

# THE WARSAW WEEKLY

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## GENERAL RYDZ SMIGŁY VISIT to FRANCE



General Rydz-Smigły, accompanied by Ministers Skałkowski, Beck, Kasprzyski and General Stachiewicz, at Warsaw Station before leaving for Paris

The visit of Gen. Rydz Smigły to Paris created considerable discussion in the European press which foresees in it the possibility of a readjustment of Franco-Polish relations and a consequent increased chance of peace in Eastern Europe.

It is understood that Gen. Rydz-Smigły has been impressively received, more so than any other Polish visitor to the French capital since the war, while press comments on his visit have been unanimously favourable.

No details are yet available as to the result of the visit but it is in the highest degree probable that one or more officials from the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Trade and Commerce will be proceeding to Paris in the immediate future.

## LONDON LETTER

By Gregory Macdonald

The Madrid correspondent of the *Observer* was inspired to give the British public last Sunday a brusque reminder of the importance of the civil war in its effect upon the British Empire: "In the event of the triumph of the Republican and Left Wing forces, friendship with Britain is an assured fact. But, in the case of the triumph of the Generals, then a very different situation might arise... It is to be hoped that in no circumstances will the outcome of this issue here be such as to give a second blow to British interests in the Mediterranean. One would like to be sure that British statesmen are sufficiently awake to the danger of the British Empire receiving a second setback in the Mediterranean before the years end".

Presumably this argument reflected official opinion in Madrid. And the ill-concealed note of pathos in the concluding sentence while it confirms every opinion that the Nationalist forces are tightening their grip upon the capital, suggests also that the Republican and Left Wing forces have been disappointed in their hopes of active assistance from London. This implies in turn that the old assumptions upon which the doctrine of 'imperial interests' were based are losing their validity. From the days of Palmerston, who gathered the fruits of the battle of Waterloo, until the close of the League of Nations crisis over Abyssinia, Imperial interests in the Mediterranean would have dictated an active policy during the Spanish conflict.

But other considerations have to be taken into account when Palmerston's pretext of supporting Constitutionalism means in cold fact the support of the Red Revolution. For Great Britain is a traditionalist country and the gallant attempt of a large section of the Press to conceal the true nature of Red rule in Spain has already proved useless. The mass of the people have a fair idea of what is actually happening. So when the present crisis is over it will no doubt be considered of importance that the official Conservatives have been silent throughout, save perhaps for an advocacy of non-intervention. Propaganda for Madrid has been relegated to the impersonal organs of opinion and to the Left Wing politicians or intellectuals.

In the likely event of a Nationalist victory in Spain, the Left Wing will therefore have suffered its second setback before the year ends, and the Conservatives who claim to be traditionalists will be in a position of strength once more. If they are supple enough to take the opportunity they can give a new interpretation to English nationalism within a confederated Empire. That will mean discarding the assumptions which have dictated policy since

the days of Waterloo and Palmerston, but it will also mean a recognition that a new age has opened in European history.

On the other hand it is clearer than ever since last week that the Left has suffered already by its clamant championship of Madrid. For the full meaning of Left sympathies is shown to be Communism, and the man in the street does not like Communism. So there is a conflict between interventionists and non-interventionists. There is a conflict between trade unionists who want affiliation with the Communists and those who do not. And, as the cause of Russia has received a severe set-back during the confused week of Stalin's purge, there is a new controversy breaking out about the actual conditions in the worker's paradise of the Soviets.

At the annual Trades Unions Congress there are likely to be some bitter debates, and an especially bitter attack upon Sir Walter Citrine a Labour leader who accepted a title, like Sidney Webb, Webb is still quoted with honour, but Citrine is accused of treachery to the working class, particularly when he comes back from Russia with acute comments on the fact that under the Soviets it is the rule rather than the exception for the worker and his family to be crowded into one room.

If the controversies of the present summer show that civilisation as we have known it is shaken to the foundations, there are still reasons for great hope in the fact that the forces capable of establishing a new civilisation are stronger than the forces of materialism, capable only of destruction. The timid course of the ordinary man, which survived the so-called depression, is still in the ascendant now that better times are coming. No single nation has cracked under the strain; some of them have even profited by the bad times to analyse the worst evils of the nineteenth century. If in great Britain there is now less original political thought than in many other countries—the universities are as bad as the stump orators for repeating ideas that came to them from impersonal and often dubious sources—nevertheless there is in the people a solid and humorous common sense which may choose the European or civilised side of the argument.

The spirit of leadership which becomes Fascism or militant Nationalism in some countries is very likely to show itself peacefully in Great Britain as a restoration of the powers of the Monarchy. In one way or another this idea is often expressed in the conversation of country people or of the poor—who could for

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## ARMAMENT RACE BETWEEN GERMANY AND SOVIET RUSSIA

As from the 1st September next, military service in Soviet Russia will be for 18 months instead of 12 months as before while simultaneously the age of enlistment will be 19 instead of 21. The Russian military budget is stated to have risen from 880 million roubles in 1928 to 6,400 million roubles in 1929, and to 14,815 million roubles in 1933. The strength of the Soviet Army has now risen to 47,000 aeroplanes, 8,000 tanks, 7,000 guns and 32,000 machine guns.

Germany, the other competitor in the armaments race is stated to have spent £2,000 million on rearming since 1930. She has recently introduced obligatory military service for two years, has raised her army to 1 million, and anticipates, by forcing the pace, being able to put into the field 36 divisions this year instead of in 1938.

It must frankly be admitted that the vast expansion of German armament in the last few years largely owes its being to the slushy European policies of the large powers.

