

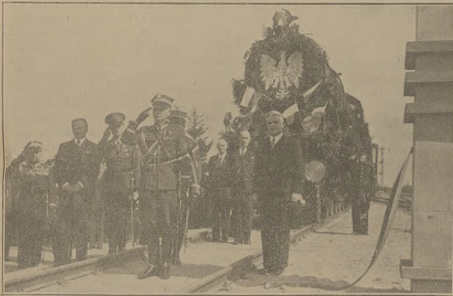
THE WARSZAWA WEEKLY

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2nd YEAR

WARSAW, FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1936

No. 34



General Rydz Śmigły Opens New Railway Line

The new Railway Line Zegrze-Tuszczy-Wyszków, was officially opened on Saturday, the 23rd, of this month by General Rydz-Śmigły.

The train, riding the newly constructed track, decorated with Polish national colours, carrying General Rydz-Śmigły, officials of the Polish Government and the Polish press, was received with

great enthusiasm by the crowds gathered along the line.

The opening of this new track plays an important part in the facilitation of goods traffic, inasmuch as all heavy freight travelling from the Eastern border to the Polish coast, will cut out at the Warsaw junction and at the same time shorten its route by 25 kms.

Minister Ulrych Opens the Warsaw Metal and Electric Industries Exhibition



The Exhibition contains only Polish products and it is very comprehensive, including the products of the metal and electric industries in Poland.

The transport section is almost an exhibition in itself with about a mile of railway track with the newest Polish locomotives, motor railcars, railway carriages, etc., motor cars and motor cycles, aeroplanes and aeroglines and all other means of transport manufactured in Poland. The greatest attraction of the aerial section is a parachute jumping tower from which members of the public will be able to execute parachute jumps from a height of about 120 feet.

The exhibits are arranged not according to factories, but according to the type of the articles concerned, so that the products of one factory may be scattered in various pavilions. This arrangement gives more clarity to the general picture presented by the Exhibition.

Many Polish inventions are shown for the first time at the Exhibition, which is the largest enterprise of its kind ever organised in Poland, and covers an area of 16 hectares (about 40 acres) and will remain open until the 11th of October.

GENERAL RYDZ ŚMIGŁY LEAVES FOR PARIS

General Rydz Śmigły is reported to be leaving for Paris to day, accompanied by General W. Słachiewicz, Chief of the General Staff, Lt. Col. L. Strzelecki, Adj. Vacqueret, and Capt. Horock.

General Rydz Śmigły will take the opportunity of being present at the French autumn manoeuvres.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND GERMANY

The three and a half million Czechs of German origin are merged into the Sudetendeutsche Partei, under the leadership of Konrad Heinlein, who assumed this post following upon the successes of the party at the last elections. Immediately upon assuming office he purged the organisation of those whom he considered undesirable and set about its re-organisation, a task in which he has enjoyed the full support of Berlin.

Heinlein's task has, however, not been as easy as he anticipated as several recent enactments of the Czechoslovak government render the organisation of an effective minority somewhat difficult. For example the "Machbich" law allows the authorities to refuse to grant government contracts to concerns, the nationality of whose staff in not in accordance with their desires.

Political Loyalty Act

The most important anti minority enactment is however that dealing with "political loyalty" which imposes what is practically a "state of siege" in a zone extending inwards for 25 km from the Czechoslovak border. This area, which is some 40% of the total area of Czechoslovakia is inhabited by 80% of the minorities. Apart from this the administrative authorities have the power to determine the loyalty or otherwise of members of minorities by arbitrary means.

This law constitutes such a handicap to the activities of the Sudetendeutsche Partei that after fighting the law by all means at their disposal and failing to obtain satisfaction, they lodged a petition to the League of Nations, which was subsequently declared invalid on technical grounds. As a last resort Heinlein went himself to Geneva and even tried to get Great Britain to intervene on their behalf, seeing such prominent persons as Sir Samuel Hoare, Lord Lothian, Major Christie and Sir Robert Vansittart. Although efforts were continued in Berlin during the Olympic Games, no signs of British intervention have as yet become manifest.

