
Franklin D. Roosevelt — “The Great Communicator”
The Master Speech Files, 1898, 1910-1945

**Series 2: “ You have nothing to fear but fear itself:” FDR
and the New Deal**

File No. 1094

1937 October 11

**Address on Occasion of Re-Burial of
General Krayzanowski**

Krzyzanowski

←
(Last name)

October 11, 1937

This address of the President, to be delivered by radio, from the White House, on Monday, October 11, 1937, MUST BE HELD IN CONFIDENCE UNTIL RELEASED.

Release upon delivery, expected at 11:45 A. M., Eastern Standard Time.

Please safeguard against premature release.

STEPHEN EARLY
Secretary to the President

MR. CHAIRMAN, MR. AMBASSADOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

In the epic struggle of the human race to govern itself Poland for centuries has been the champion of freedom. Through stress and storm whether her sun shone brightly or suffered long though temporary eclipse, she has ever fought to hold aloft the torch of human liberty.

Because we hold this ideal of liberty in common, ours has been a long and unbroken friendship with the people of Poland. From the days of our struggle to achieve Nationhood, unbroken by any rift through the century and a half of our life as a Nation, the American people and the people of Poland have maintained a friendship based upon this common spiritual ideal.

General Krzysanowski, whose patriotism we commemorate today, is another link to bind us to the people from which he came in the full tide of youthful promise when shadows lay over the land which gave him birth. It is a high privilege to bear witness to the debt which this country owes to men of Polish blood. Gratefully we acknowledge the services of those intrepid champions of human freedom — Pulaski and Kosciuszko — whose very names are watchwords of liberty and whose deeds are part of the imperishable record of American independence. Out of the past they speak to us to bid us guard the heritage which they helped to bestow.

They and the millions of other men and women of Polish blood, who have united their destinies with those of America — whether in the days of Colonial settlement; in the War to attain independence; in the hard struggle out of which emerged our national unity; in the great journeyings across the Western Plains to the slopes of the Pacific; on farm or in town or city — through all of our history they have made their full contribution to the upbuilding of our institutions and to the fulfillment of our national life.

These are the thoughts and reflections that come to mind today as we consign to Arlington National Cemetery the honored dust of a son of Poland who faithfully served the country of his adoption. General Krzysanowski was the embodiment of the Polish ideal of liberty. Into the making of that ancient ideal had gone the struggles and the vicissitudes of a thousand years of Polish national life. He whom we honor today, no less than those of his blood and kindred, who preceded him to America or who followed him to our shores, brought to us, and with us became partakers in, a common aspiration of freedom.

Neither time nor distance could erase from stout Polish hearts the memory of a glorious struggle for liberty, a struggle which happily ended in our own day and generation in the restoration of Poland to nationhood and to her rightful place as a sovereign state. As we sympathized in her aspirations to freedom so we rejoice in her attainment of independence.

We as a Nation seek spiritual union with all who love freedom. Of many bloods and of diverse national origins we stand before the world today as one people united in a common determination. That determination is to uphold the ideal of human society which makes conscience superior to brute strength — the ideal which would substitute freedom for force in the governments of the world.

Draft for consideration by the President in preparation of his address to be delivered Monday morning, October 11, at 11:46 A.M. in connection with the re-burial in Arlington of brigadier General Wladimir B. Krzyzanowski. (Pronounced by Library of Congress Kurr - zhan - Svakli.)

MR. CHAIRMAN, MR. AMBASSADOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

In the epic struggle of the human race to govern itself Poland ^{C. F. F. F.} ~~has~~ been the champion of freedom. Through ~~the~~ stress and storm ~~and struggle of generations~~ whether her sun shone brightly or suffered long though temporary eclipse, she has ever fought to hold aloft the torch of human liberty.

Because we hold this ideal of liberty in common, ours has been a long and unbroken friendship with the people of Poland. From the days of our struggle to achieve Nationhood ~~and~~ unbroken by any rift through the century and a half of our life as a Nation, the American people and the people of Poland have maintained a friendship based upon this common spiritual ideal.

General Krzyzanowski, whose patriotism we commemorate today, is another link to bind ^{us to the people from which} ~~our people to the Nation from which he came~~ in the full tide of youthful promise when shadows lay over the land which gave him birth. It is a high privilege to bear witness to the debt which this country owes to men of Polish blood. Gratefully ~~we~~ we acknowledge the services of those intrepid champions of human freedom -- Pulaski and Kosciuszko -- whose very names are watchwords of liberty and whose deeds are part of the imperishable record of American independence. Out of the past they speak to us to bid us guard the heritage which they helped to bestow.

They and the millions of other men and women of Polish blood, who have united their destinies with those of ^{America} ~~this Nation~~ - whether in the days of Colonial settlement; in the War to attain independence; in the hard struggle out of which emerged our national unity; in the great ~~post-Civil War~~ ~~movement~~

through

across the Western Plains to the slopes of the Pacific; on farm or in town or
city - ~~through~~ ^{they have} through all of our history made their full contribution to
the upbuilding of our institutions and to the ~~fulfillment~~ fulfillment of
our national life.

These are the thoughts and reflections that come to mind today as
we consign to ~~our national memory~~ ^{Argentine National Cemetery} the honored dust of a son of Poland who
faithfully served the country of his adoption. General Krayzanowski was the
embodiment of the Polish ideal of liberty. Into the making of that ancient
ideal had gone the struggles and the vicissitudes of a thousand years of Polish
national life. He whom we honor today, no less than those of his blood and
kindred, who preceded him to America or ^{followed him to our shores} who ~~have~~ found their homes here, ~~since~~
~~his honored career came to a close a half century ago~~, brought to us, and with
^{became} us, were partakers in, a common aspiration of freedom.

