

THE WARSAW WEEKLY

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No. 36

GENERAL RYDZ SMIGLY VISIT to FRANCE

Fifteen years after the visit of Marshal Pilsudski in Paris, where he had concluded the Franco-Polish alliance, another Polish Commander-in-Chief visited France, bringing with him hardly less important results.

It is notable that the importance of the visit of Gen. Rydz-Smigly in Paris in the eyes of the public opinion, as reflected by the press of both countries, has been increasing as the visit lasted and it ended on a much stronger note than the one on which it has begun. The Polish official circles have taken pains before the General's departure to stress the military rather than political character of his mission, without indicating the possibility of the signature of any new acts. There was no talk of momentous decisions affecting the peace of Europe, etc., as is usually the case before any international meeting of any importance.

Some of these meetings are announced with much anticipation and result in nothing more than a statement concerning "concordance of views on the international situation."

The Paris visit of gen. Rydz-Smigly was different, as after a distinctly reserved tone of official announcements there came quite palpable results. Even now when the new Franco-Polish technical and financial co-operation is almost an accomplished fact, the governmental papers of Warsaw modestly remark on the purely bilateral character of the agreement and on the fact that it is only a development of the existing and 15 years old alliance.

By stressing the bilateral character of the agreement they mean no doubt that no concessions of any kind were granted to or asked from any powers outside the two contracting parties, nor had any third party participated in the negotiations. We have seen, however, that in this case there is a tendency for the facts to outrun the first expectations, which at any rate seems better than falling short of them.

The negotiations in Paris have been purely bilateral, no doubt, but it would be absurd to deny that their conclusion brought about a new era in the history of the post-war Franco-Polish relations, and such a fact cannot remain without repercussions in the whole of Central Europe. A better armed and diplomatically stronger Poland will pull a greater weight in Central European affairs than it did before, and although her policy seems likely to remain unchanged, its influence may become greater than it has ever been before.

The fact that the new developments, in spite of their vast importance, are not new in their essence is responsible for the stabilising effect of the Paris agreement. If any new alliance or other international act was concluded, it might have affected

the relations of the contracting parties with other powers — one way or the other. But all the other international obligations of Poland have been contracted when the Franco-Polish alliance was already in force — so that no one can raise any objections to what is only a continuation of a previously existing legal state of things.

But, although the repeated statements to the effect that the new agreements do not concern third parties and are only an extension of the previously existing alliance are quite true and correct, strictly legally speaking, it is equally true that Poland's position in Central Europe has been substantially improved. And this must affect indirectly almost every power in this part of the continent.

The Baltic States, for instance, already well assured of the benefit to be derived from collaboration with Poland, may draw some conclusions from her success in the West.

Soviet Russia, herself in good relations with France, can only be satisfied with the tightening of the bonds between Poland and France. A proof of that satisfaction can be found in the article of the communist "Humanite" of Paris, which welcomed warmly Gen. Rydz-Smigly in Paris — the close contact of that paper with Moscow is well known. There might be conceivably some resentment in Russia on the ground of Poland being apparently thought more reliable as an ally by the French than the URSS, but after all Russia has little reason to regret it, as she has perhaps less need of the French alliance than Poland, being probably one of the European countries least exposed to the risk of a direct attack. The distance of Russia from Europe, her Asiatic preoccupations, and her political religion objectionable to other nations — all reduce her value as an ally, in spite of her enormous size.

Germany seems to have derived a certain satisfaction from contemplating the above mentioned Russian aspect of the Franco-Polish agreement. Little other comment has been heard from Berlin, and no wonder, — the German government have been fully aware throughout the last years that the Franco-Polish alliance is in force and its continuation can therefore be for them only a slight surprise. If the recent armaments of Germany have no other than their avowed peaceful purposes, there is no reason on her part to resent the increase of strength of a partner in a non-aggression pact. As to France, it is well known that the countries with a dwindling population are not often aggressors, even of those weaker than themselves, let alone of the others.

Briefly, an increase of strength of powers which for geographical and demographical, to say nothing

of ethical reasons, are virtually unimaginable as aggressors, must be regarded as a contribution to peace for it is not the arms, but the will to use them which makes for war.

GENERAL RYDZ-SMIGLY RETURNED FROM PARIS TO POLAND ON THURSDAY, THE 10TH SEPTEMBER AND WAS RECEIVED IN TRIUMPH.

A full description of his return together with photographs will be included in the next week's issue of The Warsaw Weekly.

THE ROMANCE OF THE GORDON-BENNETT TROPHY

Warsaw. Poland is anxiously awaiting the news from Russia about the crew of the "LOPP", one of the Polish balloons which started on the 30-th of August on their great race. Some of the competitors have landed more than a thousand miles from Warsaw, their starting point, but nothing was heard so far about Capt. Janusz and Lt. Brenk, the pilots of the "LOPP".

The balloon race is full of hazards. In 1933 Capt. Burzynski landed with his "Kosciuszko" in the Wilds of Yucatan and was not found for about a week. He won the race, having covered the longest distance, but he might have started in the snow before help came to him.

The present situation is exactly similar. Capt. Janusz and his companion may be found farther than any of the remaining competitors, in which case they will be the victors. But they may not be found at all, or not found alive — and that is the source of Poland's anxiety. The Moscow Radio calls in Polish, at intervals of a few hours: "Captain Janusz, we are looking for you. Light a fire and wait". It is hoped that this message may reach the pilots, who had with them a small receiving set. It might, however, have been destroyed or cast overboard in an attempt to beat the record. 30 Russian airplanes are combing a vast and desert country to find the airmen, who have already been missed for more than a week. (A.T.E.)

Polish Merchant Marine

Vessels sailing under the Polish flag carried aggregate cargoes of 138,965 tons of goods in July, i. e. in imports 95,889 tons and in export 36,039 tons, whilst traffic between foreign ports came to 7,037 tons. The Zegluga Polska Shipping Co. carried cargoes of 78,236 tons (54,452 tons in tramp and 23,784 tons on regular lines), the Polish-Scandinavian Shipping Co. 45,128 tons, the Polish-British Shipping Co. 11,917 tons and the Gdynia-American Line 3,684 tons and 2,210 passengers. P.E.F.B.