(Continued on page 2)

LONDON LETTER

By Gregory Macdonald

With a satisfactory Italian reply to the Neutrality Pact proposal, and with the general balance of victories in the field swinging towards the Spanish Nationalists, it begins to look as though Great Britain will avoid extremes in the Spanish trouble as she did in the Abyssinian trouble. There is not much reason to doubt that the two crises are closely connected. The South African statesman General Smuts, whose words are given great weight (for South Africa is the major gold producer of the world and the General himself is a supporter of the League of Nations) declared categorically last week that the two related crises had created a situation to cause concern to all Mediterranean Powers. He mentioned at the same time that the economic breakdown of the European system was threatening the future basis of European society and he called for a round table conference of the leaders of the nations. It was his conviction that Germany would enter the League as soon as she saw that it meant business.

Appeal to Universal Peace Congress

This is a fair sample of the political declarations being made while the Government very wisely maintains its holiday policy of doing nothing in particular. Major Atlee, the Labour leader, is visiting Russia, but his venerable lieutenant, Mr. George Lansbury, calls for a truce in Spain and a new world conference, representative of all nations, summoned to deal with world problems. Viscount Cecil, who was equally active during the League of Nations crisis, signs with Mr. Pierre Cot an appeal preparatory to the Universal Peace Congress which opens at Brussels in a week's time. The appeal stresses the inviolability of treaty obligations, calls for the limitation of armaments, and desires the strengthening of the League by collective security.

Is the Spanish Worker Fighting for Democracy?

There is no sign that the British public is at all impressed by these manifestations. The excesses of the Popular Front mob in Madrid, Barcelona and elsewhere became public property as soon as the crisis began; they were quite sufficient to offset the fervent arguments which followed, that the Spanish worker was fighting for Democracy and Constitutionalism against the unbridled selfishness of Fascists. The Constitutional argument was expressed in *The Times* by a group of well-known intellectuals, including H. G. Wells, who were reminded crushingly by Douglas Jerrold that two years ago they sympathised with the Left Wing

revolt in Spain against the then Constitutional Government. In fact, it is becoming apparent that certain elements with international connections are using the argument of Law simply to cover propaganda for the Left—which has the well-founded reputation of being lawless enough when occasion suits.

The Treason Trial in Moscow

So far as the ordinary man in the street was concerned, Madrid stocks slumped when a Spanish Government cruiser searched a British vessel in international waters one day after a guarantee had been given to London that no such blockade would be exercised. And the Treason Trial in Moscow, with its abject confessions and sentences of death, does not make anybody feel that Soviet Russia is either stable or paradisaical, let alone a factor for peace in the world. The net conclusion to be drawn is that British opinion has swung further to the Right since the Spanish civil war began. By the same token, propaganda of the Left has become more pro-Russian, but it may be that the great opportunity for the Left passed with the failure of the League of Nations in the Abyssinian dispute. Even the poor Negus is reported to declare (in a *Daily Mail* interview) that he does not hope to get back to his country by the aid of the League of Nations.

General Economic Improvement Against the Left

There can be few here who are praying for the success of the Popular Front either in Spain or in France; though the minority who are on their knees for this purpose are much more dogmatically Communist than before. The general improvement in economic conditions (against all the canons of orthodox finance) is one factor telling against the Left; and with all due respect to General Smuts the economic breakdown in Europe is far less noticeable than it was three years ago. The hope suggests itself that with each succeeding crisis the possibilities of forming Communism through economic distress, or international disturbances through international movements for peace and security, become less and less. Despite a common opinion one may say that time is working for peace rather than for war. Meanwhile the ordinary Englishman is firmly determined to maintain internal peace and unity, though it is generally recognised that the country requires reform and leadership within its traditions.

(Continued on page 2)

London Letter.

(Continued from page 1)

The stirring events and new emergencies which have followed the breakdown of international leading—and the City of London was the leading centre of the world—are driving Great Britain herself into the economic nationalism of which leadership is the expression. Observers of the process of national rearmament—which was long held up by a deflationary programme, so as to keep labour costs down for the sake of the export advantage (a *sine qua non* of the old leading system)—are now very much awake to the fact that if Great Britain is to become an armed fortress she must have more internal resources. Food, for example, used to come from abroad in return for industrial exports and as payment of interest on loans. But modern methods of warfare will seriously jeopardise food routes in narrow seas, especially as the Navy will also have to protect the oil routes.

Other nations no longer dependent on England

A second consideration is that the Merchant Marine has declined rapidly in recent years. Not only have other nations built up their industries behind tariffs, so that they are no longer dependent on imports from England, but they have built up their shipping with subsidies also, to the point where foreign vessels do a great deal of the coastal trade around the British coast. It had yet to be seen whether foreign shipping would venture so readily into British waters if they were made unsafe by hostile air power.

