

THE WARSAW WEEKLY

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2nd YEAR

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No. 37

EFFORTS TO IMPROVE POLISH CZECH RELATIONS

A new move has recently been made, which may contribute to an improvement of Polish-Czechoslovakian relations.

Between the several violent press campaigns on both sides, there have been periods of relative calm, occasionally interrupted by some effort at bringing the two Slav nations closer together.

None of these efforts were actively supported by the Czech or Polish governments. It has been officially stated in Warsaw that so long as the Polish population of Teschen is treated as it is, the Polish government can not change its attitude, to this the Czechs replied denying the charges; and the matter remained at a standstill.

The Congress of the International Federation of ex-Servicemen (Fidac) held in Cracow last week, provided an opportunity for preparing a common declaration concerning the relations between Czechoslovakia and Poland, which has been signed by the delegates of both countries.

The text of the short declaration contains the following passage: "We are convinced that good relations between our two nations are in their mutual interest, and that the conditions of the life of the Polish minority in Teschen Silesia are bound to have an influence on these relations. We appeal to those concerned to settle this matter in a spirit of fairness and according to existing treaties".

"As soon it will become possible, the Polish and Czechoslovak ex-servicemen will organise in both countries manifestations of Polish-Czechoslovakian friendship".

It is to be remarked that this declaration, signed by eminent officers, is a definite step forward, as the former declarations on the subject had been quite vague and

nowhere did the Czechs recognize before that the conditions in the Teschen district could be improved.

The above declaration was arrived at through a correspondence between the Ex-Service organisations of both countries, and started with a declaration of the Central Polish ex-Service Body condemning the Czech policy in Teschen, dated November 17th 1935. To this the Czechoslovakian organisation replied, denying the charges levelled against the Czech administration. The Poles answered, quoting cases of maltreatment and generally stating their case in detail.

The correspondence lasted for nearly a year and was conducted in a friendly spirit, although the issue was really whether the Poles and the Czechs are to be friends or not.

The outcome of this correspondence was the Cracow declaration of the 9th of September which was almost simultaneous with the Paris visit of Gen. Rydz-Smigly, a fact which might be interpreted to mean that there was some link between them.

The declaration was signed on behalf of the Czechoslovak Ex-Service Organisation, by Major Antoni Sykora, Major Jaroslaw Lokay, and others; while on the Polish side there were the signatures of General Roman Gorecki, former Minister of Commerce, President of the National Economic Bank, of Mr. Smogorzewski, a well known journalist and the Berlin correspondent of the "Gazeta Polska", and others.

Although the declaration has no official character, the very character and significance of these associations seems to indicate that it may mark the beginning of a change in Czech Polish relations.

A. T. E.

Arrival of Monsieur Bastid



M. Bastid (in a bowler hat) being greeted by M. Roman and Ministerial Officials

Monsieur Bastid, the French Minister of Industry and Commerce, arrived in Warsaw on Saturday, the 12th September, to discuss the general question of Franco-Polish commercial relations. His visit is expected to result in the clearing up of a whole series of outstanding questions which have cropped up during the last few years.

RETURN OF GENERAL RYDZ-SMIGLY



GENERAL RYDZ-SMIGLY accompanied by GENERAL KASPRZYZCJI being greeted by the Officers Corps

General Rydz-Smigly returned to Warsaw from Paris via Venice and Vienna on Thursday, Sept. 10th. He was met at the Polish-Czech frontier by the Wojewód of Silesia and members of the Government who accompanied him on his journey to Warsaw.

At the first Polish station the General was met by representatives of the local authorities and social organisations, and crowds of people. At Katowice the General left the station and drove into town where he was welcomed by the Speaker of the Silesian Diet. He was welcomed at every station through which his train passed and even at the smallest

ones where the train did not stop crowds awaited his arrival.

Flowers and smiles greeted him everywhere as he looked out of the window of his carriage. The enthusiasm of the reception grew as the train approached Warsaw, where at the Central Station, in addition to the Cabinet, the Corps of Officers, representatives of many social organisations were gathered. In the Station Square and along the streets leading to his residence, thousands of people cheered him heartily and school children threw flowers on his carriage as he drove home after his fruitful journey.

LONDON LETTER

By Gregory Macdonald

The complete cessation of political activity in Great Britain continues to be a most remarkable sign of the times. Last year the political world was agog with the Abyssinian crisis. This year the Spanish crisis is just as momentous, but it excites less outward interest with every week that passes. No doubt if the League of Nations had triumphed over Italy, instead of suffering defeat, the full resources of the League would have been invoked by now in aid of the Spanish Government and Europe would have been shaken from end to end with a policy of intervention. As it is, there is almost a political truce, while the country watches with some surprise the sign of a swift return to more prosperous conditions.

This week, however, the political world is almost certain to revive a little. Preparations are being made for the Conservative Conference, at which Mr. Baldwin's place will be taken by Mr. Neville Chamberlain. The Prime Minister is still resting in the country after what must have been the very severe strain of the past twelve months. The choice of Mr. Chamberlain is taken as a clear indication that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is designed for succession to the Premiership. Mr. Eden, meanwhile, is recovering from an attack of chicken-pox, but the meeting of the Council of the League will bring him back to the political arena.