British Legion Delegation to the F.I.D.A.C. Congress in Warsaw



The Delegation at the Review on the Marshal Pilsudski Square

What Has Dr. Schacht Brought Back From Paris?

Minister Schacht is very pleased with his recent visit to Paris. The German press encourages him in this opinion. To tell the truth at first sight it is difficult to grasp what the reason for this satisfaction is, if we accept the fact that Dr. Schacht met with a most courteous reception from the French government. Dr. Schacht is supposed to be the economic dictator of Germany, although his authority had to be strengthened lately in the eyes of the governing party by the name of Dr. Goering, who was supposed to have financial tariff aims in view.

Meanwhile the German Minister obtained no concrete results in this domain. He, himself, stated that he had not mentioned the matter of a loan or credit in his conversations with the French ministers. The currency question was also little discussed, considering that the affair is concentrated in London rather than in Paris and the slogan for regulating the currency market can only come from the English capital. Probably there was talk in Paris about enlivening trade relations between the two countries but these questions require special negotiations for which Dr. Schacht had no time in Paris.

And yet, although the President of the German Federal Bank has returned without any concrete advantages, he is satisfied with his journey, why? His visit occurred at the time of the new increase in German armings. If it is true that Dr. Schacht initiated the first visit to Berlin of the new president of the Bank of France, M. Labeyrie in order to proceed himself at the same time to Paris, this would doubtless be a proof that the initiation of the French-German conversations came from Berlin. Their obvious

aim is to appease French displeasure of sending a calming note to Paris, this time Dr. Schacht was sent.

Why just he? Because continued arming imposes always greater economic burdens on Germany. The increase in the tax on trading companies caused, for the first time, since the government was in the hands of the national socialists, a certain wave of discontent, which even found expression in the press, for instance in critical remarks of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*,

The *Times* correspondent in Berlin said picturesquely that "he who puts his ear to the ground" and it is known that Chancellor Hitler has a very sharp hearing — could assure himself that the 2 year military service and the increase of the tax awakened, under the surface, a wave of ill-humour that had been unknown to the German community for a long time.

We must not of course, overrate the significance of this "ill-humour", but none the less it is obvious, that the German arming efforts must also be felt economically.

It is difficult to suppose that Dr. Schacht expected that France would help Germany by a loan in this difficult moment. But relaxation itself in French-German relations and the stopping of one or the other eventual economic repressions would bring considerable alleviation to German policy. Dr. Schacht appeared in Paris as an advocate of increased international turnover, he spoke of great international public works, explained that German arming was a certain form of animating economic life in Germany. This last argument is

(Continued on page 2)

A FEW REMARKS ON CHINESE POETRY

By Mrs. ROSALYNDE H. CHANG

Former Professor of English Literature National Central University, Nanking.

(Continued from No. 35)

In Chinese painting, the greatest masterpieces have been on landscape, a subject with which the Chinese feel most at home and for which they have developed a very tender sentiment. So also in poetry the background is frequently a naturalistic one. Now this sentiment for nature in poetry and outline has an important bearing on the whole conception of life in China. It has a very early history. The Chinese realized that man is not the centre of the created universe. His existence occupies a very small part of the whole, and the supreme joy of life consists in successfully tuning himself in harmony with the universe and in knowing his position in the scheme of things. There was therefore neither fear of nature nor a desire to conquer clearly and unmistakably in the history of European humanity. In Europe the human ego is the ultimate reality. That has been true at least from the time of the Renaissance. Pride, dominance, aggressiveness — these are the logical attributes of an egocentric view of life. Humanity and nature cannot under these circumstances live in complete harmony and unity which is the dominant impression one gets from Chinese poetry. The fear of nature lived well down to the end of the 18th century in Europe. The Alps even to so enlightened a person as Montesquieu were a horrible sight, a fit abode for demons and goblins. To-day the fear of nature no longer exists. The pendulum has swung to the other extreme. Through science European humanity has completely conquered nature.

You will excuse me for having made this digression. But I have done this in order to throw into bolder relief of what I mean by the Chinese intimacy with nature. There are parts of China where nature is much wilder and more awe-inspiring than any part of the Alps, and yet for two thousand years even the most inaccessible mountains have served as human abodes for China's philosophers and poets. The pulse of life is one. Man and nature created by the same God is animated by an identical principle. There is neither need for fear nor for conquest. Call this attitude Taoist or Buddhist or pantheistic or what you will. It is one essentially Chinese and has spread to all the other races within the Chinese cultural orbit, not least among them of course being the Japanese.

In poetry we find this attitude expressed in its most unequivocal form, and that is why poetry has an unusually intimate relationship with life in China. It is through poetry that the Chinese not only most fully satisfy their emotional needs, but also gain an understanding of the middle of life with all its sorrows and joys, its hopes and fears. Aristotle speaks of the purification of the soul as the highest aim of tragic drama. The function of this purification, of *katharsis*, in Chinese literature is performed not by the drama but by lyric poetry.

But is the harmony with nature the only supreme lesson which Chinese poetry teaches? Is there no human harmony, the harmony of man and woman, of love which is the dominant note in European poetry? The theme of love between man and woman is rather a slender one in Chinese poetry. It is obviously the lack of the existence of a certain bias, of a certain prejudice into the origin of which it is difficult to enquire. But one thing is certain. It is in no way related to the social status of woman. That status

has been uniformly a high one. Tacitus could testify to the high position of woman among the Germanic tribes which to this day she maintains, and yet in Beowulf and in many of the poems of the Anglo-Saxons who were so closely related to these Germanic tribes there was practically no trace of the love element as we know it to exist from the time of the mediaeval romances.