Revival of native agriculture

The argument that Great Britain cannot grow her own food had validity only while the regime of international leading was accepted without question. The argument that Great Britain cannot subsidise her shipping derives from the doctrine now in doubt, that money is an expensive commodity, limited in amount. The increase of the American farmer's income during a drought is a portent of new developments. In England, the insistence upon a revival of the native agriculture is being supported by the course of history, and a revival of the shipping industry, for oceanic and coastwise traffic, is simply a corollary. If military arguments encourage economic nationalism the results upon the country of a square deal for farmers and sailors will never be regretted while peace is preserved.

Polish Chair in Western University

The University of Madison, Wisconsin, U. S. A., have appointed Professor Doroszewski to the newly created chair of Polish Language and Literature.

Wedding in American Colony in Warsaw

It is announced that the wedding of Miss Esther Lynette Morgan of New-York and Mr. Orsen Norman Nielsen, 1st Secretary to the American Embassy at Warsaw will take place at the Evangelical Church, Plac Malachowski, on Wednesday, September 2nd, at noon.

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Czechoslovakia and Germany

(Continued from page 1)

Apart from the above, the attention of the world has been focussed upon events in Spain, with the result that but little attention has been paid to two recent speeches of Dr. Benes dealing mainly with relations between Czechoslovakia and Germany.

Undoubtedly the statements relating to Germany formed the most important portions of the speeches but in addition he touched upon the basic question of national minorities in Czechoslovakia. M. Benes is usually of a somewhat optimistic frame of mind and therefore his attitude was one of complacency. Had he any real basis for this point of view? In as far as German-Czech relations are concerned the speeches might be considered as proposals for the ease of Berlin. He states that Czechoslovak relations with Germany were his country's most important political problem after those with Poland, Italy and Soviet Russia. He considered that co-operation with Germany was not only possible but also quite natural, as he could not imagine any way in which Czech policy could be bettered in relations with Germany. Any understanding with Germany would be based upon a Franco-German agreement on the Rhine, replacing the buried Locarno pact.

Dr. Benes felt that the role of Czechoslovakia was that of a pawn in European politics, and could be considered as a reflection of the present European situation, created by the great powers. He mentioned that the existing national minorities in Czechoslovakia were in no way imperilled by the policy of his country, neither in their existence nor in their culture, also that Czechoslovakia would unravel its minority tangles by its own methods and according to its own national requirements.

German views

The German press in dealing with the offer of M. Benes, did not touch upon the differentiation made by him between the question of Czech-German relations and the question of minorities. Nevertheless the matter aroused a certain amount of interest.

In the first place the German press has put forward great claims against the Czech policy in respect of the Germans living in the Sudeten mountains. As M. Benes had already made certain concessions they demanded in a whole series of articles a complete change of policy by the Czechs and the granting of autonomy to the German minorities.

From the recent diplomatic correspondence between Germany and Czechoslovakia it would appear that the *sine qua non* of friendship between the two countries is the breaking off by the latter of her alliance with Russia.

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Opening of the University Women's Congress in Cracow



Professor Johanna Westerdyk

On the 26th August at 10.45 a.m. in the large assembly room of the Kraków University, the 7th International Congress of University Women was opened, in the presence of the Minister for Education, Professor Swietoslowski, the Wojewode of Krakow, the Rector and late Rector of the Krakow University, the President of the Town, and representatives of literature, science, culture, the press, members of the Congress and many of the general public. In addition there were present

Women's occupational position in Poland

In connection with the Congress of the International Federation of University Women now being held at Krakow, it is considered that some data as to the occupation of women in Poland both in the free professions and in trade and industry, would be of interest.

This question was fully dealt with in a report read by one of the Polish delegates to the Congress of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women held at Paris in July last; a meeting which, like the present Krakow Congress, has provoked wide interest in women's circles.

From this report we learn that the Polish woman enjoys, in principle, equal rights with men. She took an active part in the restoration of the independence of Poland and, since 1918, she has entered progressively all the domains of public life. There are women members of both Houses of the Parliament, who take an active part in its work, in the civil service and in municipal offices, in both of which they hold twenty five per cent of the posts, and where they get equal pay to the men. In the Ministry of Education quite a proportion of the higher posts are held by women. In the Ministry of Work women inspectors supervise the condition of women and of minor workers. In all branches of social service women are largely represented.

In the schools, the women teachers form a large majority: kindergarten and preparatory schools 100%, elementary schools 60%, secondary schools 40%, professional schools 35%, and higher educational establishments 4%. There are a certain number of women university professors and assistants.