Neither time nor distance could erase from stout Polish hearts the
memory of a glorious struggle for liberty, a struggle which happily ended in
our own day and generation in the restoration of Poland to nationhood and to
her rightful place as a sovereign state. As we sympathized in her aspirations
to freedom so we rejoice in her attainment of ^{our freedom} ~~the ideal upon which all of our~~
~~own happiness as a Nation is founded.~~

We as a Nation seek spiritual union with all who love freedom. Of
many bloods and of diverse national origins we stand before the world today
as one people united in a common determination. That determination is to up-
hold the ideal of human society which makes conscience superior to brute strength -
^{the ideal} ~~the ideal~~ which would substitute freedom for force in the government; of ^{the world} ~~the world~~.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
 REAR ADMIRAL R. R. BELKNAP, NEW YORK
 HONORARY COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF
 GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING
 *ADMIRAL WILLIAM BOWDEN BINE
 BRIG. GEN. JOHN ROSS DELAFIELD
 LT. COLONEL GEORGE E. IJAMS
 VICE COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF
 CAPT. JOHN PARKER HILL, PHILADELPHIA
 COLONEL E. N. WENTWORTH, CHICAGO
 JUNIOR VICE COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF
 LT. COL. F. E. DRAKE, PARIS, FRANCE
 LT. COL. OSCAR E. ENGLER, OMAHA
 CAPTAIN BEN C. HODGE, ATLANTA
 COLONEL CHARLES C. ALLEN, PHILADELPHIA
 LT. COMDR. CHARLES HANN, JR., NEW YORK
 COLONEL FRANK E. LOWE, PORTLAND, ME.
 MAJOR KARL F. BURCKHARDT, CINCINNATI
 COLONEL HENRY D. LINDLEY, DALLAS
 COLONEL FRANK G. JONAH, ST. LOUIS
 TREASURER-GENERAL
 MAJ. EDWIN S. BETTELHEIM, JR., WASHINGTON
 JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL
 CAPTAIN JOHN LEWIS SMITH, WASHINGTON
 PAFT COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF
 *MAJOR GEN. GEORGE H. HARRIS
 *MAJOR GEN. MARK L. HERSEY
 GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR
 COLONEL THATCHER T. P. LUQUER
 *REAR ADMIRAL T. J. COWIE
 BRIG. GEN. JOHN ROSS DELAFIELD
 LT. COL. GEORGE E. IJAMS.
 (*DECEASED)

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS



MILITARY ORDER
 OF THE WORLD WAR

1700 EYE STREET NORTHWEST
 TELEPHONE NATIONAL 1926
 WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 6, 1937

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 CHAPLAIN-GENERAL
 MAJ. ARLINGTON A. MCCALLUM, WASHINGTON
 HISTORIAN-GENERAL
 MAJ. GIST SLAIR, WASHINGTON
 CHAIRMEN TRUSTEES OF YEAST FUND
 LIEUT. FORDHAM E. KIMBALL, BOSTON

GENERAL STAFF
 MAJOR ENNALS WAGGAMAN, NEW ORLEANS
 LT. COL. SYDNEY C. SMITH, NEW YORK
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 MAJ. GEN. GEORGE VAN H. NOBLEY, ATLANTA
 CAPTAIN VALENTINE S. DOEBLER, BALTIMORE
 MAJOR OMER W. CLARK, WASHINGTON
 BRIG. GEN. PALMER E. PIERCE, NEW YORK
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 CAPTAIN GEORGE L. JOHNSON, TUSCALOOSA
 CAPTAIN JOSEPH K. CARSON, PORTLAND, ORE.
 COLONEL HERBERT A. SIDNEY, PITTSBURGH
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EXECUTIVE OFFICER
 MAJOR EDWIN S. BETTELHEIM, JR.
 ADJUTANT GENERAL
 NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

Mr. W. D. Hassett
 The White House
 Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hassett:

Confirming my conversation with you this morning, I hasten to give you in better form the outline of the broadcast for October 11th. It will be over the National Broadcasting Company, and I believe Mr. Carlton Smith, who usually announces the Presidential broadcasts, will contact your office as to the usual arrangements.

Briefly, the President's message will be carried to the five hundred or more, gathered around the grave of the late Brig. Gen. Wladimir Krzyzanowski, as well as carried throughout the nation and concurrently, by short wave, over the Polish National Broadcasting System in Poland.

The time schedule is as follows:

- 11:45 A.M. - 1 min. station announcement.
- 11:46 A.M. - address of the President of the U.S. (in English)
- 11:51½ A.M. - address of the Polish Ambassador to U.S. (in Polish)
- 11:57½ A.M. - station announcement, with an outline of what has transpired, the names of those who have spoken over the air, etc. (this latter is supposed to consume 1½ min. to 2 min.—leaving sufficient latitude to take care of any over-lapping)

In this connection, I am pleased to enclose herewith a copy of my letter to the National Broadcasting Company, of September 14th. If I can be of any further service, please be good enough to telephone me. With best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Edwin S. Bettelheim, Jr.
 EDWIN S. BETTELHEIM, JR.
 Adjutant General

September 14, 1937

National Broadcasting Company
Trans-Lux Building
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Mr. Carlton Smith