The love element is indeed scanty in Chinese poetry, at least since the Tang poetry, but do not suppose it is much weaker than in Greek poetry. Whether it is due to Confucianism or to some other influence, love between man and woman has not been emphasized in Chinese poetry. But love between friends, yes, and any quantity of it. But we must be careful at the outset not to interpret this unique phenomenon in Chinese poetry in terms of the prevailing Freudian phraseology. That would be most degrading and disgusting. Love between friends is an expression of devotion, of loyalty, of the identity of ideals. It can breathe the same pure and rarified air as the love between man and woman which has been ennobled by the Christian religion and forms indeed so unique an attribute of European poetry.

This is not the occasion to deal with the form and prosody of Chinese poetry, but considering the wide differences which exist between Chinese and European poetry in language, technique and emotional appeal, I must repeat the truism that it is impossible to render Chinese verse into any of the European languages adequately. Some of the translations you may have read are so absurd that you must wonder that there is any poetry in China. I am afraid I know too little German to make any judgment. But some of the loveliest lyrics of Heine or of Wilhelm Müller are the nearest approach to Chinese poetry in the directness and simplicity of their appeal. And then in English poetry Wordsworth is of course most akin to Chinese poetry in sentiment and especially in the feeling of intimacy between man and nature.

The understanding of Chinese poetry in the future will however I believe be very much facilitated by what is taking place in China to-day. Though with the same language in which the poets in China have expressed their feelings for the last few thousand years, Chinese poets are now exploring the whole range of human emotions found in European poetry. New forms of prosody, still in their experimental stage even in European and American poetry, are being tried and adapted by young poets, some of whom have been my own students in English literature, and I feel a day will come when difficulties of understanding Chinese and European poetry on either side will be practically non-existent with the exception of the difference in language which will always remain a wide and real one and of the fact that Chinese sentiments, and that they may absorb European sentiments, must remain essentially Chinese. That will not prevent modern Chinese poetry from being, in the best sense of the word, genuinely creative.

ENGLISH BOOKS

American and British Magazines
American, British and Continental Editions.

Books on Poland — Road Maps —
Dictionaries.

Book store, M. Arct. Nowy Swiat 35.

INTERVIEW WITH DR. W. J. ROSE

of London University

Dr. William J. Rose, the newly appointed reader at the School of Slavonic Studies at the London University, who is spending a couple of months in Poland in order to gather material on Polish urban culture for his forthcoming series of lectures, has been good enough to give a short resume of the present position of Slavonic studies in the United Kingdom.

As the result of the Great War people in England realised that they did not know anything about the Slavonic countries of Europe, even Russia. For this reason, the University of London, first in King's College and then as a special Institute of the University created a Chair of Russian Literature and History, and a further Chair of Central European History. Sir Bernard Pares, a professor of Russian, has been director of this School and Mr. R. W. Seton-Watson, has been professor of the history of the Danube Lands. In addition a number of junior readerships for Russian studies, Yugoslav and Czechoslovak literature, and a Chair of comparative philology have been added, so that now there are twelve teachers in the School.

The University of London which has just celebrated its centenary (1826-1926) is erecting a large group of buildings costing £5 million behind the British Museum, in one of which — the funds for which were provided by the Moscow Government — the School of Slavonics will be housed.

The first person to lecture on Poland in the School was Professor Roman Dybowski, who went to London for short periods

in 1922-23; then for four years Prof. Julian Krzyżanowski, now Dr. Wacław Borowy, 1930-35, who is now being succeeded by Dr. Rose.

Slavonic Studies are a new thing in England, but Dr. Rose has already set two examination papers this year, one for matriculation and one for B. Com.; the successful candidate for the latter degree was a Londoner who had learned his Polish from books and the Warsaw Radio.

Mr. Rose took his doctorate in Cracow in 1926, under Prof. Kot, in History of Culture; presenting a thesis on Stanisław Komarski, the famous Polish educationalist of the 18th century. From 1932-34 he was delegate of the Research Council for Social Science of North America to study the Upper Silesian question, especially the relations between the Germans and Poles. His book "The Drama of Upper Silesia" appeared in December 1935 in the United States and has now been published in London by Williams and Norgate.

Mr. Rose and his wife, Canadians by birth, were caught by the war in Teschen Silesia, and in 1915 they began to learn Polish. Mrs. Rose has become a specialist in Polish and Ukrainian folk-songs. Since that time both Mr. and Mrs. Rose have devoted themselves wholeheartedly to the study of Polish problems and conditions, and their efforts have been followed with interest by their many friends in Poland and abroad.

C. H.

PIOTR SKARGA

(1536-1612)

All Poland this year will celebrate the 400th anniversary of the birth of Piotr Skarga, patriot, citizen, prophet and preacher who all his life grappled with the fatal mistakes and weaknesses of his contemporary Poles, warned them against the tragic consequences of their attitude, and in tones as sharp and penetrating as truth, appealed to them to turn back from the road of egoism and selfishness upon which the gentry and aristocracy in particular had for years been travelling to the utter disregard of the fortunes of their country.

Gifted with the vision of a prophet with a sterling character and with golden eloquence, Skarga devoted himself entirely to national affairs, and to charity work. Many a time he stirred the national consciousness and directed the nobility into an understanding of their obligations to their country-awakening their patriotism no less than their sense of right and justice. Although Skarga did not succeed in averting the nation's disasters that he foresaw and warned against, still he has always remained in the minds of later generations not only the golden mouthed preacher and bitter prophet of Poland's downfall and resurrection, but at the same time the symbol of the highest civic responsibility and the apostle of brotherly love.

Piotr Skarga-Pawewski was born in 1536, in the little town of Grójec, not far from Warsaw. As a youth of seventeen he entered the Jagellonian University at Kraków; after three years of study, he was found to be possessed of exceptional talents and was appointed by the university authorities as director of the parish Warsaw school of St. John's Cathedral. At this time, Jędrzej Tenenzyński, Castellan of Kraków, observed the unusual qualities both of

mind and of spirit in the young Skarga, and engaged him as tutor for his son. Skarga's life at the court of one of the greatest magnates in Poland at that time and his two year's sojourn in Vienna with Tenenzyński's son immediately swung his interests into the orbit of contemporary political, social, and religious affairs.