Yet the absence of political activity concerns more than the doings of the Government. It was expected that the Trades Union Congress at Plymouth would reflect the general crisis of Europe and line itself up with Left Wing organisations elsewhere in support of the Spanish Popular Front. During the week before the Congress all the propaganda pointed to that conclusion. When the time came, a proposal favouring intervention on behalf of the Spanish Government was defeated by an enormous majority, representing 3,029,000 votes against 51,000. Instead of Sir Walter Citrine (a "bourgeois" Labour politician) being on the defensive he took the offensive throughout the Congress, making it quite clear that the policy of intervention in Spain was politically fantastic. The rejection of a proposal for affiliation between the Communist Party and the Labour Party was more generally expected, though the careful propaganda for a United Front should have inspired more Communist support among the delegates than it did.

The quiet and conservative Congress reflected therefore the passivity of the Government forces. The attitude adopted by the spokesmen of Labour may

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Dense crowds outside the Central Station at Warsaw impatiently awaiting the arrival of GENERAL RYDZ-SMIGLY

GENERAL RYDZ SMIGLY'S LIFE STORY

General Edward Rydz-Smigly was appointed Inspector General of the Polish Armed Forces by the President of Poland immediately after the death of Marshal Joseph Pilsudski, who, in his lifetime, had held this post.

This appointment conformed with the wishes of the late Marshal who desired the President to appoint General Rydz-Smigly as his successor in this post. The Inspector General of the Armed Forces is regarded by the army as the Commander-in-Chief in case of war, while Polish public opinion in general, aware of that fact, and seeing him the successor to the Marshal, readily refers to the General as the "Commander-in-Chief".

Served in All Branches Of The Army.

General Edward Rydz-Smigly was born in 1886. He attained his present post by serving in all the branches of the army — beginning as a battalion commander and remaining at the front throughout the world war and the war against the Bolsheviks. For six years he never left the battlefield.

The outbreak of the world war found General Smigly in Lwow as a commander of the Riflemen's Alliance, a military organization founded by Marshal Pilsudski in the former Austrian part of Poland and existing secretly also in the Russian parts. Its object was the education and training of a Polish military staff in case of war.

On the 3rd of August, 1914, Rydz-Smigly was appointed a battalion commander with the rank of major and immediately distinguished himself as one of the bravest and ablest commanders. On December 4, 1914, General Rydz-Smigly became a commander of an regiment, continuing in the rank of major. On June 30, 1915, he was appointed Lieutenant colonel and placed in command of the 1st Infantry Regiment of the Polish Legions.

On May 10, 1916, Rydz-Smigly became a colonel.

Heads Secret Military Organisation.

When, in August, 1916, Joseph Pilsudski resigned from the command of his Legions as a protest against the Austro-German policies towards the Legions and to the Polish cause, Rydz-Smigly remained with the Legions and became the moral leader of the soldiers at the front. A year later, in July, 1917, when Pilsudski, unable to achieve for his Army the independence from the Central Powers which he sought, ordered the Legions disbanded and was subsequently imprisoned by the Germans in the fortress of Magdeburg. Rydz-Smigly became the Chief of the Secret Polish Military Organization which, under his leadership soon embraced in its activities all parts of the country.

First Minister of War.

At the end of October, 1918, when the end of the World War was in sight, and a provisional Polish Government was formed in Lublin, Smigly ordered a mobilization of the Military Organization and of the Legions and became the first Minister of War in the first Polish Cabinet. With this Army he proceeded to disarm the German and Austrian troops of occupation, and on Pilsudski's release from Magdeburg on November 10, 1918, placed his army under the command of his Chief.

Meanwhile by the end of 1918 the Soviet Army, executing the famous decision adopted by the People's Council of Commissars at Woronez regarding the transfer

of "revolutionary conflagration" to Western Europe, began a march on Poland.

Liberator of Latvia

In February, 1919, Rydz-Smigly took over the leadership of the operating group against the Bolsheviks and, having been appointed in April commander of the 1st Division and in immediate orders of Marshal Pilsudski, he freed Wilno and repulsed the Bolshevik counter-offensive on that city. He pushed on to Dzwina and in a short time distinguished himself by his activities in Latvia. In December, 1919, Latvia, which is struggling for her independence, requested Joseph Pilsudski, then Chief of State, for assistance. The Chief entrusted this task to General Smigly, who was to conquer Dynaburg and form a joint Polish-Latvian front. The Polish Army was to free the ethnographic territory of Latvia from Soviet troops. In January, 1920, Rydz-Smigly captured Dynaburg and in a tedious campaign throughout the winter liberated Latvia and thus safeguarded her political existence.

On April 1, 1920, General Smigly received the rank of a Division General.

The Bolshevik Campaign.

Following the Ukrainian campaign of the Spring of 1920, General Smigly distinguished himself again in the campaign against the Bolsheviks of the Summer of that year. On the 6th of August, 1920, the Marshal issued his famous command ordering the stopping of the enemy on the north and the south. General Smigly's army formed the central front of the Polish offensive.

In his book entitled "Rok 1920" the Marshal thus describes the part played by General Smigly in this campaign: "General Smigly Rydz solved his problem in a very skillful manner. His operations and the activities of the 1st and 3rd Divisions constitute one of the most laudatory pages in the annals of the Polish Army."

On October 12, 1920, as a consequence of the victory of the Polish Army over the Bolsheviks, the preliminary peace terms were signed and General Smigly, remaining as commander of the 2nd Army, became Inspector of the Army in Wilno. On October 4, 1926, he became Inspector of the Army in the General Inspectorate of the Armed Forces, created by the Marshal.

Studies Art and Painting

All those who come in contact with the General are impressed by his calm and composure under all conditions. In his private life he shuns social activities and finds relaxation in reading. In his youth, a student of art, he pursues even now his hobby — painting. Books on the subject of history and art are his favorite reading.

