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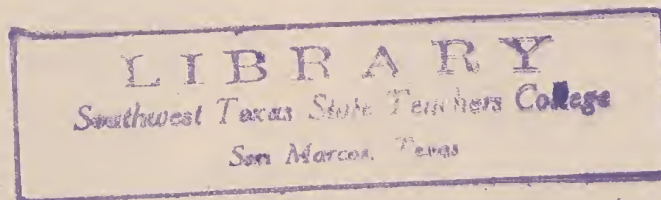
DEREWSKI

HIS COUNTRY AND ITS RECENT PROGRESS



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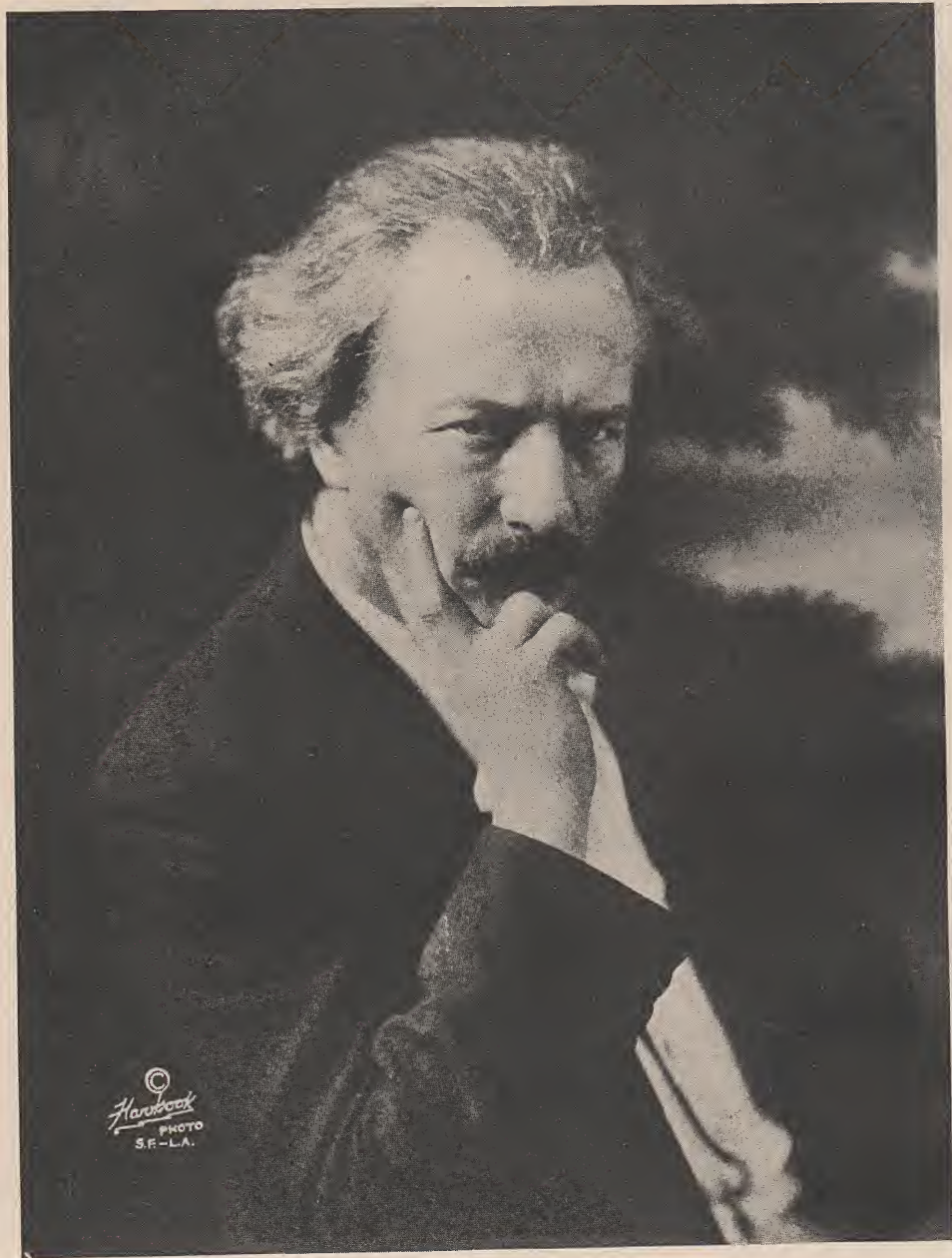
PADEREWSKI
HIS COUNTRY AND ITS
RECENT PROGRESS



THE KOSCIUSZKO FOUNDATION
NEW YORK

1928

25903



Ignace Jan Paderewski
Artist, Patriot, Humanitarian



“A twelvemonth gone! It is as Hector said:
‘The lyre will not avail thee now,’ O Pole,
Apollo’s heir!—Indeed, how canst thou play
With groans of dying brothers in thy ears,
And frenzied mothers clutching at thy hands,
And children crying through the night?
Thy magic spell could make them all forget
Hunger and pain and death, but in thy love
For luckless Poland thou hast turned thy face
To her as Orpheus to Eurydice,—
And hell still holds her fast, while thou in grief
But criest ‘Poland, Poland,’ o’er the earth.”

John H. Finley
(1915)

Artist, patriot, orator, benefactor, an envoy of good will, “a worthy son of Poland, the adopted child of all nations, a citizen of the world”—Ignace Jan Paderewski, since the days of Kosciuszko and Pulaski, has been the strongest human bond between Poland and America.

While Joseph Pilsudski dug at the foundations for the structure of the modern Poland, hewed at her cornerstones, hammered away the obstructions, and chiselled from within, Ignace Jan Paderewski carved and shaped the edifice of Free Poland in the minds and hearts of the American people and all the peoples of the earth. Through the genius of the artist, the eloquence of the orator and the zeal of the patriot, he revealed to us the genius of the Polish people, he made us feel the longing of the Polish heart, and burned upon our conscience the justice of the Polish cause.



Courtesy Wide World Photos

"No man knows what the wife of his bosom is—what a ministering angel she is, until he has gone with her through the fiery trials of this world."

POLAND'S TRAGIC CONDITION DURING PADEREWSKI'S BOYHOOD

IGNACY JAN PADEREWSKI was born on November 6, 1860, in the village of Kurylowka, in Podolia, a province of Russian Poland. Through the eyes of impressionable childhood, he witnessed the last national tragedy of Poland. During the Insurrection of 1863 he lost his mother, his father was imprisoned for having participated in the national uprising, his native village burned down and the innocent and defenseless inhabitants slaughtered by ruthless Cossacks. All this made an indelible impression upon him as a child and enkindled in his bosom the spark of patriotism that he inherited from his ancestors. His father came from a patriotic family of landed gentry and his mother was the daughter of a university professor whom the Russians had exiled to Siberia for patriotic activities. It happened that his mother was born in Kursk, a Siberian town to which Russia deported most of her political offenders.

MUSICAL CAREER

From earliest childhood, Ignas (a Polish diminutive for Ignace) had shown a liking for music. At the age of six, he was given systematic instruction on the pianoforte. Although his instructor was a teacher of violin, he imparted to his talented pupil the rudiments of music and deepened in him the love of systematic exercise.

At thirteen, the boy Paderewski went to Warsaw and entirely through his own efforts carried on his musical education at the Conservatory of Warsaw and after four years of diligent study received the first prize offered by the Conservatory, and at 17 became a teacher in that well-known institution.