Dear Carl:

Confirming my telephone conversation with you yesterday, after consulting with the military officials as well as the committee in charge, concerning the Pulaski Day ceremonies on October 11th, the following is the schedule which I am giving you, complete, for your information and assistance:

- 7:15 A.M. The General Wladimir Krayzanowski Memorial Committee and delegation arrives at Union Station, ~~escorting~~ the remains of the General and his wife from the Evergreen Cemetery in Brooklyn, New York for re-interment in Arlington National Cemetery.
- 10:30 A.M. The group augmented by the Polish Alliance, the Polish Veterans Association, and the Polish Club of Washington, bringing the number to approximately 500, will arrive at the Ft. Myer Chapel where High Mass will be said by the Reverend F. F. Burant (Chaplain, Reserve Corps, U.S.A.) This will be in the presence of the Secretary of War and Count Jerzy Potoski, the Polish Ambassador, and other officials.

The cortege will move under military escort with firing squad and buglers to the graveside, arriving there with all arrangements in place for the commencement of the broadcast.

- 11:45 A.M. The radio broadcast at the graveside:
- 1 min.- Station announcement.
 - 5 min.- Address of President of the U. S. (in English)
 - 3 min.- Address of the Polish Ambassador (in Polish)
 - 3 min.- Address of the Secretary of War (in English)
 - 2 min.- To close Station, outlining what has transpired.
 - 1 min.- Allowed for leeway and over-lapping.
- 12:50 The group will hold ceremonies at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier, where a wreath will be placed. The Guard of Honor, supplied by the U. S. Army, will be present.
- The group will proceed, accompanied by police escort, back to their hotel for luncheon.
- 3:00 P.M. A placing of the wreath, with a 5 or 10-minute ceremony, at the Pulaski Monument at 13th Street and Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
- 3:20 P.M. Similar ceremonies at the monument of Kosciuszko, located at the northeastern portion of Lafayette Park, just opposite the Veterans Administration.
- 4:00 P.M. A reception at the Polish Embassy.
- 8:00 P.M. The Polish ceremony in honor of the making of the Constitution of the United States.

This letter is rather lengthy, but it gives you a general idea, for the National Broadcasting Company, just what is transpiring on that particular day.

Yours very truly,

EDWIN S. BETTELHEIM, JR.
Adjutant General

Brigadier General
WLADIMIR B. KRZYZANOWSKI
Memorial Program



*"As a son of my beloved Poland
and remembering Her misfor-
tunes, did I fight for the ideals
and freedom of America."*

— KRZYZANOWSKI

On the Fiftieth Anniversary of His Death

1887

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1937

This booklet is a contribution of the Publisher of NOWY SWIAT. The proceeds from the sale of it will be offered to the POLISH VETERANS towards a fund to erect a suitable tombstone on Gen. Krzyzanowski's grave.

NEW YORK CITY

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JANUARY 31, 1937

A MESSAGE FROM THE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 8, 1917

Dear Major Anuskiewicz:

It is fitting that the memory of Brigadier General Vladimir B. Krzyzanowski should be commemorated with ceremony on the fiftieth anniversary of his death. He was one of those valiant patriots of Polish blood who carried on the earlier traditions which men of Polish origin established in the service of American freedom. It gives me great pleasure to associate myself with those who plan to pay tribute to so intrepid a spirit.

Very sincerely yours,

Major S. T. Anuskiewicz,
Chairman,
General Krzyzanowski Memorial Committee.

BRIGADIER GENERAL
WLADIMIR B. KRZYZANOWSKI



Official photograph taken during the Civil War.

N. Y. Historical Society.

COMMANDER • SECOND BRIGADE • THIRD DIVISION
XX. CORPS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

A MESSAGE FROM THE
AMBASSADOR OF POLAND TO THE U. S.
HIS EXCY. COUNT JERZY POTOCKI

AMBASADE
KRZYSZTOFOWITZ POLSKIEJ
W WASHINGTONIE
POLISH EMBASSY
WASHINGTON
AMERICAN S. A.

January 19, 1937.

Dear Sir,

The memory of Brigadier General Wladimir B. Krzyzanowski is another living link in the history of the two great Republics.

Descendant of those heroic warriors who fought for the cause of Freedom and Democracy, General Krzyzanowski had brought here his great ideals.

Thrilled in his heart the dreams of the greatness of his father's land and the spirit of sacrifice for the right cause, the brave General had served with courage and faith his adopted country, attaining here the highest distinctions and thus setting a noble example for millions of his brethren living in this country.

Today's commemoration of this great hero will strengthen even in the friendship between our two nations.

Yours sincerely,



Jerzy Potocki
Ambassador of Poland.

Major B. T. Anuskiewicz,
Chairman, General Krzyzanowski
Memorial Committee.

DEDICATION



In each generation of men there rise a few personages whose deeds and ideals make them loom like the giant red-woods in the fastness of a California forest. Just as the giant red-woods grow to their stature only through the centuries so with men. The fleeting years rolling into decades and centuries, finally give another generation of men the proper perception of the greatness of men in the past.

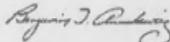
Such a man was Brigadier-General Wladimir B. Krzyzanowski.

Fifty years ago today His noble heart was stilled forever. Just a handful of friends knew of the genuine attributes and the splendid character of this Pole, who as an adopted son of America, fought inspiringly for the ideals that She represented.