He often attends sports meetings which he follows with great interest. In his daily life, as in his work, the General is always calm and abstemious both in his speech and movements.

The above outline of General Smigly's military career shows that because of his personal merits, upon the Marshal's death, he was destined to become the highest military authority in Poland. His name was well known even before the year 1914 in the Polish Military Independence Movement; it became very popular when successively he held the post of Commander of the famous 1st regiment of the Legions, and when in 1917 he

PIOTR SKARGA

(1536 — 1612)

(Continued from No. 36)

Although Skarga's whole life was just one chain of intense work both as a citizen and clergyman, the period 1585—1609 may be regarded, nevertheless, as the most splendid. This was the period during which Skarga was uttering from the Royal pulpit those keen, bitter words of truth, not hesitating to lay bare the blunders of the most powerful and influential personages of the realm if he felt the public good, present or future, demanded it. This was the period of his most stirring sermons, inspired in their wisdom and truth, a true catechism of the rules of conduct, civic, patriotic, religious, ethical, and, at the same time, the pitiless exposure of all the faults of the social system then prevailing in Poland. To understand the greatness and importance of Skarga in Polish history, it is necessary to call to mind, briefly, the historical background against which he lived and worked. Skarga's active life coincides with the last years of the reign of Sigismund August, the last of the mighty Jagiellonian dynasty and with the reigns of the first three elective kings: Henry of Valois (1573—74) the victorious Stefan Batory (1576—86) and Sigismund III, who ascended the throne in 1587.

The last years of Sigismund August and the ten triumphant years of Batory were a period glorious with the vital power and development of Poland. Nevertheless, under all its splendor, decay had already set in. On the one hand, the teaching of Luther, Calvin and others had for some time been undermining the unity of religion hitherto prevailing in Poland; and on the other hand, the growing privileges of the aristocracy had been weakening the authority of the King by depriving him of initiative and breaking down the social strength of the country by plunging the peasantry into hopeless poverty.

The first free election (1573) opened in a way, a new era in the political life of Poland. The King, on ascending the throne, had to guarantee numerous privileges to the gentry, the failure to observe any single one of which was sufficient for the gentry to renounce their allegiance according to the article "de bob praestanda oboeolientia". This very dangerous article gave, as can be seen, unlimited possibilities for the selfishly-minded gentry to dodge their civic res-

possibilities. There was no lack of such people demanding privileges themselves utterly incommensurate with the service-rendered or obligations assumed. The richness and splendour of the individuals grew, therefore, at an amazing rate while the country, as a whole, dropped further and further away from the heights it had attained under the Jagiellonian Kings, especially Sigismund I and Sigismund August.

In spite of the magnificent triumphs of Polish arms under Stefan Batory which were won not less by means of wise politics and diplomatic finesse, the keen eye of Skarga already saw the decay at the bottom. His dismay must have been the greater at the sudden death of the King in 1588, the one monarch who might have curbed the insolence and selfishness of the gentry and aristocracy.

The new election placed Sigismund III of the House of Vasa on the throne, a King who was not equal to the hopes rested on him. Far more interested in the affairs of his native Sweden, he regarded Poland in an unnecessary armed conflict with that country, a war which raged for tens of years and exhausted Poland almost to the point of utter helplessness. Sigismund still further weakened his authority as King by many acts of disloyalty towards his people. The gentry, in such instances, were quick to seize the advantage and to use it for their own private purposes. In time they reached such a state of independence from the royal power that they could boast "Szlachcie na zagrodzie rowny wojewodzie". (The gentry on their own land are the equal of Princes).

Such a few more strokes of character raised their voices at that time against the apathy that had fallen on the Polish nation, but these were not heeded by Sigismund III.

Skarga saw Poland to be on the verge of disaster, and having the opportunity to speak out, did so with all the fact and force of a true apostle. The highest expression of his efforts in this direction is to be found in his Kazania Sejmowe (Parliament Sermons) which he delivered in the Warsaw Diet from February 10 to March 24 1597, and which constitute the most beautiful and most enduring monument of Skarga to the citizen.

These sermons are of such exceptional quality that they demand separate discussion.

J. Macierakowski.

LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 1)

have been dictated by the undoubted steadiness and commonsense of the working man, but some experience of national gatherings suggests that the turns of policy do not come from below but from above. If certain quarters had wanted a vigorous demand for intervention in Spain (on the Abyssinian model) the debate would have gone in that direction.

Possibly the point to watch at that moment was that the sterling price of gold was falling rapidly, and gold shares were in consequence falling also. But the regime in Russia, the second gold producer of the world, very much depends upon the price of gold. At all events it was significant that on the same day the French Communists withdrew from their attack on M. Blum's non-intervention policy, and rumours were circulated that the Red Army in Spain were negotiating for an armistice. As the peseta had slumped in London to 56, and then to nominal quotations, it was already apparent that the international forces of the Left had suffered a severe defeat all along the line. The offensive was therefore called off, the crisis of the Red Army became less acute, and the price of gold also rallied and was held.

On the whole it can be said by now that the British Government's cautious attitude towards Spain has been justified, but as it is wrong to imagine that the Spanish Civil War is an isolated conflict, so it is wrong to imagine that a positive declaration of British policy can be avoided. Many politicians seem to think that what is necessary is a waiting game until the return to prosperity brings with it a revival of the old financial system, with London the money centre of the world. This is one of the most unlikely of possible future events. Instead, prosperity is returning all over the world on principles exactly the opposite to those which ruled the nineteenth century: the triumph of Nationalism means that the nations are going to take back into their own hands the control over their own monetary systems which is the essence of sovereignty. World wide borrowing from one centre is a thing of the past.