Called by Archbishop Tarlo, who saw in Skarga a preacher of highest ability and a true servant of the Church he entered Holy Orders in 1563. He began his work as a priest in the Church of Saint Mary of the Snows in Lwów, where his first sermons immediately won him renown as silver-tongued preacher, and contributed no little towards strengthening the unity of the Roman Catholic Church which, in Poland at that time, was beginning to disintegrate.

For six years his sermons and his charitable work excited the admiration of all Lwów. In 1568, however, Skarga left this town and travelled to Rome. Here in the Eternal City, he entered the Order of the Jesuits with the view to more conscientiously fulfilling his mission. Shortly afterward, in 1573, the Jesuits appointed him head of the College of Divinity in Wilno. At this date, too, begins Skarga's career as a writer of religious tracts attacking Calvinism and Lutheranism which were then spreading all over Europe, and of political papers dealing with vital national problems. This fruitful period in Wilno lasted for 11 years. In 1584, Skarga moved again to Kraków where he took charge of the Jesuit home and the Church of Saint Barbara.

His activities here in the capital, for at that time Kraków was the capital of Poland, began to assume greater and greater importance. It is not surprising therefore when in 1587 the Swedish King, Sigmund III of the

WHAT HAS DR. SCHACHT BROUGHT BACK FROM PARIS?

(Continued from page 1)

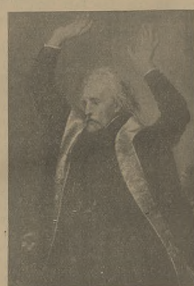
however overtaken in Germany itself. Among others the *Frankfurter Zeitung* in an article, "Is Arming Productive", comes to the conclusion that it would be more useful to build "houses than bombs".

Therefore arming ought to be limited. And here, Dr. Schacht is said to have put forth a sensational proposal. If we may believe the *Times*, Germany is to come out with an initiative of limiting international arming. Having attained the par of exchange desired by her she wishes to stop further arming rivalry. The *Times* maintains that this initiative has for its aim the bringing of the present development of English arming and besides is to lead to a loosening of French-Soviet relations. According to Germany, the military plans of the Soviets are the only cause of the present tension expressed by general arming. Dr. Schacht denies positively that he has spoken of the French-Soviet pact in Paris, but as the *Temps* states he spoke of the unfavourable economic consequences of an international communist propaganda.

It is said that his intelligent arguments did not fail to make an impression in Paris. In any case Dr. Schacht considers that his visit has contributed to an easier compliance of the world to further German increase in arming and that it has acted favourably in soothing the slightly disturbed German opinion. For the sake of this opinion, in addition, a great anti-capitalistic campaign is being undertaken which is to justify the tax increase on various capitalistic enterprises. In a word, Dr. Schacht considers that in place of others, he has attained in Paris certain favourable moral results. Certainly he was pleased when he read the acrid exchange of letters between the leader of the communists, Throves, and the Premier Leon Blum, on the subject of his visit to the French capital.

SPALDING

Tennis Balls and Rackets
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SKARGA — from the famous painting by Matejko

House of Vasa, a strong Catholic, ascended the throne of Poland in 1588 Skarga should have been summoned to the office of Royal Chaplain, which post he held almost to the day of his death, even accompanying Sigmund to Warsaw, to which city this King had transferred the capital. Shortly before his death he left this position and went to a cloister in Wilno where he stayed until 1611. He spent the last few months of his life in Kraków, dying on September 27, 1612.

J. Macierakowski

(To be continued next week)

Some thoughts and aperçus on the Conference of the I. F. U. W. in Cracow



Mariacki Market Place in Cracow.

The Conference in Cracow is over. Most of its members have left Cracow, some going to visit different parts of Poland, others returning home to work and business. All considered, all those who prepared, organised and managed the Conference, all those who took part in discussions, all lecturers, all officers can now say with a quiet conscience: "Good work-well done." We shall not lose ourselves in details, telling people how wonderful the arrangements at the Cracow University were, how the City of Learning was changed into a parliament of women with every possible convenience. Information bureaux, registry offices, quarter offices, post-office and bank, tea rooms and press-offices, council and conference rooms, different exhibitions and a bazaar to satisfy the longings of many for objects of true peasant art and of regional beauty, all were provided.

Before going into the serious side of the Conference, principal themes and the lectures it may be said, that the part which habitually of the I. F. U. W. Conferences like to call "A coté du Congrès" was more than successful thanks to the Cracow Committee and the Cracow branch of the Polish Tourist/Traffic Ass. There is no need to linger here on the beauties of the ancient Jagellonian city with its gothic buildings, with its courts and churches reminding us of the most beautiful Italian architecture. It should only be said that Polish customs and costumes, the peasant's wedding staged in the salt-mines of Wieliczka, the reception given by the Mayor in the Hall of the Worshipful Company of Marksmen, a building with traditions and relics of the XIII century, met not only with approval, but with enthusiasm.

The pilgrimage to the Sowiniec Mound was an expression of deepfelt understanding of the greatness of the Polish hero, Marshal Piłsudski. There was not one among the assembly who did not carry a load of soil up the hill.

Polish success was not limited to the Polish Day. Polish women proved to have been best prepared for the discussion of the principal theme and were duly rewarded for all their work for the Federation, Mme Stanisława Adamowicz, lecturer at the Warsaw School of Hygiene and for many years an excellent and devoted worker of the I. F. U. W. being elected senior vice president.

The principal theme was: "How can the I. F. U. W. most usefully contribute to the training of the coming generation in international co-operation?"

