POLAND Key to Europe

Raymond Leslie Buell

This book discusses the N595 NH and diplomatic Gig Selections. Le of Polish policy, and presents a complete picture of Polish political, economic and social affairs.

RECENT events have served to justify the thesis advanced in this book that Poland is the key of Europe. Set between two great powers Russia and Germany, Poland is in danger of being crushed. Should Germany and Russia fight, or should they make an alliance, Poland would probably be destroyed. On the other hand, if she succeeds in maintaining her independence, Europe may be saved from the domination of either Fascism or Communism. Such considerations have finally led Britain, as well as France, to give Poland a guarantee against German aggression.

The author expresses the belief that the fate of Poland is tied up with the historic rivalry of Germans and Slavs. He predicts that the rapidly increasing numbers and awakening national consciousness of the Slavs will make it difficult for the Nazis to dominate Central Europe.

Whether Poland can solve her serious economic and social difficulties depends not only on the European balance of power but also on world economic reconstruction. The population of Poland is increasing more rapidly than that of any other important country in Europe. Formerly Poland could support such increases with the aid of emigration, foreign loans, and international trade. But as a result of the growth of autarchy throughout the world, these aids have largely disappeared. Although Poland has resorted to state capitalism and public investment in a desperate effort to meet internal needs, she has not made any real progress in solving her acute over-population problem.



POLAND: KEY TO EUROPE

RAYMOND LESLIE BUELL, M.A., Ph.D.



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PREFACE

When I visited Poland in the early summer of 1938, I intended to write only a report – to be published by the Foreign Policy Association – on the problems confronting that country. But these problems proved so complex, and so fascinating, that I decided to write a book. My decision was affected by the fact that, so far as I know, no other volume has yet appeared which endeavours to survey and analyse the problems of modern Poland in a sympathetic but scientific spirit.

As a country which in fifteen years will have as large a population as France, Poland is important in itself. Its rise as one of the great powers of Europe during the later Middle Ages, its partition and disappearance in the eighteenth century, and its resurrection at the end of the World War constitute one of the most romantic chapters of history. But this history is still unfinished. Germany's growing power in Europe has once more made Poland's future uncertain.

Although public opinion in the Western democracies is inclined to hold Poland responsible for its plight, this judgment is too severe. Poland is confronted by two fundamental problems, the solution of which depends not on Poland alone, but on the international situation as a whole. These problems are security against foreign aggression and security against internal want. Entering the world of commercial rivalry only at the close of the World War, Poland finds itself barred from many foreign markets. It has the most rapidly increasing population in Europe, yet lacks the

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resources to provide a decent living on the basis of selfsufficiency. To-day at least a quarter of its people are living close to starvation. If Poland could export enough of its agricultural and industrial products to industrialize the country, if it could borrow abroad, if it could continue to send out as many emigrants as before the World War, its economic problem might be solved. But because of economic nationalism, the world economy on which the solution of such problems depends has almost disappeared. Poland cannot adequately develop its export trade; it cannot find foreign loans; its emigrants are no longer welcome in foreign countries. As a result of causes largely beyond its own control, Poland can no longer rely on a collective peace system for defence against aggression; neither can it rely on a world economy to meet its fundamental economic needs. It is consequently forced more and more to live on a basis of autarchy, while internal maladjustments become intensified.

In other countries economic nationalism of this sort has led to fierce anti-Semitism, countless refugees, political dictatorship, and a terrifying imperialistic psychology. These symptoms have appeared from time to time in Poland, but in a far less acute form. It would be inaccurate to regard Poland as a Fascist state; it has not succumbed to the totalitarianism of either Germany or Italy. Although it has adopted a number of measures indirectly injuring the Jew, Poland so far has refrained from enactment of the Nuremberg laws, or the numerus clausus legislation of Hungary, despite the fact that it has the largest Jewish population in Europe. Through lack of wisdom the Western democracies contributed to the overthrow of the German Republic and the rise of Hitler. The analogy is not complete, yet to-day a false appraisal of the Polish situation on the part of the Western powers may have almost equally disastrous results. If the great democracies show a proper understanding of the serious problems confronting Poland and make some

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effort to co-operate in meeting them, Poland may remain outside the totalitarian camp, and thus help to maintain the equilibrium of forces in Europe, which is important if Western civilization is to be saved. To those interested in the profound social and political changes now sweeping the world, and to those seeking to appreciate the realities of international life, an understanding of Poland is important. This volume is, in short, a case study in present world distress.

My obligations in the preparation of this book are numerous. The Polish authorities extended to me every courtesy and assistance. The American Ambassador, the Honourable Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, and his colleagues were equally helpful. My wife, Frances Dwight Buell, who accompanied me on the trip, was of invaluable assistance in the collection of material and the preparation of notes.

Various chapters of the manuscript have been read by numerous critics, both Polish and non-Polish. I do not mention them here, not only because they are so numerous but because I do not wish to involve the responsibility of any of these readers, even indirectly, in the views advanced in this volume. I must, however, express a special debt of gratitude to Dr. Simon Segal, who for the past seven months has worked diligently in translating Polish material, checking facts, filling out chapters, and generally assisting in the preparation of the volume. I also wish to thank Vera Micheles Dean, Helen Terry, and Ona K. D. Ringwood of the Foreign Policy Association for editorial assistance.

RAYMOND LESLIE BUELL

Richmond, Massachusetts March, 1939.

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