

THE WARSAW WEEKLY

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THE PROBLEM OF POPULATION IN INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

There are two principle forces acting on the regime of every country and on its historical destinies over and above the geographical conditions for which it lies: the dynamic forces of its population, and the economic resources the nation has at its disposal. These forces not only sway the internal structure of a nation but also play a primary role in the relations between States.

The complicated play of interests which, in the present period of production, is peculiar to international trade and economic service, makes the problem of economic possessions one of primary importance in the daily life of nations. It follows, then, that in international politics the problem of man, although one of considerable complexity and not yet free of the question of populations in general, is only secondary. Meanwhile, the periodic cataclysms shattering the peaceful relations between states in various parts of the world testify that the pressure of over-populated countries on territories more or less empty, — *i. e.* the factor of finding areas to populate with the overflow, — is one of the constituent elements of history, and should be taken seriously into consideration by those responsible for the course of events in international politics.

There can be no doubt that the Italian conflict with Abyssinia or the recent incidents in the Far-East may be traced to the problem of population, a problem motivating Italy no less than the Land of the Rising Sun. The same holds true for the Jewish question and the present situation in Palestine, which cannot be settled definitely once and for all and less it be approached not only from a religious or national angle, but as much from the demographic, *i. e.* as a problem resulting from the relative over-population and defective social and economic structure of the Jewish population in certain countries.

Poland is one of the States for which the problem of increasing population is of major moment whenever she must take a stand on far-reaching questions in international politics. It must be remembered that as regards both the density of population and the area occupied by it, Poland ranks sixth among the nations of Europe, and that she has a natural increase placing her fourth in the world; in this respect among the great nations of the globe, Poland is surpassed only by Japan. This dynamic increase in Poland reaching 400,000 souls yearly is not sufficiently counterbalanced by her national economic wealth to permit of the rational utilization of this periodic increase of

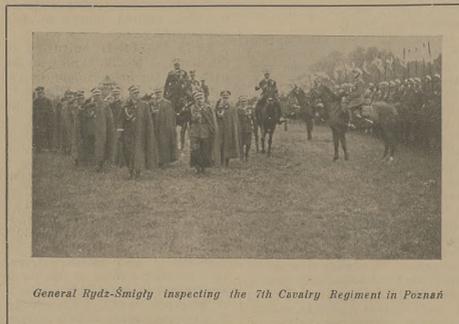
human energy in the economic life of the State. Poland possesses neither the necessary capitals nor the raw materials indispensable for an industrialization that might ensure an economic existence for her entire population.

All these circumstances oblige Poland to regard the problem of emigration as one of primary importance. The over-density of population in rural districts, no less than the Jewish question arising above all out of the faulty social and economic structure of the Jewish population, cannot be relieved unless emigrants from Poland be absorbed by uninhabited over-sea territories still lying fallow and untouched by civilization.

To solve the problem of emigration, two agents in harmonious cooperation are required: one, a country with an excess population; and the other, countries disposing of excess lands not yet exploited. There are in South America immense virgin territories which, as their respective governments have repeatedly stated, lack settlers, and in Africa there is no lack of vast areas perfectly adapted climatically to habitation by European colonists.

The third agent indispensable for the logical solution of the burning problem of over-population in certain European States, is the capital which would enable the organization of normal emigration on a large scale. The low rates of interest prevailing in the great banking centers of the world indicates the existence of such capitals lying idle and awaiting an opportunity for rational employment.

Since, therefore, all the evidence seems to show that the three essential elements are available, *i. e.* overpopulated centers, unutilized territories, and idle capital, it would seem that with a little good will and cooperation on the part of the international parties interested and authorized, namely, — States with willing emigrants, States with unexploited territories, and States which are at present the bankers of the world, — it might be possible to solve one of the most vital problems of over-populated and impoverished Europe. The matter of emigration is one meriting the most vigilant attention of the League of Nations. The League has of late undergone experiences that have seriously shaken its prestige, and which really arose out of important demographic problems that had been neglected. These experiences should, therefore, induce the League not to consider these matters in theory alone, but to find a practical solution to the demographic problems mentioned which constitute one of the essential factors for the pacification of Europe. (P. I. P.)



General Rydz-Śmigły inspecting the 7th Cavalry Regiment in Poznań

A SPEECH OF GENERAL RYDZ-ŚMIGŁY

Poznań. Gen. Rydz-Śmigły, the Inspector General of the Armed Forces, attended the ceremony of the handing to the 7th Cavalry Regiment of their new regimental ensign by the delegates of the Polish parish of Passaic, N. Y. State, U. S. A., who have executed it as a proof of their attachment to the army of their home country.

After speeches of the Poles from America and of the representatives of the local authorities, gen. Rydz-Śmigły spoke himself, addressing the soldiers of the 7th Regiment. He said that the days when the bravery of a cavalry charge was enough to win a victory were past and that what was needed more than enthusiasm was thoroughness and devotion to duty, even in the smallest tasks. "The life of today, as the war of to-day, are built of many minute components, which can provide a good foundation, although they are prosaic enough themselves, for a display

of noble enthusiasm, bravery and self sacrifice." "If all these apparently insignificant tasks will be carried out well, your undoubted readiness to give your lives to the country will bring about an important result — a soldiers death on the battlefield will be not only an act of heroism, but also an act of victorious heroism." The industrial preparedness was probably what the general has been alluding to.

One of the preceding speakers had stated that the eyes of the whole of Poland are turned upon gen. Rydz-Śmigły. To this the general replied that the nation looks not on him but on the army, of which he is the head. This utterance proves once more that gen. Rydz-Śmigły has no personal ambitions and regards his role in the country as being the natural outcome of the fact that he is the Commander-in-Chief nominated by Marshal Piłsudski himself.

(A. T. E.)

POLISH COLONIAL CLAIMS

Warsaw. In the course of 1935, Poland's population increased by 405,000 and the figures for the first half of 1936 prove that the end of the current year will show an even larger surplus. The public opinion has been well aware for a long time of the necessity of finding outlets for the excess of population. An active propaganda for colonies and for the building up of Polish naval power is conducted by the Naval and Colonial League, with its 500,000 members.