The preliminary addresses by prominent members of the Federation, representing different countries were intended to provide sufficient matter for discussion. The preliminary addresses were by Miss Lorna Byrne, B. Sc. Agric. Officer on the Dept. of Agriculture, New South Wales, who presented the view of the agriculturalist, putting stress on the necessity of leisure, the good results of physical training, sport, and exchange of school children and students; as Miss Margaret T. Corvin, B. A., Dean of New Jersey College for Women on

the teaching of history and geography and wishing teachers to remember that the children of to-day are the generation which will rule the world in about 25-30 years.

Mlle Hannevert Dr. en sciences biologiques (Belgium) raised the question: "Should education foster the creative or the assimilative inclination of the child," a question which in her final conclusion took the form of "Democracy or dictatorship?"

Mme Karin Kook, a Swedish economist, speaking of "The world as an economic unit" suggested a broad-minded economic co-operation as the best remedy for the financial depression and the way out of the impasse in which most of the countries have found themselves. She requires the elimination from the world's economies of those powers of darkness which, making profit out of armaments and war, try to keep nations in fear, leading to strife. Sweden, she said the best example of peaceful work, imports and industrialisation making the country prosperous and happy. An expansion of frontiers at the cost of your neighbour, colonies so sought after are at the present time aims which cost so much, that they can never pay.



The Jagiellonian University in Cracow

Mme Tumlirowa, member of the Czechoslovak Parliament, recommended exchange of teachers, books, students, etc. as best means of international understanding. She is in favour of competition among younger members of the I. F. U. W., competitions with money prizes on the bettering of international relations.

The day of discussion was a day of hard work. The Conference adopted the American system, dividing people into groups of 20-50 persons, each group with its own rapporteur. There were also 20 groups. The principal rapporteur, Dr. Eder (Switzerland) will work out a thesis on the material gathered, which will be available in a few months only. An exceedingly interesting lecture throwing new lights on the subject treated, was by Mlle Mespoulet's, professor of French at Barnard College, Columbia University, on "Realism in the French prints and novels of the Nineteenth Century." Another French professor, Mlle Bianquis, special delegate of the University of Dijon, spoke on "Intellectual relations of France and Austria in the XIX century." Prof. Gleidish from Oslo, for five

years the collaborator of Mme Curie-Skłodowska, spoke on "La Transmutation des Elements et Radioactivité Artificielle."

Special interest circles had a range of subjects from Archeology, Art, Biology, Children's Libraries, Social Welfare work to L. W. History, Education, and many more. Very interesting lectures were held at these circles, one of the most interesting being that of Miss Karpińska about pre-historic excavations in Western Poland. There are so many subject which we should like to mention but the space is limited. Let us say that notwithstanding the serious business done, there was a lot of fun and enjoyment at all social banquets and gatherings. The president of the I. F. U. W., Prof. Westerdyk of Holland likes dances, national songs, music and the joy of life. Under her excellent leadership useful and fruitful work was done at the conference and the debates. But also thanks to her the moments of leisure were gay, informal and led to new friendship and connections.

The new president is Daan Virginia Guldereleve a remarkable personality with a clear judgment and much experience. Assisted by the three new vice-presidents: Mrs S. Adamowicz, Mme Karin Kook and Prof. Erna Patzelt, she is sure to conduct the affairs of the Federation with great skill and understanding.

Stanisława Goryńska.

Polish Country Club

The Polski Country Club, Warsaw, has recently attained a further stage in its development by the opening of the new greens on the golf course. To celebrate this event a competition was held during the week end of the 5th/6th September, the first stage of which took the form of medal play over 18 holes under handicap. The two ladies and the two gentlemen with the best scores are to meet in match play over 18 holes to decide the winner in each category.

The lady finalists are Mme. Cieshaowiecka with a net score of 81 and Mme. Landau with 84. Mr. Clarke led the men with 76 net while Mr. Silversköle and Mr. Hoyt tied for second place with 83 and will play off on the right to meet Mr. Clarke in the final.

Another competition is planned to begin on Saturday the 12th September. This will be knockout match play under handicap for a Challenge Cup to be held by the winner for one year and in addition to the winner and runner-up will receive prizes. Entries close on Friday evening the 11th.

The new greens are a great improvement to the course. At present they are much too slow, but they are very true and with plenty of cutting and rolling should develop into first class greens.

PRESS REVIEW

Kurjer Warszawski writes concerning Gen. Rydz-Śmigły's visit to Paris "In a word after the conversations of Gen. Gamałin in Warsaw and Gen. Rydz-Śmigły in Paris there has followed a re-evaluation of the Polish-French alliance, a re-evaluation both as regards policy and military matters." Further it quotes the French Temps which among other things says:—"In spite of certain conceptions of Polish foreign policy which might give the impression of a new political orientation of the Warsaw government, although even now certain personal influences try to weaken the deep impression caused by Gen. Rydz-Śmigły's visit, the fact remains that the vital interests of both countries always in critical moments lead to the closest possible co-operation of Poland and France." Finally Temps concludes with the statement that "the refreshing of the Polish-French alliance enables Paris and Warsaw to regard quietly and coolly the development of events in Europe and gives them greater freedom of action in conducting separate policy in relation to Berlin and Moscow."

The Vienna press discusses the Paris visit of the Polish General at length. "Der Oesterreichische Volkswirt" makes some interesting remarks emphasising that Gen. Rydz-Śmigły as the successor of Marshal Piłsudski decides on Polish policy and as the French army spheres are not hampered by party politics they are the best suited to strengthen the political alliance between the two countries. "The essential point of this reanimation may be only material support in the re-equipment of Poland on the side of France in return for Polish help in case of an attack on France. A condition of Polish help is the renoucement on the side of France of certain forms of Russian help". Poland will not allow the Russian army to pass through her country, therefore, Russian help to France would be much delayed and in this case the alliance with Poland is of more value to France than that of Russia, is the conclusion drawn by the Vienna publication.