For example the famous disarmament congress which ended in complete failure might not have collapsed had Poland's proposal for agreement on attainable points been adopted, but unfortunately this was not the case. Also in 1934 the late M. Barthou rejected a proposal by Germany to limit her army to 500,000, while to-day her successor is faced with an army of over 1 million.

After the lack of response by the big powers, to the German Locarno declaration it appears that for the moment no cooperation in retaliation can be expected, but it may be taken for certain that in the view of the military activities of Germany and Soviet Russia, the two competitors in

the race for European domination, the policies of all great powers will be forcibly modified.

The clash is not so much between the German and Russian nations as between national socialism and democracy, a fact which is clearly shown by the attitude of the European powers over the Spanish question, Germany and Italy supporting the Fascist revolt and Russia and France backing the democratic government.

As there is no continuous border line between Germany and Russia, there is no ostensible reason for either country to fear an attack by the other, but Germany motivates her antagonism to Soviet Russia on the alleged strength of Russia's influence in certain countries bordering on Germany, in particular Lithuania and Czechoslovakia.

The action of the Germans in announcing their new military policy at a time when the attention of Europe was focussed on Spain, shows a more practical appreciation of political necessities than might have been expected, while the simultaneous calling up of 500,000 men should have a very beneficial effect on the unemployment problem, which always becomes more serious with the approach of winter.

The simultaneous rearmament of her Eastern and Western neighbours makes the position of Poland one of great difficulty and therefore, compels her to take every step possible to strengthen herself politically and militarily.

General Rydz-Smigły, as is well known has preached the necessity for a strong Poland acting as a balance between opposing forces and his efforts in this direction will be watched with the keenest sympathy all over Europe.

## The 17th. Congress of the FIDAC

The 17th Congress of the FIDAC was opened on Wednesday the 2nd. of September at 10.30 A. M. at the Town Hall, delegates from 11 countries taking part. The opening speech, of Count van der Burch drew particular attention to the action of Great Britain in inviting delegates of ex-enemy military associations to that country.

Count van der Burch, president of the Federation, accompanied by Gen. Górecki, head of the Polish section was received on Tuesday by Premier Gen. Sławoj Skądkowski and by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Beck. On Wednesday they were received by President Ignacy Mościcki and by the widow of the late Marshal Piłsudski.

At 2 p. m. on Wednesday, the delegates were entertained to lunch by General Górecki at the Resursa Obywatelska.

## Franco-Polish Commercial Agreement

The Franco-Polish agreement in respect of trade and payments concluded in Paris on August 18th this year entered into force on August 29th. The agreement envisages the application of French minimum Customs duties on Polish products and manufactures with the application of the most-favoured-nation clause, with identical reciprocal treatment of French goods imported into Poland. The usual exceptions are made to the clause, i. e., frontier traffic, Customs union procedure; and French preferential tariffs for imports from French colonies, protectorates and mandatory land. Most-favoured-nation rights are to be extended to Polish and Danzig citizens and corporate bodies settling or doing business in the French colonies.

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# A FEW REMARKS ON CHINESE POETRY\*) DANZIG LETTER POLISH DAY AT CRACOW CONGRESS

By Mrs. Rosalynde H. Chang

Former Professor of English Literature, National Central University, Nanking.

You will remember, ladies, that William Blake, in one of his exquisite little poems, taught us to see the universe in a grain of sand. I cannot say that my efforts will attain anywhere near so impressive a result. The subject of Chinese literature, as you can well imagine, is indeed a universe by itself, and obviously in the few minutes during which I have the honour to be asked to speak on it, I can do no justice even if I confined myself to any one special aspect. But the attempt must be made, and you will allow me, I should like to limit myself to a few observations on Chinese poetry, and more especially to Chinese lyric poetry.

There is curiously enough nothing in the realm of Chinese poetry which is equivalent to what is known as the *epic* as defined by Aristotle. A remarkable scholar whom I used to know when I was a student in the University of Chicago, Dr. Lauffer, offered the interesting theory that epic poetry has been produced by most of the races which use milk and has not appeared among those races which abstain from it. It is true that historically the Chinese have not been a milk consuming race. I leave it however to the anthropologists to substantiate Dr. Lauffer's observation, but there is no denying that the Chinese do not have on record any poem resembling the Iliad or the Odyssey, or the epics composed by a race which, in historic times at any rate, is also an Asiatic race.

In dramatic poetry the Chinese have a comparatively short but a very rich and glorious history. It does not go far beyond the miracle and morality plays of the Middle Ages in Europe. That for the Chinese, as you realize, is not very long history. The appeal of the Chinese dramatic literature is not the same as what the European peoples have been taught to derive from Sophocles or Euripides or Shakespeare. There are also wide differences between the Chinese and European dramatic conceptions. But I believe in lyric poetry there is enough basic similarity between the Chinese and European conceptions to make a short discussion profitable and I hope easily understandable.

Lyric poetry is essentially a very personal affair. It is an individual's expression of his most intimate thoughts transfused as an emotions, as only a rhythmic way. We all have thoughts of course, or think we have, and emotions too, and a fair proportion of us have a sense of rhythm also. We would expect therefore poetry to be a universal possession. Yet it is not so. In modern Europe and America at any rate, poetry is not considered an essential part of life, certainly not by that part of society which really counts. A prominent lawyer or a politician or a business man who is at the same time a poet is a curiosity and a source of merriment. When I tell my European and American friends that the President of China is a poet, and the Chinese Prime Minister is quite a dilettante in poetry and that most of the Chinese cabinet ministers amuse themselves with writing poetry in their spare time, I think I give them loads of fun.