Even the City Notes of *The Times* now draw attention to the fact that the internal recovery in Great Britain herself has been accompanied by an actual fall in bank advances. True, the figure is £80,000,000 more than it was last August, but that includes the £40,000,000 French credit and a certain amount of borrowing at low interest rates to instal armament plant; it is, however, £63,000,000 less than it was in August, 1931. Traders are not borrowing. But unemployment is rapidly falling, and the note circulation is rising when, by every rule of the game, there should be a seasonal decline after the holidays.

Although President Roosevelt's extraordinary and successful revolution in America is scarcely mentioned except in disparagement, it is the only one that has any explanation of present events in Europe. The opposition of Wall Street to his policies, and a general lack of enthusiasm shown by the world's Press, is explained by the suggestion of the London *Financial News* that the U. S. treasury's present method of borrowing is "disorganizing the credit system." And New York correspondence in the same paper indicates that American banks feel that their safety is injured by the Government's borrowing tactics. But the American recovery is proceeding day by day without a rise in prices and with the same phenomenon of a decline in bank loans.

The breaking down of the burden of debt is also a pheno-

(Continued in previous column)

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conducted the Chief Command of the Polish Military Organization.

"If something should happen to me," Marshal Pilsudski said a year before his demise to the President of the Republic of Poland, Prof. Moscicki — "my successor in the army shall be General Smigly-Rydz."

P. P. I.

BOOK REVIEWS

J. ŻYCKI, "Propaganda a Polska Racja Stanu" (Propaganda and the Polish Reason d'Etat), Warsaw, — 1936, published by F. Hoessick, 80 pages.

The first book published in the Polish language on a subject which at the present time is playing a very important rôle in international politics was written by Mr. Jerzy Życki, the Director of the Polish Institute for Collaboration with Foreign Countries, a man especially competent on the matter, who for several years past has been at the head of an important institution serving as a connecting link between Poland and foreign countries.

Mr. Życki wrote his book in a clear, clear and very well documented form. He begins his work by giving an excellent summary of the history of propaganda, which is indeed almost as old as history itself, for political propaganda has been extensively applied by the Romans, these masters in statesmanship. The author goes on describing the ways of propaganda throughout the ages, then he devotes the major part of his book to propaganda conducted by Poland.

Since Poland regained her independence there was a conspicuous absence of any system of informing the public opinion of Poland, and of giving to the world at large the positive features of Polish national life. Such absence of systematic information caused many misconceptions and permitted slanders to spread unchecked. And even at the present time too little information about Poland is penetrating to the world.

And yet, Poland more than any other great country needs the right sort of publicity, the diffusion of reliable and thorough information concerning her national life. The reason for the need of publicity is obvious: in all foreign countries a generation which was educated prior to 1920 was not taught anything about Poland for the simple reason that no independent Polish State existed during the XIX-th century and therefore no text books contained anything about Poland. Thus the average Englishman, American, Frenchman, etc. of over 30 years of age has never been taught anything on Poland at school.

Even such essential facts as the size of Poland almost equaling that of Germany, or that four and a half million children are being educated annually in the Polish grammar schools, are not generally known abroad.

The author gives a scientific and exhaustive description of the systems of propaganda conducted by other countries, notably by Germany, Italy, Soviet Russia, France, England, Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary and Spain, giving many quotations and showing a considerably scholarly background in his mastery of the subject. He arrives at the conclusion that none of these foreign patterns may be successfully applied to the system of propaganda which Poland should adopt. Poland must create and carry on her own system of propaganda which ought to aim at two objects: the enlightening of the Polish masses of the guiding principles of the Polish State Reason, and systematic diffusion of the information about Poland in foreign countries.

The book is written in a clear, informative and very readable style and forms a valuable contribution to the political literature of this country.

PAPROCKI, S.J. (Ed.). *Minority Affairs and Poland*. Pp. 184. Warsaw: Nationality Research Institute, 1935.

We are appending in the following an extract from an American review of the above book which may be of interest to our readers:

"The student of minority problems should find this little book a useful outline of the minority groups in Poland as seen from the government point of view. Five main minority groups are considered in detail: Ukrainians (or Ruthenians), White Ruthenians, Lithuanians, Germans, and Jews. (The term 'White Russian' is said to be a mistranslation introduced by pro-Russian propaganda.) Thus for the Ukrainians there are brief statements concerning: number and distribution; ethnic groups, including some five special dialect groups; two or more conflicting religious groups; social structure, predominantly peasants; some eleven different political parties; schools, both state supported and private; cultural organizations; publications; social economic and community organizations; —cooperatives, banks, and so forth.

In determining the numbers of each minority group the returns of the 1931 census are accepted without question, although anyone familiar with the conditions under which that census was taken knows that these are entirely unreliable, and can be used only as minimum figures. The semi-official character of the study is shown by the introductory statement that 'these guarantees [in the Constitution and legislation of postwar Poland] are quite sufficient to assure the enjoyment of complete, *de jure* and *de facto* equality of rights of all citizens of the Republic irrespective of the differences in nationality distinguishing them.'

There is a short section on Polish minorities in other countries, including a sharp accusation against the Czech treatment of Poles in Teschen. In Germany, although the Hitler government has ordered a cessation of the oppressive action against the Polish minority, local executive authorities as well as semi-official organizations have ignored these orders, so that 'the situation of the Polish minority in Germany has in practice not undergone any fundamental change for the better.'

