR

By EDWIN L. JAMES

One of the epic stories of the war when it can be told in full may well be the struggle of the Polish patriots in Warsaw against the German invaders. For six weeks now General Bor has been waging war in the capital. He has been waging it without aid from the Russian armies which during most of that time have been but a few miles away. A considerable number of British planes and some American planes dropped munitions and supplies to Bor's men, but the Russians did not do so. The planes flying from London had a 2,000-mile trip out and back, whereas Russian airfields were close at hand.

Now, with the Russians out to capture Warsaw from the Germans and with Bor's men fighting for the same purpose,

naturally the question arose as to why the Russians did not see fit to aid Bor.

From Moscow came two sets of reasons. The first was that since the Poles held only very small sectors in Warsaw it stood to reason that matériel dropped there would mostly find its way into the hands of the Germans. The second set of reasons took the line that Moscow had no responsibility for the uprising in Warsaw, that it had been ordered by the Polish refugee Government in London without the agreement of Moscow and that therefore the Russians had no responsibility and no duty to help General Bor.

Now quite apparently there could be something to the Russian position. Moscow was planning the Polish campaign. It may have had definite plans for the time that the Polish underground should start work. An uprising by Bor ahead of the schedule could easily have made real difficulties. Action by the Polish Government in London acting independently of Moscow may well have been unwise from a military point of view. In other words, if the Russian premises were sound, their conclusion would be sound.

The Story Is Not Clear

Quite apparently, the most important consideration relates to whether General Bor staged an uprising in the capital quite independently of Moscow and without any word from Moscow. If he did so he acted wrongly. And that because cooperation between the Russians and Poles, both fighting the Germans, was militarily necessary.

In Moscow there is established the Polish Committee of Liberation. This committee uses a radio station called the Kosciusko station for communication with Poles in German-occupied territory. Both the committee and the station are under strict Moscow control.

Therefore it is a pertinent question as to whether on July 30, the eve of the Polish patriots' uprising, the Kosciusko station made an appeal to the Poles in which it said:

"People of Warsaw—to arms! The whole population should gather around the underground army. Attack the Germans! Assist the Red Army in crossing the Vistula. Give it information and show it the best fords over the river. More than a million inhabitants ought to become an army of more than a million fighting for liberation and destroying the German invaders."

Other Side of the Issue

If such an appeal was made, as it seems to have been, it puts a different angle on General Bor's actions. If it be true that twelve other appeals were made by the station, thirteen in all, that factor should be taken into consideration.

It may also be asked whether when Premier Mikolajczyk was in Moscow he asked Stalin for aid for the patriot forces in Warsaw and obtained a promise of aid? The Premier reported to his colleagues in London that he had such a pledge, and on Aug. 10 a cable was sent to London through the British mission giving a list of places where munitions could be dropped safely. On Aug. 12 and the following day further information from Bor was relayed through London to Moscow giving further details, including directions for parachuting Russian liaison officers.

Polish sources say that on July 31, eve of the Bor uprising, the

Polish Premier then in Moscow informed Molotoff that the uprising was about to start. And on Aug. 2 a telegram from Bor was forwarded by British authorities in which the Polish leader said: "As the struggle for Warsaw has begun I ask you to bring about immediate assistance from the Soviet side by means of an immediate thrust from the outside."

No Help Forthcoming

On Aug. 5 a Russian officer, Captain Kalugin, was said to have reached Warsaw and to have transmitted through British channels an appeal from Bor to Stalin for aid. Furthermore, Premier Mikolajczyk sent from London, after his return from Moscow, four messages asking him to keep his promise to aid Bor. These messages are a matter of record in London.

Such circumstances are cited by Poles as indicating that Bor did not act without the knowledge of Moscow. It is denied that at any time in the first and crucial days of the uprising did Moscow advise against it.

On the point of the difficulty of dropping munitions, Bor's supporters say that in the first half of August they held two-thirds of Warsaw and so notified the Russians. They contend further that up to Sept. 1 they held the whole center of the city. They allege further that of the matériel dropped by the British and Americans 80 per cent reached the patriots.

It is further reported that the British called the attention of Moscow to the great technical difficulty of flying supplies from England to Warsaw and suggested, not once but a number of times, that the Russians would find it much easier to fly supplies over Warsaw. Just what Moscow replied to the British is not a matter of public record, but the Russians did not do what the British suggested.

Of course, with the Russians now driving on Warsaw, after a five-week pause in which they conducted their very successful Balkan drive, it might be thought that the prospects of the Polish patriots were becoming brighter and that soon they would share the glory of taking Warsaw.