In the juvenile courts there are women judges, while recently a woman was nominated as prosecutor in the general courts. The Polish Police have a large detachment of women police, dealing with minor offences, white slave traffic, the control of prostitution, etc. The chief of this detachment is a woman with the rank of an officer. The

Madame Romer, representing the General Secretariat of the League of Nations, and Madame Thiber, representing the International Labour Bureau.

The Chair was taken by Madame Johanna Westerdyk, Professor of the Utrecht and Amsterdam Universities, and President of the I.F.U.W., assisted by Madame Meczowska, President of the Polish Branch.

A full report of the proceedings will be found in the next number of the Warsaw Weekly. C. H.

women police have equal rights and duties with their male colleagues; they receive the same salaries and are subject to the same regulations for promotion. In industry, trade and finance, women occupy mostly minor positions. A few have been successful in obtaining higher posts in banks and other large concerns. Unfortunately in these cases although their work is equal, their remuneration is less than that received by the men.

Turning to the free professions, a large number of women have completed their legal studies, but relatively few of them have taken silk, although the number is increasing year by year. On the other hand the number of women doctors is large; three of them are chiefs of hospitals. In the dental and pharmaceutical professions women are in the majority. There are still a few women veterinary surgeons, and it is of interest to note that the chief of the Warsaw Abattoir is a woman.

There are still few women engineers in Poland as compared with Western countries. The largest number are to be found in the chemical industry. In architecture women play an important rôle, they work with great success and have obtained many prizes in open competition. In agriculture the majority of women are gardeners.

In Poland there are many women journalists. Twenty years ago they were only to be found in special departments of certain papers; now there are several hundreds working as editors, reporters, feature writers, etc.

The Polish Broadcasting Corporation has a large number of women on its staff working in all departments and ranking equal with their male colleagues.

In conclusion it is of interest to note the important part in literature taken by women writers, who have recently been awarded both State and Municipal prizes. A position of no less importance is held by women in the other branches in the domain of Polish art.

C. H.

Professor Stanislaw Niewiadomski

The Polish musical world has suffered a painful loss in the death of Professor Stanislaw Niewiadomski who died on August 15 in Lwów at the age of 79, leaving behind him a noble record as a composer, teacher, and propagator of music in all Poland, and particularly in Warsaw.

Born in 1859 in Sposzyn, not far from Żółkwia, Stanislaw Niewiadomski pursued his musical studies with enthusiastic energy in Lwów and in the Conservatories of Vienna and Leipzig, already in his student days enjoying no little success as a composer. In 1887 he began his work as a professor in the Lwów Conservatory, which post he held until 1917.

In 1919 he was given a professorship in the Warsaw Conservatory, and from that time on in addition to his invaluable work as a teacher, he took a most active part in all the musical movements of the capital, organising the most important musical events, inculcating the love for music all over Poland, and propagating Polish music abroad.

Niewiadomski was also recognized as one of the most able critics of music in Poland, and admired as a man with penetrating appreciation of musical values and their artistic expression, sound of judgement, and always fair. His collected criticisms will therefore be a valuable history of the musical life of Warsaw from the time of his arrival in the capital to the very moment of his death. It must be added that Niewiadomski always wrote vividly and with graceful command of his pen; his longer works on his favourite composer, Moniuszko, and his biography of Chopin remain as very valuable and interesting documents in Polish musical lore.

But the most beautiful chapter of his activity, that by which he will be longest remembered, is his work as a composer of songs. These will always be an important part of Polish musical literature. Full of romantic feeling, woven on original or folk melodies, they breathe of true poetry. Their style, sincere and direct, reflects culture and beauty in its very simplicity, and makes these songs, arisen out of the poetic-musical inspiration of a truly Polish artist, delightful as well on the concert stage as in the home. Just as the past generation and the present fell under the spell of these melodies, so future ones likewise will continue to appreciate them and hum them unawares, so deeply Polish are they in character. Although Niewiadomski's name may not always be associated with his melodies, many of which are already so well known as to have lost, so to speak, their author, still the triumph of his creative inspiration will really be only the greater as his songs will pass to that most enduring of national arts, the treasure house of folk melodies.

Death of well known Editor

Wojciech Stypczanski, member of the Sejm, the Managing Editor of the Kurjer Poranny died at Paris on Wednesday the 27th August. His death constitutes a serious loss to Polish journalism as under his editorship the Kurjer Poranny had become one of the most influential newspapers in Poland.