The attitude of the government, at first somewhat reserved, is now becoming clearer. There are several ways of disposing with the surplus of population — there is simple emigration, which usually terminates in the return of the emigrants to the mother country after about ten years, with some money, representing but a small fraction of the value

of the labour given by them during that time to the foreign country. Such is the character of Polish emigration to European countries, such as France, where there are about 600,000 Polish emigrants.

The emigrant to overseas countries, such as those of South America, often strikes even a worse bargain. The return home is more difficult, and the risk of exploitation by local employers greater. Both these types of emigration are generally speaking a net loss to the country, but they were unavoidable when no other alternative presented itself, as was the case before Poland's resurrection as an independent power. There are some 8 million Poles in the world outside Poland, and with the exception of the Poles in contiguous countries, like Germany, they are emigrants

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LONDON LETTER

By Gregory Macdonald

Parliament has adjourned, the Cabinet has gone out of permanent session for a month, and the country has turned to the August holiday, ushered in by the Bank Holiday of the first Monday of August which can never come now without memories of 1914. Nevertheless, this year everything except the weather is kinder than it has been for many years past. Tourist traffic during the past few weeks has been making new records all over the country, and there is no doubt but that the figures for the Bank Holiday will be exceptional. Nor is this only confined to the internal life of the country.

Despite the example set by the King and by Mr. Baldwin in cancelling their vacations in France — and snobbery would normally ensure that other people would do the same — the traffic through Dover last week was the highest ever known. Neither the civil war in Spain nor the prospect of an equal trouble in France deter the tourist.

From the West, American tourists pour into England. Here the Veteran's Bonus must be taken into account, and the rising tide of prosperity in the United States. Americans this year are not so eager to venture abroad into Vienna or Rome, so that England is feeling the full benefit of the dollar.

In the absence of internal political issues of any great importance, the gravity of the conflict in Spain is beginning to be canvassed. In any suburb it is now possible to find placards to the effect that the Truth about Spain will be declared at a public meeting on such and such a date, when Mr. X, just returned from the Workers' Olympiad in Spain will give an eye-witness account. Or one may get a small party distributing leaflets, shouting in chorus, "Support the Spanish People against Fascism."

Yet somehow the streets absorb them, there are no signs of agreement or dissent, and the general conviction is left that as the Spaniards are foreigners they are likely to do this sort of thing every so often. In political clubs the argument is more exact: there it is seen that what is now at issue, as it was during the Abyssinian dispute, is the control of the Mediterranean; but not many people beyond the new generation of Oxford and Cambridge intellectuals are anxious to see the control of the Mediterranean dependent upon a Communist Spain.

So far as one can judge the situation, the bulk of opinion is on the side of the Army revolt. The Press is inclined to swing the same way, now that the first

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London Letter.

(Continued from page 1)

week of confusion is over. *The Times*, much to the disgust of most of the weekly reviews, who are left in tenacious talk, frankly of Red Rule in Barcelona. *The Daily Mail* is as ever on the side of Fascism. *The Daily Express* has an excellent group of correspondents on both sides, with the less censored reports coming from the Right.

The News Chronicle went fairly violently Popular Front and Communist for a week, and then, perhaps owing in part to protests from readers, became less belligerent; and the *Daily Herald*, which wears its Socialism with a difference, followed more tamely along the same path. Other heavier papers confine themselves to reporting the news, with stress, if anything, against the Popular Front. It is the *de facto* and *de jure* Government, with what appears to be at the moment a fair command of the situation.

From the other side of the world, President Roosevelt's voice broke in upon radio listeners when his welcome at Quebec was relayed on the National wave-length. The event was as important as the Spanish civil war itself, for President Roosevelt's policy of the Americas united from the Arctic to the Antarctic was further on the way to fulfilment in preparation for the Pan-American Conference at Buenos Aires in December, while the demonstration of a common bond between the people of the United States has not been lost. Incidentally, President Roosevelt succeeded where the American General Montgomery failed a hundred and fifty years ago: for the first time in history the American flag floated over the Quebec Citadel.

This relay, which made a deep impression upon those who heard it, was followed next day by the relay from Berlin of the opening of the Olympic Games. So England is besieged from all sides by the voices of a new world in rapid process of formation. There is much to be thankful for in the fact that, after a distant year, the voices are promising peace. The Mediterranean conflict is being fought out in a manner which hardly disturbs the holidays.

Not the least interesting news of last week was the announcement of a Russian credit for £10,000,000 to enable the Soviets to buy British manufactures. The form in which the Russian Government guarantees payment to the manufacturers, while the Russian Government issues 5½ per cent. 5-Year Notes which will be taken up by the London Money Market at a premium. They are in effect British Government securities, welcomed because they fill a gap in the financing funds outstanding. But the arrangement may also be taken as an answer to the successful commercial agreements carried out by Dr. Schaecht in south-eastern Europe. An Anglo-Turkish agreement is already forecast.

Yet the Russian credit has aroused some criticism because it ignores the rights of the holders of pre-war Russian Government obligations, who will not be able now to ventilate their grievance politically until Parliament re-assembles. There is also doubt about the wisdom of extending the export trade on the back of British Government credit, for the arrangement really means that the industrialist is exporting £10,000,000 worth of goods while the taxpayer is guaranteeing payment by the Russian Government. Until the payment is settled, however, the interest-bearing Notes will be a solace for the London money market.

The Polish Production of Wool

Warsaw. Wool is one of the principal raw materials imported by Poland from abroad. In 1929 Poland imported 79.9 million zlotys worth of raw wool and 54 millions worth of washed wool. The corresponding figures for 1935 are much lower, owing both to a drop in the prices of wool and to the decrease of the import of washed wool. In 1935 Poland imported 35.5 million zlotys worth of raw wool and 14.2 million zlotys of washed wool.

There has been in the last years a marked increase in the interest shown by Polish agriculture in wool production and sheep breeding. The authorities have helped its development by increasing the obligatory percentage of Polish wool in cloths purchased by the government, which is a large buyer, especially for the needs of the army.

