Poland dwells a lot about its powerful future army. The article below from the “Lviv Kurier” is proof reflecting on the issue of the female draft into the Polish army:

The hour of inexorable necessity, when Poland dwells a lot about its powerful future army, should realize clearly, how in the time, that in the fight towards our right of history: a lot of blood and all its wealth, the Polish-Russian war created new points, tea rooms, etc. The most useful were ammunition factories, sewing rooms of the armament, manufacturers of the uniforms, ammunition factories, sewing rooms of the undergarments, laundries, tailoring shops, uniform stores, etc. The most useful were women working in the kitchens, at all sorts of army plants and army branches, canteens, restaurants near train stations, meeting points, tea rooms, etc.

Today, a large number of educated women found employment in the army offices, stenographers, accountants, etc. And we are talking about significant numbers of people. Just to picture how the elaborate war machine operates, the layman should skim through the telephone books of the city Lviv, for example. One would notice their huge amounts of names, each with separate telephone numbers, organized tightly under the supervision of an army officer, and these branches create the whole army, with rules dictated by the Supreme Command Center in order to achieve specific strategic operations.

The Polish-Russian war created new fields of labor for women, such as army services, numerous military plants, such as ammunition factories, sewing rooms of the armament, manufacturers of the uniforms, ammunition factories, sewing rooms of the undergarments, laundries, tailoring shops, uniform stores, etc. The most useful were women working in the kitchens, at all sorts of army plants and army branches, canteens, restaurants near train stations, meeting points, tea rooms, etc.

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that might destabilize, and paralyze the bravery of the army.

The women divisions must be an illuminating (examples) in all regards to the men divisions. But it is not an easy task to be an exemplary soldier without any defect. Most of all, one needs to have a perfect health, to withstand the hardships of life in the trenches and in the fields. Next, a nervous system is continuously exposed to never-ending shocks—and not many can resist them for a longer periods of time without neurasthenia or cardiac neurosis. Without any doubt, the body of the working woman between 20 and 30 years of age is more than resistant, nevertheless, the draft of the volunteering females would have to include a meticulous check-up, including all the possible physical as well as moral circumstances, pertaining to individual females. After considering everything pro and against the service of the women with weapons in their hands, I am coming to a conclusion, that the branches formed separately and well trained, could be used in guarding services, field gendarmerie, stage patrols. With great organization and good training, they could have provided much better service, than old Austrian landshturmists (Austrian army rank, pre WWII), taken away by force from their wives, children and fields, where they could have done much better service to the army and society.

I would be against forming the assault branches (in women divisions).

In my opinion, there should not be an obligatory draft of the women to fight with the weapon in hand. It should be enough of the superb candidates, given they will be offered appropriate, better wages than in the civil service, or auxiliary army services. It might be right to have an obligatory draft of women to auxiliary service, if it will be necessary, meaning there will not be enough of the volunteers. Of course, the married women and those with children, should be exempted, as well as those working in the public or private sector. The best age I would say is between 20 and 30. The draftees should have an option of at what branch they would like to serve, considering their profession, and compensate them better than in civil service.

For the female auxiliary services, conditionally, there should be developed in addition to rules of service, also a pragmatic service guidance, describing their rights and responsibilities in the army. In return, the auxiliary women branches should obey the army discipline, otherwise their efforts won’t bring expected results within Polish army. Indeed, the Austrian model should not be copied, where women were treated as regular servants depending on the whip of the supervisor, who could beat them or take away their bread at any given moment.

As a summary of the above thoughts, it is advisable to draft women to a Polish army, for societal and economic reasons, even more, because often the cheaper force will be employed at the workforce (station of economy) usually in the time of peace occupied by females. The noble piece of bread offered to a woman in the army, will solve the problem of unemployment among girls, will also benefit their morality, will enhance their education, civic and patriotic consciousness, and most of all: it will exempt the man of age when they should rebuild destroyed farms, trade and commerce.

With the intensive aid of the women, - the draining of age of man will not go beyond 35. The front army of Poland composed entirely of young, healthy men. Led by trained officer corps, where the age limit is secondary, will respond with glory to their task. With the more extensive participation of healthy women with weapons, it will be possible to rid the army of unhealthy men and send them back to other civil tasks.

As a result, the hospitals will be able to remove people chronically weak, very costly patients to keep and treat, who wander from hospital to hospital, eating bread given by society, instead of earning wages fulfilling their civil duties.

The Polish Women’s Voice