

**PONTIFF BIDS POLES  
WORK WITH RUSSIA**

**Urges Them to Forswear  
Vengeance for Occupation by  
German or Soviet Forces**

**ADDRESSES 500 SOLDIERS**

**Pope Expresses Hope Others  
Will Honor Obligation to  
the Overrun Country**

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.  
ROME, July 28—Pope Pius in another historic speech on Poland in this war today counseled his Polish soldier-listeners not to take vengeance or reprisals for what had been done to their country and to collaborate with all good men in its restoration.

Stripped of their traditional cautious phraseology, the Pontiff's words, spoken in French, meant that the Poles should not take vengeance against the Germans and Russians, who occupied their land in 1939, and that they should now collaborate with the Russians.

This impressive, solemn injunction, consistent with the Pope's ideas on peace, came at the end of his speech. Here is a translation of the Pontiff's words:

"Knowing as we know the noble heart of your people, we are convinced that love of Christ will inspire you to do what already political wisdom suggests that you do. This love will raise you well above purely human calculations and lead you to disdain bitter satisfactions of reprisals and vengeance and to prefer in their place the sublime task of validating your legitimate claims, of restoring and reconstituting your fatherland, of working in common with all good men [les âmes droites] who are numerous in all nations and to reestablish friendly relations between members of the great family of God."

**Never Despaired of Rebirth**

The Pope began with a moving welcome to his "very dear sons from beloved Poland." Pius told them he had been following with "sorrow and anxiety" the events that had overwhelmed Poland but that "we never for an instant despaired of the new resurrection of your fatherland."

"In reality," Pius continued, "although your national soil is all red with the blood which bathes it, your rights are so sure that we have a firm hope that all nations will take recognizance of their debt toward Poland, the theatre and too often the plaything of their conflicts, and that whoever retains a spark of truly human Christian sentiment in his heart will seek to revindicate for her the entire place which is her due, according to principles of justice and true peace."

The Pope reiterated an ardent desire which he began expressing as early as Sept. 30, 1939, when he received the Polish colony in Rome after the German invasion of Poland; that is, the desire to see Poland restored to nationhood.

This was implicit throughout his speech although the Pontiff never used the word "independent," which has been used by Premier Joseph Stalin of the Soviet Union, in a sense that the Vatican would not perhaps agree with.

The speech was made into a great and solemn occasion at the Vatican. Of all his international subjects Poland has been nearest to his heart. Poland has provided some memorable audiences and speeches with forthright condemnation of the Nazis.

**Sosnkowski, Anders Attend**

Five hundred Polish soldiers gathered this morning in the Sala Clementina. They were headed by Gen. Kazimierz Sosnkowski, Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces; Lieut. Gen. Wladyslaw Anders, commander of the Second Polish Corps in Italy; Bishop Joseph Gawlina, chief chaplain, and other high officers as well as Ambassador Casimir Papee.

Over the occasion hung a dark shadow of the knowledge that their tragic country was again a battlefield for the Germans and Russians and that its fate lay not in their hands but in Premier Stalin's. It was a delicate moment and one that did not call for that condemnation which Pius leveled against the Germans in 1939. So it was an address of extreme caution.

In the course of his speech the Pope gave an important definition of what he called "secret national strength" as follows: "A power which keeps in view only the true good of the people and reciprocally a people unanimously submissive, with confidence in their leaders and with a view toward the common good."

At the end of his speech and the benediction the Poles sang their national anthem while the Pontiff stood. He closed the audience by saying in Polish, "Praise be Jesus Christ."

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