But in China I would be saying something which is taken for granted. For there is no one occupying an important position who is not at the same time a scholar, and all scholars must know and write poetry. Poetry was

prescribed for the civil service examinations: it was a test of literary ability. Great favours were known to have been conferred on people for having composed a few striking lines of poetry. The ability to write good poetry is also an important factor between young men and young women in matrimonial affairs. Even when the Chinese feast and drink, they have recourse to poetry to stimulate their appetite.

It is a fact that poetry altogether touches upon many aspects of Chinese life. Indeed it is an essential part of that life. It is essential for its emotional needs. It makes life richer, fuller and more imaginative. When the New Year begins in China, the Chinese do not banish the old year laden with its sorrows and regrets by dancing and getting drunk. They paste scraps of poetry on their doors looking towards better and more hopeful days to come. It may be that this need for poetry is more keenly felt in a society which is simpler and has less attractions or distractions to offer than in modern Europe and America, but I must say that poetry has made important contributions to the refinement of feeling among the Chinese, and especially to their love and appreciation of nature both in its delicate and awe-inspiring aspects. We sometimes admire the different shades and tints of colouring of a beautiful piece of Chinese porcelain. Out of a few primary colours comes such rich combination and variety. Chinese poetry has attempted at any rate to create for the human feeling what porcelain has done for the appreciation and enjoyment of colour. There is poetry in snow-fall, in beautiful flowers and lovely sunsets. These are obvious enough. But poetry in China has attempted to make humanity feel the beautiful in nature even in its ordinary garb, in the raindrops on the banana leaves, in the chirping of crickets, in the falling leaves of autumn and in the flight of the geese.

There is perhaps no intellectual force so strong and pervasive on the Chinese mentality than the teaching of Confucius. The Chinese have been and will remain thoroughgoing romanticists. I don't know whether this has been due to the structure of the language which is, as you know, highly pictorial and therefore lends itself to a variety of imagery. The technique of writing poetry consists very much in skillfully giving a series of word pictures, and through suggestiveness in conveying to the reader a complete representation of the poet's mental content. It is therefore impossible to conceive of Chinese poetry as being divorced from painting. The two are really different aspects of the same thing. You turn over the pages of any book of Chinese poetry, and you see this close relationship between poetry and painting over and over again.

"On the northern side of the [Chungnan] hill,  
The long-fallen snows gambol  
[with the floating clouds]."  
It is, as you see, not difficult to construct a mental picture out of these two lines. Or again:

"From the quiet secluded temple  
Are heard the notes of the [evening bell].  
With his lotus leaf bonnet shining  
[in the declining sun]  
He returns on his lonely path  
[from the distant hill]."  
Doesn't this again create for you a familiar picture of what you may have seen in Chinese paintings throughout the ages?

To be Continued Next Week.

(from our own correspondent)

For the many people who have been coming to Danzig lately in search of thrills, the general peace and quiet reigning here must have been a great disappointment. The town presents an appearance of perfect quiet and contentment. Whatever political activity is going on, makes no outward show. Political meetings of all kinds have been banned for some time, so that there have not been any National Socialist meetings held either, and for a while there were far fewer uniforms to be seen about the streets. Now with summer drawing to a close, there are more brown-shirts about, and the throngs of tourists visiting the city are giving way to groups of school children or little detachments of the various Nazi youth organisations, who can be seen the many historic monuments.

All summer long Danzig has been filled with visitors, many of whom have come with trepidation having seen the alarmist reports on conditions here in the sensational-hungry press. But for weeks past nothing has happened in Danzig. Only visitors have been coming here in hitherto unprecedented numbers, and from every point of the compass, arriving not only in the great liners that anchor out in the bay of Zoppot, but also in motor-coaches from East and West Prussia and neighbouring towns in Poland. Great modern stream-lined coaches or ramshackle old motor-lorries filled with plank seats, but with a few private cars or rattletraps, one has seen them all this summer, and there have been various distinguished visitors too, who have arrived in their private yachts, flying the flag of the Royal Yacht squadron. The first of these which arrived at about the same time as the news that His Majesty would be taking his holiday in a yacht caused quite a stir here. Everyone took the yacht's pennant to be the Royal Standard, and people firmly believed that the King was on board. The disappointment locally when it was afterwards found out that the yacht belonged to a private individual was considerable.

There have been too many important events in other parts of the world recently for there to be much activity in Danzig. First of all, there were the Olympic games. And now there is going to be the great rally for the "Reichsparteitag" at Nürnberg. A large number of Danzig members of the National Socialist Party will be attending that, just as everyone who could manage it went to Berlin for the games. In the meanwhile, things in Danzig will wait until they all come back — not that anything much is to be anticipated. The vigilance of the political police never relaxes, the opposition newspapers have been rigorously suppressed and so on. No doubt, there will be no opposition to speak of. Meanwhile, nothing whatever disturbs the peace.

## Franco-Polish Commercial Agreement

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The organization of the transfer of payments due for exports in Franco-Polish turnovers is on the following lines. The proceeds netted for Polish goods sold in France will be ear-marked for the cover of French exports to Poland. Sums due in respect of the service of bonds and other debts are to be covered by obligatory remittances to Poland from France and her colonies, as also by the surplus yielded by Polish exports to the French overseas possessions.



The Official Opening of the VII International Congress of University Women

The great success of the Polish Day, August the 28th, at the University Women's Congress at Cracow was due to the great interest of the four lectures on various subjects ranging from pure science to poetry.

Professor Dr. A. Dorabalska spoke on The Chemical Element Yesterday and To-day. The speaker dealt with the historical evolution of the understanding of the nature of elements from the earliest times to the latest atomic physics. While contemporary research remains in the hands of specialists the conclusion which they reach could and should be of interest not only to physicists but also to the wide mass of the intelligentsia.

