



## ARTYKUŁ

# The first female courier from Poznań

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On November 11th, 1939 the first female courier from the Poznań conspiracy set out on a mission to reach the Polish government-in-exile in France. It is difficult to imagine the hardships and challenges that she had to face on the road in autumn 1939. Nonetheless, on December 5th, the brave girl reached Paris.

Anna Świeżawska, a graduate of the Polish philology in Poznań, worked as a proof-reader in the St. Wojciech Editorial in Poznań. By the end of August, 1939 she was enlisted to the military hospital in Łódź as a nurse (she had a year of training in the Polish Red Cross). When she returned to Poznań, following the September defeat, she learned that the institution where she used to work had been terminated and their equipment

confiscated. An unimaginable terror ruled everywhere. At the same time, news arrived of the Polish army and authorities organising in France. Anna considered leaving the occupied country. She told about her plans to her friend from work, editor Kirił Sosnowski. He then offered her a courier mission for the newly created underground organisation. Anna didn't think twice and swore a conspiracy oath a few days later.

### **Preparations for the mission**

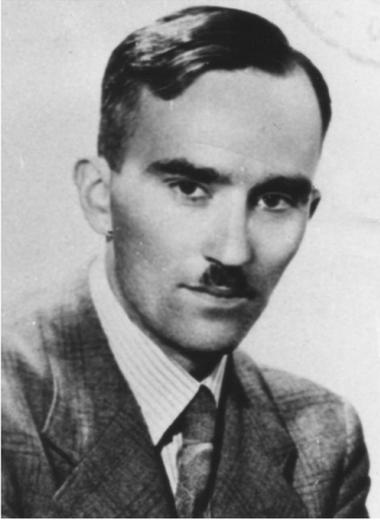
Organisation "Fatherland" was established at the end of September, 1939 from the inspiration of pr. prelate Józef Prądzyński, which aimed at bringing social aid and conducting secret intelligence, archives and educational activities. At first, it was intended to operate at the western Polish lands joined to the Third Reich, but since 1940 it also included the communities deported to the General Governance. The news of the creation of Gen. Sikorski's government in France motivated the underground organisation to make contact as quickly as possible.

In autumn of 1939, "Fatherland" had no legal division nor any technical capabilities to ensure relative safety for the transport of conspiracy post. It was decided that Anna would try to apply to the occupying forces for documents required to visit her family in Lviv (at the time under Soviet occupation). Soon, her efforts ended with success.



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**Anna Świeżawska, the first  
female courier from Poznań  
(author's private collection)**



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**Kirił Sosnowski "Konrad",  
organiser of the foreign  
communication cell "Fatherland"  
and the Chief Government  
Delegation in Poznań, member of  
the "Fatherland" command,  
director of the Western Section  
(1942-1943) and Information-  
Propaganda Section (1943-1944)  
of the Department of Information  
and Press of the Government  
Delegation for Poland, prisoner of  
KL Stutthof, after the war  
repressed and imprisoned  
(author's private collection)**

The female courier had to memorise the entirety of the report. Her mission was to reach Marian Seyda, a prominent Poznań activist of the National Party who became a minister in the Polish government in France.

The director of the informative-archives division of the "Fatherland", Kirił Sosnowski codename "Konrad", prepared a situation report. The female courier had to memorise all of it. Her mission was to reach Marian Seyda, a prominent Poznań activist of the National Party who became a minister in the Polish government in France.

The organisation provided her with a five pound coin which she sowed into her clothes. Just before her departure pr. Prądzyński held a holy mass in the intention of the success of her mission.

### **The route**

Her road led through Wrocław (Breslau at the time) and Kraków, up to Przemyśl. At the border of the Soviet occupation, it turned out that only the trains taking Polish soldiers returning from German imprisonment were allowed to pass. Luckily, Świeżawska had a certificate from a military doctor in Łódź. With the POW transport she reached Lviv where her uncle Adam Świeżawski lived, on November 16<sup>th</sup>. The further road led her to Vorokhta and then, with a guide, through the Carpathian mountains to Hungary. From Lviv she set out on November 21<sup>st</sup>.

Here are some significant episodes from her further journey:

In the night, after we left Stanisławowo, passenger control was taking place in the entire train, since it turned out we needed some sort of pass. I had none. When the militia came to my compartment I pretended to be asleep. They checked everyone, but hadn't noticed me at all. [...] Upon arrival to Vorokhta, at the exit ramp – another, very thorough pass check. They arrest a number of people [...] I come up – no one looks at me, no one sees me. I walk past them like a ghost, without any control.

She crossed the Hungarian border on the night from November 23<sup>rd</sup> to November 24<sup>th</sup>. "It was slippery, steep, barbed wire fences and lots of snow. Shouts of the militia. Escape. Wandering in the dark. Fire in the woods. Going down the Kukul slope". On November 25<sup>th</sup>, she reached Budapest. She risked it at the local Polish embassy and directly admitted to being a courier. She immediately got her passport extended and received appropriate visas.