In spite of these efforts only 18% of the Polish consumption of wool is supplied by home producers, the remaining 82% being still imported.

Until 1934 the number of sheep in Poland has remained practically constant at about two and half million. In 1935 the first larger increase in many years has been noted, the number of sheep increased by 250,000, that is nearly 9%. As Poland's population increases at a fast rate, the proportion of sheep per 100 inhabitants has decreased in the last years. It stands now at 63 sheep per 100 inhabitants, which shows that the home production of wool cannot possibly satisfy the needs of the population for a long time to come.

In some parts of the country sheepskins are largely worn in the winter, and the skins for this purpose are supplied mainly by home breeders. Of the three principal varieties of sheep, 60% of the 2½ millions which Poland had in 1934 were of the breed used for sheepskin making, 16% fine fleeced, and 24% rough-fleeced.

The Polish production of wool in 1934 was 5,300 tons of raw wool, 12,270 tons of raw and 2,860 tons of washed wool have been imported in the same year. Reckoning one ton of washed wool as equivalent to four tons of raw wool, the total consumption of raw wool in Poland amounted to about 29,000 tons of raw wool.

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The King's cruise in the Nahlin will be of interest for the whole of Europe; the plans so far discussed display his usual independence. Unable to stay in the South of France, he intends to go into the Mediterranean itself, and through the Adriatic to Dalmatia, as though the tension of the last year had never existed. This is a generous and a careless gesture which should in itself go far to allay any remaining feeling between Great Britain and Italy; for on that cruise the King will have the good wishes not only of his own people and of the Yugoslavians but of the Italian people as well. The end of it will see the resumption of diplomatic activity in Europe, unless events in Spain precipitate an earlier crisis, and it cannot be said that either statesmen or people are above the necessity of a short holiday.

The Activities of the National Economic Bank in 1935

The activities of the National Economic Bank during the year under review register a further important expansion which is shown primarily by a marked growth in short, medium and long term credits. The total of credits, according to the Report of Directors of the National Economic Bank rose in the past year from 1,835 million zlotys to 1,982.3 million zlotys, the increase being entirely in cash credits, while transactions in mortgage bonds and debentures showed a slight fall.

The Bank's own capital rose in 1935 to 199.2 million zlotys, showing an increase of over two million as compared with 1934. On the other hand the debt-relief funds for agriculture and local authorities were jointly reduced by 26.2 million zlotys to 44.8 million zlotys.

As to the funds entrusted to the Bank, deposits (mainly on the part of State institutions) decreased by 27.5 million zlotys to 289.9 million zlotys, whilst the Treasury deposits increased, at the same time, by 51.0 million to 540.0 million zlotys. In addition to deposits, the Bank shows a new item on the balance sheet. "The Deposits for Special Purposes" — with an amount of 12.3 million zlotys. The total of deposits and funds amounts to 859.2 million zlotys, thus showing an increase of 35.8 million zlotys.

The working capital of the Bank was further increased by a growth of bankers credit balances by 23.4 million zlotys to 56.5 million zlotych and rediscount of bills of exchange and acceptances of the Acceptance Bank by 23. million zlotys to 50.0 million zlotys. Returning to the credit activities of the Bank it should be mentioned that the National Economic Bank always tended toward the financing of such enterprises as have connection with public needs. In the total of the cash credits of the Bank, credits for public purposes have a definite preponderance over those for private purposes. The cash credits granted in 1935 for purposes having con-

THE GORDON-BENNETT TROPHY OF 1936

Warsaw. The start of the International Gordon-Bennett balloon race will be in 1936, as in the two previous years, in Warsaw. The start of the race will be given on August 30-th, 1936, at the Mokotow airfield in Warsaw. So far 11 balloons have been inscribed, but more competitors may be yet declared for taking part in the race.

The following countries will be represented:

Belgium — "Belgica" — Demuyter, "Bruxelles" — Quersin and V. Schelle.

France — name of balloon not yet declared, — pilot Blanchet, Germany — "Saachsen" — Betram and Schunbert, "Deutschland" — Götzte and Lohmann, third balloon unnamed, with Dr. Vorderhausen.

Spain — "14 de Abril" — Nunez and Rocha.

Switzerland — "Zürich III" — (made in Poland) — with Dr. Tillingkamp.

Poland — "Warszawa II" — Hynek and Janik, "Polonia II" — Burzynski and Pomanski, "LOPP" — Janusz and Breuk.

Poland has won the Gordon-Bennett Trophy three times in succession and the Aero-Club of Poland has presented the new Trophy, which will be now competed for. (A. T. E.)

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nection with public needs amounted to 694 million zlotys, showing an increase of over 54 million zlotys over the year. Judging from the respective amounts of loans granted, the credit activities of the Bank are chiefly concerned with the financing of building construction and of local authorities, as well as industry and agriculture. In the course of the year under review there was a further improvement in the situation in the undertakings associated with the National Economic Bank. During 1935 the Bank continued its policy of the former years, aiming to improve the financial standing of these concerns. The results shown in the balance sheet of the main undertakings belonging to the concerns are satisfactory. They have earned a gross profit which will permit of a partial and in some instances of a complete writing off of the capital invested, in proportion to the wear and tear experienced by the plant during the operating year.

Thanks to the growth in the funds acquired by the Bank for building purposes, there was a further expansion of the development and building action. In addition to the loans, granted for the construction of small dwelling houses and of large housing blocks, the annual plan for 1935 provided for credits out of the State Building Fund for the erection of Workmen's Buildings and financial assistance for the construction of buildings in health and climatic resorts.

The building activities of the Bank attracted large amounts of private capital. The aggregate cost involved in the construction of small dwelling houses was 52.5 million zlotys, of which the Bank advanced 29.3 per cent, the balance being in private hands.

In regard to the construction of large house blocks and repairs, the total cost of which was 63.2 million zlotys, the advances of the Bank represented 26.7 per cent.

Polish colonial claims

(Continued from page 1)

or their descendants. To send mere millions of her people wandering abroad in foreign lands would be folly for Poland, unless satisfactory conditions could be guaranteed for which this would be the case if Poland had territories in underpopulated parts of the world, reserved for her use. It seems very probable that sooner or later Poland will put forward this question in the international field, whether claiming a mandate from the League of Nations or otherwise.

