

THE WARSAW WEEKLY

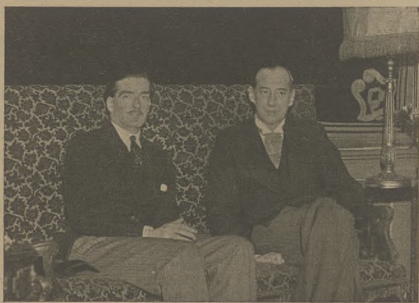
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2nd YEAR

WARSAW, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1936

No. 44

Leaders of Polish and British Foreign Policy to meet



MR BECK AND MR EDEN PHOTOGRAPHED AT MR BECK'S RESIDENCE ON THE OCCASION OF THE BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY'S VISIT TO POLAND IN APRIL 1935.

POLISH VIEWS ON COUNT CIANO'S VISIT TO BERLIN

The official visit of the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs to Berlin was followed by the drawing up of a protocol between the two countries covering a whole series of political problems of mutual interest.

As the text of the agreement has not yet been published it is not possible to make a detailed analysis or to take into account the full extent of the agreement of Italy and Germany on the questions under consideration.

Without going into details, the actual fact of the agreement having been reached, is of primary importance for European political relationships. The Berlin rapprochement seems to indicate the desire on the part of both parties to emphasise the fact that they have agreed their political opinions. An examination of the present international situation of both Italy and Germany shows that a definite advantage has been obtained for both countries by this agreement. Following the Abyssinian campaign, which modified the relations between Italy and the League of Nations, she has needed a strong partner who would facilitate a decision in the political arena. For Germany it is none the less useful to have a partner who can facilitate her political efforts in Europe while other countries adapt themselves to the new situation caused by the putting into force of the German rearmament programme.

Such appears to be, from the point of view of Italy and Germany, the logical reason for the Berlin agreement. The activities of two states have been linked together in a manner corresponding to the actual needs of the two partners.

It should be understood that

Germany and Italy have managed in Berlin to fix a mutual tactical method of dealing with questions where their interests more or less converged, and at the same time they have arranged to give up any action in their political activities which would be in manifest contradiction with the interest of the partner.

In his declaration to the press Count Ciano indicated that the following matters had been touched on in Berlin: The Locarno Negotiations, The League of Nations, The Danube Basin, The Spanish Civil War, The Defence of the Fascist Structure in Europe, Cultural Relations between Germany and Italy, and, The Recognition of the Italian African Empire by Germany.

Amongst these questions it was only in respect of the Danube Basin especially Austria—that there were any profound differences of opinion between the two countries. The solution appears to have been a sort of armistice of undefined length during which Germany will abstain from her efforts to remodel Austrian domestic life on the German pattern.

In the Danube Basin Italy and Austria have for sometime each been concentrating their political and economic influences, and it is therefore not impossible that, granted a little good will on both sides, it may be possible for this rivalry not to press too heavily on mutual relations.

It is therefore to be expected that in the event of possible negotiations for an Eastern European Security Pact the attitude of Germany and Italy will be a joint one, in which case the former country will find itself in a stronger political situation than in 1925. (Continued on page 3)

Programme of Warsaw Celebrations for the 10th & 11th November

The celebrations will commence at 3pm. on the 10th November with the presentation to General Smigly Rydz of a Marshal's Baton, by President Mościcki at the Zamek. The ceremony which will be attended by the Government, the Senate, the Sejm, and by numerous Military Delegations, will be marked by the firing of a salute of 20 guns. The newly nominated Marshal will return from the Zamek to the offices of the Inspectorate General accompanied by detachments from the military and police forces.

On the 11th November there will be the customary Military Review, this time, however, in two sections, the Review itself on the Mokotowski Plain and the Procession down the Ujazdowska Allée. At 10 am the Marshal will inspect the assembled troops on the Mokotowski Plain, after which he will proceed to the Ceremonial Service at the Cathedral, at which will also be present President Mościcki, the highest officers of State and the Diplomatic Corps.

After the Service President Mościcki and Marshal Smigly Rydz will proceed to a specially appointed tribune on the Plac na Rozdrożu (junction of Koszykowa and G-ogo Sierpnia) where they will watch the troops marching past from the Belvedere en route for the Plac Zamkowy.

The order of the Procession will be:

- Standard Bearers
- Two Military Bands,
- Corp Headquarters
- Army, Air Force, Frontier Guard and Naval Schools.
- Cadet Colleges
- Infantry Detachments
- Air Force Detachments
- Engineers
- Naval Ratings
- Cavalry
- Horse Artillery

The length of the route covered is estimated to be sufficient to enable everybody who desires to see the procession to do so.