Referring to the beginning of the new school year Kurjer Polonny writes that the Polish school teachers, as a whole stand on a high intellectual and moral level that the best organised and materially richest states may envy Poland in this respect. "Thanks to the creative and self

devoting work of this body, our schools belong to the best and most modern of this kind of institution". This, continues the writer is not self-praise but the opinion pronounced by foreigners at international conference and in reports of the specialist press.

Commenting on the pastoral letter issued by the episcopate at Jasna Góra, Goniec Warszawski writes:—"Whilst condemning absolutely the doctrines of Marks and Lenin, and organising the faithful for struggle with Bolshevism that is causing anarchy in the world, the church in no way approves, as so-called necessity, everything in the capitalist world that is opposed to feelings of justice and to the commands of Christian ethics. On the contrary. Precisely of late years we are witnessing a wide action carried on by the Catholic world in the creating of a mental basis and organisation for a new social-economic system, established on the principles of Christian ethics"

I. K. C. quotes an interview granted to the press by Minister Kwiatkowski in which among other things he said:—"I think I may state that we are entering a new, somewhat better phase in the development of our economy. The speed of the return of our economy to a normal condition after a devastating crises of so many years duration depends on the symptoms of will exhibited by the whole community. In Lwów, at the Eastern markets even the most extreme pessimist must admit the existence of economic will, of initiative and organisation"

In Polonja, Prof. Stroński discusses the recent announcement of Premier Składkowski on the subject of combating untrue information in the press. The author writes, "As an opponent of the government for the last 10 years I consider that the destruction of falsehood in the struggle with the government is also useful for those who are fighting the latter. As a citizen of the country, I think that the help of journalism in getting rid of abuses is indispensable and therefore just as the preservation of moderation and consideration in this sphere of journalism is necessary, it would be very injurious to silence the press by terrorism. As a journalist of many years standing, I consider that we must defend ourselves against the application of exceptional regulations to our work outside the legal laws and regulations of the constitutions. Should not such a standpoint find understanding also in the opinion of the Premier?" K. M.

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No 8 The following persons are entitled to receive visas or immigration certificates for Palestine:

No. of certificate	NAME	Age	Latest date for application	Address
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97191	FIGER Abram	21	B/3 5.12.36	Lwow, Lyczakowska 22
97192	POLONSKI Salomon	20	B/3 5.12.36	Warsaw, Senatorska 22
97193	PO LAK Juliusz	20	B/3 5.12.36	Lwow, Czackiego 1
97194	FALC Abraham	20	B/3 5.12.36	Warsaw, Pi. Zel. Bramy 6
97195	SICHECKI Szlisma	21	B/3 5.12.36	Luck
97196	PODOROWSKI Lejb	16	B/3 5.12.36	Finak, Perca 80
97197	KOLODNI Saszka	68	D 4.12.36	Blonie
97198	BETAAG Chama	68	D 8.12.36	Wawolnica
97201	GORFANKEL Ber	15		
	- Soloma	14		
	- Mame	13		
	- Eleonora	13		
97204	ADLER Clara	31	D 10.12.36	Sniatyn
97205	ZYT0 Chawa	45	D 20.10.36	Lakow
	- Gitel	17		
	- Gersja	15		
	- Meir	13		
	- Chajzon	13		
99843	KOPELOWICZ Zacharia	75	D 7.12.36	Wielka, Pilsudskiego 28
99840	KOCHAN Arnold	18	D 7.12.36	Lodz, Pilsudskiego 13
99852	HAMMER Hella	17	D 7.12.36	Dolina
99863	FRIED Mendel	59	D 7.12.36	Dolina
	- Dwojra	70	D 8.12.36	Lenono
99870	SZYRYN Abraham	70	D 9.12.36	Grodno, Perca 8
99873	IZAK Samuel	10	D 10.12.36	Warsaw, Zimna 17
99874	EMGE Justyna	15	D 10.12.36	Lwow, Arceizowska 6
99875	ERENBERG Mala	62	D 10.12.36	Warsaw, Bonifratska 51
99876	FRIEDMAN Samuel	23	D 10.12.36	Warsaw, Bonifratska 51
99883	KLAEPDRA Perla	16	D 10.12.36	Siedlcow
99885	KACZORSKI Saloma	49	D 11.12.36	Storzech, pow. Wegrow
99885	GLUSMAN Sara	67	D 13.12.36	Warsaw, Solna 9
99886	TAUB Zlata	27	D 13.12.36	Warsaw, Solna 9
	- Meir	8		
99888	HOCHMAN Ida	29	D 13.12.36	Wilno, Nikodema St.
	- Dorota	1		
99890	ZELCER Chajl	72	D 13.12.36	Wladymir Wolinski
99894	BADAJER Helena	58	D 11.12.36	Lodz Piotrowa 80
10038	LEZIKOWICZ Estera	58	D 11.12.36	Warsaw, Mila 47/57
98286	STAROPOLSKA Dwojra	20	B/3 24.12.36	Lodz, Lipowa 64
98297	DA WIDOWICZ Rywka	22	B/3 24.12.36	Lodz, Potulidnowa 6
98298	ARONOWICZ Rachil	20	B/3 24.12.36	Radoszkowice
98300	EDLSTEIN Krendla	19	B/3 24.12.36	Rowne, Jagielonska 13
98301	GLUCK Zussana	24	B/3 24.12.36	Tarnopol, Ruska 25
98302	KIELMANZON Mosek	24	B/3 24.12.36	Projca, Rynekowa 12
98303	GOZDAN Ruchla	27	B/3 16.12.36	Achwa, Jagodzianskiego 83
98304	SZERESZKOWICZ Elizer	21	B/3 16.12.36	Suwalki, Kosciuszki 54
98305	BRENER Hirsch	24	B/3 16.12.36	Jaroslavl, Szykwa 11
98306	SZTAMBERGER Josef	24	B/3 16.12.36	Krakow, Zwierzyniecka 84
98307	DARZSON Nachman	20	B/3 16.12.36	Molodczno
98308	ZELBERMAN Sruł	25	B/3 16.12.36	Tonaszow
98310	LISICKI Mordechai	22	B/3 16.12.36	Bialystok, Polna 6
98314	TUNELANG Ischok	21	B/3 16.12.36	Warsaw, Pawia 54
98311	SEIDEN Samuel	21	B/3 16.12.36	Tarnow, Prodzinskiego 16
98312	DERTEK Ruchla	22	B/3 24.12.36	Rowne, Zabolockiego 3
98313	BRUK Hirsch	21	B/3 16.12.36	Przedziny, Szarata 8
98314	RYBAK Mirjam	21	B/3 24.12.36	Bialystok, Surazska 9
98315	ALKON Anna	22	B/3 24.12.36	Bialystok
98316	HARSZTARK Estera	20	B/3 24.12.36	Krowe, Grobla 7/8
98317	BERK Hirsch	19	B/3 24.12.36	Rowne, Abramowska 3
98318	AWERBUCH Chawa	20	B/3 24.12.36	Rowne, Poniatowskiego 179
98319	BASERWICZ Szajndla	21	B/3 24.12.36	Pinsk
98320	BLATBERG Klara	20	B/3 24.12.36	Mielec
98321	FALNBURG Paulina	18	B/3 24.12.36	Warsaw, Pawia 20/1
98322	MUCCA Zygmunt	21	B/3 16.12.36	Warsaw, Leszno 25
98323	NAGELBERG Josef	23	B/3 16.12.36	Lwow, Czarniecka 45
98324	PYPSKER Artur	23	B/3 16.12.36	Lwow, Kolarska 3
98325	ERDE Mojzse	26	B/3 16.12.36	Tarnopol, Zarownskiego 3
98326	SALOMANDER Juljusz	23	B/3 16.12.36	Lwow, Silczewskiego 10
98327	WINTER Elizabet	21	B/3 16.12.36	Rybnok, Rynek 7
98328	GRYNBAUM Herz	21	B/3 16.12.36	Antopol, pow. Kobryn
98329	ALDERSTEIN Josef	21	B/3 16.12.36	Tarnopol, Ostogskiego 94
98330	BARYL Ischok	21	B/3 16.12.36	Radiawilow
98331	BOIN Emanuel	20	B/3 16.12.36	Kalusz, Targowa 6
98332	MUNZBERG Bertold	20	B/3 16.12.36	Lwow, Jachowicza 8
98333	GRUNSHLAG Bernard	20	B/3 16.12.36	Kalusz, Slowackiego 50
98334	KATZ Josef	23	B/3 16.12.36	Lwow, Zromoskiego 27
98335	LIPSYCZ Samuel	21	B/3 16.12.36	Bialystok, Sosnowa 12
98336	GOLDENBERG Abram	20	B/3 16.12.36	Luck, Koszykowa 6
98337	WARZAWSKI Mosek	20	B/3 16.12.36	Lodz, Cegielniana 42
98338	WELAND Arji	20	B/3 16.12.36	Luck, Zromoskiego 3
98339	KREWINSKI Majer	20	B/3 16.12.36	Dobrowa Gornicza, Okrzei 8
98340	ABT Josef	20	B/3 16.12.36	Sanok, Zwirki 2
98341	LEZERKIEWICZ Adolf	19	B/3 16.12.36	Nowy Targ, Rynek 28
98342	MERCHAWKA Chawa	24	B/3 17.12.36	Bialystok, Nowy Swiat 28
98344	OSTERUNG Salomon	23	B/3 24.12.36	Sanok
98345	WAINSTEIN Chaim	22	B/3 24.12.36	Slonim
98346	WACHTEL Salomon	21	B/3 24.12.36	Tarnow
98347	LANDAU Mosek	19	B/3 24.12.36	Krakow, Dietla 49
98348	HORNSTEIN Godel	22	B/3 24.12.36	Mikulince
98349	CYRYSKI Eljusz	22	B/3 24.12.36	Luniniec
98350	GTELIS Haim	20	B/3 24.12.36	Krowe, 3 Maja 9
98351	ROLNIK Matija	25	B/3 24.12.36	Zamose, Zamohofa 15/5
98352	GERTNER Samuel	24	B/3 24.12.36	Mosciska
98353	ZABLUDOWSKI Lejb	20	B/3 24.12.36	Bialystok, Polna 5
98354	SZLWA Mojzse	20	B/3 24.12.36	Lubomil, Rynek 8
98355	WENDROW Michel	22	B/3 24.12.36	Luniniec
98356	SZTERIN Josef	23	B/3 24.12.36	Lubomil, Rynek 25
98357	FRENKIEL Emanuel	20	B/3 24.12.36	Radom
98358	MAJ Salomon	21	B/3 24.12.36	Gornice, 3 Maja
98359	WESBERGER Leopld	21	B/3 24.12.36	Mszana Dolna
98360	GRODZINSKI Szejma	19	B/3 24.12.36	Bialystok, Piekna 1
98361	LEWI Szajndl	23	B/3 24.12.36	Kielce
98362	PRZERWKA Lejb	23	B/3 24.12.36	Warsaw, Mila 5
98363	DODIUK Wigdor	19	B/3 24.12.36	Pinsk
98364	MAJNGARTEN Jakob	21	B/3 19.12.36	Sosnowica
98365	FRYDMAN Mosek	20	B/3 19.12.36	Czeski Stowow
98366	FALNUSZOWICZ Jakob	20	B/3 19.12.36	Grodno
98367	NIERULSKI Hirs	20	B/3 19.12.36	Grodno
98368	KIMORC Mordeka	21	B/3 19.12.36	Grodno
98369	GURWICZ Szabiel	21	B/3 19.12.36	Grodno
98370	WIZANSKI Efraim	22	B/3 19.12.36	Bialystok
98371	GOLNER Jakob	19	B/3 19.12.36	Bialystok
98372	JUCHNOWICKI Abram	20	B/3 19.12.36	Bialystok
	- F. 2315 T. 31 LIBERMAN Luba	1	19.12.36	Pinsk, Brzeska 20

F. 2315 T. 31 LIBERMAN Luba (Miss LIBERMAN must be in possession of a national passport valid for at least six months).

F. 2315 T. 31 RECHES Amalia Sara 29 G Lwow, Sloneczna 25
5 (Date of arrival in Palestine is not later than 15th March 1937)

Redaktor Odpowiedzialny — CECYLIA HALPERN

Le Play Society Annual to Trip Poland

During August a Delegation consisting of the following members of the Le Play Society, of London, visited Poland. Sir E. John Russell, F.R.S., Director, Rothamsted Experimental Station (Leader). Dr. L. Dudley Stamp, Director, Land Utilisation Survey of Britain (University of London). Mrs. E. Stamp, B. B. (London). Dr. Hilda Ormsby, University of London, (London School of Economics). George V. Ormsby, London Representative, Wall Street Journal.