The situation is complicated by the existence of a Jewish problem in Poland. There are in the country nearly 3 million Jews, most of them tradesmen and businessmen. This oneness of their pursuits, almost excluding from them the gentile population, constitutes a source of latent trouble, which is threatening to become more acute as time goes by. The PIP, the news agency inspired by the Polish Foreign Office, has published to-day an article which proves that the Jewish question is receiving close attention from the government. The PIP writes about stimulating Jewish emigration, which would be in the interest of the Jews themselves as well as of the remaining population. In the course of August next, one thousand Polish Jews will leave the country for Palestine. It will be seen that such a volume of emigration is not in proportion to the number of Jews in Poland, and that it cannot bring alone the solution of the problem. (A. T. E.)

DANZIG LETTER

(from our own correspondent)

All attention just now is focused on Berlin and the Olympic games. The papers are full of pictures, the air rings with the loud-speakers turned on in every home, where all the the young people, and a good many of the older generation, are eagerly listening to the thrilling accounts of the records and achievements of their favourite athletes. For the time being in local politics there is a definite lull.

There has been one event of interest to business circles this week, in the arrival by the s/s Baltrover, of a British trade delegation. This party, headed by Sir Alexander Gibb, Chairman of the London Chamber of Commerce, is on a tour of the Baltic States, and among its sixteen members are leading representatives of British trade and industry, in the coal, steel, oil, textiles and other branches, and members of the Chambers of Commerce of Sheffield, Manchester, Derby, Wolverhampton and Newcastle, as well as London. This tour is really a return visit, and follows the visit last year to the United Kingdom of a trade delegation from Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania. After spending some hours in Danzig, the delegation left by train for Kaunas, Klaipeda, Riga and Tallinn.

The thundery weather rather spoiled the last days of our opera season this week, and one of the performances of "Parsifal" in the open theatre in the forest at Zoppot was interrupted, and had to be resumed the next evening. Nevertheless, it was a most successful season, only one performance having suffered from the weather, and the others having been attended by practically capacity audiences. The vast auditorium in this idyllic sylvan setting can accommodate almost 10,000 persons, but with the amazing acoustic properties of the site the sound carries perfectly even beyond the boundaries of the enclosure, so that plenty of enthusiasts are always to be found all along the fence and on the hills-tops around, equipped with camp stools and rugs, who can hear clearly even if they cannot see. The setting of "Parsifal" was something to be seen, though, and only one word can describe it magnificent.

Zoppot has been the scene of a spectacle of quite another kind, and the sailing regattas were held off Zoppot in beautiful sunny weather. Yachts of many nations took part, starting here for the Olympia race from Zoppot to Kiel, and the broad sweep of Danzig bay, dotted with sails gleaming in the sunshine was most picturesque.

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JAN KASPROWICZ

(12.XII. 1860 — 1.VIII. 1926)

Ten years have passed since the death of the poet, Jan Kasprowicz. On this anniversary, it is only fitting that a word be said in memory of one of Poland's mightiest poetic spirits.

Kasprowicz was not a poet who delighted us only with the external beauty of his verses. He was above all a thinker and philosopher searching out the deepest mysteries of human existence on earth and hereafter, waging a Prometheus battle with God in his striving to penetrate into human destiny and learn the truth. Hence arose all his misgivings and sufferings. But in the end, through his poetic intuition, his feeling, and understanding of the harmony of nature, he attained at least for himself, a perfect calm, an absolute faith in a life after death, and was able to pass confidently on to the new world.

In his poetic creation Kasprowicz has three definite periods influenced partly by his peasant origin, his experiences, and his conditions of life. Born in 1860 in the little Cujavian village of Szymborza, he spent his childhood and youth in the country, where his keen but sympathetic eye saw all the misery, yet found all the beautiful values of the peasant's soul. The Cujavian country-side, a monotonous and depressing plain, contributed no little toward shaping the rather pessimistic psyche of the poet. Upon finishing his none too successful preliminary studies, he entered the University of Leipzig, but transferred soon after to that of Breslau which he finished. His political activity made it advisable for him to move to Lwów, where he soon won a name as a poet. Here he at once arose as the ardent defender of the peasants and fought tooth and nail for their rights, becoming through his poetry and politico-philosophical writings the true and passionate apostle of the people.

The second period, embracing the first decade of the XX century, evinces a far-reaching change in Kasprowicz's spirit. He ripened, and began to feel and love more and more the beauty of nature. In it he recovered his faith in the immortality of the soul. It was still, however, the period of his battle against the God for "the light of faith in the darkness of ignorance"; the period of his Hymns, unique in their kind in the world's literature, in which his pain and despair in the battle and his utter indifference to his life on earth indicate the tremendous confusion in the poet's soul.

Only in the third and last period of his creative activity did Kasprowicz enter his new world of thought. Here he found at last his true credo, and with it, calm. Faith and love, which always prompted him in his life,

now came into their own. The strength and power arising from them became his on his first contact with a new, hitherto unknown manifestation of nature—the mountains, more specifically the Tatry. The ominous peaks soaring up heavenward, at times menacing and again peaceful in the purest azure, struck his sensitive poetic spirit and have it new power. From this time his every leisure hour was spent in the Tatry, and there in his picturesque beloved Harenda not far from Zakopane, he spent his last years, when his health no longer permitted him to continue his lectures at the University of Lwów. He died at Harenda in 1926, and his remains now lie in the special columbarium erected near his homestead, in sight of the majestic Tatry he loved so well.

Konrad Górski in his very interesting study *The Tatry and Podhale in the Works of Jan Kasprowicz*, gives an absorbing account of the development of Kasprowicz's spirit after his contact with the beauty of the mountains. Górski points out that Kasprowicz did not see the Tatry until after his youth was over. He fell under their spell at first sight, but his pessimism did not leave him. The mountains to his grandeur and gloom weighed down up the poet's imagination and philosophy of life, but continued intercourse with them gradually dispelled the sadness of despair from his heart. His last poems contain only the joy and internal harmony that his beloved hills brought to him. Besides, the fantastic legends of the mountain people, their courage, their simple yet deep-rooted faith all began to work upon his mind and draw the outlines of a new conception of life both here and hereafter, based just upon this simplicity of the mountaineer's religion.