The following lecture was by Dr. Lucia Charewicz, who gave an outline of women's journalistic activities in Poland, starting in 1818 with a small publication and continuing up to the present day with some 30 magazines and weeklies ranging from the purely domestic to serious social and literary magazines. The speaker said that she was desirous of ascertaining whether there was a necessity for a specially feminine press or not remains still open.

The third lecture was by Dr. Maria Patkaniowska, assistant to Professor Dybowski of Cracow, who ably covered the tendencies of present day women novelists in Poland and in the Anglo-Saxon countries. She commenced by pointing out the prominent position occupied by women novelists in Poland and drew the attention of the hearers to its greatest representatives Zofia Nalkowska and Maria Dabrowska. Further she spoke on the most important ideas of the Polish women writers in the fields of social questions, women's problems in general and female psychology in particular, comparing them with those of the leading Anglo-Saxon writers. In conclusion she stated the high

moral, cultural and artistic level of the art of fiction writing to-day.

The fourth and final lecture by Miss Casimire Ilakowicz, emphasised the importance of sanity, serenity and sense. The world, according to the speaker, is more and more deficient in those important qualities. The feverish activity of the ruling classes of humanity, their hunt for progress and success — ruin the happiness of the individual and do not make for the peace of the whole. Miss Ilakowicz made an appeal to "put on brakes", to renounce speed for serenity, a too complicated life for sanity, and a too sudden progress for common sense. As a picturesque contrast to the overheated and overworked modern existence, the speaker described the calm and beauty of the country side near the Lithuanian borders. A haunting picture of forest, lake and moor concluded the speech.

\* \* \*

Later in the afternoon, to the great pleasure of his many English speaking friends, Professor Roman Dybowski gave a most interesting lecture on the influence of Polish literature on the general life of Poland. He observed that at the time when Poland as an entity was no longer existing, the very soul of Poland was upheld by her writers, her poets and her painters, and in the eyes of the world this was a proof that although Poland might be divided politically, with the loss of her independence, she remained an undivided entity in spirit. Recently her greatest poet of the pre-war years, Wyspianski, by his writings encouraged the younger generation to rise against the oppressors.

In conclusion he reminded his hearers that Pilsudski before taking up arms for his country did not disdain the use of his pen as a weapon. C. H.

## LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 1)

more than Left Wing politicians when all is said and done. The King who has already put his Kingship to the test by his attitude towards the poor, is not forgotten by the country while he cruises in the yacht Nabla. There is no confirmation of the rumour that political situation may cause him to curtail his holiday, no internal crisis exists which would necessitate such a step.

It is noticed that during his trip he has made many informal contacts with personages of importance on his way, yet his visit to Rupert Brooke's grave and his intention to visit the Gallipoli battlefields recall that he is never less than the Ambassador of his countrymen. King Edward's hereditary life sometimes obscures the important point that he is one of a whole new generation of European rulers who served during the Great War.

Just as no international crisis takes the mind of England from

the opening of the football season — it began last Saturday — a heat wave — so also the sporting occasion of the Queen Mary's record crossings of the Atlantic looms larger than the siege of Irun. There was so much talk in the Press for months beforehand that the public was becoming rather cynical about the whole business, but the actual capture of the non-existent Brest-Rhind has its own appeal. There is not so much about Progress as there used to be. Yet the Queen Mary actually is a triumph of engineering. Her victory coincides with considerable discussion of the Radio Exhibition in London, which is notable for a large range of new models, for the commercial arrival of television, and for a very brisk business in radio instruments. Internal recovery in Great Britain continues to be a marked feature of the years.

\*) Address given at the Seventh Congress of the International Federation of University Women held at Krakow.



## PRESS REVIEW

*Kurjer Polski* writing of the new wave of terror in Soviet Russia discusses the reaction it has caused among the Polish community which it says is always more decided, "it shows itself in increased turning away from everything savouring of communist danger, an attitude which a short time ago was only assumed by the more reasonable circles. At present the number of those reasonable persons has become always greater. The community instinctively groups round the defence against this danger." "An expression of this" writes the author "was the Synod at Czestochowa from where hopes are centred of strength and encouragement for the tormented souls of humanity. Turning to the west we see an increase in the army of our Western neighbours and this again causes Polish opinion to disquiet itself as to the defence forces of the country and although military circles are silent, the *Kurjer* writes, "the very movements of the chiefs of the allied armies are significant, the fact of the Paris visit, which in addition is taking place earlier than was generally expected, allows the supposition that here also we have to do with a desirable reaction."

The French Press is unanimous in greeting General Rydz-Śmigły, not only as the Chief Military Commander of an Allied State but also as the first person after the President of the Republic of Poland. Even the communistic *Humanité*, writes that French Republican Communists consider an independent Poland as a guarantee for European peace. "It is our wish that Poland as well as the countries of the Little Entente should be convinced that France wishes to be strong, that she has no intention of capitulating to Hitler." *Humanité* then continues to say that "the Polish-French alliance is indispensable for the peace of the world regardless of what regime reigns in Poland. Poland must remain independent, in the name of the French working people and the French communists, we welcome General Rydz-Śmigły to France with the cry: Long Live Poland!"

*Goniec Warszawski* accompanies this quotation from the French press with the remark that "L'Humanité is near the Soviet Embassy in Paris and has several times reflected the wishes of Moscow on French territory, therefore it is possible to gather from the welcome of Gen. Rydz-Śmigły by French communists, how the Soviets regard the French-Polish agreement."

*L'Aube* a Christian-Democrat organ, demands of Poland that "she should desist from the policy of ill-will to Czechoslovakia and that there should be an end to the rumours of the possibility

of Poland joining the Fascist bloc". Hereby probably Germany and Italy are meant, writes *Goniec*.