Paderewski made his real debut in 1887, in Vienna. His appearance in Paris a year later marked the beginning of his European fame. In 1890 he went to London. England immediately recognized him as the "master pianist," and, in 1891, he made his first trip to the United States where he was hailed as a musical genius by divine right. But here let us call upon the Dean of American Critics to tell the story of Mr. Paderewski as a musician. (The following article has been prepared especially for this occasion).



The Memorial of Gratitude at Warsaw
For the great Relief Work of the United States to Polish Children

IGNACE JAN PADEREWSKI IN AMERICA

BY RICHARD ALDRICH

“Whatever the course of the world’s history may have demanded of Mr. Paderewski as a statesman, and however patriotically and brilliantly he may have responded to those demands, he will remain, for the vast majority of his American admirers, the great musician. His place in their admiration and affection is, first, that of the master pianist, the conjurer with the magic of tones; and then that of the composer of strong individuality, tinged deeply with the color of his Polish nationality. The history of his conquest of America has hardly been paralleled in the history of music. There came other artists before him, but Mr. Paderewski’s achievements were of a different and a higher sort, more deeply grounded in the nobility, the poetry, the pure artistic quality of his musicianship. He touched the deepest and tenderest feelings and tugged irresistibly at the heart-strings of a whole people.

“He came to America in the autumn of 1891 and gave his first concert in Carnegie Hall, with an orchestra, on November 17. The impression he made on the American public was deep and poignant from the very first; there was no mistaking the quality of the man and his art. It was a unique impression, of a sort, it might safely be said, such as no other solo artist ever quite achieved. He seemed to speak a new language in music; he raised its poetry, its magic, its mystery, its romantic eloquence, to a higher power than his listeners knew. To every one of them it seemed as if he spoke directly in an individual appeal, touching the heart as never before. There was a beauty of line as well as of color and atmosphere, a poignance of phrase, a quality of tone, a lyrical accent such—so it seemed—as to make of his playing something never till then quite divined.

“Public interest grew so greatly that it was soon necessary for

Mr. Paderewski to return to Carnegie Hall for his solo recitals—a new thing, then, to present a single performer in a vast audience-room with no associate to bring relief or contrast. His tour of the country, his return season after season, gave rise to an increasing series of popular demonstrations, both in New York and in other cities of the country, such as had never been witnessed here before. For thirty-seven years this has gone on, interrupted only by the turbulent years of the war. And in those Mr. Paderewski took a part unique in the history of art: his appearance here, and elsewhere, first as an eloquent pleader for the rights of his native land in a speech of impeccable and burningly eloquent English; and then, after a few moments' breathing spell, his reappearance on the platform in an equally impeccable and burningly eloquent interpretation at the pianoforte of some of the greatest works of his fellow-countryman, Chopin.

“Mr. Paderewski has garnered the laurels not only of a great interpreter, but also the more lasting, if less dazzling fame of a composer. At his first American concerts he played his own concerto and his Polish Fantasia, works which became lasting items in his repertory. Many of his lesser pianoforte solos, rooted in the soil of Poland, fragrant with the blossoms of Polish national art, were amongst his best beloved offerings. Many will remember the superabundant popularity of his melodious ‘Minuet,’ the exotic charm of his ‘Chant du Voyageur,’ and of his ‘Nocturne.’ His sonata for pianoforte and violin had made its way to America before he did. Later in his career he brought hither his Polish opera ‘Manru,’ produced in his own presence at the Metropolitan Opera House. Still later he gave the Boston Symphony Orchestra, for its first performance, his symphony, at that time unfinished; a work of sombre spirit, of grandiose and moving power, denoting a new direction and a new development of his creative activity, followed by a profoundly felt, if gloomy, pianoforte sonata and a set of variations for pianoforte solo.



The "Great Theatre" in Warsaw

“Many are the virtuosos who have come to America to exploit a European reputation, not infrequently animated by pecuniary considerations. It is impossible to conceive of such a spirit in Mr. Paderewski, or of his viewing his American triumphs with any such purpose. He reaped great fortunes repeatedly in America; but he felt himself so much a part of America as to wish to leave here a permanent impress of his personality. He gave lavishly with both hands, for charity; many were the benefit performances which he proffered for the profit of worthy causes; many are the artists he has helped and encouraged. He founded a perpetual reminder of his interest in American art and its progress in the Paderewski Prize for compositions of outstanding merit by American composers in various forms, repeatedly awarded.

“For nearly forty years now Mr. Paderewski’s profoundly poetic and heart-felt art has been a benison to America, a country too often ravaged by the unthinking worship of the virtuoso. It is good to think that the American public’s reaction toward one who has always put his technical powers so completely at the service of the highest ideals in music, was and has remained so immediate, so straight and so lasting; and that such influences as Mr. Paderewski has exerted have gained him lasting affection in the minds and hearts of the American people.”

FOR ART’S AND POLAND’S SAKE

“How Paderewski plays! And was it he
Or some disbodied spirit that had rushed
From silence into singing; that had crushed
Into one starved hour all life’s felicity,
And highest bliss of knowledge—that all life’s
grief, wrong
Turns at the last to beauty and to song!”

—*R. W. Gilder*

And thus Paderewski played as he went forth to the far corners of the world. A consummate artist, and yet not a warped son of genius; one who had lived the doctrine of art for art's sake, and yet used it for the sake of his beloved Poland. This Polish artist made Poland known wherever he went. He played to the artistic and the influential. Subjects and rulers paid their homage to him as an artist and admired him as a man. States, municipalities, organizations and individuals in all nations and all stations of life registered on parchment, canvas, marble, and bronze, their appreciation and their affection. His charming personality won him friends, whose name is legion, and to be a friend of Paderewski meant to be a friend of Poland. And this personal influence he brought to bear with telling effect in behalf of his country and his countrymen at a critical hour. It was due largely to his personal efforts and his personal influence that American sympa-



Unveiling of Monument to American Aviators who died in defense of Lwow
Dr. Alfred J. Pearson, American Minister to Poland delivering the address

thy for the Polish cause assumed a definite form, in terms of war aims and material aid.

“It was at this period of his career,” writes Colonel House, “that I came in intimate and constant touch with him . . . I suggested to President Wilson that he formulate the war aims of the United States . . . Then came the Fourteen Points and among them the demand for a revived Poland.”

In pleading for the Polish cause, Paderewski combined the genius of the orator with the genius of the artist. To his American friends and admirers who heard him speak he was a revelation. How Paderewski spoke! Among thousands of others, Gutzon Borglum heard him and reports thus:

“ . . . He began his speech much as he plays . . . As his nimble fingers move up and down the keyboard, so ran his nimble mind up and down the difficult and troubled frontiers of the Russian and Teutonic peoples . . . I felt that I was listening to a great product of art, a gifted orator, telling the epic of a people. By a curious magic of his personality he had produced a hush and the audience listened with an attention that admitted no applause . . . I have heard nearly all the great speakers of our time, excepting Gladstone—and I have heard none who seemed to have the power of Paderewski and the sincerity that made me think of what the great Greeks and Romans must have been. Everybody felt as I felt. The audience rose in its unrestrained homage.”