SPALDING

Tennis Balls and Rackets
The World's Best.
Ś T O - R K Z Y S K A 13

PRESS REVIEW

I.K.C. forges important political events for the month of September of which a foremost place is assigned to the visit of General Rydz-Śmigły to Paris. Although his conversations with French military authorities will not become public property yet I. K. C. affirms "that it is certain that the contact of the two army leaders will contribute largely to normalising Polish-French relations in the most important points". Further the Kurier states, "that the French guests left Poland after a most successful visit which afforded them the greatest satisfaction with the atmosphere of cordiality and sincerity which pervaded the Warsaw discussions".

As regards interior politics I.K.C. expresses the opinion that "the community and especially circles interested in politics are not satisfied with the state of dislocation now reigning in our political life, organised really only at each extreme. This state of dislocation and the ferment connected with it creates an atmosphere of uncertainty". In connection with the above I.K.C. sees hope in certain sections of the community gathering round Col. Koc whose political formula has for chief postulate the independence of political organisation from the administration. "The administration of the state must not be dependent on political organisation for then it ceases to be an independent and impartial advocate of general state interests".

The French press continues to interest itself in General Gamałin's visit to Poland. "Le Journal" writes, "It is a mistake to consider that the support of the Soviet Union could replace the help of Poland for France. Some French people maintained, after the conclusion of the French-Soviet pact, that in the event of Poland's neutral Soviet help might come via Roumania and Czechoslovakia. This conception is quite untenable from the military point of view. The co-operation of the French and Polish armies is, in case of war, a decisive element of success and during a period of peace the guarantee of its maintenance".

La République stresses that the journey of General Gamałin has obtained what was expected. "No change has taken place either in the treaties binding Paris to Warsaw or in German-Polish agreements of January 1934".

The Roumanian press also gave much room to comment on the French General's visit to Warsaw, emphasising its importance and seeing in it a strengthening of Polish-French military co-operation. *Carrental* writes that "France clearly understands the importance of Poland as a deciding factor in the maintenance of order in Central and East Europe". The author calls to mind that thanks to the victory

of Marshal Piłsudski over the bolsheviks Europe was saved from anarchy.

Universals emphasises "the exclusively defensive character of the Polish-French alliance". Pointing out that the "stabilisation of relations with France lies in the interests of Poland" but however simultaneous preservation of good relations with Germany. Polish policy is eminently positive and realistic. It avoids all obligations which might prove to be dangerous". In its opinion Gen. Gamałin's visit puts an end to the rumours spread in Europe as to a change in the orientation of Polish foreign policy.

The declaration of Premier Składkowski concerning the abuse of the liberty of the Press and his reminder that the press has two chief tasks: to give information and to form public opinion has called forth lively discussion. *Polska Zbrojna* writes, — "If these tasks are to be fulfilled with advantage to the state and the community there must be absolute truth and objective criticism both in information about facts and in the drawing of conclusions from them. The truth may be pleasant or unpleasant. But telling the truth, if it remains at home, is never harmful. In the same way criticism may be pleasant or unpleasant but criticism to the purpose, which is absolutely objective, is not harmful". As regards the question of national defence the article continues, "About the army and questions of national defence should be written only positively and only that which answers to the intentions of factors responsible for the army and for military preparations".

Danziger Neuste Nachrichten is interested in Minister Beck's visit to Gdynia, attributing to it political significance. According to the Danzig paper, "The Danzig question has entered a decisive phase and Minister Beck will doubtless profit by his sojourn on the coast to exchange opinions with the High Commissioner of the League of Nations and with Danzig factors." It is also supposed that Minister Beck may meet Sir Austin Chamberlain who is expected shortly in Gdynia".

A. B. C. writes that a conference took place on Friday last at the Foreign Office, Warsaw, between Minister Beck, Under Secretary Szembek and Minister Szumłowski, Polish representative in Spain. A. B. C. states that "in the ministry a report on the details of the murder of the Polish honorary consul in Spain is expected after which the decision will fall to the position Poland will take in the above affair. Probably Minister Szumłowski will return to Spain within the next few days.

K. M.

Industrial Production in Poland

The index of industrial production in Poland increased from 71.0 for last May to 71.8 for June (1928 = 100), an increase of 1 cent. The index for June, the highest on record since the autumn of 1931, is more than 6.7 per cent higher than the index for June 1935 and 8.1 per cent over the average index for the whole of 1935. The decrease in employment during June in the Polish textile industries remained considerably below the usual level while the extraction of coal rose more than usual. On the other hand, the increase in the production of investment goods recorded during the first few months of the building season has now come to a standstill. (A. T. E.)