Today we see the man in His true light. We learn that His magnanimity was only exceeded by His kindness. His modesty by His valor and His staunchness, by His leadership. We also learn that His life was guided by the flaming torch of Freedom, having come across the seas from a harrowed land, a fugitive because He had tried to enflame a few glowing embers in the ashes of the Fires of Liberty that had once burned so brightly in Poland.

Then when a discordant note tolled from the cracked Liberty Bell and the peoples of America were thrown into bitter conflict, testing whether the principles of Democracy born through so much labor were to endure, General Wladimir Krzyzanowski was among the first to stand in staunch defense of America's Pledging of Freedom, who was just about to try its wings in soaring flight.

Therefore, our Memorial Exercises on the fiftieth anniversary of the death of General Wladimir Krzyzanowski are only a small but sincere gesture of tribute of our generation. It is hoped that fifty years from now at the centennial commemoration the generation of men, yet to be born, will find our simple services, in memory of this great man, acting as an inspiration for a truly great memorial.



MAJOR BENJAMIN T. ANUSKIEWICZ

Chairman

GENERAL WLADIMIR B. KRZYZANOWSKI HIS LIFE AND DEEDS

BY HENRY ARCHACKI



In the year 1824, the people of Poland, with willing hands but heavy hearts were finishing the Kosciuszko Mound on the outskirts of Krakow. An air of quiet mourning had lain over the land like a heavy shroud for Thaddeus Kosciuszko, Poland's great hero in the quest of Liberty, had died only a few short years ago.

In this atmosphere of stifled sobs and tear-laden eyes was born a son to Stanislaw Krzyzanowski and his wife Ludwika Pengowski in Roznowo, Poland, then under German regime. The date was indelibly imprinted in the memory of the mother, as July 5, 1824. The names at christening were that of Wladimir Bonaventura.

Life for the little family group was not easy. The German occupation of the territory had hampered the natural liberty-loving Poles. All inhabitants were treated with disdain and suspicion. The Polish language was not allowed to be used. A thousand and one forms of subjecting the people to a niggardly servitude were practiced.

BOYHOOD AND STUDENT DAYS.

Thus grew to boyhood the young Wladimir Krzyzanowski. Already he had begun to understand the furtive glance at the windows by his parents; already he understood why the language of his parents and forbears must be spoken in whispers; already in his youthful breast there was kindled the urge and desire to right such conditions of intolerance.

The kindled flame grew and spread until it was a raging fire and in whose hearts kindled fires burned. The oppressive yoke, the heavy fisted hand of mail must be raised. With the impulsiveness and energy of youth, the students began to make trouble for the then ruling authorities. Experienced gendarmes and spies were sent out to break up the menacing movement. Young Krzyzanowski, whose powerful physique and commanding mien made him a natural leader, was singled out as a conspirator against the German government. However, the grapevine of that period conveyed the news to young Wladimir that he was a hunted man. Faced with a long prison sentence, if caught, which undoubtedly he would have been, due to the thoroughness of the German police and spy system, Wladimir Krzyzanowski made the decision of coming to America, the land of legend and unheard of freedom.

EARLY YEARS IN AMERICA.

After a long and perilous voyage, the 22 year old Wladimir glimpsed for the first time the shore line of that wondrous land — the land that he was to adopt — the land that he was to help save from being torn in two.

The America of 1846 was a bustling thriving country, yet the pioneer spirit of the individual still played an important part. Freedom was to be had, but a livelihood was something you got for yourself. Hampered by the language and general strangeness of conditions, young Wladimir set about with a determination of purpose which later marked his military campaigns.

At the age of 22 he buckled down to the task of mastering the language and not only that, but to acquire an American education. Needless to say, many a man confronted by the difficulties that faced Krzyzanowski would have given up, it is a real indication of the man's character that he not only did he master the language but went on to study and graduated as an engineer.

Many miles of budding railroad lines of that period were charted by Krzyzanowski in the middle west. His engineering knowledge stood him in good stead during the war.

THE CIVIL WAR.

The dull and ominous rumblings of a conflict that seemed inevitable broke with volcanic force and from the gaping wound belched forth the hideous form of Civil War.

On December 20th, 1860, South Carolina was the first state to secede from the Union. On April 12th, 1861, the Confederates opened fire on Fort Sumter in South Carolina thus starting the armed hostilities that were to shake the world. On April 11th, 1861, (the day before) Wladimir Krzyzanowski enlisted as a private into company B, of the Turner Rifles in Washington, D. C.

His keen sense of justice against any form of servitude or oppression quickly made Krzyzanowski ally himself with the Union against the South with its slavery. His organizing ability which had manifested itself during his student days, once again asserted itself and before many weeks Krzyzanowski had a company of militia formed.

Aiding materially in the defense of Washington during the early attacks of the Confederates Krzyzanowski was rapidly advanced to the rank of major.

THE 56TH REGIMENT OF NEW YORK.

On August 20th, 1861, Krzyzanowski stepped into the office of the Secretary of War, Simon Cameron and offered his services to the Union forces. Secretary of War Cameron, looked at the towering six feet and 190 pounds of manhood before him. Krzyzanowski being 36 years old at that time, and gazing into the sincere grey eyes of the Pole did not hesitate for a moment to accept such a volunteer.

The War Department then gave Colonel Wladimir Krzyzanowski authority to recruit a regiment of infantry which he designated as the United States Rifles. Quoting from the War Department records we learn that:

"Colonel Julian Allen had received authority July 22nd, 1861, also from the War Department to recruit a regiment which was known as the Polish Legion.