Górski likewise very ably traces the evolution of the impressions made on Kasprowicz by the Tatry. At first the post found himself in the struggle between his instinctive joy of life and the gloomy reflections that the legends of the mountain people, in time, however, the Tatry opened up a new road for him to calm and to the union of human soul with the universe. After conquering his pessimism and solving the problem of death, the poet found in the mountains the highest revelation of the joy of life. At the same time he discovered new moral values in the fact that the mountains, by exposing men to danger and thus forcing them to depend upon themselves, bring out unsuspected resources and powers in the human soul, schooling it to courage and love. Kasprowicz thus showed himself a penetrating explorer as well of the most beautiful sides of the human spirit, as of the deepest mysteries of mountain beauty, probing them both with the intuition of genius.

To close this very cursory sketch of one of the greatest figures in Polish poetry, it would be well to mention, especially for non-Polish readers, another great service rendered by Jan

of St. John (June 23) has evolved. These floating wreaths are supposed to ensure a successful year up to the next *Wianki*, and for young maidens, a speedy marriage. The legend still persists among the peasants that on this one night of the year, the fern-flower may be found in blossom. And there are those among them who spend the night looking for this marvel, hoping to find both it and the pot of gold buried at its root.

The Sobótki or St. John's Eve.

In the old, old times this was a ceremony of great importance. The sun as the element of light, heat and life was worshipped by ancient peoples and regarded as a divine being. In the summer solstice, i. e. in the shortest night of the year, the ancient Poles opened the ceremonies by lighting an enormous bonfire to last the whole night through, and about it began their celebrations and games in common.

With the *Mazurs* this *Kapusta Holiday* was a ceremony observed only by the women. The housewives and girls of a whole village assembled on a river side or on the banks of a broad brook as soon as the sun had set, bringing with them whole bundles and sheaves of various herbs for a sacrifice. When all were there, the bonfire was lighted and then the women took care to see if anybody was missing. If there were absentees, they were regarded therefore as wishes, were shunned by the village women, and if any evil befell the village, they were blamed for it without further ado. When the bonfire blazed up high, and deep night lay over heaven and earth, the women began the feast and the ceremonial dances belonging to it. The herbs were then sacrificed by throwing the greater part of them into the crackling flames. The smoke arising from this sacred fuel was thought to preserve the votaries, their smiles, and their whole village from harm. To double secure themselves from evil powers, the women divided up the rest of the herbs, and then set themselves to take home and hang from the rafters as a signal blessing from the gods.

At midnight a still greater bonfire was lighted and the women chanted the special songs connected with it as they twisted wreaths of herbs (mostly of mugwort) which they subsequently set afloat on the stream. After this the ceremony closed with choral singing and the return to their cottages.

Out of the *Sobótki* or *Kapusta Holiday*, the ceremony known to-day as the *Wianki* (Wreaths) observed on the Eve

Kasprowicz to Polish culture. Apart from the very great amount of his original creation, he left to the world a number of translations from Shakespeare, Marlowe, Byron, Shelley, Browning, Goethe, Schiller, Rostand, as well, from the great dramatist of antiquity, Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides. This chapter of Kasprowicz's activity, though not so important when viewed together with his original works, nevertheless merits the highest acknowledgement. For no one can translate the masterpieces of another nation so well as a writer of equal genius often with the author of the original work. In paying, then, a small, tribute to the memory of this poetic titan, we must also express our gratitude to him for giving us in our own language some of the poetry of the greatest geniuses in world literature.

ZOFJA STRYJEŃSKA. *Wianki* (The Wreaths).

ZOFJA STRYJEŃSKA. *Dożynki* (Harvest Home).

POLISH SUMMER CUSTOMS

By Jerzy Macierakowski

The happy conclusion of the harvests was observed by the ancient Slavs with great ceremony and in strict accordance with their pagan customs. Thanks were offered up to the kind gods who had granted the abundant crops and so given their votaries far for the winter to come.

The Polish chronicler Jan Długosz (XV century) in his chronicle of the times of King Kazimierz Jagiello writes so of the Lithuanians: "The Lithuanians had the custom, while they still laboured under the pagan superstitions of their ancestors, toward the end of October, into the groves they held sacred, and with their wives, children, and household attendants, make sacrifice of corn to the gods."

After the sacrifice a feast was held lasting three whole days, which was made pleasant with songs and games. Out of these customs the tradition arose that after the harvest was gathered and stored in the barns, the landlord set a banquet before his house for his family, all his servants, and his neighbors. Guests were invited, rounds, songs were sung of old heroes, and the wealth of the landlord as well as his labour in the fields was praised. This banquet undoubtedly was the source of the many beautiful harvest songs that have come down to us, and of the custom as now known to present to the lord of the manor on this occasion.

This ceremony is the most beautiful of Polish farm customs, and one which was taken over later by Prussian tribes. The *Dożynki* always followed upon the gathering of the winter-corn. The next day after the harvest was finished, passed with songs of the harvest to the manor-house to surrender the crops to the land-lord and to conclude their labour with a banquet and festival.

At the head of the procession strode the girl who had led all the others in the field. She carried a specially prepared and ornamented wreath on her head.

This wreath, which subsequently served to decorate the hall, was made not only of stalks of corn, but of everything that the field, the forest and the hive yield in the harvest. It symbolized the annual harvest as a whole. It contained, therefore, wildflowers, apples, bunches of nuts, straw, and other plants, viburnum, and a doll made of wheat. According to an old custom, the grains must be shucked out of such a wreath for the next year's sowing. This practice guarantees abundant new crops and harvests. It seems then that this importance of the wreath both as a symbol and as a pledge, explains why in certain parts of the country the *Dożynki* holiday is known not as *Dożynki* but as *Wieniec* (The Wreath).