Unselfish, unaffected, of reserved and quiet simplicity but a passionate patriot, Paderewski grips the popular imagination. He captured the hearts of the Americans for the Polish cause, secured the historic declaration of our war President who later became the spokes-



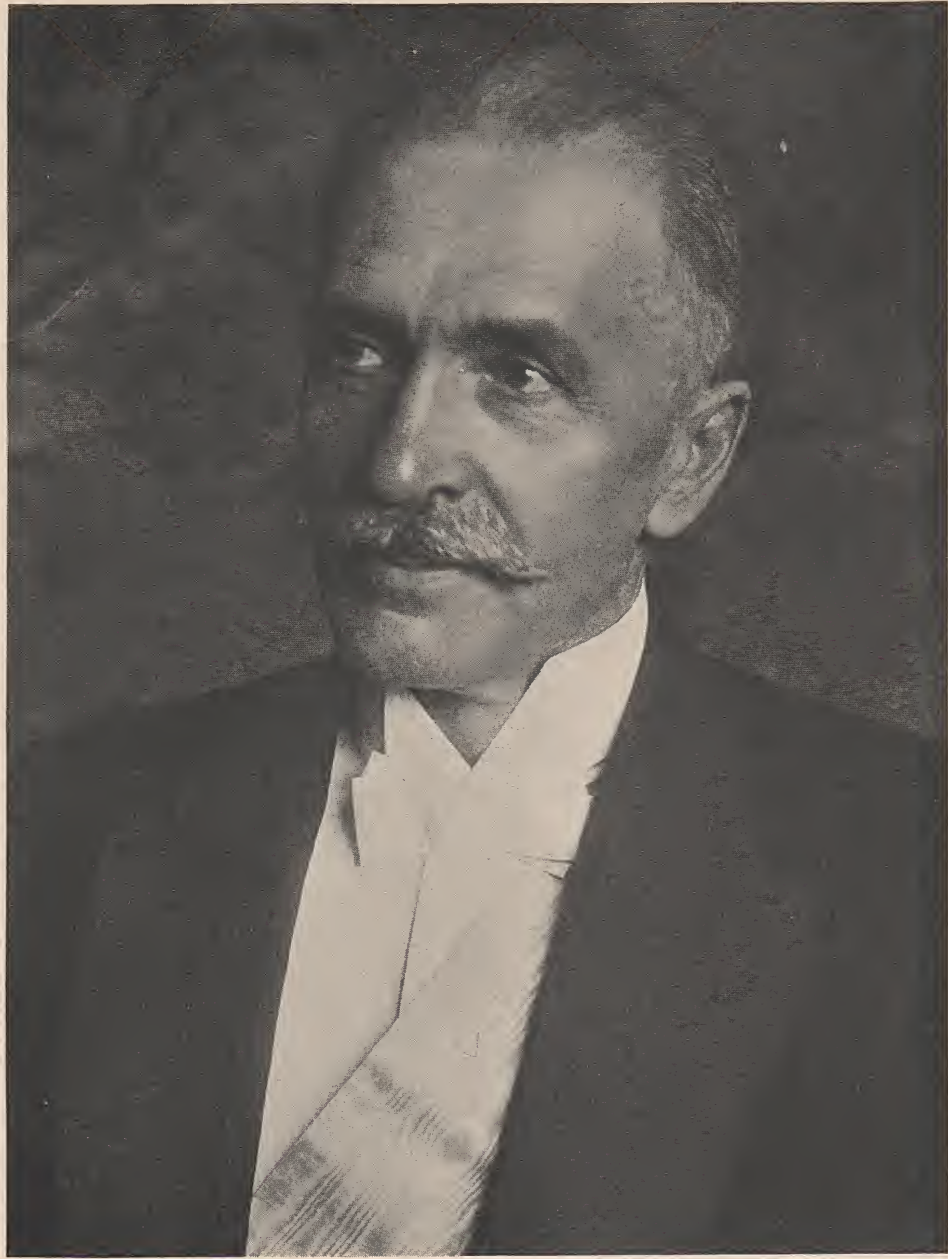
Statue of Copernicus at the University of Krakow

the deficit; the balance you may apply towards your scholarship fund." The check was for \$1000, and the spokesman in question happened to be young Herbert Hoover, who later became the head of the American Relief Administration in Poland at a time when the erstwhile young benefactor was Premier of the new Polish Republic.

Another incident. "The American Legion Monthly," for August, 1926, carried the following announcement:

"Ignacy Jan Paderewski is to date the largest individual contributor to the American Legion's \$5,000,000 Endowment Fund for Disabled American World War Veterans, the children of disabled men, and the orphans of service men and veterans. Following concerts in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Washington, M. Paderewski's manager turned over to the Endowment Fund a check for \$28,600, representing Paderewski's entire return from the concerts."

This remarkable combination of genius, knowledge, indomitable will, superhuman labor, patriotism and sublime poetry is Ignace Jan Paderewski, an illustrious son of Poland.



Ignacy Moscicki
President of the Republic of Poland

POLAND

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

SCATTERED on the plains between the Baltic and the Carpathian Mountains, the Slavonic tribes hunted their game, tilled their soil, and worshipped their rustic gods of harvest and of peace from days hidden deep in the obscure past. It was from these tribes and on those plains (in Polish "polska," hence POLSKA or Poland) that the Polish nation emerged in the Valley of the Vistula some one thousand years ago and at the end of the fourteenth century was the most powerful state in eastern Europe, with territories of 380,000 square miles in area extending from the Baltic to the Black Sea. The first historical Polish ruler was Mieszko (960-992 A.D.), who accepted the Christian faith in 969, whereby he brought the country within the sphere of Western European civilization.

Harassed by the evil of excessive democracy from within and the pressure of unscrupulous aggression of her neighbors from without, Poland was subsequently weakened and finally fell a victim to the designs of the three partitioning powers—at a time when on this continent there was rising a new nation that was destined to be the standard bearer of the democracies of the world and to play a noteworthy part in the restoration of Poland.

Reborn Poland has a republican form of government. The Parliament consists of two chambers, the Senate and the Diet or "Sejm" being the upper and lower chambers respectively, elected by a system of proportional direct representation. The Senate has 111 and the Diet 444 members. The President is elected for a term of seven years by the Senate and the Diet meeting jointly in a national assembly, by a majority vote. The President appoints the Prime Minister or Premier and the several ministers who jointly constitute a "Government" politically responsible to the Parliament.



Marshal Joseph Pilsudski
Present Premier of Poland

MARSHAL JOSEPH PILSUDSKI

BORN in Lithuania in 1867, Joseph Pilsudski comes from an old Polish family of landed gentry, distinguished in service for Poland. His father, mother and sister were imprisoned for patriotic activities and his uncle was killed in the insurrection of 1863.

At seventeen young Pilsudski entered the University of Kharkow, with a view to studying medicine, but, being accused of plotting against the czar, was sent to Siberia for five years. Upon his return, he began to make preparations for "war" against Russia. Among other numerous activities he and his wife published secretly a paper called *ROBOTNIK* (Worker) calculated to fan Polish patriotism. His subterranean press was soon discovered, he was arrested and sent to the citadel of Warsaw. He feigned insanity and was sent to a hospital in St. Petersburg, whence he was liberated by a doctor friend of his who contrived to be appointed to the asylum staff.