Winter Relief in Poland

The National Committee of Winter Relief has already organised and it was decided to distribute to the unemployed bread, potatoes, fuel, sugar, salt, butter, soap, cereals and kerosene in the period between the 15th of November and the 15th of April. All these commodities will be distributed free and the cost of them will be borne by all the classes of the community proportioned to the number of rooms occupied by a family.

One room apartments and small incomes will be exempted from winter relief contributions.

LONDON LETTER

By Gregory Macdonald

A slight re-shuffle of the Cabinet following the death of Sir Godfrey Collins prepares the scene for the new session of Parliament. The re-shuffle is of some importance because it disposes of rumours that Mr. Baldwin's health would not allow him to continue in office; he may now normally be expected to retain the premiership until after the Coronation next May. Another change of some interest is that Mr. Walter Elliot leaves the Ministry of Agriculture for the Scottish Office. He is succeeded by Mr. W. S. Morrison, a lawyer trained in the Treasury, a young Scottish politician who is being compared with Mr. Anthony Eden for the suddenness of his rise to Cabinet rank. It remains to be seen whether this change signifies an alteration of agricultural policy, but it very well may because the scene has changed considerably since the days of economic and financial crisis when Mr. Elliot formed the agricultural measures of the National Government. As the pendulum swings with dignity towards nationalism there are likely to be awakening ideas as to the necessity for the home production of food and a restoration of the agricultural balance in a country where industrialism was fostered by international lending and international export.

The short debate at the end of the last session a week ago was sufficiently long to show some of the tendencies of the coming Parliament. The Labour Party, which had made a special point of the debate in order to urge

that arms should be sold to the Popular Front in Madrid, was lukewarm and modest in urging its own case — perhaps because the general public has recovered from its first sympathies in the Spanish War, perhaps because that particular propaganda no longer has influential backing, as it had at first. So Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Eden had the debate all their own way. Mr. Eden was able to show that the Non-Intervention Agreement had done much to localise the conflict and that arms had certainly not been supplied on any large scale to the insurgents. More significantly he sprang to the defence of Portugal against the charges of Soviet Russia which emerged from the debate as the real villain of the piece.

Mr. Baldwin was at his best with his homespun talk on the virtues of democracy; and although he snapped his fingers, with dramatic emphasis, at both Communism and Fascism he was careful to add that Fascism had simply been provoked by reaction from Communism. None of this went very deep except as a shrewd expression of the public distaste for civil conflict. Yet Mr. Baldwin is also shrewd enough to know that the forms of nineteenth century democracy must rapidly change. The real importance of the debate was that it foreshadowed a policy of Great Britain first. The days of indivisible peace under the auspices of fifty nations and of M. Litvinov seemed far away even before Mussolini made scathing allusion to them at Milan. (Continued on page 2)

THE GRAVE OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER AT WARSAW.



Following the ancient Polish custom the unknown Soldier's Tomb is honoured on the 2nd November, a day dedicated to the memory of all the dead. The guard is mounted by the Highland Regiment.

LAND REFORM IN POLAND

Mr. Poniatowski, the Polish Minister of Agriculture and Land Reform, has recently made a statement before representatives of the Press on the progress of land reform in Poland since it was started in 1919, and on the intentions of the Government in this field for the near future. The Minister laid stress on the overpopulation of the Polish rural areas where one hectare of land (2.47 acres) has to yield a means of livelihood to three times as many people as in Russia, to twice as many as in Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary. During 1919-1935 there were 100,000 more emigrants returned to Poland than those who left the country. Between the two Censuses of 1921 and that of 1931 the population of Poland increased by 4.9 million, of which only two million were absorbed by the towns. A very large part of the increase of rural population must therefore find a living in agriculture as for a considerable time to come industry, handicrafts and commerce in Poland will not be capable of giving employment to the annual natural population increase of 450,000 persons. Under such conditions, land reform becomes a most important problem. Between 1919 and 1935, 135,000 new holdings were created by parcelation apart from 63,000 small allotments granted to workmen, artisans and employees; 432,000 lots were used for the increase of the area of the "dwaf-holdings". With an average of six persons per farm, about 800,000 persons have found a new means of livelihood on the new holdings, 20,000 holdings, however, have to be set apart as they were taken over by the labourers on the larger country estates which had been parcelled out. The Minister pointed out that the yield per hectare is relatively higher on the small holdings than on the larger ones, with a corresponding greater effect on general buying power; more working days per hectare are required on the small holdings. The small-holders have weathered the shocks of the World War and of the economic crisis with better success on the whole than the owners of medium-sized and large estates. Efforts to intensify cultivation, and parcelation must continue, as well as the consolidation of patchwork farms if the level of agriculture in Poland is to be raised. Since 1919 the consolidation of patchwork farms in Poland has