An introductory section explains Poland's objections to the discrimination involved in the minorities provisions which only the smaller states were forced to sign at Versailles, Poland did not denounce this treaty in 1934, but merely stated that she would not be bound by its provisions until it was made universal for all states (i.e., for Germany and possibly Russia.)

RICHARD HARTSHORNE
University of Minnesota

A New Labour Organisation For Young People in Poland

Warsaw. It is announced that in the near future an organisation similar to the „Arbeitsdienst“ of Germany will be formed in Poland. So far there have been only the camps for young unemployed run by the Labour Fund, which concentrate at the present moment 12,000 volunteers, aged from 15 to 20 years.

The new organisation, to be under the control of the military authorities, is to embrace larger numbers of young men.

The „Polska Zbrojna“, writes in a leading article: „When Germany extends the duration of military service, when a similar measure is being contemplated in France, we cannot remain behind the other nations and allow such vast masses of our young men to be left outside of any organisation of military preparedness until the age of 22“. Col. Bogusław Kniec, former head of the Cadet School in Chelmo, is to be the chief of the new labour organisation.

Change of Polish Commercial Attaché in London

Mr. Geyppert who for some time has filled with distinction the post of Commercial Attaché to the Polish Embassy in London, has now returned to Warsaw as Departmental Director of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. His place in London has been taken by Mr. Z. Merdinger.

Swedish-Polish Commercial Relations

Warsaw. The results of the Polish-Swedish commercial protocol have been embodied in a decree of the President of the Republic, published in the Official Journal. Granite paving stones can be imported by the State Road Fund duty free, within the quota of 80,000 tons until the 1st of August 1937.

Other goods for which import duties have been reduced include rubber footwear, cardboard with embossed patterns, cellulose packing paper, polished or not, flint bricks, sheet iron and steel, refined steels, cast or heat treated, steel ribbons, certain types of electric machinery, vacuum cleaners and polishing machines, and finally hunting knives in sheaths.

Polish German-Football Match

The long awaited Polish-German Football Match took place on Sunday the 13th. Sept. at the Legia Sports Ground in Warsaw, in the presence of forty thousand spectators of whom some six thousand had come from Germany, including a large quantity by motor-bus from East Prussia.

Although the Polish team was in good fettle, they did not succeed in defeating their opponent and the match was drawn with a score of 1 all.

PRESS REVIEW

Kurjer Poranny reports on Minister Bastid's conference with the press during which he said that the actual trade negotiations are yet to be concluded as the definite statute of co-operation is not yet entirely compiled and fixed, the provisional agreement in Paris being only a general protocol. „But“, said M. Bastide, „the perspective of rapprochement in its big outlines allows us to foresee a great enlivening in the sphere of exchange, and an increase in Polish tin and coal export to France. Mutual excursions of Polish industrialists to France and French ones to Poland for purposes of better acquaintance are desirable.“ As regards export of Polish agricultural products to France, the Minister said the matter was complicated by reason of the proverbially resistant attitude of the French farmer. „In fact“, said the Minister, „farmers of all countries are against the exchange system.“ However he added, „the agricultural world is with us, we have its approval for all our actions.“

Kurjer Poranny quotes Minister Bastid as saying that „we are now entering a phase of intensification of Polish-French co-operation“ and adds, „it is from this standpoint the visit of the director of French trade policy should be regarded. The aim of this visit was the manifestation of its general tendency and not the conduct of special conversations which will be the task of economic experts of both countries.“

Gazeta Polska in connection with General Rydz-Smigły's visit to France, interprets its political significance as being, that an understanding of the correctness of the policy of the Polish Republic has now penetrated there, „of its straightness and consistency not only from the point of view of Polish interests but also from the perspective of lasting, peaceful co-existence of the nations of Europe. This policy initiated by the strong hand and forceful genius of

Marshal Piłsudski, continued by the present government, must necessarily be appreciated sooner or later. Polish opinion welcomes with undisguised satisfaction the fact that this appreciation has matured with its ally, France.“

This, adds the Gazeta Polska, is one of the chief reasons for the manifestations which greeted the Inspector General on his return from France.

I.K.C. quotes an article in the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, in which the author maintains that the economic position in Poland has undergone considerable improvement owing to the sharp control over the outflow of money from the country and to the financial policy of Minister Kwiatkowski. This latter is the work of the financing of the four year plan of public investments. The writer says: „This plan means the departure from the deflation policy practised till now. Also the fact should be noted that the position of agriculture has greatly improved. In particular the export of agricultural produce has increased. This year crops have been favourable. The increase of purchasing power in the rural districts lasting now for two years will therefore not weaken.“

Polska Zbrojna; the organ of the military spheres, encourages the idea of creating an army of work to include the youth up to 22 years of age. It writes: „We are now at a turning point, the temporary period during which the organisation of work camps has been completed is now approaching its end. These camps will be taken over shortly by an institute specially created for this purpose, which will be placed under the supervision of the Minister of War. In this way, after experiments of some years, the final crystallisation of the idea of work camps will take place. Labour service for the youth is gradually becoming an accomplished fact — a fact of enormous social importance.“

K.M.

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A Census of Elks

A Census of Elks in Poland proved that their numbers are increasing, thanks to the protection of the State while that splendid animal has been exterminated in practically all the other countries of Europe. There are at present 1937 elks in Poland, while in 1933 there were only 626.