From his earliest youth one idea constantly dominated Pilsudski: *POLAND MUST BE FREE*; and his philosophy has been: "freedom cannot be won by hoping or cheating, it can be bought only with the price of blood." He was wary of politics. On the eve of the World War, he predicted that the "Polish question will be solved only in this happy coincidence, when Russia is beaten by Germany, and Germany by France." Then added, "and it is our duty to help them bring this about!"

Then came the war. When two oppressors lined up against the third and the Poles seemed to be destined to lose no matter who won, Pilsudski marshalled his legion, which he had been in the meanwhile organizing, and struck first against the biggest enemy, Russia. When Russia crumbled, he turned against Austria and Germany, was interned in the fortress of Magdeburg and kept there from July, 1917, until the outbreak of the German revolution in November, 1918. Thereupon he returned to Warsaw and was acclaimed as Chief of State, which position he held during the first four years of Poland's renewed existence. Later on, he continued a while at the head of the army, then withdrew into private life, and in May, 1926, returned again to public life and became Premier and Minister of War.

BIRTH OF A NEW NATION

The problem of re-creating a unified nation out of three parts, each of which for a century and a half had been made to fit different political and economic schemes, has indeed been gigantic. Furthermore, Poland has had to build on ruins. In the vicissitudes of war her territories, especially in the eastern part, were passed over at least ten times by advancing and retreating armies—robbed, plundered, despoiled. And out of these ruins arose the New Poland—thanks to her resources, material and spiritual, thanks to the growing efficiency in her governmental organization, thanks to the aid and encouragement she has received from the people of America.



A General View of Krakow

With "Cloth Hall" in the foreground, where merchants of the East met merchants of the West during the Middle Ages and exchanged their wares.
Now a National Museum.

RESOURCES

"Potentially," says Sir George Paish, "Poland is one of the richest countries in Europe." With area approximately 150,000 square miles and with population of 30,000,000, Poland is the sixth largest country in Europe. When resources in relation to area are taken into consideration, Poland stands out even more prominently among the leading European countries.

In area of land cultivated Poland ranks fourth in Europe, following closely France and Germany.

In oil reserves Poland is third, following Russia and Rumania. These are distributed mainly over the slopes of the Carpathian Mountains along the southern border of Poland for a distance of about 300 miles.

In agriculture Poland holds third or fourth position in most crops produced by the European countries. Thus, in 1925, she was third in the production of rye, third in potatoes, fourth in oats, fourth in sugar beets and beet sugar, second in flax, third in horses, fourth in cattle, third in hogs.

Forestry. Poland has the sixth largest forest area in Europe, yet in lumber trade occupies the fifth place. Coniferous forests, especially pines, predominate. About thirty percent of the forests are owned by the State, but all forests are carefully supervised and conserved.

Industry. The chief foundation of Poland's industrial development, concentrated mostly in Upper Silesia, is coal. Poland occupies the fourth place in the production of coal, and due to the favorable location has the largest output of coal per man of any country in Europe. Two-thirds of the output is consumed at home; the balance exported. Also, Poland is one of the leading producers of lead and zinc ores in the world and second largest producer of slab zinc in Europe. The great Giesche Mine, now controlled by the Silesian American Corporation, is the largest zinc property in the world.

In textiles, Poland also occupies a prominent position. Her cotton

spindles total over 2,400,000. The city of Lodz is known the world over as the Manchester of Poland. Bielsk and Bialystok are centers of woolen manufactures. About 85 percent of Poland's import of raw cotton comes from the United States, amounting to nearly a quarter of a million bales in 1926.

Salt deposits, which are 95 to 99 percent pure, are among the largest and richest in the world and seem almost inexhaustible. Wieliczka Mines, which have been in operation for nearly a thousand years, are the object of interest of all tourists. In 1926 the production of salt, being 457,771 metric tons, almost doubled the 1919 output.

EDUCATION

The roots of the education in Poland go down into the beginnings of the Polish State. Under the influence of the Church at first and intended for the training for priesthood, the educational institutions gradually became national in scope and international in influence.

The Jagiellonian University at Krakow, established in 1364 or almost three centuries before the founding of the first American institution of higher learning, from the very beginning attracted scholars as teachers and pupils from the whole continent. The members of the faculty played leading roles at the Councils of Constance and Basel, pleading for broad vision, tolerance and understanding. Mikolaj Kopernik (Nicholas Copernicus) is probably one of the best known graduates of this institution.

By a resolution of the Diet on October 14, 1776, or four days before Kosciuszko received his commission as Colonel of Engineers in George Washington's Army of the Revolution, Poland established the "Commission of National Education," which became the first Ministry of Public Instruction on the continent of Europe. This measure was a concerted effort of national regeneration after the first partition and the program then mapped out became the basis of public instruction of the Poland reborn.

And now one of Poland's greatest problems has been that of cre-



A country road

ating a system of public instruction, with adequate facilities and well-trained personnel so as to wipe out illiteracy, a heritage of political bondage, and prepare for the duties of intelligent citizenship. The population in that part of Poland which for the last hundred years belonged to Russia, whose motto seemed to have been PUT OUT THE LIGHT AND RULE, was in two-thirds illiterate. The whole Polish nation now has declared a veritable war against illiteracy and ignorance and is marshalling all its forces with that objective in view—home, school, shop and army are used for that purpose and volunteer workers are drawn from the ranks of the students and all professional classes. School buildings are used day and night. There is no community, however small, that does not mobilize its contingent of this army that bringeth light.

One of the first acts of the Diet in 1919 was to introduce the principle of compulsory education for all children between the ages of seven to fourteen. In the first five years the number of State Normal



Tatra Mountains, a summer resort, with peasant types from Z



s, a summer resort, with peasant types from Zakopane — Mountaineers

Schools increased from 24 to 116. In three years, from 1921 to 1924, the school attendance of children of school age increased from 62 to 84 percent, thanks to increased facilities and personnel. The Ministry of Education strives to make it a hundred percent in the nearest possible future. In one year, from 1924 to 1925, the number of trade schools increased from 686 to 829. Hygiene and physical training receive ever increasing consideration. Poland has now 29,000 Elementary Schools with 64,000 teachers and 3,400,000 pupils; 778 secondary schools and 22 graduate schools, including six universities.

American ideas of school administration, methods and objectives find a fertile ground in the educational system of Poland. A number of Polish professors, who had been trained or who had taught at American universities, have gone back and assumed teaching posts. Several American educators, including the President and the Vice-President of the Kosciuszko Foundation have been in Poland and lectured on American education. Teachers College at Columbia University alone has trained a number of Polish scholars in school administration and adult education.