Poland at the Paris Exhibition of 1937

Poland will have two pavilions at the great Paris Exhibition of 1937, both situated in the centre of the Exhibition grounds. One of the sensations of the Polish participation in the Exhibition is the fact that Ignacy Paderewski himself has undertaken the musical direction of the Polish representation.

Polish music will be played in a Warsaw café transplanted to the Exhibition and Polish folk dances will be danced in the original costumes.

It is hoped to have a Polish theatre at the Exhibition, but that is a further possibility while the performances of the folk dancers have been decided upon definitely.

Although art will occupy a very important place in the Polish Pavilion in Paris, all the other aspects of Polish life will also be reflected there. There will be a Polish school, a Polish railway train, airplanes, industrial exhibits, etc. Among the scientific exhibits a special place will be reserved for the working models of the inventions of prof. Mosciak, the President of the Polish Republic.

extended to 589,000 farms with an aggregate area of four million ha. (9,884,000 acres), about 6 million hectares are still to be consolidated and this operation is now proceeding at the rate of about 75,000 hectares per annum. Land improvement is being effected at the average of 60,000 hectares yearly. The Government intends to parcel out 120,000 hectares in 1937 and recently the owners of 2,307 hectares of land have been notified of the Government's intention of compulsorily parceling their estates. The main object of next year's action will be the allotment of new peasant holdings in the western voivodships where 20,000 hectares have been designated for eventual compulsory parcelation but new farmers homesteads are also to be created in the voivodships of Lublin, Lwów, Tarnopol and Wolyn. With an average of about 25 acres the holdings established by governmental parcelation are somewhat larger than those arising out of private allotment. The Minister corrected the current erroneous impression that the planned compulsory parcelation extends governmental action. Of the 173,000 hectares reform will be effected in 1936, 30,000 hectares, mainly in the western voivodships, were finally bought and parcelled out by the Government, as the other owners preferred to effect private allotment within the legal term of one year. Mr. Poniatowski wound up with the statement that land reform with a view to giving employment to the increasing rural population must continue until the towns are capable of absorbing the whole natural increase in population.

Vistula River Works

Work for the construction of two large retention reservoirs on tributaries of the upper Vistula, which was taken in hand last year, is proceeding at a brisk pace. The largest of the reservoirs, which will contain 228 million cubic metres of water is situated on the Dunajec river about thirty miles to the south of Tarnow, near the village of Roznow. Its coffer dam will have a height of 550 metres, and its construction will require 300,000 cubic metres of concrete. The lake will protect a large tract of country from floods and will regulate the water level in the middle course of the Vistula according to the needs of navigation. The surplus supply of water will be used for a hydraulic electric power station for the production of 146 million kw. hours a year, the grid extending as far as Warsaw. The production cost per kw/h at Roznow will be about 3 groszy (at the present rate of exchange about 1/3 of a farthing). A smaller reservoir and a power station with a 40 megawatt year is under construction two miles lower down, and will serve to adjust the operations of the larger reservoir. A second important reservoir is being constructed at Porabka on the Sola river, one of the most dangerous mountain streams in this region. There are times when the flow of the Sola is only 1.7 cubic metres of water per second, but this may quite rapidly and unexpectedly increase to 1,720 cubic metres a second. The artificial lake at Porabka will cover an area of 938 acres, the height of the coffer dam will be 38 metres, its length 260 metres, the greatest depth of the lake 2 metres. By means of a dam 42 metres high the flow will be reduced at high-water periods to 375 cubic metres per second, which will find ample space in the river bed, the normal flow will be increased from 3.75 cubic metres to 6 cubic metres per second.

DANZIG LETTER

The limelight of the world's press is once again shining upon Danzig. To the Danzigers themselves, this is always a matter of astonishment. Outwardly, the town is always so calm and quiet; it is only the few politically-minded who can work up excitement at the progress of events. The average citizen, here as everywhere else, remains unmoved and prefers to mind his own business. He cannot understand why the concerns of Danzig should occupy foreigners nor that Danzig has come to be regarded as a picturesque spot something like Monaco or Andorra.