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98373	GLAZENDLER Mojżesz	23	B/3	19.12.36	Brzesz n/B
98374	Lew Ozer	20	B/3	19.12.36	Brzesz n/B
98375	Kon Chaso	20	B/3	19.12.36	Prodnio
98376	GAWENSKI Hirsz	22	B/3	19.12.36	Białystok
98377	BAGON David	19	B/3	19.12.36	Białystok
98378	HIRSCHFELD Eljasz	19	B/3	19.12.36	Biala
98379	KWINTAL Jakob	22	B/3	19.12.36	Grodno
98380	GUTIN Aton	19	B/3	19.12.36	Brześć n/B
98381	KRULENDER Abraham	19	B/3	19.12.36	Brześć n/B
98382	BEER Maks	21	B/3	19.12.36	Botniki
98383	AMKRAUT Ester	23	B/3	19.12.36	Rzeszów
98384	FELDMAN Zisla	21	B/3	19.12.36	Pinsk
98385	GURSKO Sonia	21	B/3	19.12.36	Pinsk
98386	TAUBENBLAT Rywka	19	B/3	19.12.36	Malawa
98387	ZEITAG Estera	19	B/3	19.12.36	Baranowice
98388	KIWELCZYK Klara	22	B/3	19.12.36	Makow
98389	FLATTAT Perel	20	B/3	19.12.36	Jaroslau
98390	KLEPNER Mircel	20	B/3	19.12.36	Piotrkow
98391	GRYNSZPAN Sura	20	B/3	19.12.36	Wilno
98392	CEJTLIN Kefia	19	B/3	19.12.36	Wilno
98393	FRANKEL Estera	22	B/3	19.12.36	Pereslainsko
98394	SALOMONOWICZ Irma	17	B/3	19.12.36	Warsaw, Kapucynska 17
98395	BERGNER Sura	20	B/3	19.12.36	Rzeszów
98400	DIVINSKI Stella	20	B/3	19.12.36	Krakow
98401	RUBINSZTEIN Chana	24	B/3	19.12.36	Wielun
98402	RABINOWICZ Szejna	20	B/3	19.12.36	Wilno
98403	SZPIRO Gitla	20	B/3	19.12.36	Wielun
98404	BOCH Chaja	20	B/3	19.12.36	Warsaw, Nowolipie 40
98405	ELFANOWICZ Dwejra	23	B/3	19.12.36	Przanas
98406	GRYN Golda	19	B/3	19.12.36	Brzostowiec
98407	REISNER Friedrika	22	B/3	19.12.36	Sambor
98408	ZWASS Marjam	24	B/3	19.12.36	Liask, Cłowa 7
98412	BEROWICZ Samul	19	B/3	19.12.36	Lodz, Ujazd 1036
98413	FREY David	22	B/3	19.12.36	Bielasko, Kolejowa 22
98414	IRENBAUM Morika	22	B/3	19.12.36	Janow
98415	FIRENBAUM Moshe	22	B/3	19.12.36	Kielec, Piotowska 2
98416	IRENSTEIN Lajbus	19	B/3	19.12.36	Warsaw, Panska 26
98419	MLEWER Branda	36	D	25.10.36	Warsaw, Bednarska 31
98420	RABINOWICZ Salomon	40	D	25.10.36	Wilno
98421	MARGEL Kisig	28	B/3	19.12.36	Grodno Jagielloński
98422	KAGAN Moszko	21	B/3	19.12.36	Cichanowice
98423	DOLINSKI Benjamin	22	B/3	19.12.36	Holanazy
98424	TORF Ier	22	B/3	19.12.36	Wilno
98425	LEWINSTEIN Mordka	21	B/3	19.12.36	Lublin
98426	SZULPILER Lejb	23	B/3	19.12.36	Lwow
98427	STUBENBAUM Simech	22	B/3	19.12.36	Grodno Jagielloński
98428	FAIKENFELD Simeon	22	B/3	19.12.36	Kuty
98429	FRIEDMAN Maurycj	22	B/3	19.12.36	Lwow
98430	RATTNER Adolf	20	B/3	19.12.36	Lwow, Majenarska 7
98431	ELSON Lejb	20	B/3	19.12.36	Lwow, Jodlowa 16
98432	ROTH Izydor	22	B/3	19.12.36	Halec
98433	KORMAN Jakob	22	B/3	19.12.36	Lwow
98434	SCHUMAN Nachman	22	B/3	19.12.36	Zolkiew
98435	KATZ Isak	21	B/3	19.12.36	Janow
98436	ROSENTHAL Jakub	21	B/3	19.12.36	Lodz, Nowomiejska 30
98437	TABACZYNSKI Mojżesz	22	B/3	19.12.36	Lodz
98438	DWORCZAK Pejsach	22	B/3	19.12.36	Liask, Spółna 33
98439	SZELANBAUM Saloma	22	B/3	19.12.36	Brześć n/B, Perca 8
98441	ZETZ Saloma	26	B/3	19.12.36	Zamosc, 3-go Maja 1
98442	GALICZAK Lejb	22	B/3	19.12.36	Warsaw, Władowa 4
98443	KIRKL Perce	22	B/3	19.12.36	Warsaw, Pulawska 5
98444	GOLDKORN Lejb	19	B/3	19.12.36	Warsaw, Pulawska 5
98445	CEMACH Noach	21	B/3	19.12.36	Wolkowsk
98446	CEMACH Noach	21	B/3	19.12.36	Wolkowsk
98447	MISZKINSKI Mojżesz	19	B/3	19.12.36	Wolkowsk
98448	ARONOWICZ Chaim	20	B/3	19.12.36	Paltusk, Kollarska 11
98449	SZMULCZYK Kasriel	22	B/3	19.12.36	Krakow, Kollataja 12/8
98450	TEITELBAUM Lejb	20	B/3	19.12.36	Krakow
98451	TURKIEL Lipe	20	B/3	19.12.36	Trembowla
98452	ROSCHOWSKI Zelman	19	B/3	19.12.36	Przanas
98453	ZAK Isak	23	B/3	19.12.36	Wysokie Mazowieckie
98454	GOLIMBOVICZ Jankiel	23	B/3	19.12.36	Swislocz
98455	UZYCKA Cywia	20	B	19.12.36	Bielisk-Podlaski