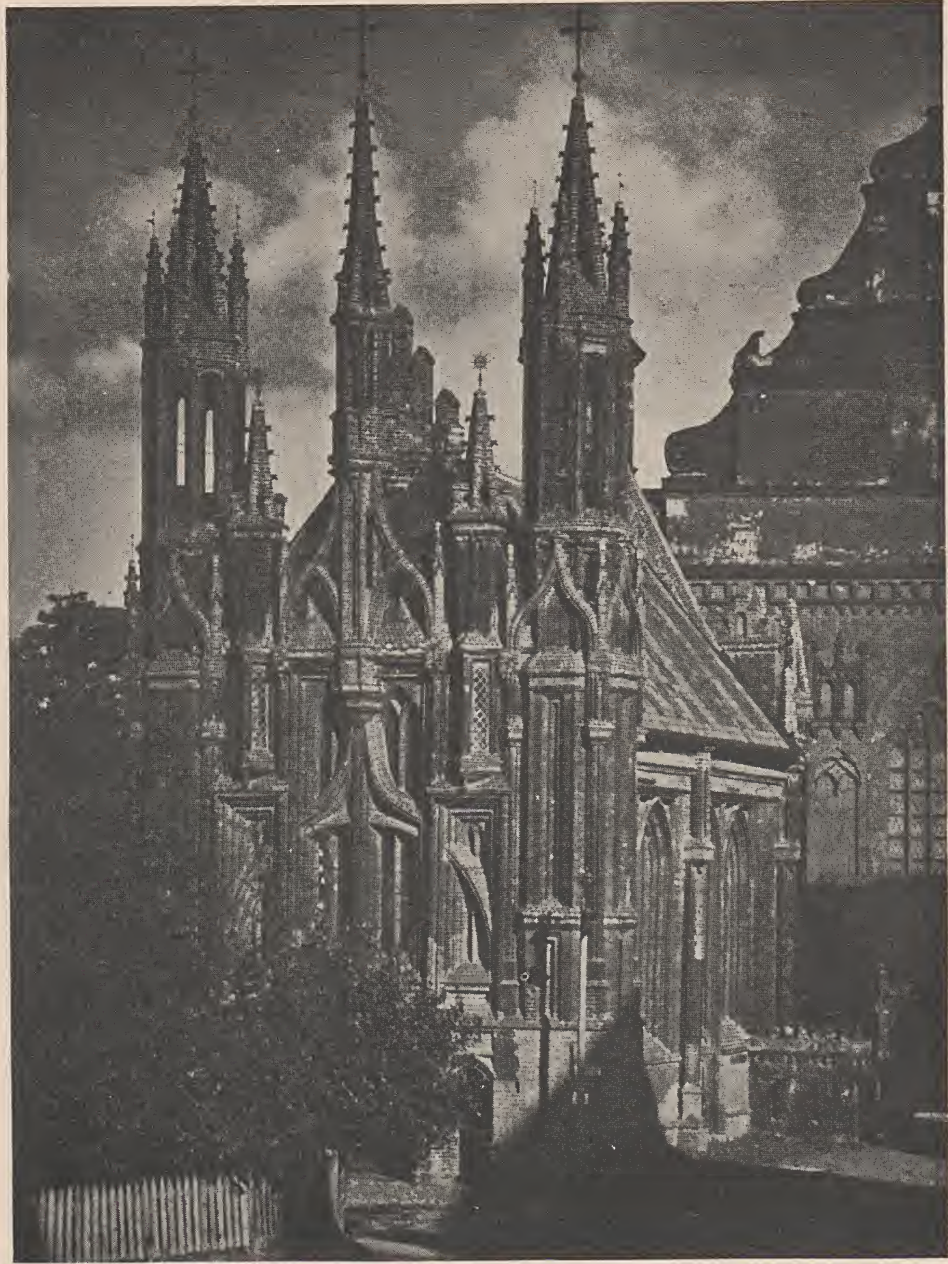
“THE MIRACLE OF POST WAR EUROPE”

Those who saw Poland in 1918-19 and again in 1927-28 regard this new Republic as the miracle of post-war Europe. Peace has been restored on all frontiers, boundaries delimited, the three former parts reunited and unified, administrative machinery made to run, banks established, the monetary system introduced and stabilized, all payments on public debts promptly met, budgets balanced, wheels of industry set in motion, foreign trade increased and confidence both at home and abroad restored. All of this, and a great deal more, Poland has accomplished within the ten years of her independence and most of it within the past two years. The process of nation-building, that took generations elsewhere has been crowded into years in Poland.

In 1918 Poland had approximately four thousand miles of railways left in a deplorable condition, with some limping instead of



An oil field at Drobobycz



The St. Anna Church in Wilno

rolling-stock; today she has a railway system of 12,000 miles (approximately the size of the Pennsylvania System), trains that people set their watches by, and three factories producing locomotives based on the American models.

Replacing the several systems of depreciated paper money, Poland introduced zloty as a unit of the new system, based on gold and stabilized at 11.22 cents in our money.

The fiscal year ending in March, 1927, brought a surplus of 156,600,000 and the year 1927-28 about 300,000,000 zlotys. In order to preserve the monetary and budgetary stability thus achieved and to enhance industrial activities, a seventy-two million dollar loan was floated in that memorable year of 1927. Although the United States subscribed for two-thirds of the loan, many other nations participated. Mr. Charles S. Dewey, American Financial Adviser to the Polish Government, states in his first quarterly report that during the last year the revenues of Poland pledged for the interest and amortization of this loan amounted to more than four times the sum required; that government receipts in general by far exceed government expenditures; that "economic conditions last year were the best in the history of the Republic . . . industrial activity increased and unemployment declined."

In the opinion of Eugene Kwiatkowski, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, this stabilization loan is the turning point in Poland's gigantic efforts for the reconstruction of her economic life and for cooperation with the world's chief centers of finance.

Progress in production, exports, imports, and domestic consumption shown within the past year has been remarkable. The general increase of consumption in Poland in the second half of 1927 as compared with 1925 was over 26 percent, thus showing a rising standard of living. The total of exports in 1927 as compared with 1926 increased by somewhat over 12 percent, while the total of imports has increased during the same period by over 76 percent. Imports from the United States alone increased more than 40 percent during the



In the suburb of Wilno

first eight months of 1927. The following figures for production and imports are significant.

Average monthly output of fundamental products—in tons:

	1926	1927 (Jan.-June)
Coal	2,980,000	3,036,000
Coke	92,900	110,500
Pig iron	27,300	45,900
Steel	65,700	100,500
Rolled products	46,900	70,100

Imports—in zlotys:

	1926 (Jan.-Sept.)	1927 (Jan.-Sept.)
Agricultural machinery	9,588,000	25,615,000
Textile machinery	6,648,000	30,399,000
Wood and metal-working machinery	3,726,000	11,279,000
Electrical machinery	6,315,000	13,118,000
Engines	5,834,000	11,031,000



Lazienki Park at Warsaw

AMERICA IN POLAND

Polish-American friendship is not based on a fortuitous coincidence of political interests or on the bubble artificially fanned by the press-agent; it is deeply rooted in the struggles for freedom of the two nations and in common traditions. The cornerstone of this friendship is the fact that America shares with Poland her greatest national hero, Thaddeus Kosciuszko.

The sympathy of America for the cause of Poland was expressed on numerous occasions. Thomas Jefferson, the friend of Kosciuszko, publicly denounced the partition of Poland as "a crime and an atrocity." President Jackson, the American Press, and public opinion harassed the policy of Imperial Russia. At the time of the Revolt of Poland in 1831 committees were formed in the United States to raise funds to aid the Polish cause; and when the cause failed, the funds were applied to aid the Polish refugees. As an expression of gratitude these unfortunate patriots, then in Paris, addressed the following

prophetic message to the American people through Fenimore Cooper: "The day of Poland's liberation will come. Though we may not, our descendants will see that hour—and let it come, sooner or later, we can never forget those who have joined their efforts to our efforts, their prayers to our prayers!" On behalf of America, numerous State Legislatures passed formal resolutions—among them, the State of New Hampshire in both houses: "Resolved, that the cause of Poland is the common cause of the friends of freedom throughout the world."