Clouds on Horizon

However, it does not appear so simple as that. The relations between Moscow and the Polish Government in London are not improving. The Moscow Polish Committee of Liberation appears distinctly to have the inside track with the Russians. A statement put out by the committee at Moscow makes grave charges against the Polish Home Army. It is accused of wholesale assassinations and of preparing for civil war. The committee is trying to raise an army of 500,000 men, and it accuses the Home Army of sabotaging this effort. It is alleged that its agents have been slain and it blames Bor's men. In the meanwhile, the committee announced large plans for splitting up estates in favor of the peasants.

All in all, it looks like politics is getting deep into the Polish situation, and since those political moves are being directed by the Moscow Polish Committee, it would seem a good guess that strings are being pulled not to let the Home Army, responsible to the London Polish Government, get very much credit.

Anyhow, General Bor put up a grand fight.

Bor Captured With His Troops After Vain Battle in Warsaw

By SYDNEY GRUSON

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 5—The Polish Government-in-Exile announced tonight that Lieut. Gen. Tadeusz Komorowski (General Bor) had been taken prisoner, confirming an earlier German report that the leader of the Polish underground, for whose capture they once offered a reward of \$2,000,000, had fallen into their hands on the surrender of Warsaw.

Informing the Polish Army of the news, President Wladislaw Raczkiewicz said General Komorowski, who succeeded General Kazimierz Sosnkowski as Commander in Chief of the Polish armed forces only last Saturday, was "sharing the fate of his soldiers of the Warsaw Army Corps." Poles here added that the general evidently had desired to do this, since in all probability he could

have escaped to join the Government here if he had wished to do so.

It is not likely that a successor to General Komorowski will be appointed for some time, if at all, since at the time of his selection arrangements were made for the President to share the duties of Commander in Chief with Lieut. Gen. Marjan Kukiel, Minister of War, and Lieut. Gen. Stanislaw Kopanski, deputy Commander in Chief, until General Komorowski could join the Government. Operational control of the Army will fall to General Kopanski.

There was some negative comment in General Komorowski's capture for the Government of Prime Minister Stanislaw Mikolajczyk,

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BOR IS CAPTURED WITH HIS TROOPS

Continued From Page 1

which, in the interest of Russo-Polish relations, had refrained from answering the charges of the Soviet-sponsored Polish Committee of National Liberation that the general had not been in Warsaw at any time during the uprising. The Poles here felt an answer was not necessary because of the general's capture.

Interesting details of the surrender were disclosed tonight by Polish Army headquarters here. The Germans, who shot members of the Underground Army at the beginning of the uprising, agreed to extend prisoners-of-war rights not only to the Underground Army, but to combatants or personnel accompanying the Army as well. They also agreed to take no reprisals on the civilian population of Warsaw or to prosecute prisoners for breaches of German law before the uprising began Aug. 1.

These sudden kindnesses on the

part of the Germans, who showed no such consideration of Polish life when they conquered the country and in the years afterward, were viewed by Poles here as an attempt on the Germans' part to turn Russo-Polish differences to their advantage. No matter what happens between Poland and Russia, the Germans can expect no sympathy from Poland, Poles here said.

While Mr. Mikolajczyk listened in the visitors' gallery, Prime Minister Churchill paid a tribute to the Warsaw Poles in the House of Commons this afternoon when he said the epic of Warsaw "will remain a deathless memory for Poland and for friends of freedom all over the world." It will not be forgotten, he added, when the final victory of the Allies has been achieved.

Says Moscow Urged Uprising

Jan Ciechanowski, Polish Ambassador to the United States, denied yesterday that the uprising that led to the battle of Warsaw was premature. Speaking at a luncheon meeting of the Rotary Club of New York, held at the Commodore Hotel, M. Ciechanowski declared that the official So-

viet radio urged the Poles to action last July.

"From July 27 to July 30, the Soviet official radio every hour repeatedly appealed for the active collaboration of the Polish people," he declared. "This is known from recordings of broadcasts from Moscow. The Warsaw battle began Aug. 1."

While the Poles are grateful to the United Nations for help in the form of supplies, this aid was inadequate because of a Soviet ban on the use of air bases to provide relief for the underground forces, M. Ciechanowski stated.

"The Polish Government had appealed to the Soviet Government from the beginning of this fight, but only a month and a half later was this ban lifted so that the Allies could use these bases on flights for dropping food and munitions over Warsaw, he said.

All Polish civilians in Warsaw have been ordered by the Germans to leave the city immediately, the Polish Telegraph Agency reported yesterday in a dispatch from London.

The agency also said that according to information received by the Polish Red Cross, more than

240,000 Warsaw civilians, who had been herded by the Germans into the Pruszkow concentration camp while the Polish uprising was in progress, had been shipped to unknown destinations.

The agency said that the Polish underground had uncovered a German plot to massacre all prisoners in Oswiecim, largest concentration camp in Poland "to eliminate war guilt witnesses."