### **At a Polish minister in Paris**

She was welcomed in Paris by Marian Seyda on December 5<sup>th</sup>. The minister approached the unknown girl who claimed to have brought important information from Poznań conspirators with reserve. Then, Anna told him who kept the lock of his son's hair. It was the family secret, given to her before she had left Poznań and which was known only by Seyda's closest ones, which broke the distrust.

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The following day, she wrote the first report from Poznań from memory. It included news not only from Greater Poland, but also from Pomorze district. It informed on, among other things, arrests, revisions, confiscation of agricultural and regular households, freezing of bank accounts and general repressions and humiliation of Poles. The attitude of the Polish society was described as dignified and fully prepared to fight for the regaining of independence.

### **This is how the foundations for the Underground were laid**

Establishing contact by the Poznań conspirators with the government in France was of huge importance. One of the consequences was the appointing of priest prelate Prądyński as the man of trust of the government at the lands joined to the Third Reich with the mission to form an agreement between political parties and appoint a candidate for the Chief Delegate of the Government for this region.

Świeżawska, who travelled with her own passport, couldn't return to the country. In turn, a previously chosen announcement was broadcast through radio informing Poznań of the success of her mission and the need to send another courier. It broadcast as follows: "Zosia arrived happily and is awaiting her sister". From that moment on, female couriers from Poznań were using the nickname "Zosia's Sister".

Podróże z Polski do Francji

11. XI. 1919. wyjazd z Poznania  
 12. XI. - Kraków, wjazd do  
 Przemysła. W Przemyslu jest  
 kamieł uliczny, widać na ulicy  
 Szymona Wasyła i Murkowskiego  
 13. XI. Przemysł. Okręgiem było miasto  
 uliczkami i murkami po  
 14. XI. 9 godzin na kamiennym  
 16. XI. Przejście granicy Lubo  
 16. XI. - Lubo  
 21. XI. - Wjazd do Lubowa. W Lubowie  
 Sądkiwo przejście przez granicę  
 Widać na przystanku  
 22. XI. Polacy na stacji w K.  
 Oczekiwani  
 23. XI. Równina, wjazd do  
 Sądkiwa. Wjazd do  
 10. po. Wjazd do Lubowa, wjazd  
 do Lubowa. Wjazd do  
 Lubowa, wjazd do Lubowa.  
 Wjazd do Lubowa, wjazd do  
 Lubowa, wjazd do Lubowa.  
 Wjazd do Lubowa, wjazd do  
 Lubowa, wjazd do Lubowa.  
 24. XI. Wjazd do Lubowa, wjazd do  
 Lubowa, wjazd do Lubowa.

First page of Anna Świeżawska's journal (a copy from author's private collection)

str. . .

4.6. Wydział z raportu p.n. Saksy, 2.12.1919.

nie jest w banku i wypłaca się kasami tylko 100 zł tygodniowo. Co  
 re nie cała gotówka, a kogo zapłacić się więcej niż 100 zł.

Zobowiązania Polaków.

Na każdy krok Polacy są przez władze niemieckie poddawani  
 traktowani jak setki naszego gwałtu, jeśli nie wyprost jako ni  
 wojnicy.

W szeregu niemieckich rozpisanych zarządzenie „na ter  
 n.in. przepisy następujące:

- 1) Wszyscy mężczyźni Polacy obowiązani są podejmować pracę  
 głowy przed oficerami niemieckimi oraz przed osobami ewangelicznymi na  
 robotach niemieckich, o ile wyznaczą im jakieś obowiązki (przepr  
 no ramiem itp.).
- 2) Wszyscy Polacy muszą ustąpić z drogi Niemcom. W Toru  
 i innych niemieckich widać zarządzenie, że chociaż przemiesz  
 za tylko dla Niemców; Polacy muszą chodzić jedyni.
- 3) Na targach prawo pierwszeństwa kupna mają osoby niemieck  
 wosci niemieckiej, dopiero po zaspokojeniu ich potrzeb mogą kupować  
 Polacy.
- 4) Pierwszeństwo kupna w sklepach i składach mają żołnierze  
 niemieccy i osoby ewangeliczne niemieckiej, którzy nie po  
 trzeba stawać w ogonkach przemieszanych dla Polaków. Niektóre  
 rzeczy sprzedaje się tylko Niemcom (szynki, chorizos). Często Polacy  
 nie wyjdzie się w ogóle kart żywnościowych.
- 5) Wszyscy Polacy, którzy nie zrozumieli jeszcze rozkazy,  
 jako zachoźni pomieszczeni w więzieniach, zostaną przy  
 kładnie ukarani.

Fragment of Anna Świeżawska's report (Polish Institute and Sikorski Museum in London)



**Certificate from a military doctor  
from Łódź for Anna Świeżawska  
(a copy from author's private  
collection)**

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