Then, again, in the World War, while the partitioning powers were haggling and bargaining with the Poles, offering empty promises for their blood, while representatives of great states diplomatically eschewed raising "questions capable of creating discord between allies," there came a clarion-like voice of the head of a great power, a voice that rang across the seas and will ring across the ages: "An independent Polish state should be erected which should include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea and whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenant."

This is the famous thirteenth point of our war President, Woodrow Wilson, who gave expression to the sentiment of the American people and breathed courage in the hearts of the Poles. It was the first statement of a great statesman, made without any ulterior motive.

America is gratefully remembered by the Poles as a nation of disinterested friends. The American Relief Administration headed by Herbert Hoover, who was assisted by a host of faithful workers, has been regarded as a symbol of bigger Americanism. It all came at a time when hunger, poverty, epidemics and all post-war plagues had laid heavy hands on the survivors of the war catastrophe. Some American institutions have been transplanted on the Polish soil, American capital—as coming from a friendly nation—has been most

eagerly welcomed, American advice has been sought after and American methods introduced wherever practicable.

The American Y.M.C.A. has struck deep root in Poland and is there to stay as a Polish Y.M.C.A., managed by the Poles in accordance with the needs and in the spirit of the Polish people. The late Sereno P. Fenn of Cleveland has erected a Y.M.C.A. building in Krakow which is being regarded as a model for similar buildings in other larger cities. The Rockefeller Foundation has built an Institute of Hygiene in Warsaw. A group of American aviators, headed by Col. Fauntleroy, organized a Kosciuszko Squadron that rendered a notable service in the war of Poland with the Bolsheviks. Three of these gallant soldiers rest beneath the Polish sod. The Warsaw School of Nursing, a model school of this type, has been founded



Courtesy Wide World Photos

Honoring the Hero of Two Nations

Speakers at Kosciuszko Recognition Day Meeting in Washington. Left to right :
Hon. Dwight F. Davis, Gen. James A. Drain, Hon. Jan Ciechanowski,
Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, Hon. Joseph C. Grew, Mr. Leopold
Kotnowski, Dr. Emmett J. Scott.

through the benefactions of Miss Dorothea Hughes of Boston, and administered by Miss Helen Bridge with the cooperation of the American Red Cross and an increasing support of the Polish Government. The first graduate of that school has been studying this year at the Walter Reed Hospital in Washington as a scholar of the Kosciuszko Foundation and upon return will be the head nurse of the leading hospital in Warsaw.

In their capital city, the people of Poland erected a "monument of gratitude" as a symbol that they are mindful of the help and encouragement received from the people of America. And the fourth of July, 1926, America's sesqui-centennial, was a national holiday in Poland. Every city, town, village and hamlet raised the stars and stripes as an expression of affection for a great people across the sea and on that occasion nearly six million people, including five million school children, signed a message of greeting to the people of the land where obtains "the same ideal of Free Man and the Free Nation." The message and signatures, artistically bound in 112 large volumes, were later presented to President Coolidge.

America in Poland has taken other forms. Professor E. W. Kemmerer and his mission have made helpful suggestions in the realm of fiscal and financial reorganization; American locomotives have added bone and muscle to the flabby railway system, American automobiles ply Polish towns and country roads, American films are shown in every picture house, American capital and machinery coupled with American methods have helped to modernize Polish cities and stimulate industrial production. The city of Warsaw has just secured a ten million dollar loan for the purpose of municipal improvements. Established with the assistance of Americans, the American-Polish Chamber of Commerce and Industry in the United States with headquarters in New York, which publishes the magazine "Poland," has been greatly instrumental in enhancing this economic relationship between the two countries.

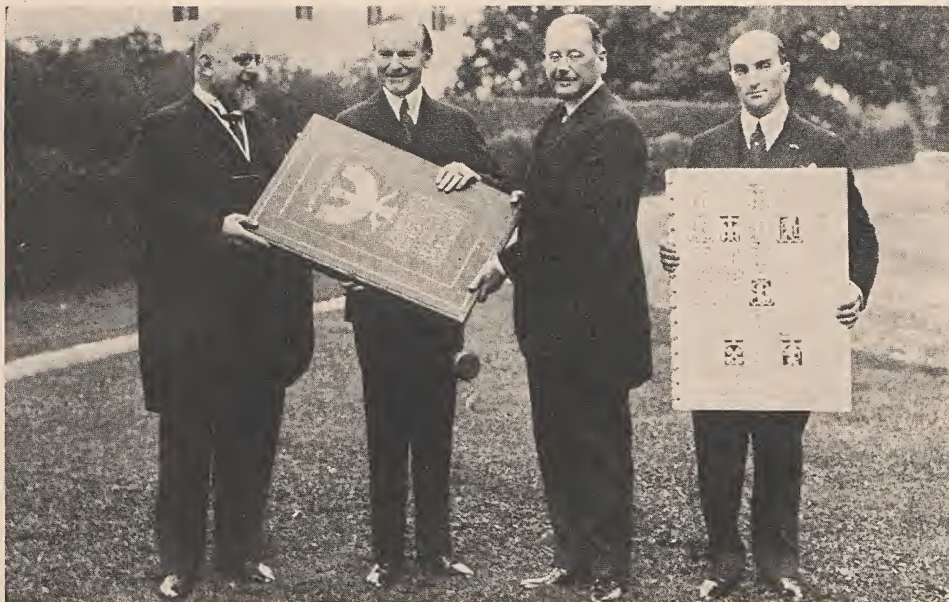
The President of the Polish Republic, Ignacy Moscicki, himself an

eminent scholar, a university professor and a scientist of note with over sixty essential inventions to his credit, who was formerly the head of chemical works in Silesia, told an American interviewer:

“We are always glad to welcome Americans to Poland. America is our old and tried friend and we owe her much. We particularly welcome her capital, her technical skill and her enterprise . . . The era of political confusion is past. No obstacles will be placed in the way of constructive penetration. We realize our great need of the kind of cooperation that your countrymen can give us, and we are prepared to afford it every facility.”

POLAND IN AMERICA

The most obvious presence of Poland in America is the fact that there are now in the United States approximately four million Poles



Courtesy International News Reel

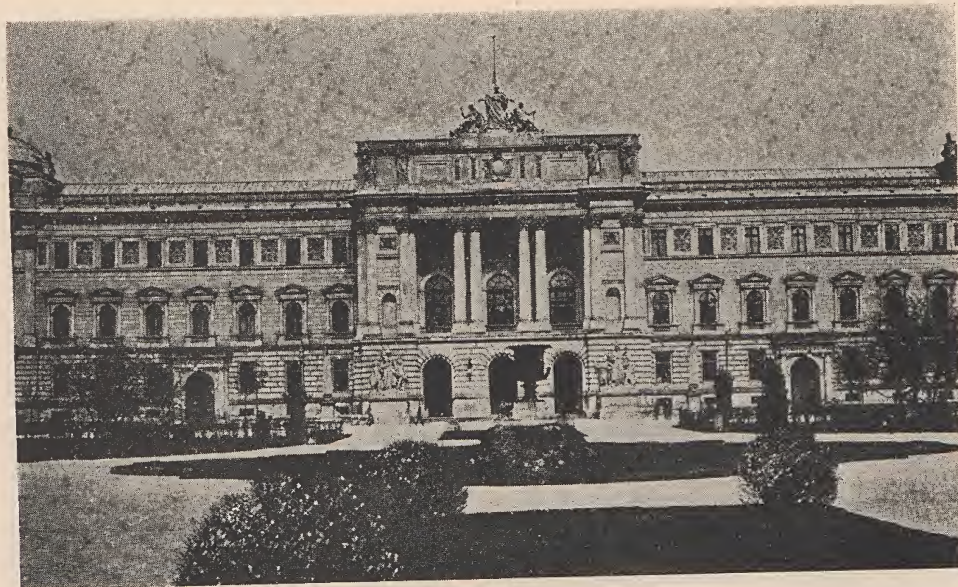
From the People of Poland to the People of America