The following persons will be granted immigration certificates in Cat. A/1—

F. 2344 MARGULIES Israel	45	A/1	9.12.36	Zawiercie
F. 2272 PRYKUS Henoch	38	A/1	9.12.36	Warsaw, Panska 20
100805 GOLDBERG Abram	52	A/1	9.12.36	Warsaw, Grzybowska 6

2270 KAM Reiza	45	A/1	9.12.36	Warsaw
" Dobra	45			

F. 2305 LANDES Michal 29 G Admission to Palestine until 30.11.36

97207	LESSER Isak	64	D	14.12.36	Krakow, Wolnica 10
97201	STOLZENBERG Anselm	20	B/3	15.12.36	Lwow, Gliwiskiego
97118	BERMAN Jakob	56	D	27.11.36	Opatow, Pilsudskiego 3
100918	SZULC Henryk	—	C/1	30. 9.36	Rusak, Zdroj
98456	ASCHKANAZY Aleksand.	21	B/3	19.12.36	Tuchow, Mickiewicza 47
98457	IAKOWNIKOW Michal	18	B/3	19.12.36	Bojalow
98458	GRYNSBAUM Abe	19	B/3	19.12.36	Lodz, Drownowska 5
98459	SLAWICZ Lea	22	B/3	19.12.36	Lodz, Trojeja 7b
98461	HOLZER Henryka	22	B/3	19.12.36	Grodno, Swietla 4
98462	RUD Anna	18	B/3	19.12.36	Grodno
98463	HIRSCHFELD Adela	18	B/3	19.12.36	Sanoch
98464	RECHINIC Grondia	18	B/3	19.12.36	Katowice, Wandy 3
98465	FUNKEL Anna	25	B/3	19.12.36	Lwow
98466	BOTWIN Kerta	21	B/3	19.12.36	Lwow
98467	DEUGAC Sara	22	B/3	19.12.36	Tarnopol
98468	SCHWARZ Jenta	24	B/3	19.12.36	Lwow
98469	RECHTMAN Estera	24	B/3	19.12.36	Lwow
98470	STEJNEK Fejga	22	B/3	19.12.36	Wilno
98471	YJDELOWICZ Zela	23	B/3	19.12.36	Lodz
98472	ZYLBERSTEJN Estera	23	B/3	19.12.36	Kielec
98473	ZAJC Sora	27	B/3	19.12.36	Troki
98476	Reiz Golda	27	B/3	19.12.36	Rosnyce
98477	TANAKES Chana	24	B/3	19.12.36	Milejczewo
98478	DERECZINSKY Dwejra	19	B/3	19.12.36	Wilno
98479	PINKS Zysla	20	B/3	19.12.36	Wilno
98480	ROSENBLUM Salomon	17	B/3	19.12.36	Lodz
98481	CHOROSZCZ Israel	18	B/3	19.12.36	Lodz
98482	NUSSBAUM Pinkas	19	B/3	19.12.36	Tarnobrzeg
98484	MARMOR David	25	B/3	19.12.36	Lwow
98485	ABRAMSKI Josef	18	B/3	19.12.36	Lwow
98486	SENDEROWICZ Israel	26	B/3	19.12.36	Lwow
98488	DOLINSKI Ber	18	B/3	19.12.36	Brzesz n/B
98489	NEUMAN Siegfried	18	B/3	19.12.36	Drohobycz 1 Boryslaw
98490	ROZENLEB Simecha	18	B/3	19.12.36	Lodz
98491	JELIN Leon	18	B/3	19.12.36	Lodz
98492	ZYNTAK Lejbusz	26	B/3	19.12.36	Anopol
98493	CHARLES Josef	22	B/3	19.12.36	Lwow
98494	ORLIN Rewin	21	B/3	19.12.36	Wilno
98495	RAPPOPORT Chaim	19	B/3	19.12.36	Baranowice
98496	CHOMSKI Ber	23	B/3	19.12.36	Lida
98497	TEUCHLER Leo	23	B/3	19.12.36	Krakow
100165	GRUNTMAN Necha	20	B/3	31.12.36	Grodno

An Echo of an English Visit

We have received from the Rev. H. M. Gooch a copy of a letter which he has addressed to the London Times

Warsaw

15th September 1936

To the Editor
The Times

Sir,

Having just concluded a journey through Poland from North to South and East to West in company with Bishop Taylor Smith and Rev. J. Chalmers Lyon, as a deputation from the World's Evangelical Alliance to the Protestant Churches of Poland, I desire to convey some of our impressions regarding the extraordinary kindness shown on all hands, and especially by the Polish Government, throughout our travels.

In Warsaw we were cordially received by the Prime Minister, and in several of the larger cities and towns by the Provincial Governors, some of whom attended our meetings. All expressed their appreciation of our visit, and confirmed the assurance given in Warsaw by the Prime Minister, of the Government's desire that all Churches and Christians in Poland shall in accordance with Polish tradition continue to enjoy full religious liberty.