When the girl wearing the wreath approached the door of the manor-house, the farm-boys suddenly jumped out to greet her. They immediately sprinkled the wreath with water, naturally while still on the girl's head. This custom was supposed to guard against droughts for the ensuing year.

After the presentation of the wreath with appropriate speeches, there followed the singing of the harvest songs and music. The *Dożynki* were one of the few days of the year on which the landed gentry joined with the peasantry in common festivity. Gato being well handed and still is so in the Polish country side.

We cite here a description by Krasicki (XVIII century) of the *Dożynki* celebration in the house of King Podstoli (the Master of the Pantry), given by the famous connoisseur of Old-Polish customs, Gloger:

About sunset we heard the singing of the mothers; the whole household went out on the porch to receive them, and when the wreath of corn was presented, one of the group, a venerable old man, made a speech to the gentry. Pan Podstoli answered to them all, thanking them for their faithful labour; in token of his thanks he invited them to enjoy the festive meal he had prepared. So the ladies and ladies began the dances interspersing them with various merry songs. Tables were set in the yard, and the parish priest blessed the food. Then Pan Podstoli set down to table with the farmers, the farm wives with the lady of the manor, the farm girls with the young ladies of the house, and the farm-boys with the sons of Pan Podstoli, and the feast lasted long into the night.

Krasicki's description gives a good idea of the colourful splendour of these *Dożynki* ceremonies in former times: the bright costumes of the peasants, flashing orange and crimson and green, and the rich materials and gold brocades in the dress of the Polish gentry, all this on the background of the manor-house and village gleaming in the torch light.

The Okrężne (Harvest Feast)

Polish village and manor life observes still another ancient custom, the so-called *Okrężne*, much resembling the *Dożynki*. This celebration is simply one big banquet on the turn of the summer into autumn, and takes place only after the harvest of all the crops (the *Dożynki* are after the winter-corn), thus closing the work of the whole summer. This is the *Jubileusz*, the *Okrężne* unite all the lord and the peasant in common festivity.

In old times the lord of the manor made preparations for the *Okrężne* in advance, and the invited guests were filled with plain but very abundant dishes such as *barszcz* (beet-root soup), *bigos* (cabbage and meat stewed together), cereals, beer, meat and barley whiskey. The feast was always traditionally held in the manor house, the most important and respected peasant.

Polish temperament, the peasant's no less than the lord's, can not express itself on such occasions without dances. So the *Okrężne*, too, were filled out with lively dances. In the open air to the music of the characteristic country orchestra. The dances began of necessity with a *Polonaise* to which the lord led the guests. The village dances (*tańce*) while the lady of the manor dances with the *sołtyś*.

Blessing the Cattle.

In describing the beautiful festivals of the Polish country-side connected with the harvest customs, whose colour, profoundly dignified and serious, must be fully appreciated only by these who had at least once taken part in these cereales, wholehearted, and yet somehow profoundly dignified celebrations, it is not out of place to mention in conclusion another custom bearing on a different aspect of the harvest festival.

The Polish peasant always was and still is deeply religious. In the latter half of the summer he observes, in conformity to a liturgical custom of his simple uncomplicated faith, the annual blessing of the cattle. Places are appointed where the peasants may lead their cattle, and on the appointed day the priest goes all the rounds sprinkling the animals with holy water, of course with appropriate prayers (as has been said, the cattle thus blessed will be protected by Providence from disease and will live and multiply in health and strength). The sight of the peasants in the holiday dress standing here in their animals on the hillside usually chosen for the ceremony, is something to attract any painter or tourist for its colour and originality characteristic of Polish folklore.

ENGLISH BOOKS
American and British Magazines
American, British and Continental Editions.
Books on Poland — Road Maps — Dictionaries.
Book store, M. Art. Nowy Świat 35.

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Zł. 2,297,511,630.

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HANDLING OF BANKING TRANSACTIONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

PRESS REVIEW

J. K. C. writes of the increasing political activities of the country folk. The Peoples Party is organising a demonstration for the 15th August on the occasion of the anniversary of the victory over bolsheviks in 1920. I. K. C. quotes the organ of *Agencja Agrarna* according to which the Christian Democratic Party passed a resolution that "The strongest guarantee of our independence, besides healthy political and economic conditions is our army. We state that in this respect we have remained far behind other States. We consider that neither the Defence Country Fund, nor the generosity of the public is capable of assuring the proper equipment of our army in modern means of warfare. The funds for this must be found in our state budget."

Czas denies the rumours that the Conservative party is passing over to the opposition, stating that it carries on opposition in the English meaning of the word, which is that it does not aim at revolution. "We may be against a given government, we cannot aim at upsetting everything that we together with others have build up under the direction of the Marshal" writes Czas, adding also that the Conservatives do not belong to those who wish to keep up a condition of inner struggle - a condition between the Government Camp and the opposition, nor to those who approve of everything done by the government only because it comes from the government, or again to those who combat all the latter just simply because it is the government.

Głos Narodu analyses the reasons for the interest now shown among the "sanitation" party for land reform saying that "this renewal of discussion on the subject of land reform, in such unexpected form has been caused by reason of interior politics. As, until now, all means for capturing the countryside have failed, it has been decided to try by way of realising the land reform. It is supposed this measure will not fail and will lead to the gaining of the peasants over the heads of their leaders.

Warszawski Dziennik Narodowy writes: "Our economic crisis, especially the crisis in the countryside is above all, the result of political crisis in the country. As long as our political life does not undergo a radical change, so long as the type of governments as the constitution of our State are not altered we shall sink always deeper into economic crisis." The Dziennik is of the opinion that all endeavours to gain over the masses will prove useless without a thorough reconstitution of the foundations of Polish life. "The changes in political-moral transformations in Poland on a purely social basis will give no result."

Kurier Polski compares the year 1836 with that of 1914 finding a resemblance in the general atmosphere loaded with electricity. Only that in 1914 appearances seemed to point that the world might still live in peace and the leaders of the army and the State had gone off on their holidays. "Now on the contrary we see the King of England has renounced his journey in Cannes, Baldwin is not going to his favourite Aix-les-Bains. Statesmen and staff officers do not hide that the situation is threatening, that complications are hanging in the air." Perhaps in this difference-writes the Kurjer - lies a spark of hope

that yet history will not repeat itself."