Messrs. Kotnowski and Iwanowski as a special commission, presenting to President Coolidge a message of greeting. The Polish Minister, Jan Ciechanowski, at the extreme right

and Americans of Polish descent or extraction, or the population of the Commonwealths of Arizona, Delaware, Idaho, Iowa, Indiana and Nevada. They are scattered practically in all the States of the Union and territorial possessions, have endured every hardship, are found on the farms and in factories, in university chairs and in national Congress, and in every occupation and profession. Though one of the newest elements in our population, the Poles are rising rapidly through the ladder of American opportunities and the contribution of Polish genius has made a profound impression upon our cultural endeavors.

The Poles were with us from the earliest beginnings of nation-building. Captain John Smith, speaking of the difficulties he had with his motley crowd in founding a colony at Jamestown, says, "they never did know what a dayes worke was, except the Dutchmen and the Poles, and some dozen other." According to reports, the first Pole that came to New York was a young man whom the Dutch colonists of Manhattan in 1659 engaged as schoolmaster to teach their children. A number of Poles, the best known being Thaddeus Kosciuszko and Casimir Pulaski, took a prominent part in the American Revolution. Gen. Krzyzanowski, together with other Poles, served with distinction in the Civil War.

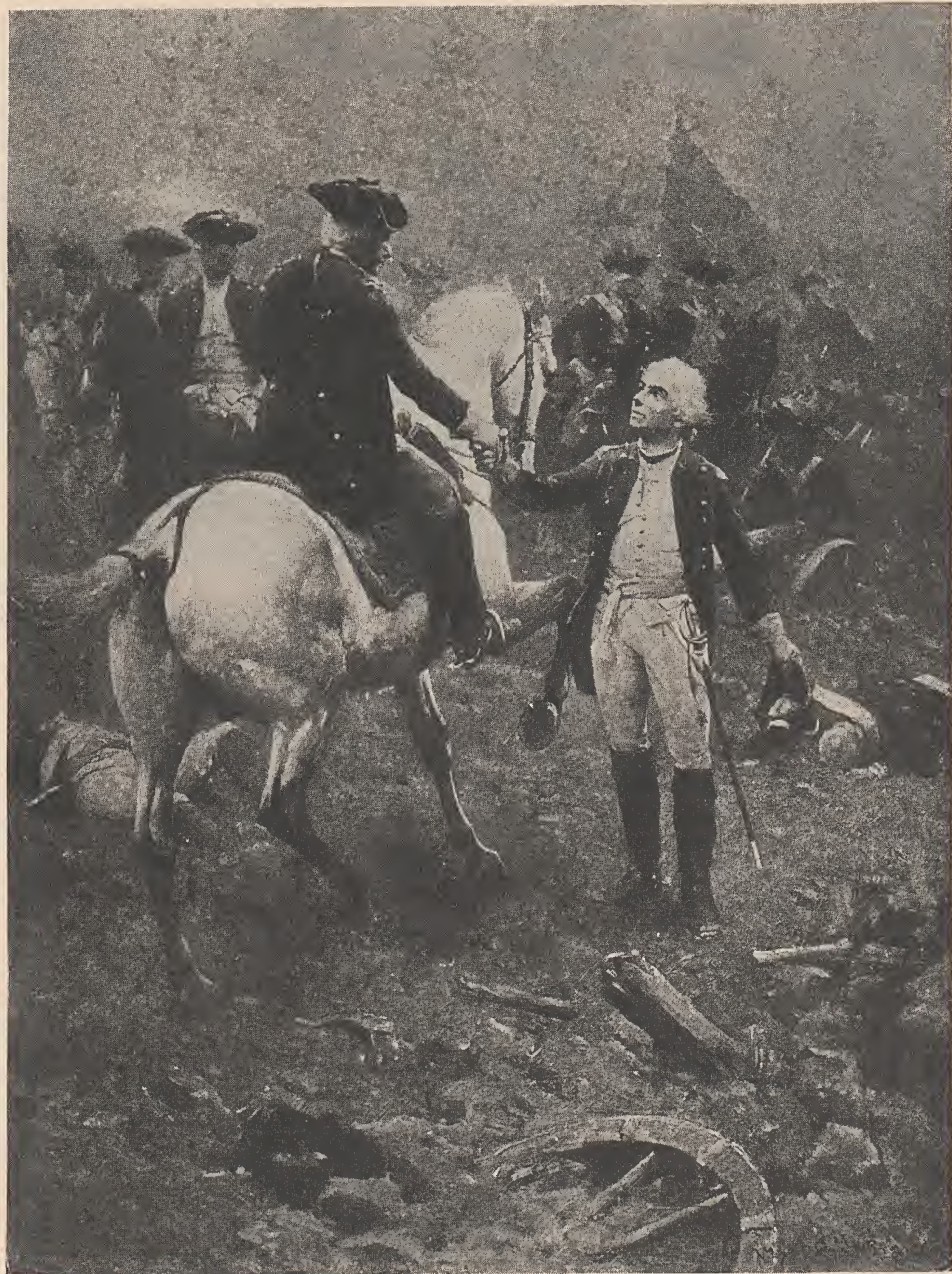
The contribution of Poland to America—and to the world—is no less in the realm of letters, arts and sciences. Says Ambassador Grew: "Who can hear or read the Polish heroes, statesmen, scientists, musicians, writers—the names of Sobieski, Copernicus, Sklodowska-Curie, Paderewski, Sienkiewicz, Conrad-Korzeniowski come to mind—without wondering what our life would be without these illustrious benefactors to mankind?" This list may be amplified, or even multiplied. The names of Reymont, Mme. Modjeska and her son, de Reszkes, Mme. Sembrich, Didur, Hofmann, Stojowski, Stokowski, Benda, Wojciech Kossak have also become our common possession. Jane Porter's "Thaddeus of Warsaw" gave us an interpretation of the



Main Building of the University of Lwow

Pole that became an intimate possession of whole generations of Americans.

Above all the contributions and personality of Ignace Jan Paderewski and the contribution and tradition of Thaddeus Kosciuszko, have become deeply imbedded in the heart of the American nation.



Washington thanking Kosciuszko for his services as Engineer of Fortifications in the Army of the Revolution

THE KOSCIUSZKO FOUNDATION

"The time is now ripe for honoring Kosciuszko in a still more appropriate way than by building him a monument of stone."—Chancellor Samuel P. Capen.

AND, indeed, to this "hero of two continents" that for a century and a half has served as a living bond between two liberty-loving peoples there has been erected a monument that neither rust shall corrode nor time destroy for it is a living monument builded upon the foundation of our gratitude and one that will express itself in terms of human life and human progress.