Polands Trade with non-European Countries

Poland's trade with the non-European countries resulted during the first six months of the current year, in comparison with the corresponding period of 1935, in a drop in the value of Polish exports by 5,145,000 zlotys and in a rise of Polish imports from such countries by 24,364,000 zlotys. During the period under review Polish exports to those countries reached a total value of 69,250,000 zlotys with Polish imports from them 175,374,000, leaving a balance against Poland of 102,122,000 zlotys. The figures for the first half-year of 1935 were: Polish exports non European countries 74,39,000, Polish imports from these countries 151,010,000 adverse balance of trade 76,617,000 zlotys. In this division of Polish goods, exchange with the U. S. A. remains at the head of the list. During the first six months the year U.S. exports to Poland were valued at 64,632,000 zlotys with U.S. imports from Poland 27,429,000 zlotys. Australia was second as regards total turnover (exports to Poland 20,549,000 and imports from Poland 180,000 zlotys). Argentina third (1,718,000 and 7,292,000) and British India fourth (15,637,000 and 7,232,000 zlotys). (P.E.F.B.)

Coal Extraction in Poland.

Coal output in Poland during July totalled 2,301,400 tons i.e. 265,000 tons more than in June, Sales came to 2,122,300 tons with the mines own consumption and allowances in kind 192,000 tons. Domestic sales amounted to 1,319,500 tons (increase as against last June 115,900 tons), of which industry took up 835,000 tons increase 62,700 tons, the railways 240,500 tons (increase: 18,000 ton other buyers 313,800 tons (increase: 35,300 tons. Coal exports 722,000 tons. Pit-head stocks at the end of the month came to 1,095,400 tons (1,113,000 tons at the end of June). Coke production last July amounted to 130,600 tons (increase as against June: 10,500 domestic sales 99,000 tons (increase: 4,700 tons), coke exports 30,000 tons (increase: 8,000 tons). (P.E.F.B.)

4,000 Polish Jews for Birobidjan

The Soviet Republic of Birobidjan, in eastern Siberia, has a population of 60,000, 16,000 of whom are Jews. The Moscow government wants to concentrate there the Jews from the whole of the country, and the Jewish population of Birobidjan will be brought up to 100,000 by 1938.

Some Jews from foreign countries will also be admitted, including 4000 Jews from Poland, on the condition that they will give up their former nationality and become Soviet citizens, thus barring the possibility of return. The Jewish-American organisation "Agrojoint" which is financing the settlement of Jews in Birobidjan will effect the selection of the emigrants from Poland.

TOURIST NOTES

The Wieliczka Salt Mines



MIRACLE OF CANA
(Carved in Salt)

Cracow lies in a setting of rare scenic beauty known in story and song for its picturesque charm and colours. The wooded valleys of Czern, Tenczyn with its ruined medieval castle, Mników, Ojrow, Pieskowa Skala, the various grottoes and limestone cliffs, and the foaming white water of the countless streams attract thousands of tourists every year. But the excursion that makes the deepest impression, that shows the tourist something unique in natural phenomena and human labour, is the one to the salt mines of Wieliczka.

These mines, lying about 12 km. out of Cracow, (regular train and bus) have been known since the XIIIth century. They stretch over an area of about 3 1/2 km, long by 1 km. wide, and reach to a depth of 303 metres. There are a number of horizontal galleries, the first level of which is 63 metres down, the third about 165 metres, etc.

An excursion through the mine in an amazing journey through long corridors, up and down stairs into glittering chambers and underground chapels carved out of the crystal salt by the miners. In some of the great chambers there are subterranean lakes of dark green water with ferry

boats for willing passengers. These chambers, incidentally, are of astonishing size, several of them being as much as 30 metres high and almost twice that in length and breadth.

Electrically lighted, they flash with eerie sparks along the walls, statues and chandeliers, all of salt. The altars and the saints of the chapels, carved by the miners, are unforgettable for their directness of appeal attained by primitive but sincere efforts. I might name specially the chapels of St. Anthony and of St. Kinga, and the famous chambers: Łęgow (the ball-room) Michałowice, Staszyc, Sienkiewicz and Piłsudski. On your return to the surface you feel that you have been in a magic world of strange romantic apparitions.