"Later the Polish Legion and Galatin Rifles, were merged into the Morgan Rifles under Colonel Lutz; October 19, 1861, the 52th Regiment was organized in New York City, by State authorities through the consolidation of the incomplete Morgan and United States Rifles. Colonel Wladimir Krzyzanowski was appointed Colonel of Regiment. The companies were mustered into the service for three years. It was composed of Danes, Frenchmen, Germans, Poles and Russians who were recruited principally in New York City."

The Regiment left the State November 7th, 1861, and served in the Army of the Potomac up till June 26th, 1862.

THE BATTLE OF CROSS KEYS.

On June 2nd, 1862, the Regiment got its first baptism of fire. Here Col. Krzyzanowski distinguished himself by heroically massing his men and leading them in the face of fire. The following excerpts from the report of Brigadier General Henry Bohlen, commanding the brigade at the Battle of Cross Keys best illustrates the bravery of the 56th Regiment:

"Meanwhile, as is shown in the report of Col. Krzyzanowski, the Fifth-eighth marched gallantly ahead, supported by a section of Captain Schirmer's battery, which disabled the enemy's pieces placed on a hill on the right of the regiment. The Fifth-eighth met the enemy and drove him back at the point of the bayonet."

At the end of his report Brig. Gen. Bohlen again commented: "From the report of Captain Schirmer, whose guns were supported by the Fifth-eighth Regiment, this regiment behaved with great gallantry under the command of Col. Krzyzanowski."

Col. Krzyzanowski in his own reports to Gen. H. Bohlen writes in a simple and concise hand of the heroic feat of his men:



"After the arrival of my regiment near the field of battle to the left of the battery of the First Brigade, I received your orders to move to the right, when Brigadier-General Stahel asked me to come up to his assistance. At once I formed my regiment into line, being in column by division, and advanced to the place indicated by General Stahel. I was at that time in the middle of a large rye field. Upon a hill I perceived a battery opening fire toward our right. Directly after this Capt. Schirmer came up and seeing the battery he told me if I would protect him with my regiment he would bring up a couple of guns and open fire upon the enemy's battery. He did so, and soon silenced the latter. Capt. Schirmer now withdrew his guns and soon the whole regiment was engaged. Keeping up a constant fire, which told greatly upon the enemy's lines, I now gave the command to charge bayonets, and succeeded in driving him back about a hundred yards."

BULL RUN

Starting August 16th, 1862, Colonel Krzyzanowski and the 58th Regiment became part of the Army of Virginia. The Regiment saw action at Fox Ford, Sulphur Springs, Waterloo Springs, Croveton, Virginia, and the famous historic Battle of Bull Run.

During the Battle of Bull Run in which the Union forces were defeated, somewhat disastrously, Col. Krzyzanowski and his regiment offered a resistance, which historically has not passed unnoticed.

In his own long report on this battle, Col. Krzyzanowski vividly describes the movements of his regiments and true to the character of the man was unflinching in his praise for his men, which can be judged from the following excerpt:

"The gallant conduct of First Lieutenant Wertheimer of this regiment, deserves to be noticed, who, while the enemy's batteries were pouring a perfect hail of lead into our lines, nobly grasped a guidon flag and cheered the men to follow him. Lieut. Col. Astley of this regiment, Capt. Wash, Capt. Ernewein and Adjutant Brandt on this day behaved very bravely,

The 58th Regiment was more fortunate in regards to the loss of officers, but suffered intensely in the ranks. All the officers deserved credit for their behavior on that day. I have also to mention the gallant conduct of First Lieutenant Chesebrough, of General Schenck's staff, whom I met on the battlefield, and who assisted me for some time. I was unfortunate enough on that day to lose my horse, which was shot under me."

On September 12, 1862, Col. Krzyzanowski and his regiment became part of the Army of the Potomac again. After the Battle of Bull Run there was a lull in the fighting on both sides as each prepared for what now appeared to be a major struggle.

BRIGADIER GENERAL.

November 29, 1862, Col. Krzyzanowski was appointed Brigadier-General of the New York Volunteers. This appointment expired on March 4, 1863, for an unexpirable reason and he was reverted back to Colonel.

Although having the rank of Colonel he actually was commanding five regiments, equivalent to a brigade which only a brigadier-general commands. These regiments were the 58th—New York, 119th—New York, 25th—Wisconsin, 82nd—Ohio and 75th—Pennsylvania. His regiments saw action again at Chancellorsville on May 1st, 1863. Here again Col. Krzyzanowski and his men were the only ones that stopped Gen. Stonewall Jackson.

CITATION.

His regiment also saw heroic action in the Battle of Gettysburg, and it was during this battle that Col. Krzyzanowski received his highest praise coming from Major General G. G. Howard who wrote in his citation the following:

"Were I to accord praise to individuals, I would hardly know where to begin or where to end. I noticed Generals Schurz and Steinwehr; Colonel Krzyzanowski commanding second Brigade.

"I commend them for bravery, faithfulness and efficiency in the discharge of duty."

SOUTHERN CAMPAIGN.

Following the Gettysburg campaign Colonel Krzyzanowski and his men were transferred to Tennessee, where they were occupied in the Chattanooga and Rossville campaign.

While in the South even the enemy grew to admire and like Colonel Krzyzanowski. It is told that while occupying Bridgeport, Tennessee, Col. Krzyzanowski was practically dictator of life and death over the townspeople, nevertheless, his kindly and humane attitude made him appear to be more of a friend than an enemy.