Miss E.M. Barke, University of Wales (Cardiff). Miss G. Weichell, Cathays High School, (Cardiff). P. Bulsara, M.A. Social Worker, Bombay, India. Miss Gribble Country Secondary School, Bromely, Kent. Miss K. Gribble, formerly Teacher of English to Foreign Students, Rothamsted. Miss N.D. Macfie, Edinburgh, Scotland. Miss E.M. Chavasse, Social Worker amongst Orphans, London.

The stay was considerably facilitated by assistance from the Press Department of the Polish Foreign Office, and on their departure, they sent the following letters of thanks to one of the officers concerned.

Dear Sir, Our tour that we visit to Poland is ended, the members of the English Le Play Society group wish to thank you and through you, all those kind friends who so generously helped to make our visit a success. We came to Poland for the purpose of studying Polish life and the Polish country and we formed very favourable impressions of the people, the country and its possibilities for future development. Both the towns and the villages proved extremely interesting to us and everywhere we met with the greatest kindness and hospitality. We returned home with the pleasantest recollections of our journey and we shall always remember the very agreeable days we spent in Poland.

Yours very truly (signed) E. John Russell

Dear Sir, May I personally endorse very heartily all that Sir John Russell has said in the enclosed letter? We all had a very happy and enjoyable time in Poland and we should like our Polish friends to read this. We hope it will be possible for you to communicate our letter to the principal newspapers. I am enclosing a list of the members who made up the party to Poland.

Yours very truly (signed) L. Dudley Stamp Director

Distinguished Guests From England

Among recent distinguished visitors to Warsaw have been three members of the World Protestant Alliance, Bishop Taylor-Smith, the Rev. Chalmers Lyon and Rev. H.M. Gooch. After conferences with the representatives of the Protestant Churches in Poland, the delegation has visited Lodz, Lwow, Cracow, also Podolia and Wolhynia. While at Cracow they deposited wreaths on the tomb of Marshal Pilsudski in the Wawel.

The tour was arranged by the London Office of Orbis.

Picture Exhibition in the National Museum

An unusually interesting exhibition was opened on the 8th. Sept. in the National Museum. It consists of the work of Jan Ciagliński who bequeathed the results of his rich artistic career to the Polish nation. Jan Ciagliński belongs in the very front rank of Polish painters. The range of subjects is extraordinarily large, containing results of his many travels in the East, in India, Egypt, Palestine and Greece, further in Italy, Sicily and in Northern countries; all of them, whether sketches or finished pictures, are wonderfully delicate, full of life and at the same time extremely subtle. His portraits are individual and striking and their modernist style evoked strong opposition at the time of their creation, for indeed they might have been painted to-day, so novel and fresh in their execution. Yet Ciagliński was born in 1858 and died in 1913.

By his strong individuality, which bows to no school, but goes its own original way, Ciagliński stands alone in the history of Polish art. He has neither forerunners nor imitators.



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Mlle Cécile Sorel in Warsaw

Mlle Cécile Sorel together with a company from the Comedie Francaise have given three performances at the theatre "Wielka Operetka" in Warsaw, on the 8th. "Le demi-monde" by Dumas (film), on the 9th. "Le Misantrope" by Moller, and on the 10th "L'Avanturiers".

Mlle Sorel's performance in "Le demi-monde" has shown her great talent and her wealth of artistic technique. She was greeted by the whole audience with cheer and applause. The other actors especially M. Tellier and Gerbault as well as Mlle Hopstein well maintained the reputation of the Comedie Francaise.

It is a pity, however, that such fine acting should have been staged in a manner suited to a small provincial theatre.

C. II.

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Warsaw Amusements THEATRES

ATENEUM Closed.
KAMERALNY "Matruza"
LETNI "Jubileusz Mistrza" Daily
MADRICZEJ "Profesja Pani Warren" Daily
MALY "Zochner i Bohater"
NARODOWY "Wielka Mitosc"
NOWY "Sprawy Rodzinne"
POLSKI "Teatr"
REDUTA Closed.

MUSICAL SHOWS

OPERETKA — Fri. Sat. "Mme Camille", Mon. "The Merry Widow".
CYRULK "Warszawski" — "Karcera, Alfa Omega"

CINEMAS

***APOLLO "Tajemnica Panny Brink"
Polish.
***ATLANTIC "Pasteur", American
***BALTIC "Rose Marie", American
CASINO "Magnaolia", American.
***EUROPA "Follow the Fleet" American.
FILHARMONJA "One in a Thousand" German
***MAJESTIC "The Bohemian Girl" American.
PAN "The Banner", French.
***RIALTO "Littlet Rebel", American.
ROMA "Dick", American.
***SYLOWY "Robin Hood" next "Bright Lights" American.
***SWIATOWID "Mayerling" 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.
ZAGRYTA. Jubilee display of works of W. Koszak. 10 to 6, admission 2l. 1.50.
WAR MUSEUM, Marshal Pilsudski in Sculpture. Daily 11 to 3.
METAL AND ELECTRIC INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION, Pilsudzka 2a.
PLANT AND AQUARIUM EXHIBITION, Ogrod Saski

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