Entrance to the salt-diggings proper is not usually allowed to visitors owing to the risk of injury, so that aspect of the mine is not always fully realised by the tourist. The yield from the Wieliczka mines, however, is enormous, and covers practically the whole Polish demand. The mines are operated by the State which maintains a monopoly on salt production.

J. Kravczyńska

The Vith Congress of the Federation Aéronautique Internationale (F. A. I.)

The Vith Congress of the Fédération Aéronautique Internationale is being held in Warsaw from the 24th to the 30th August, a date which was specially picked in order to enable the delegates to attend the Gordon Bennett Cup Race.

The following delegates have already arrived while others are expected daily:

POLAND:
Prince Raziwiłł, President of the Aero Club.
General Rayski, Commander in Chief of the Air Force.
Col. Kwicinski, Vice President of the "FAI".
Col. Chramiec, Secretary General of the Aero Club.
Rector Penszkowski.
Col. Turbiak, Chief of the Aeronautical Dept., and Director of LOT Airways
Engineer Makowski.
Capt. Piłkowsk.

GERMANY:
M. and Mme. B. von Gronau.
M. Krogman.

BELGIUM:
Prince H. de Cullerepmt.
M. G. A. de Ro

EGYPT:
Mohamed Taher Pacha.
Dr. Mustafa Obon Zahra.

FRANCE:
M. P. Tissandier, Secretary General "FAI"
M. and Mme Bloncland La Rougery.
M. Watsau.
M. Esters.

ENGLAND:
Col. O. Gorman.

GREECE:
Engineer Agapitos.

ITALY:
Gen. Piero Oppizzi.
Col. and Mme. Napoleone del Duce.
Col. and Mme. Vittorio Bonomi.
Col. Eugenio Gandolfi.
Engineer and Mme. Renato Sambr.

SWITZERLAND:
Col. Messner.
Col. Garber.
Dr. Berger.
Dr. Tilgenkamp, Assistant to Prof. Piccard.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA:
M. Matějka Bosch.
M. Ríser.
M. Jaroslaw Kopecny.

TURKEY:
M. Bay Chukru Kotschak.

UNITED STATES:
Mr. Cabot.
Mr. John A. de.
Mr. and Mrs. Grover Leening.

SOVIET RUSSIA:
M. Gorchennine.
M. Deutsch.
M. Barabanef

In all, 23 countries will be represented.

The official opening will be held in the Warsaw Town Hall on the 27th at noon.

On the 25th and 26th the foreign guests visited Zakopane and Cracow.

A GARDEN FULL OF FLOWERS

May we claim your attention to regard to our NEW FLOWERS OFFER. The bulbs, seeds, plants and roses that you have already obtained from us will have been flourishing during the Summer to your joy and satisfaction, so that it is with confidence that we suggest that for the Spring you will not forget what we did for you in the Summer. By bringing by our present offer you will make your garden a FLOWER PARADISE for a trifling amount. Our annual dealing with the care and culture of all bulbs and tuberoses plants is offered as a free service, and will be sent at your request. With this as your guide you need have no fear of disappointment in your results.

We trust to be favoured with your esteemed orders for the Spring.
Yours, faithfully
JOHN GYSELAAR LTD.

450 Dutch Iris blue, white and yellow, finest cutflowers;
300 Crocus in 6 named varieties; 100 Blue Grape Hyacinths
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Zl. 12. —, car. and duty paid, packing free, if ordered within a fortnight. (Regular prices Zl. 20.—) All best flowering size bulbs
GUARANTEED. Money refunded in full if not satisfied.

JOHN GYSELAAR LTD., Bulb Growers
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BRITISH PASSPORT CONTROL OFFICE

UJAZDOWSKA 18, WARSAW

The following persons are entitled to receive visas or immigration certificates for Palestine:

Table with columns: No. of passport application, NAME, Age, Category, Latest date for application, V I S A S, Address. Lists various individuals and their details for passport applications.

PLAYS

LOVE WALTZES (WIELKA OPERETKA)

The latest premiere in the theatre of Mrs. Korolewicz-Wayde belongs to that type of presentation classed as hopeless, that is to say, a presentation in which the absence of imagination and talent in the author finds its counterpart in an actor's failure to do the same absence in the performance by the players.

There are a number of reasons for this ghastly result both in the operetta itself and in its execution. First of all, the title, Love Waltzes, by Oscar Strauss, and the loud ballyhoo of advertising preceding the performance led us to expect if not a revelation in waltz composition then at least a colourful bit of faerie land from all the popular Strauss waltzes.