A. B. C. however is less optimistic and says "Peace in Europe still lasts, but exaggeration in optimism is today a grave error, passivity and waiting on events a crime. Nations that do not brace themselves to an active attitude and do not secure their forces themselves prepare for their own ruin."

Polonia fears the result of the German-Austrian agreement on Polish trade and export. German tourism will be directed to Austria, Austrian timber will be exported to Germany whereas the latter will endeavour to become the chief supplier of coal. In this way Polish export will suffer. Austria will certainly not be the exclusive supplier of timber to Germany and her timber is somewhat expensive. Germany can draw the rest of her demands from Sweden, Finland or Russia. At whose cost must it increase its import from Austria? We fear, at the cost of Poland which in good years exported, a large amount of timber to Germany. What says our Ministry of Trade and Commerce our Foreign Office to this? Shall we not stop our delusions as to the good-will of our new friends?"

Gazeta Lwowska is alarmed at the state of affairs in Danzig and the pretensions of Germany writing that the whole Polish community has given very clearly to understand at numerous manifestations that if Danzig wants to change its statute it can do so only with simultaneous broadening of Poland's rights. "The Danzig question is one of the most important for the Polish state and nation, Danzig is a matter of our economic wealth, it can exist and develop only in connection with Poland, just as Poland can be free and powerful only with the support of the natural gate of her access to the sea. This state of affairs is in no way altered by the fact of the Danzig which we have received yet another part of the Baltic where we have build the pride of Poland-Gdynia. Both ports are necessary for a nation of 34 millions and both together are indispensable and mutually complete each other. K. M."

A NEW SHIPPING LINE BETWEEN GDYNIA AND SOUTH AFRICA

Gdynia. In view of the great possibilities presented by Polish-South-African trade, the Transatlantic Co. have decided to assure a direct regular freight communication between Gdynia and South Africa.

M. S. Klipparer will open the service, sailing from Gdynia on the 25-th inst. for East London, Capetown, Durban, and possibly Laurence Marques.

CONVERSION OF INTERNAL LOANS IN POLAND.

The conversion of six internal Polish loan issues for 4 per cent. Consolidation Loan commenced on July 15th and is proceeding on a fair pace. So far service of the international debt of Poland has required about 94.8 million zlotys a year, of which 72.8 million represented interest and 21.9 million amortisation payments. As a result of the conversion, this item of Polish Treasury expenditure will be reduced by 20 million zloty per annum.

FURTHER FOREIGN EXCHANGE REGULATIONS.

Warsaw. Three months after the introduction of the control of the export of foreign currency, the minister of Finance issued a new decree based on the experience of these three months in the application of the control measures.

The most important change is the reduction of the sum of money that can be taken abroad by the holder of a Polish passport without special permission. It has been reduced from 500 zlotys (Ł 19) to 200 z. (Ł 8). Larger sums can be taken only with the permission of the Currency Control Commission. Obviously every Pole leaving the country will now have to apply for a permission, as he could not go very far with only 200 zlotys.

Another innovation is the introduction of the control of the Commission over the activities of Polish residents charged by foreigners with the management of securities and of the interest borne by them in Poland.

A slight relaxing of the control measures is seen in the fact that bills and cheques sent abroad must now have an notation of any of the authorised banks, while previously only the Bank of Poland could make these notations.

POLISH TRANSATLANTIC PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

Gdynia. The new 15,000 t. motor liners "Pilsudski" and "Batory", which have entered the service on the Gdynia - New York line in the course of last year have proved so popular that they are completely booked several voyages ahead. The Gdynia-Ameryka Company has been compelled to transfer the "Kosciuszko" to the North Atlantic line. S. S. "Kosciuszko" will make a supplementary voyage, sailing from Gdynia on the 30th of August for Copenhagen and New York.

It is rumored that the Gdynia-Ameryka Company might have to order more new liners, as the exploitation of the first two really modern units of her fleet m/s. "Pilsudski" and m/s "Batory" has proved so successful. It is remarked that the majority of the passengers carried by the Polish liners are of other nationalities than Polish, mostly Danish - and that the fact of catering for international customers is a proof of the high standard of service offered by the Polish company.

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Następujące osoby upoważnione są do otrzymania wiz wizerunku certyfikatów do Palestyny:

No. of certificate	N A M E	Age	Category	Latest date for application	Address
98117	ZYTNIK Tanba	23	D	29. 9.36	Lubien. Pow, Wloclawek
98118	BENET Dawid	56	D	29. 9.36	Oswiecim
98127	ALTER Dyna	31	D	29. 9.36	Gora Kalwarja
	Leib	3			
	Hendel	3			
98128	KAIMOWICZ Inda	66	D	30. 9.36	Czyzew
98131	LASHOUEVER Isaac	64	D	3. 10.36	Lwow, Stary Bynek 5
	Ita	59			
98134	PERLMUTER Raza	41	D	2. 10.36	Krakow, Zyblikiewicza 9
	Salman	6			
98137	LEWIKOWICZ Rachela	16	D	3. 10.36	Wloclawek, Pekowska 13
	Szmal	16			
98139	ERLICH Chaja	46	D	3. 10.36	Piaski, k. Lublin
	Cyna	11			
98140	KRYPLANSKI Mosze	60	D	5. 10.36	Kuzyzn
98500	LOKSYN Jenta	45	D	27. 9.36	Baranowice
98898	LANDAU Moszek	18	B/3	6. 10.36	Sosnowice
98899	RYKOWICZ Mordka	18	B/3	6. 10.36	Warsaw, Leszno 52
98900	GYERER Mendel	19	B/3	6. 10.36	Lodz, Zgierska 96
98901	KALODNIK Maurycy	17	B/3	6. 10.36	Warsaw, Pawia 19
98902	KORABANOW Maria	40	D	6. 10.36	Katolaski
	Oiga	17			
	Oskar	17			
	Edward	14			