During the rest of the war Col. Krzyzanowski and his men held portions of conquered territory, and on October 1st, 1865, at the close of the war, were honorably discharged and mustered out at Nashville, Tennessee.

General Krzyzanowski finally was mustered out as Brigadier-General of the United States Volunteers, on March 12th, 1865.

The high esteem and love that General Krzyzanowski's men had for him can best be exemplified by a token of admiration tendered the general in the form of a beautiful sword with the inscription: "From the officers and soldiers of the 2nd Brigade 3rd Division, 2nd Corps in tribute to their beloved Commander."

POST WAR DAYS.

Gen. Krzyzanowski's service of fifty five months in the Civil War was not to go unrewarded, in 1865, shortly after America had purchased Alaska, Gen. Krzyzanowski was sent there in governmental capacity to start and promulgate the first United States supervision of the territory.

From the snow-capped peaks of Alaska, Gen. Krzyzanowski went down to Panama, also in governmental capacity.

The restless spirit that prompted Gen. Krzyzanowski to leave his native Poland was in evidence practically to his last days when he served as a special agent of the Treasury Department.

Just as the stalwart general was turning his 52nd birthday, a complication brought about by his war years and hard early life, began to ravage the huge muscular frame and his steel gray eyes became dimmed in their luster.

HIS DEATH.

Six months later the broad shoulders became stooped and bowed, and on January 31st, 1887, at 3:10 A. M. General Wladimir Bonaventura Krzyzanowski breathed his last.

The death certificate stated that he had lived sixty-two years six months and twenty-three days. He died at the home of his adopted daughter Mrs. Mair, 670 Lexington Ave. (The building since then has been torn down and a modern apartment stands there today). The death was attributed to two causes by attending physician Dr. Alfred Meyer, namely: Uræmia from chronic Bright's disease and chronic thickening of the right pleuron.



GEN. KRZYZANOWSKI shortly before his death.

BURIAL.

February 2, 1887, a large body of comrades from the Steinwehr Post, many friends and dignitaries of state, accompanied the mortal remains of General Wladimir Krzyzanowski to his last resting place.

Overlooking the wan and wintry countryside of the Southwestern edge of the Greenwood Cemetery in Brooklyn, the funeral procession halted and bunched about a fresh turned mound of earth. Here General Carl Schurz, Major general over General Krzyzanowski during the war, and now United States Senator and the Secretary of the Treasury, spoke the final words of eulogy and the words of praise that fell from his lips warmed the chill countryside.

Later the Steinwehr Post of the G. A. R. raised a modest monument in memory of their general and comrade which stands there to this day.

FIFTY YEARS LATER.

Although the earth closed over the mortal remains of Gen. Wladimir Krzyzanowski, yet his life and deeds were soon to become an integral part of the history of America and on this day of January 31st, 1937, fifty years after his death, we are only forging one more link in the chain that binds together the hearts of Poland and the United States — a chain that was so laboriously welded together by the white hot flame of Liberty, burning in the breasts of Washington, Kosciuszko and Pulaski.

NASZE POMNIKI

Kiedy uwiel posiada pomniki, które zawierły w sobie jego cierpienia i radości, jak w jednym ognisku, zerkadkowując przez niego ciałych pakulek, Takieśi pomnikami są czołgi, pała bitewna, grody, ulice, na tych silnych słupach, na których młody nasz bóg górczy i łzy nabiegają do szczyt. Są to świętynie historii, których Polska posiada tak wiele.

Józef Piłsudski.

Possada je nie tylko w rubieżach swolach ale i na szczytach. Gdziekolwiek prowadzą szlaki polskiego wychodźstwa politycznego tam drogi znaczące są pomnikami męstwa i poświęcenia wielkiego. Na drogach wielkiego Napoleona, w Pirenejach i na St. Domingo, w Alpach i na rozłóżnych bezdrożach Rosji, oręż polski i polskie serce piwały dzieje nasze.

Pod Saratoga i Savannah, w West Point i Gettysburg'u... gdziekolwiek ochotnicy polscy walczyli, samą ofiarą krwi, trwałszą nad śnieg i marmur pozostawili ślaskie meadow. A... pod płotem na cmentarzu Greenwood w Brooklynie akrowny kamień znaczą grób jednego z wielu — generała Włodzimierza Krzyzanowskiego.

Pomnik to nasz, pomnik Polski, świadectwo chlubne naszego udziału w historii Stanów Zjednoczonych. To nie ruiny, nie pała bitewna, nie nazwa ulicy, nie pomnik spłowy, ale serce i pamięć wychodźstwa, która po ciąży pół wieku z ciężą obłąną wymawia imię jego.

Dziś odbywa się w Washington Irving High School akademja żałobna z okazji półwiecznicy rocznicy jego śmierci. Jego i wielu bezimiennych żołnierzy wolności. Urządzają ją byli żołnierze armji amerykańskiej i polskiej, w uznaniu zasług żołnierskich.

Jeśli patrzeć chcemy na dzieje nasze, Polski i Stanów Zjednoczonych, z punktu widzenia któryiżajzajz można tylko wiaż, musimy siebie wyobrazić, iż na estradzie zasiada duch Krzyzanowskiego, posiadający władzę mówienia i widzenia.

Cóż powiedziałby ogledzając Polaków w kłaki, w mundurach amerykańskich i w szarych mundurach polskich?

Jakim językiem opowiadaby im o swoich cierpieniach, o wygnaniu, ucieczce, trudach wojennych, życiu w niedostatku i śmierci w nędzy?