At the present time of widespread unrest on the Continent

of Europe it has been satisfactory to find throughout Poland earnest desire for peace, and unity of aim in the realization of the highest national aspirations on a spiritual basis.

We learned in our journeyings that Poland is well aware of the perils arising from materialism and godless communism, to counteract which there is strong desire on the part of the Christian people generally; and we are glad to know that the Protestant Churches of Poland as a whole realize the importance of being allied as an effective bulwark against all such anti-Christian influences, in fellowship with the Protestant Churches of Great Britain and the other nations.

It is impossible to express in words the appreciation which the deputation feel for the singular kindness manifested in every place and in every possible way, proving that the Polish people have a real feeling for friendship, and that their proverbial hospitality, as expressed in the words: "a guest in the house — God in the house" is abundantly deserved.

Yours faithfully

H. M. Gooch

General Secretary
World's Evangelical Alliance
(British Organisation)

100166	MEST Sora	20	B/3	31.12.36	Warsaw, Smocza 7
100167	KIRSCHER Rische	23	B/3	31.12.36	Lwow
100168	JAWER Jette	22	B/3	19.12.36	Lwow
100169	DERZNER Pesia	25	B/3	19.12.36	Bereza Kartuzna
100170	AKIEWICZ Chaja	24	B/3	19.12.36	Poznan
100171	HALLAL Sara	18	B/3	19.12.36	Warsaw, Wolkowsk
100172	FREJKNIEL Nachama	17	B/3	19.12.36	Wilno
100174	GMES Roza	20	B/3	19.12.36	Lwow
100175	CAZACZES Mindel	23	B/3	19.12.36	Drohobycz
100176	SCHWARZ Bernard	19	B/3	19.12.36	Drohobycz
100177	KAMRAT Mordka	21	B/3	19.12.36	Skala
100178	DERKURS Jonasz	23	B/3	19.12.36	Lwow
100179	SNARSKI Hirsz	18	B/3	19.12.36	Lwow
100180	SPRING Bernard	21	B/3	19.12.36	Turka
100181	GLELAND Israel	22	B/3	19.12.36	Baranowice
100182	LANDAU Fryderyk	25	B/3	19.12.36	Tarnopol
100183	WEISSHAID Joel	26	B/3	19.12.36	Stylz
100184	PENSKI Manes	25	B/3	19.12.36	Bialystok
100185	BIELER Joachim	23	B/3	19.12.36	Tarnopol
100186	TANDEBNIK Josef	21	B/3	19.12.36	Lodz
100187	NUSSDORF Juda	24	B/3	19.12.36	Krakow
100188	BAJDER Daniel	23	B/3	19.12.36	Wilno
100189	ATLAS Iek	23	B/3	19.12.36	Lwow
100190	BERMAN Selama	29	B/3	19.12.36	Warsaw
100191	WOLF Jankiel	23	B/3	19.12.36	Zakoziele
100192	LANGENDORF Abram	26	B/3	19.12.36	Krakow
100193	EIGENFELD Isidor	22	B/3	19.12.36	Stanislawow
100194	SINGER Abram	21	B/3	1.1.36	Bulgor
100200	HAMMER Rachel	18	B/3	1.1.36	Lwow
100202	POTASZYNSKI Benjamin	56	B/3	1.1.36	Lwow
100203	FISCHER Markus	21	B/3	1.1.36	Czerkowl
100209	HASPEL Bernard	22	B/3	1.1.36	Kolomyja
100306	SAPERSZTEJN Leja	21	B/3	9.2.36	Augustow, Pilsudskiego 24
100302	GOLF Seloma	22	B/3	9.2.36	Lancut
100301	KATZ Chaja	22	B/3	9.2.36	Lancut
100310	SPIESBACH Gedala	30	B/3	13.2.36	Lwow
100311	MEISTER Wolf	26	B/3	13.2.36	Wyssok
100312	SZNEJER Josef	23	B/3	15.12.36	Warsaw
97213	SCHORR Ludwik	18	B/3	15.12.36	Warsaw
98385	EDELMAN Wolf	21	B/3	14.12.36	Brześć n/B
98386	ORZYCZYK Abram	20	B/3	14.12.36	Ostrow Mazowiecki
98387	GUZ Chaim	20	B/3	14.12.36	Pinsk
98388	KUKIERMAN Fisel	20	B/3	14.12.36	Miedzysiecz
98464	GOLDFINGER Estera	18	B/3	19.12.36	Warsaw
98470	GWIRKMAN Ewa	22	B/3	19.12.36	Warsaw
98471	KILNER Ruchla	20	B/3	19.12.36	Bychawie
98472	MERKOWICZ Elka	20	B/3	19.12.36	Grodno
98474	ROGINSKA Marja	21	B/3	19.12.36	Loma
98475	BENET Sora	17	B/3	30. 9.36	Oswiecim, Pilsudskiego 2
100379	IZBIKCI Chaskiel	23	B/3	15.12.36	Lublin
100380	ERBERG Juda	19	B/3	15.12.36	Kalisz
100381	BOJARSKI Josef	22	B/3	15.12.36	Rozanka Pacowska
100382	OLDAK Hilel	17	B/3	15.12.36	Bialystok
100383	BRAUDE Josef	18	B/3	15.12.36	Lwow
100384	BROKMAN Adolf	17	B/3	15.12.36	Trebinia

F. 2345 ENGELSGER Chai 48 G (valid for admission to Palestine not later than 31.10.36) Woborn.

F. 2313 FINE Rubin — G (valid for admission to Palestine not later than 30.11.36) Address: Ul. Szepietkiewicza 8 — I, Wilno.