The Foundation, established two years ago on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of Kosciuszko's enrollment in the Army of the Revolution, is a most appropriate memorial to this "great and good man" for he himself inaugurated the exchange of cultural gifts between Poland and America, nay between the old world and the new. He brought with him scientific skill, which the Colonists then sorely needed, and took back with him to Poland the enthusiasm of a youthful nation for the principles of practical democracy, the ideas and ideals that found expression in the Declaration of Independence.

"One of our great Revolutionary Worthies . . . He is as pure a son of liberty as I have ever known and of that liberty which is to go to all," said of him Thomas Jefferson.

"No one has a higher respect and veneration for his character than I have. To his care and sedulous appreciation the American people are indebted for the defense of West Point," stated George Washington.

Kosciuszko fortified the Highlands, West Point; served as Chief Engineer of the Army of the South, and as engineer of the Army of



Courtesy Wide World Photos

The Kosciuszko Mound at Krakow

Built from soil of battlefields in Poland where Kosciuszko led the desperate struggle for independence. Photo shows Professor Roman Dyboski of the University of Krakow accepting the American soil from Saratoga, Yorktown, West Point and Old Star Fort, S.C., which was brought to Poland by Professor Eric P. Kelly of Dartmouth College, the first American professor to study in Poland under the Kosciuszko Foundation

Wellesley, were given by the colleges themselves scholarships covering tuition, board and room. The Foundation covered only transportation and incidental expenses.

During the current year, 1927-28, there have been fourteen scholars and apprenticeship fellows—nine young men and five young ladies, thirteen Poles in America and one American in Poland. Vassar, Wellesley, and Bryn Mawr each granted to a young lady recommended by the Foundation a scholarship covering complete maintenance (Smith has already awarded a similar scholarship for the following year). By “apprenticeship fellows” is meant that scholars in engineering, banking, business administration, etc., are placed with appropriate American concerns so as to give them a chance to supplement their theoretical training with practical experience through actual work.

Polish students were enrolled at Amherst, Dartmouth, Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Vassar, Syracuse, Johns Hopkins, University of Chicago, University of Pittsburgh, Wellesley, Bryn Mawr, Iowa State Agricultural College and Walter Reed Hospital—studying economics, domestic science, school administration, banking, business administration, various branches of engineering, English, political science, nursing.

There have been more Polish students in America than American students in Poland, as during this period of reconstruction Poland needs men and women trained along lines in which America excels.

In the spring of 1926 the Foundation conducted a prize essay contest, open to all undergraduates in America, upon the topic: “Kosciuszko’s Contribution to America.” Students from thirty-eight colleges and universities in eighteen States participated. The first prize of \$100 was won by Edward C. Ames of the University of Chicago.

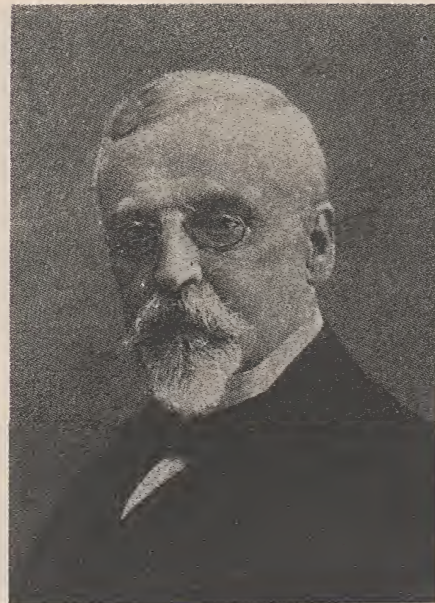
October 18, 1926, was the 150th anniversary of the date on which Thaddeus Kosciuszko received his commission as Colonel of Engineers in the Revolutionary Army. Under the auspices of the Kosciuszko Foundation and of a National Committee organized by the



A group of Kosciuszko Foundation Scholars



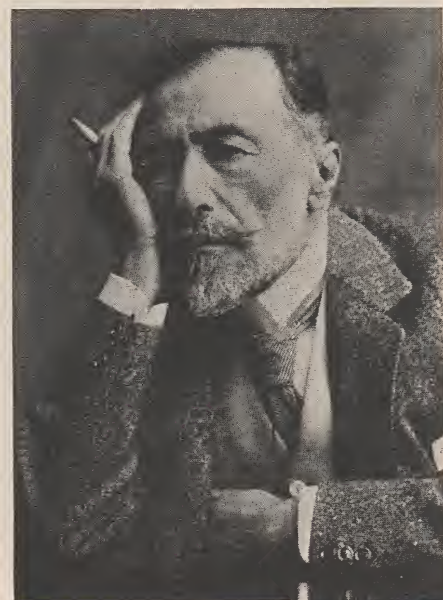
Frederyk Chopin



Henryk Sienkiewicz
Author of QUO VADIS



General Casimir Pulaski



Joseph Conrad-Korzeniowski



Wladyslaw Reymont
Author of PEASANTS



Mme. Marie Sklodowska-Curie

Foundation, there was held on that day in Memorial Continental Hall in Washington, D. C., a Kosciuszko Recognition Day Meeting with the Hon. Dwight F. Davis, Secretary of War, as Chairman of the meeting. The National Committee included among prominent Americans, governors of the thirteen original states and heads of national patriotic societies. Also, at the suggestion of the Foundation, several governors of the thirteen original states and of the State of Ohio issued a public proclamation, setting aside the 18th of October, 1926, as Kosciuszko Recognition Day.

The office of the Foundation has served as a clearing house of information for students, scholars and prospective tourists both to and from Poland.

For October 17, 1927, being the 150th anniversary of the Victory of Saratoga, the Foundation prepared an illustrated four-page leaflet about Kosciuszko and his part in the American Revolution and sent a copy thereof to every head of a private school, or academy, to every

Polish pastor having a parochial school, and to every superintendent of public schools in the United States. Upon request of over 350 school superintendents in all States of the Union except two, the Foundation furnished 22,000 additional leaflets for distribution among principals and teachers.

On the occasion of this anniversary the school children of America began to raise pennies in order to establish a George Washington Scholarship under the auspices of the Foundation for an American student to study in Poland.

Encouraged by the approval with which this work has been met in both countries and by the promising results already attained, the Trustees are gradually building up an endowment fund of one million dollars by means of which this Living Memorial will carry on its work in perpetuity.

The President of the Polish Republic, Ignacy Moscicki, sent the following message on the occasion of the Kosciuszko Recognition Day Meeting in Washington:

“Fully sympathizing with the aims of the Kosciuszko Foundation, I wholeheartedly participate in today’s festivals and send sincere wishes in my own name and on behalf of the Polish nation that the spiritual contact of our two countries as inaugurated by Kosciuszko may continue forever, thanks to the noble efforts of the institution bearing his name and which has established intellectual rapprochement between Poland and the United States through close intercourse among the educational circles and youth. May it further develop into a fruitful cooperation in every field embodying the great ideals of true democratic development.”

In the words of President MacCracken, “The Kosciuszko Foundation was organized in order that the recognition of Thaddeus Kosciuszko may be perpetuated in the years to come by the constant interest of youth in the application of his practical ideals in the service of humanity.”



*Mme. Helena Modjeska
as Marie Stuart*

DATE DUE

THE KOSCIUSZKO FOUNDATION

NEW YORK

FOR MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS AND THE PROMOTION OF
INTELLECTUAL AND CULTURAL RELATIONS BETWEEN
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