The German "Angriff" in an article devoted to Gen. Rydz-Śmigły, describes him as "an ideal incorporation of the type of his nation in a modern soldierly edition". Further it states that the Commander in Chief has a doubly difficult rôle to perform that "of fulfilling the part of arbiter in the inner political life of his country and of strengthening the defensive forces of the State."

"*Polska Zbrojna*" quotes the French weekly, *Vendémiaire*, which publishes an interview with Gen. Gamelin in which the latter says, "The Polish soldier has in himself the entire self-devotion and patriotism of the Russian soldier and the whole intelligence and spirit of initiative of the French soldier" And of the Polish military leaders he says, "Most of the Polish officers have come from our military schools, they are perhaps the best pupils this school has ever turned out."

*Gazeta Polska* writing of the latest moves of the German government in respect to the army says: "The most important result of the decision of the 24th. August is that after including the recruits from 1915, the German State will have under the flag a round million. If we take off 60,000 for the fleet and twice as much for the air force there remains 800,000 for the army." And later it writes, Germany will be able to count 17 to 18,000 soldiers to the division instead of the usual 10 to 12,000. Every layman knows how this raises the attacking value of the German army, without hindering in any way the pace of growth of trained reserves."

The *Times* observes that the policy of Poland is opposed to tendencies towards the division of Europe into two hostile camps, German and Soviet. "Poland by working for the strengthening of peace in Europe and the reanimation of the Polish-French alliance contributes in great measure to the stabilisation of present international relations."

*Kurjer Warszawski* writes that German spheres are disturbed at the Polish General's visit to Paris and that fears are expressed that Poland will be drawn into the Eastern pact and that the Polish-German agreement will be deprived of practical significance. Regarding German foreign policy, *Kurjer Warszawski* cites the London correspondent of *The Times*, who supposes that "the German government would be ready to begin discussions on the limitations of arms under certain conditions namely: the loosening of the French-Soviet pact, a partial return of colonies and a free hand in the east."

K. M.

## POLISH - AUSTRIAN - AMERICAN SWIMMING COMPETITION

If not for the human torpedoes of the American Olympic Team the whole affair would have been rather dull and so it is to those boys that we owe our respects for providing us with thrills and excitement and also for giving us the feeling of clean conscience that the money spent on the seats was not entirely wasted.

Jack Medica's dramatic victory over the Polish Team at the 4x100 metres free style race is something to be remembered and Root's jumping board artistry will not soon be forgotten by many a spectator who had watched the meet.

The crowds cheered and applauded and an impromptu organised cheering team was demanding further showings of them, shouting wildly and enthusiastically "We want more, and more..."

They are a phlegmatic lot, these boys. Slow moving, walking with a lazy gait, as if all the time in the world belonged to them, they fail to impress you at first and you would hardly picture them as the fastest humans on water without your imagination being given a considerable stretch. But watch them hit the smooth surface of the tank and you don't have to imagine anything. You just look there at the big splash and see these husky fellows churn the water to victory, with smoothness of style, with the utmost ease of movement and no apparent effort. There is not for you, alright, no matter if it is an art in the swimming pool.

The 50 metres backstroke record held by Kiefer was attacked by Van der Weghe and Drysdale, Van der Weghe covering the distance in 31.2 sec. and thus beating the record by 0.4 sec. Drysdale's time was 31.8 sec.

At first it looked as if there is going to be a false start. When the boys hit the water and judge and the starter, who had constant trouble with his gun, were standing undecidedly at the edge of the pool, their hands outspread, and half the crowd was shouting itself hoarse waving the contestants back. But the boys never lent ear to these shouts until they reached the goal and then it was just too late.

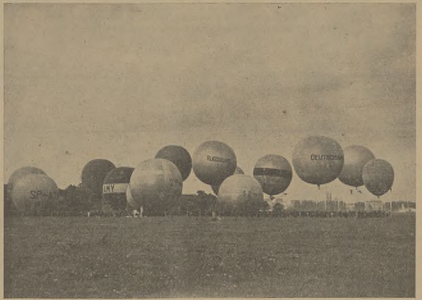
The second in importance in chronology was the 2x100 free style race, the Polish Team (Elsner, Olszewski, Gumkowski, Smoliński) and Medica and Flannagan contesting. It was here that Medica showed his remarkable endurance and superior racing tactics, as, indeed, it seemed almost impossible to beat the everchanging contestants. But the American had done it, gaining two metres over the Pole at the dramatic finish and reaching the goal more than 1 metre ahead of him.

The 2x100 metres free style "duel" between Austrian and Polish teams was won by the Austrian on account of Karliczek (Poland) having failed to touch the wall of the pool on the last turn. The Americans (Medica, Lindgreen, Flannagan, Medica) also took part in this contest, unofficially though, and of course won it with the utmost of ease. 1) U.S.A.—9:37.2 2) Austria 9:52, Poland—9:55.4.

The Poles gained a victory over the Austrian team at the 100 metres free style race, Bochenński (Poland) having arrived in 1:05.2, Zobernigk (Austria) in 1:03.4 and Karliczek (Poland) in 1:05.5.

Root, who made a great hit with the public, produced the whole bag of the most complicated air acrobatics and was enthusiastically applauded by the spectators. He had to climb that tower about twenty times

## The Gordon Bennett Cup Balloon Races



With 20,000 people on the stands and twice that number on the field the 24th Gordon Bennett Cup Balloon Races were opened last Sunday at 4:45 p. m.