The second essential weakness was the libretto, identically the same romance of an actress with an aristocrat three times repeated in the same families in 1885, 1900, and 1906. Twice a failure for the actress owing to the traditions of the aristocratic family, the third time, however, the marriage is consummated because the aristocrat turns out to be a bankrupt. Naturally, we know that the literary values of an operetta, even of the best, are always the heel of Achilles in the whole, but in the past these things were covered up with insertions of charming duets, bits of satire, or of the show.

These "values" of the piece by Oscar Strauss (except in name in no way connected with the great Johann) are enough to disqualify Love Waltzes as a spectacle. The Wielka Operetka went still further and absolutely killed it with the hopelessly affected and banal language which triumphantly W. Zdzitowiecki. With no malice intended to anyone, it must be admitted the aristocratic family council rather resembled a meeting of some place hawkers, and the "elegant" talk in the salons of the Viennese dignitary looked more like a Saturday night splurge.

As for the players, Miss Nina Grudzianka tried very hard but except for her own beautiful appearance there was nothing in her work to make the part interesting. Szczepanski was good especially as the old man in the third act. Korolowicz is still a bit too raw to play the leading man, while the rest, except for Redo, looked like an amateur provincial theatrical society.

In a word the whole performance was simply mortifying, considering that it took place in the hall of the biggest halls of the capital. Even the claque, usually so well organized in the Wielka Operetka, did not make the conscience to stimulate the audience to applause.

Table listing names and details for returning residents, including names like BRIGIER Wiktor, WADENFELD Jerzy, etc.

BRITISH AVIATION



An Imperial Airways machine over the Chennel.

FOLLOW THE FLEET (EUROPA)

With regret it must be admitted that although the dancing of Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers is definitely better than that of any other dancing pair on the screen, this film is not as good as "Top Hat". However, the music is unusual. Ginger Rogers does a remarkable song combined with an attack of hic-ups, while Fred Astaire introduces further wonderful step combinations.

THEATRES

ATENEUM Closed. KAMERALNY Closed. LETNI "Podjawnia Buchaltera. Daily. MALICKIEJ "Profesja Pani Wally". Daily. MALY Closed. NARODOWY "Wielka Mlodosc". NOWY Closed. POLSKI "Tessa". REDUTA Closed.

MUSICAL SHOWS

OPERETKA - "Mlodsze walcze", Daily. CYRULIK WARSZAWSKI - Closed until Sept. 4th. DOLINA SZWAJCARSKA Daily concerts & open air revue.

CINEMAS

***APOLLO "Tajemnica Panny Brinx". Polish. ***ATLANTIC "Shipmates Forever". American. CAPITOL "Small Town Girl". American. CAMERON Maty Marynarzy". Polish. CASINO "Magnolia". American. ***EUROPA "Follow the Fleet". American. FILHARMONJA "Fort Donamont". French. ***MAJESTIC "Professional Soldier". American. PAN "The Banner". French. ***RIALTO "The Garden Murder Case". American. ROMA "Escape". German. ***STYLWOW "Robin Hood". American. ***SWIATOWID "Moon's Our Home". American.

What the asterisk mean - *** An outstanding feature. *** Very good. *** Good. *** Average entertainment.

Records of all the music in the above films can be obtained from Messrs. "MUZYKA" Nowy Swiat 26

THE ENGLISH CHURCH (Church of England)

WARSAW, SEWERYNIÓW 3 Services in English every Sunday: 8.30 a.m. Holy Communion 11.00 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon. Sat. Sunday in each month, Holy Communion at 12 noon.

Rev. Martin Parsons tel. 2-24-52.

ART AND OTHER EXHIBITIONS

I.P.S. Warsaw Paintings in Classical Period. Daily. ZACHETA. Jubilee display of works of W. Koszak. 10 to 6, admission 2 z. 1.50. WAR MUSEUM. Marshal Pilsudski in Sculpture. Daily 11 to 3. NATIONAL MUSEUM. 3-go Maja 18. 1st Block. Display of Italian Prints. Daily 11 to 3. Admission 25 gr. METAL AND ELECTRIC INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION. Aug. 23. Puławska 24. INTERNATIONAL AVIATION CONGRESS. Aug. 24th. to Sept. 30th. CONGRESS OF THE F.I.D.A.C. Federation Internationale des Anciens Combattants. Sept. 2nd-7th. GORDON BRANTON CLUB. HORRACE. Sunday 30th August at Topolowa Flying Ground.