No. of certificate	N A M E	Age	Category	Latest date for application	Address
98903	KOSS Hanna	23	B/3	6. 10.36	Baranowice
98904	LIOS Hadassa	18	B/3	6. 10.36	Lachowice
98905	KRYNSZPAN Rywka	20	B/3	6. 10.36	Baranowice
98906	KRYNSZPAN Mira	21	B/3	6. 10.36	Bialystok
98911	RYNSZPAN Nechama	20	B/3	6. 10.36	Warsaw, Pawia 4/5
98912	FAJN Regina	28	B/3	6. 10.36	Wilno, Kwazselna 13
98913	KAPLANSKI Rachel	23	B/3	6. 10.36	Bialystok
98914	NEUMAN Ewa	23	B/3	6. 10.36	Gora
98915	RYNSZKIEWICZ Sulamit	12	B/3	6. 10.36	Lodz, Aleja 1-go Maja
98916	KAPLANSKI Doba	18	B/3	6. 10.36	Poznan, Grodzienka
98919	KOROTEK Lajla	21	B/3	6. 10.36	Bedria, Kosciuskoi 10
98920	STASZEWSKI Sulamit	18	B/3	6. 10.36	Robania, Szewska 4
98922	RAMO Sara	22	B/3	6. 10.36	Grodno
98928	BURAK Masza	23	D	6. 10.36	Bocki, Pow. Bielsk
98931	PIPPER Henia	25	D	6. 10.36	Stanislawow
98932	ANZENSTEJN Malka	51	D	6. 10.36	Warsaw, Wrzeszanska 2
98933	POLICKA Sobala	65	D	6. 10.36	Lodz, Angela 37
98934	FELDBERG Brucha	10	D	6. 10.36	Kutwo
98942	NIDLMAN Majer	66	D	6. 10.36	Czechostowa Katedralna 11
	Perl	59			
98945	GLANZBERG Rikel	37	D	6. 10.36	Przemysl
98951	SPAZMAN Hana	14	D	6. 10.36	Zelchow, Traugutta 27
	Etera	10			
	Brucha	6			
98952	APELHOT Chana	55	D	6. 10.36	Warsaw, Twarda 27
98952	MERENLENDER Mala	55	D	6. 10.36	Warsaw, Twarda 27
	Hadassa	18			
	Rachela	14			
98954	FELDLAJT Bejsa	64	D	6. 10.36	Pinsk, Pawlowka 17
98956	AMIEL Josef	83	D	6. 10.36	Porozow
	Rywka	80			
98957	BORENSZTEJN Bajla	42	D	6. 10.36	Konskie
	Mosze	8			
	Bina	4			

Following persons will be granted immigration Certificates in Cat. A (i):

GOLMITZ Abraham	26	Bedzin, ul. Kolatajska dom
ERLICH Prutana		Prutana
F.2306 MISKIN Chena		

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THEATRES

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KAMERALNY Closed.
LEWITA "Podwójna Rachaliterja. Daily MALICKIEJ "Profesja Pani Warren" Daily
MADAMA Closed.
NARODOWY "Wielka Mitość" - Molnar NOWY Closed
POLSKI "Dziwczeta i Oni".
REBIA Closed.

MUSICAL SHOWS

OPERETKA - "Młose walec", Daily.
CYRULK WARSZAWSKI - "Frontem do Rasolci". Daily
DOLINA SZWAJCARSKA Daily concert & open air revue.

CINEMAS

*** APOLLO "Art of life". American.
*** ATLANTIC "Kid Millions". American.
BAITYK "Comedian". Austrian.
CAPITOL "Maly Marynar". Polish.
CASINO "Compadon". Austrian.
EUROPA "The King's Double".
FILHARMONJA "The Prudigal Son" American.
MAESTRO "Feverish Youth".
PAN "New Tarzan".
*** RIALTO "Hands Across The Table".
*** RYBICKI "The King of the Kings".
ROMA "Escape". German.
*** STYLOWO "Patitot Facz". American.
SWIATOWID "Forgotten Fevers". American.
*** excellent. *** good. *** fair. *** average. Unstarred not yet visited.

Records of all the music in the above films can be obtained from Messrs.
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ART AND OTHER EXHIBITIONS

L.P.S. Warsaw Paintings in Classical Period. Daily.
ZACHETA. Jubilee display of works of W. Gosack. 10 to 6, admission 2l. 1.50.
NATIONAL MUSEUM. 3-go Maja 18. 1st. Block. Display of Italian Prints. Daily 11 to 5. Admission 25 gr.
METAL AND ELECTRIC INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION. Aug. 23.

"Hands Across The Table" Rialto

This refreshing comedy starring Miss Carol Lombard, and Mr. Fred MacMurray, is one of the most interesting films I have seen for some time. Miss Lombard excellently portrays a part of a manufacturer gold-digger who in a determined search for a wealthy husband, after many adventures, finds instead the surplus wealth of love.
Mr. MacMurray as a worthless happy-go-lucky young play-boy and Mr. Bellamy as a noble, unhappy crippled aviator, both give splendid performances. The artistic photography, directing, sound reproduction and acting, makes it an evening of the highest entertainment. G. S.

Across The Foot Lights (Z tamtej strony rampy)

The popular actor and stage-director of the Warsaw theatres, Pawel Owertlo, has gathered his recollections of many years on the history of our stages (especially *Teatr Wielki* and *Narodowy*) into a book of memoirs entitled *Across the Footlights* which has just appeared, published by F. Hoesick Co., Warsaw.
Written in lively Polish language the book treats of the history of the Warsaw theatres from '70's to 1919, and in its account of the repertoires and the theatrical life of the past and artists both in opera and in drama appearing in this period, it should constitute a valuable source for the student of the theatrical history of Warsaw stage.

It is at the same time pleasing reading for the average layman, for though the author treats his subject seriously on the whole, the book is enlivened by numberless anecdotes and adventures backstage which are always interesting for the general reading public.
In greeting this book and wishing it a success, it might be mentioned that Owertlo, an old hand on the stage and known as an actor, makes his literary debut with *Across the Footlights*. J. M.

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