From the early morning the crowds were pouring in from all parts of the city into the Mokotów Field from where the balloons were to start. There were fifteen of them, ten taking part in the races, the rest non-competing. The interest was great, inasmuch as the Poles had won this event in three consecutive years and the Gordon Bennett Cup is now in permanent possession of the Polish Aeroclub, which in turn offered the new Gordon Bennett Cup to the winner of this year's races.

"Pak", the miniature French balloon, with Mr. Paul Spiess as the sole member of its crew, went up first at about 4:30 p. m., and, as reported later, landed at 8:30 p. m. near the town of Jazysto. This balloon was, of course, non-competing.

Shortly before the start the President of Republic Prof. Ignacy Mościcki, arrived at the field among the cheers of the milling multitudes. After the address delivered by Mr. Ulrych, the Minister of Communication, the races were declared open and the inaugural balloon "Goplo" with Miss Wojtunis went up, floating through the air. "Goplo", as learned from later reports, had landed near Siedlce and the courageous aviatrix has already returned to Warsaw.

Next to start, was the first of the competing balloons the French "Maurice Mallet", with Messrs Charles Dollfus and Pierre Jaquet as the members of its crew. "Maurice Mallet" left ground at 5 o'clock sharp, and flew toward the unknown, the bands playing

Marseille the crowds cheering and applauding the hardy aviators

The Belgian balloon "Belgica", with famous Demuyter, the German balloon "Sachsen", and the Swiss balloon "Zürich III", with the popular Dr. Tilgenkamp, who is a steady participant in the balloon races, flew away in the order mentioned in eight minute intervals. Of these, as we learn from the unofficial reports "Belgique" had landed near Smolensk on the Russian territory, having covered about 800 kilometers and "Zürich III" was forced down near Petrozavodsk, on the Onega Lake, the distance of approximately 1,300 kilometers from its starting point.

"Warszawa II" with Capt. Hynek and Mr. Janik received the most cordial farewell from the crowd and hundreds of small toy balloons were sent up after they started on their long journey.

"Bruxelles", with the bemoned Mr. Quersin, who had landed 18 kilometers North of Smolensk amid the raging snowstorm, was next to start, "Deutschland", "Polonia II" "Augsburg" and the new Polish balloon "L.O.P.P." following in the order mentioned.

At 6 p. m. two mail balloons "Legionowo" and "Syrena" loaded with letters and post-cards, left the field and flew away in the easterly direction. According to the reports "Legionowo" had landed on the Russian territory, some 20 kilometers from the border.

At the time of going to press two Belgian and one Swiss balloon had landed in Soviet Russia. The race appears to lie between the Poles and the Germans.

L. C.

before the public let him go, unwillingly at that. Flannagan and Lindgreen showed us how Laurel and Hardy might have behaved on the jumping board and Root with his Salvation Army and St. Vitus dance jumps brought forth outbursts of laughter and applause from the cheering crowd.

The meet closed with the waterpolo match between Poland and Austria, Austria winning 3:0.

L. C.

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Polish - Austrian - American Swimmers at the "Legja" Pool