In point of fact, it certainly is like Monaco on account of Zopot, the seaside resort which claims to be the Monte Carlo of the North with the Casino open all the year round. But the picturesque quality of Danzig is a vague idea, the amount of propaganda that has been diffused about this spot. Further, Danzig has another claim to popularity as a topic in that it is the only state with a Nazi government that is represented at Geneva, and besides a great many people, especially in England, have only a vague idea of where it is, which, no doubt, renders the topic all the more alluring. None of this is really properly appreciated here.

At the time when the League of Nations was a flourishing institution and disputes over procedure between Poland and Danzig were rife, the publicity they received in the press was welcomed here.

Under the Nazi regime these differences are being dealt with by direct negotiation, and thus the Nazis claim that the presence here of a League High Commissioner, whose primary function is a vague idea to the amount of Danzig and Poland, is superfluous. The Nazis prefer to overlook the High Commissioner's other and equally important office, namely, that of representative of the guarantors of the Danzig constitution, whose duty it is to see that the Constitution is properly observed. The Nazi government in Danzig, following step by step in the wake of the government in Germany, finds it awkward to be continually reminded about this constitution, and the world's interest in the manner of its observance evokes scant welcome now.

The constitution curtails the powers of the government since it permits the existence of other political parties and gives to all parties equal rights. In Germany, the other parties have all been abolished. The Nazis would like to see the same thing done here. As a start, the Communist party was declared illegal many months ago.

The German Nationalist party known here as the group of General Weise has virtually ceased to exist, because Herr Weise's resistance has been worn down and it is even rumoured now that he is about to become a Nazi, while the other leader, Herr Blavier, likewise a member of the Volkstag, has been arrested on a charge of uttering statements calculated to disturb the peace.

The finding of illegal arms and ammunition in the offices and houses of members of the Social Democratic party has given the police cause to declare this party outlaw, and its leaders, including three more Volkstag deputies, have been arrested or fled the country, with charges of sedition written up against them. There still remains the Centrum party, but its chances of survival are not very bright.

(From our own correspondent)

LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 1)

Defence will take first place in all home politics for very many months to come, and the speeches of politicians concentrate on little else. It is symptomatic that the personal dispute between Lord Nuffield and the Air Minister was settled privately without too much public echo and that Lord Nuffield's argument against the proposed methods of aero-engine manufacture were generally conceded to be sound. But the whole question will come up again, reinforced now by the unusually speedy Report of the Arms Commission. The Commission did not unearth so many scandals to do with arms as the American Senate Investigation. It alluded to one or two past scandals, rebuked the cynical language sometimes employed by representatives of armament firms, and made sensible proposals to prevent civil servants or officers from taking employment from munitions companies, as well as to promote stricter control over the export of arms and to prevent a trade in surplus and second hand weapons altogether. An important point from this unanimous Report was that it did not advocate the nationalisation of armaments.

Instead, it proposed a control of profits in peace and war and a conscription of the whole industry in the event of hostilities. But the immediate political recommendation was that there should be a committee headed by a Member of Supply to supervise armaments production. That proposal has been taken up immediately in political controversy, for at present there is seen to be a lack of co-ordination between the Services and with the various industries. It is widely urged that Sir Thomas Inskip, the Minister for the Co-ordination of Defence has necessarily become too much occupied by the questions of industrial supply and that the larger question of the co-ordination of the Services has been allowed to remain in the background.

Apart from the pointers given in the House of Commons the problems of foreign policy have not recently been ventilated, except perhaps for a trenchant article by Mr. J. L. Garvin in the Sunday Observer urging that a decision must be made at once on Anglo-German relations and urging as well that Germany should be given, but at least some of her colonies. Nevertheless the general atmosphere has become very much calmer. More than one public man is now heard to express the opinion that a general war is not after all imminent as was once thought. The vital points of Signor Mussolini's address at Milan were repeated in the Sunday evening news bulletin of the B. B. C. with great gusto: as a rule the announcer has to adopt portentous and sepulchral tones when anything has been said of which the public should not approve. The probabilities are that the Cabinet will gladly liquidate present difficulties in Europe on the assumption that Mediterranean routes are not threatened, for the British Empire has to consider the Far East as well as the West. The recent incident involving British sailors and Japanese police is taken seriously in London. So far, however, few comments have been made on the Peninsula. Perhaps after the American elections and the fall of Madrid there may be a resumption of effort by Great Britain for a real peace settlement in Europe.