I cóż powiedzielibyśmy mu my, gdyby rozmowr taki był możliwy?

Ile w tem spotkaniu naszym z nim jest historii i epopei?

Ile treści bogatej i bodźców potężnych?

Ile natchnienia i uczuć głębszych?

Ile prawdy nam nie zawsze świadomej i ile nauki.

Jest ponad codziennością szara siła moralna, siła wielka, która majestatem swym otępia małość i grzeszy namnie przykrywa.

Jest nią jeszcze — przeszłość, pomniki przeszłości, do których wracamy po ewitilo i ciepło, jak do złoza wiecznego.

P. VOLLES

GEN. KRZYZANOWSKI MEMORIAL COMMITTEE



Seated from left to right: J. Witek; Lieut. L. C. Kajko; Commander Charles Mann, Jr.; Major B. T. Anuskiewicz; Dr. A. V. Piskorski; Capt. Joseph Dabrowski; Standing: Joseph Bunter; Henry Archacki; J. F. Czechlewski; Rev. F. F. Burant; K. Kulesza; R. Skowronski; and A. Bitowski.

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Chairman
Major B. T. Anuskiewicz

Vice-Chairmen
Lieut. Lucian Kajko
Joseph Witek

Secretary
Captain Joseph B. Dabrowski

Treasurer
Rev. Felix F. Burant

Publicists
Peter P. Yolles
Henry Archacki

Historian
Joseph F. Czechlewski

Dr. Abden V. Piskorski
United Spanish War Vet.
Commander Charles Mann, Jr.
N. Y. County American Legion
Lieut. Matthew Szekowski
Vice-Pres. Pulaski Military Club

Adam Lyczak
Natl' Vice-Comm. P. A. V.
K. Kulesza
State Vice-Comm. P. L. A. V.
L. L. Krzyzak
Natl' Adjutant P. A. V.
J. Kela
District Commander P. A. V.
Frank Walicki
Dombrowski Post A. L. P.
Gawrychowski
Post No. 1 P. L. A. V.
B. Maruszewski
Post No. 2 P. L. A. V.
Adam Baczewski
Post No. 3 P. L. A. V.
A. Bitowski
Post No. 5 P. L. A. V.
Joseph Bunter
East Side Post A. L.
John J. Sergi
Disabled Amer. Vets.
R. F. Skowronski
Mrs. S. Gruchacz
Mrs. L. Drelenkiewicz

HONORARY COMMITTEE

Hon. Dr. Sylvester Gruszka
Consul General of Poland
Rear Admiral Reginald R. Pelknap
Major General John J. Byrne
Brig. General John H. Madden
Brig. General John F. Dannel
Brig. Gen. Walter A. De Lamater
Colonel Julius O. Adler
Colonel George W. Burleigh
Colonel Franklin Q. Brown
Capt. William Seaman Bainbridge
Commander, Polonia Restituta
Colonel Stephen A. Douglas
Colonel K. Arvid Enland
Colonel Charles Perley Gray
Colonel William R. Jackson
Colonel J. W. Kruger
Colonel Leopold Philipp
Colonel Sidney L. Smith
Colonel John Tysowski
Colonel William J. Walsh
Colonel George A. Zabrtakie
Captain Harry R. Zeiner
Commander J. A. Jackson
Lieut. Col. Alfred B. C. McNovin
Major John Vernon Bouvier, Jr.
Major Robert E. Condon
Major Clarence A. Manning
Major R. F. Migdalaki
Captain Julius B. Anuskiewicz
Captain James Warner Bellah
Captain Walter Ciuchak
Captain Maurice Hamonneau
Ensign Nathaniel Spear, Jr.
Rev. G. Kubec

Rev. Francis Mlynaraki
Rev. A. Mazurkiewicz
Rev. John Regulski
Rev. Joseph Sloczak
Rev. John T. Smykla
Rev. Joseph Studzinski
Rev. Dr. Francis Szubinski
Hon. Royal S. Copeland
Hon. John J. Bennett
Hon. Edward Corsi
Hon. M. Wegryzek
Hon. Emil Brykczynski
Hon. Judge Bernard Kozicke
Hon. Joseph Glebocki
Hon. Vincent Kowalski
Dr. A. Morawski
Dr. Anthony Sawicki
Dr. Marlon Siudzinski
Dr. Joseph L. Kostecki
Dr. Jesse Labanowska
Dr. A. Rusia
Mr. Anthony Rusyn
Mr. S. J. Desz
Mr. W. J. Bayer
Mr. John Smolenski
Mr. S. Sarnowski
Mr. Joseph Glowacki
Mr. Theodore Dylewski
Mr. Casimir H. Brykczynski
Mrs. H. Wolowska
Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas
Mrs. I. Michalska
Mr. William Kwasniewski
Mr. E. Joseph Zebrowski
Mr. Karol Marjanski

PROGRAM

SUNDAY, JANUARY 31ST, 1937.

11:45 A. M.

High Mass at St. Stanislaus B. M. — Rev. Felix F. Burant.

12:45 P. M.

Luncheon: Polish National Home, 19-23 St. Marks Pl., New York.

2:00 P. M.

Departure by motor convey under escort to the Greenwood Cemetery,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

3:00 P. M.

Services at Greenwood Cemetery at the grave of General Krzyzanowski.