## BRITISH PASSPORT CONTROL OFFICE

UJAZDOWSKA 18, WARSAW

№ 7

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

No. of passport	N A M E	Age	Category	Latest date for application	Address
V I S A S					
99235	GRAVEIC Chana	36	D	27.11.36	Dokerty
99240	MARGOLIN Boris	10	B/3	24.11.36	Lódz, Kollataja 9
99244	LIBROT Sara	46	D	24.11.36	Warsaw, Jasna 18
99246	Chaim	14			
99247	GOLDSTEIN Feida	72	D	24.11.36	Przemysl
99247	WAINSTOCK Dworja	21	D	24.11.36	Parzew
99256	BACH Mendel	72	D	23.11.36	Sandomierz
99263	" Riwka	66			
99263	BLAJWAJS Moze	59	D	27.11.36	Sosnowiec
99266	" Wife	62			
99266	DUNSKI Sara	28	D	25.11.36	Grodno
99269	PACANOWSKI Chaja	38	D	25.11.36	Lódz
99274	" Mala	12			
99274	LEWIN Eida	10			
99280	ZIMBERG Sifra	46	D	25.11.36	Wilno, Wielka Pogulan 2-7
99280	"	9			Warsaw, Wolinska 7
99280	JEGIER Drora	2m	D	25.11.36	Miskow
99283	HABER Clivia	70	D	25.11.36	Zablotow
99285	GARTNER Frieda	60	D	25.11.36	Tarnow
99289	ROITMAN Rywka	51	D	27.11.36	Dubno
99290	" Sura	14			
99290	LERNER Jehuda	7m	D	27.11.36	Kremeniec
99294	WEIMAN Paria	57	D	27.11.36	Lódz, 11 listopada 77
99294	MESZEL Beja	57	D	27.11.36	Wilno, Kijowska 5
99297	NIEGIEWICZ Michal	73	D	29.11.36	Horodyszcz
99299	KOCHEN Nech	57	D	29.11.36	Kielec
99300	" Estera	57			
99300	HIMELFARB Henfika	64	D	27.11.36	Warsaw, Wislowska 48
99300	NICOLAJEWSKI Renwen	57	D	27.11.36	Zdzielc
99306	" Mera	36			
99306	EPSTEIN Jankiel	17	B/3	29.11.36	39 Pacewicz, Pruzana
99308	PINKELSTEIN Szaymon	17	B/3	29.11.36	Warsaw, 11 listopada 77
99309	TOPEL Laja	6	D	29.11.36	Ostrowiec
99311	BRKS Chana	16	D	29.11.36	Ostrowiec
99312	BERKO ALIZ Rywka	38	D	29.11.36	Lódz, Zwirki 22
99312	" ZNAJ Chaja	38	D	29.11.36	Sokolow
99316	NAPARSTKA Chaskiel	65	D	11.12.36	Rielak
99317	" Gitla	67	D	11.12.36	Tarnow
99318	LEINBERG Ha	76	D	11.12.36	Krakow, Brzozowa 7
99318	STEINACH Oana	76	D	11.12.36	Przemysl
99319	GOLDSTEIN Pinchas	72	D	11.12.36	Kiewan
99321	TEJFLBAUM Ciria	28	D	11.12.36	Kiewan
99325	AREM Lili	10	D	11.12.36	Wilno, Wielka 53
99325	PIERSKI Emilia	28	D	11.12.36	Ciechanow
99328	KLAJNAUD Sara	1	D	11.12.36	Kaniz, Dwozeczka 15
99329	PINCZAWSKI Nechemja	58	D	21.12.36	Grzejow, Dalna 3
99330	" Beja	22	B/3	21.12.36	Szczuczyn
99330	GOLDBERG Beer	22	B/3	21.12.36	Grzejow, Dalna 3
99333	GRABEWSKI David	52	D	21.12.36	Szczuczyn
99334	" Chaja	22	D	21.12.36	Lódz, Podczesna 7
99334	APPELBAUM Israel	16	D	21.12.36	Jadowna
99336	HURWITZ Haja	47	D	21.12.36	Jadowna
99337	" Nechuma	12	D	21.12.36	Bucacz
99337	NEUBERGER Hancja	50	D	41.12.36	Macejow
99340	ROSENBERG Ester	30	D	41.12.36	Macejow
99340	" Freda	10			
99340	" Awrum	10			
99349	KON Samuel	17	B/3	71.12.36	Lódz, Leszno 13
99350	RAJCHGOLD Szelem	18	B/3	71.12.36	Kalisz
99351	HAMERMANN Stefan	18	B/3	71.12.36	Wila, Graniczna 7
99354	GRYNSZTEIN Szlama	16	B/3	71.12.36	Lódz, Al. Ligo Maja 9
99358	POTASZ Josef	17	B/3	71.12.36	Bendzin
99359	FROMWICZ Egon	16	B/3	71.12.36	Bielek
99360	RAWICZY Szlama	30	B/3	90.11.36	Lódz, Sienkiewicza 9/23
100279	ROSENALTE, Heja	30	B/3	11.12.36	Suwaki
100281	HAUDLER Aron	70	D	21.12.36	Mozieniec
100291	SZERESZESZKI Boruch	25	B/3	61.12.36	Warsaw, 11 listopada 77
100293	KUBEL Abram	24	B/3	61.12.36	Nasiek
100293	RAJBLAT Alter	24	B/3	61.12.36	Warsaw, Franciszkanska 6a
100304	PROJMAN Haja	17	B/3	61.12.36	Lódz, Podolniewa 28
100304	FAJGENDER Maim Abram	21	D	61.12.36	Chmielnik
100334	GORYN Haja	21	D	91.12.36	Rowne, Wol Cmentarna 23
97122	WEXNER Leon	22	B/3	21.12.36	Lwow
97123	WARMUND Jakob	22	B/3	21.12.36	Cieslochowa
97124	ZOZOWSKI Herz	24	B/3	21.12.36	Lwow
97125	ZUPRANDR Abraham	24	B/3	21.12.36	Wilno
97126	ZAKS Aron	22	B/3	21.12.36	Piotrkow
97127	TAUBER Maim	21	B/3	21.12.36	Ulanow
97128	TAUCHNER Markus	19	B/3	21.12.36	Drohobycz
97129	TUCHSZNAJDER Jakob	19	B/3	21.12.36	Chelm
97130	JUWILER Chaim	22	B/3	21.12.36	Lublin
97134	LUSTIG Teodor	18	B/3	21.12.36	Pinsk
97136	LUCKA Sara	18	B/3	21.12.36	Motol
97136	LAZEBNIK Zewel	18	B/3	21.12.36	Wawrzyn
97138	LILIENTAL Fela	19	B/3	21.12.36	Radom
97139	LANDAU Nukodem	20	B/3	21.12.36	Rowne Wol
97140	MEDWIED Mordka	20	B/3	21.12.36	Warsaw, Al. Jerozolim 17
97141	MAJZNER Samuel	21	B/3	21.12.36	Warsaw, Nowy Swiat 62
97142	MILSZTEIN Jankiel	21	B/3	21.12.36	Krakow
97143	MANDELBAUM Simon	21	B/3	21.12.36	Parzew
97144	MANDELKERN Benjamin	20	B/3	21.12.36	Zyrardow
97145	MEPEN Pincus	19	B/3	21.12.36	Bialystok
97145	MARGOLIS Josef	19	B/3	21.12.36	Warsaw, Pawia 49
97147	MARKUS E-niel	20	B/3	21.12.36	Przemysl
97148	NACHT Jakob	20	B/3	21.12.36	Grodno
97149	NENKES Eugenia	19	B/3	21.12.36	Wilno
97150	SEGAL Kiwa	26	D	21.12.36	Corkort
97154	FEUERSTEIN Liba	26	D	41.12.36	Sambor
97155	APPELSUSS Rachel	26	D	41.12.36	Lemberg
97159	METZGER Chana	29	D	41.12.36	Wilno
97162	SZEWIC Izak	20	B/3	51.12.36	Luck
97163	SZISTER Emanuel	22	B/3	51.12.36	Wilno
97164	SZTERN Israel	25	B/3	51.12.36	Warsaw
97165	STAM Artur	25	B/3	51.12.36	Lwow
97166	STEINLAUF Leon	22	B/3	51.12.36	Słotwina
97167	STEINBERG Salmon	20	B/3	51.12.36	Ostrow Mazowiecki
97168	RAPOPORT David	20	B/3	51.12.36	Lódz
97169	ROSENZWEIG Maurycy	22	B/3	51.12.36	Tarnopol
97170	ROSENBLUM Josef	21	B/3	51.12.36	Krakow
97171	ROSEN Natan	19	B/3	51.12.36	Chelm
97172	ROGOZIK Michal	21	B/3	51.12.36	Kutno
97173	KITAJEWICZ Jada	21	B/3	51.12.36	Lomza
97175	KOPELWICZ Chaskiel	19	B/3	51.12.36	Miechow
97176	KONTOPOWSKA Mira	19	B/3	51.12.36	Kesow Poleski
97178	KUNDA Menuchem	22	B/3	51.12.36	Pinsk
97178	KOLIN Jakob	22	B/3	51.12.36	Cieslochowa
97180	CZECHANOWICZ Moses	19	B/3	51.12.36	Lomza