1. Address by Hon. Raymond V. Ingersoll, President Borough
of Brooklyn.

2. Address and placing of wreath by Dr. Sylvester Gruszka,
Consul General of Poland.

3. Placing of wreath by the executive Committee:

Lieut. Lucian Kajko, National Com. Polish Army Veterans Association;
Lieut. Vincent Karwacki, State Com. Polish Legion of American Veterans;
Dept. of New York, Lieut. Matthew Szekowski, Vice-Pres. Pulaski Mil. Club;
Frank Walicki, Commander Dombrowski Post, American Legion.

4. Placing of wreath by Ens. Nathaniel Spear, Jr., Chairman
Foreign Relations Committee, The American Legion.

5. Placing of wreath by the Councilmen representing City
of Buffalo, N. Y.

6. Prayer: Rev. Lieut. Felix F. Burant, Chaptain Brooklyn Chapter
Reserve Officers Association.

7. Firing Squad: 18th U. S. Infantry, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.

8. Taps — Trumpeter, 18th U. S. Infantry.

Comrade R. F. Skowroński, past commander P. L. A. V. Dept. N. Y.
in charge of ceremonies. Troop Boy Scouts of America — Troop 270.

Program for the Evening

(Starting 7:30 P. M.)

WASHINGTON IRVING HIGH SCHOOL AUDITORIUM
New York City.

Chairman: Maj. Benjamin T. Anuskiewicz,
Chemical Warfare Reserve, U. S. A.

1. Massing of Colors.
2. The National Anthems: 18th Infantry Band.
3. Invocation: Rev. Felix F. Burant.
4. Taps: for all who gave their lives during the war 1961—1965.
Trumpeter 18th U. S. Infantry.
5. Address: Dr. Abdon V. Piskorski, United Spanish Am. War. Vet.
6. Address: Peter Yolles, Managing Editor Polish Morning World.
7. Patriotic Selections: 18th U. S. Infantry Band.
8. Address: Col. Andrew B. Humphrey, Veteran of the Civil War
1861—1865.
9. Battle Hymn of the Republic: Polish Singing Societies,
Echo and Harmonia.
10. Address: Brig. Gen. Walter A. De Lamater, representing the
Governor of N. Y., the Hon. Herbert Lehman.
11. Address: Dr. Julius Szygowski, Polish Consul.
12. Band Selections.
13. Address: Col. Jos. E. Barzynski, Quartermaster Corps U. S. A.
14. Closing: Lieut. Lucian Kajko, Nat'l Com. Pol. Army Vet. Ass'n.
15. America: 18th U. S. Inf. Band. Band leader Simon Tressing.

BORN JULY 9, 1824



Sketched at the grave by Henry Archucki

DIED JANUARY 31, 1887

This booklet is a contribution of the Publisher of NOWY SWIAT. The proceeds from the sale of it will be offered to the POLISH VETERANS towards a fund to erect a suitable tombstone on Gen. Krzyzanowski's grave.

Chisnowski

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT IN CONNECTION
WITH THE RE-BURIAL IN ARLINGTON OF
BRIGADIER GENERAL WLADIMIR B.
KRZYZANOWSKI, OCTOBER 11, 1937.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MR. AMBASSADOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

In the epic struggle of the human race to govern itself Poland for centuries has been the champion of freedom. Through stress and storm, whether her sun shone brightly or suffered long though temporary eclipse, she has ever fought to hold aloft the torch of human liberty.

Because we hold this ideal of liberty in common, ours has been a long and unbroken friendship with the people of Poland. From the days of our struggle to achieve Nationhood, unbroken by any rift through the century and a half of our life as a Nation, the American people and the people of Poland have maintained a friendship based upon this common spiritual ideal.

General Krzyzanowski, whose patriotism we commemorate today, is another link to bind us to the people from which he came in the full tide of youthful promise when shadows lay over

the land which gave him birth. It is a high privilege to bear witness to the debt which this country owes to men of Polish blood. Gratefully we acknowledge the services of those intrepid champions of human freedom -- Pulaski and Kosciuszko -- whose very names are watchwords of liberty and whose deeds are part of the imperishable record of American independence. Out of the past they speak to us to bid us guard the heritage which they helped to bestow.

They and the millions of other men and women of Polish blood, who have united their destinies with those of America - whether in the days of Colonial settlement; in ^{the} ~~the~~ War ^{to} ~~to~~ ^{attain} independence; in the hard struggle out of which emerged our national unity; in the great journeyings across the Western Plains to the slopes of the Pacific; on farm or in town or city - through all of our history they have made their full contribution to the upbuilding of our institutions and to the fulfillment of our national life.

These are the thoughts and reflections that come to mind today as we consign to Arlington National Cemetery the honored dust of a son of Poland who faithfully served the country of his adoption. General Krzyzanowski was the embodiment of the Polish ideal of liberty. Into the making of that ancient ideal had gone the struggles and the vicissitudes of a thousand years of Polish national life. He whom we honor today, no less than those of his blood and kindred, who preceded him to America or who followed him to our shores, brought to us, and with us became partakers in, a common aspiration of freedom.

Neither time nor distance could erase from stout Polish hearts the memory of a glorious struggle for liberty, a struggle which happily ended in our own day and generation in the restoration of Poland to nationhood and to her rightful place as a sovereign state. As we sympathized in her aspirations to freedom so we rejoice in her attainment of independence.

We as a Nation seek spiritual union with all who love freedom. Of many bloods and of diverse national origins we stand before the world today as one people united in a common determination. That determination is to uphold the ideal of human society which makes conscience superior to brute strength -- the ideal which would substitute freedom for force, in the governments of the world.

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