## BRITISH AVIATION.

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## Aldors „On the Continent 1936“ (Reviewed)

A new form of guide book for the tourist, each European country being dealt with in an entertaining manner by a specialist, and giving in compressed form all necessary information for the tourist and omitting the long wordy descriptions of museums nobody ever visits, galleries full of second rate pictures, and monuments which depress instead of inspiring.

The Polish section written by A. T. Lutoslawski is full of interest for the visitor and covers practically everything likely to come into consideration in a hasty trip. The advice as to restaurants and shops is sound, while the authors comments on the local night clubs are appreciated even by hardened residents. That an "A" or "B" rating can be obtained in six weeks at a total cost of 211 seems rather cheap surely. 211 a day is meant. Owing to an unfortunate misprint in the foreword, Warsaw has been placed in Czechoslovakia, but this will no doubt be remedied in the next edition.

The other countries of Europe are dealt with as completely, those dealing with Latvia and Hungary being particularly interesting. In short, this work with its 1100 pages can be heartily recommended for anybody who has the opportunity of spending a few days in an unknown European country and who does not desire to be bored stiff in learning about it.

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97182	FRIDELBERG Lejb	18	B/3	51.12.36	Suwaki
97183	FEFER Nojse	20	B/3	51.12.36	Luck
97188	FELDBRIN Moses	23	B/3	51.12.36	Czekocin
97190	FISZBOJN User	19	B/3	51.12.36	Chelm

Following persons will be granted Immigration Certificates in Cap A/1:—  
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P. 2344 ZYLBERBERG Nuta 27 A/1 Kielec  
" Ruchla 27

## Wedding in American Colony in Warsaw

The marriage took place on the 2nd September at the Evangelical Church, Plac Malachowski, Warsaw, of Mr. Orser Norman Nielsen, 1st Secretary of the U. S. Embassy, and Miss Esther Lynette Morgan, of Montreal and New York.

The bride, who was given away by her father, Dr. James Douglas Morgan, wore a gown and train of white satin jersey with a bandeau of pearls and a veil of old point lace which has been worn by brides in her family for three generations. The bridesmaids were Mrs. Haleck Rose and Miss Roberta Crew. They wore gowns of heavy white crepe with headpieces to match their bouquets of mauve orchids. Mr. J. Judson Morgan, brother of the bride, was best man. Mr. Richard Speight, 2nd Secretary of the British Embassy, Mr. Haleck Rose, 3rd Secretary of the U. S. Embassy, and Mr. William K. Alister and Mr. William F. Bussar, U. S. Vice-Consuls, acted as ushers.

After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Ludwik Szolcman held a reception at their apartment on Aleja Szucha. The bride and bridegroom left later in the afternoon for Vienna, which they are making the starting point of a motoring honeymoon.

## Warsaw Amusements

## THEATRES

ATENEUM Closed.  
KAMERALNY Closed.  
LETNI "Jubileusz Amizy" Daily.  
MALICKIEJ "Profesja Pani Warren" Daily.  
MAY "Zołnier i Bohater"  
NARODOWY "Wielka Miłód"  
NOWY "Sprawy Rodzinne"  
POLSKI "Tessa".  
REDUTA Closed.

## MUSICAL SHOWS

OPERETKA—"Młode walce", Daily.  
CYRULIK WARSZAWSKI—Season Opening Sept. 4th.  
DOLINA SZWAJCARSKA Daily concerts & open air revue.

## CINEMAS

\*\*\*APOLLO "Tajemnica Panny Brinx" Polish.  
\*\*\*ATLANTIC "Pasteur", American.  
\*\*\*BALTYK "Rose Marie", American.  
CAPITOL "Lord Fauntleroy", American.  
CASINO "Mama", American.  
\*\*\*EUROPA "Follow the Fleet" American.  
FILM JARONJA "The Death Leap" German.  
\*\*\*MAJESTIC "Professional Soldier". Polish.  
PAN "The Banner", French.  
\*\*\*RIALTO "Little Rebel", American.  
ROMA "Dinky", American.  
\*\*\*STYLWY "Rok i pół", American.  
\*\*\*SWATOWIAN "Moon's Our Home". American.

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

## ART AND OTHER EXHIBITIONS

I.P.S. Warsaw Paintings in Classical Period. Daily.  
ZACHĘTA. Jubilee display of works of W. Koszak. 10 to 6, admission 21.50.  
WAR MUSEUM. Marshal Piłsudski in Sculpture. Daily 11 to 3.  
METAL AND ELECTRIC INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION. Puławska 2a.  
CONGRESS OF THE F.I.D.A.C. Federation Internationale des Anciens Combattants Sept. 2nd-7th.  
PLANT AND AQUARIUM EXHIBITION. Ogrod Saski.

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