Mr. Mollison's epoch-making ten hour flight from coast to coast across the Atlantic is fortunately not seen as the emergence of a new frontier

POLAND and FOREIGN INTERVENTION in SPAIN

Warsaw. The fortunes of the Spanish civil war are followed with great interest by Polish opinion. Sympathies are divided, — although it would be fair to say that the number of Madrid supporters is smaller than that of their opponents.

These are, however, purely private inclinations and they have nothing to do with the official Polish attitude, which is one of strict neutrality. Poland's adherence to the pact of non-intervention and its observance by her are not due merely to the fact that Spain is far from Poland. It comes from the fact that compulsory abstentions make to look like sacrifices, — such as the solemn promise not to sell arms made by a country which buys abroad all the arms which it may require.

The promise of Poland not to sell arms to the combatants has been a delicate matter, because Polish factories manufacture almost every kind of armament which might be required by the Spanish armies — including aircraft. But these arms are manufactured under the control of the State, which does not allow them to be used except in the defence of Poland's territory and of her sovereign rights.

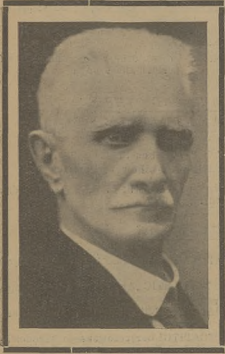
The historical traditions of Poland, like those of England, have always been dominated by the principle of non-intervention. Poland never took part in religious wars and was involved in no genetic interventions more than most other European countries. The aversion to intervention in foreign countries has remained strong in Poland even to-day, when certain powers make intervention one of the principal aims of their policies.

The case of Spain is no exception to the rule and the mere possibility of any intervention of powers in that country is regarded in Warsaw with disapproval. The declaration of the Soviet Ambassador to the Committee of Non-Intervention has made a particularly bad impression in Poland, — not only because it was tantamount to previous Soviet statements, but because it may open the way to a foreign intervention in Spain which can have very serious consequences. Moreover, such an attitude of the Soviet government tends to create a harmful precedent, — which might be dangerous even if other powers did not follow it.

As non-intervention was the foundation of the Polish policy from its very beginning, and the general line of that policy is simple enough, without any dualism, the news about the accession of Russia to the Non-Intervention Committee was received in Warsaw almost with some surprise. The further development of events has offered, however an adequate explanation of the meaning of that tactical move.

difficultly, though it does mean the narrowing of another ocean. History may concentrate rather on the fact that Mr. Mollison, as the hero of the day, appeared in the first official television broadcast in this country, the London transmitting station having been opened by the Postmaster-General last Monday. It is also a sign of the economic revival (perhaps unevenly spread) that makers of television sets are ordered to submit their sets for sets, which cost from £85 to £120 each. There is also great demand for blueprints by people who wish to construct sets at home at an expense of between £45 and £455. There was no such expense as this attached to the first craze for crystal sets in far off cat's whisker days.

IGNACY DASZYŃSKI



On the 31st of October, in his 70th year, died Ignacy Daszyński, the leader of Polish Socialism, to the ideals of which he was faithful during the whole of his life, starting from the time when as a young student he became acquainted with its teachings, which conquered the sensitive minds of youth during the times of political oppressions, with its great social injustices towards the wide mass of the working classes. Young Daszyński saw in Socialism a way in which it would be possible to even out these wrongs and he became an ardent fighter, suffering for many years the oppression of the Austrian regime. At the same time he connected the idea of social justice with that of Polish independence, seeing the independence of his beloved country in the victory of socialism; he believed in raising the working classes so that they should become a power able to obtain better social conditions and also political freedom.

His deep patriotism, which would not accept any compromise, first caused him to be expelled from the State School in Stanisławów which he was attending. After some years of self-tuition under difficult financial circumstances he matriculated and entered the University; his ardent political temperament did not allow him to shut himself within the walls of his study but threw him into the whirlpool of political and propaganda work.

When Daszyński was a young man there was no socialist party in Galicia, and he therefore set to work to organise one. His unusual talent as an orator, his facile pen, his capacity for organisation combined with his ability to sway his hearers or readers, gave him a popularity which resulted in his being elected a member of the Austrian Parliament in 1897, where he continued to sit until 1918. During the whole

of this period he was attacked by the Austrian Authorities and, what is more, by Polish Clerical and Anti-Democratic groups. He was many times arrested and was involved in numerous court proceedings, the majority of which were based upon false evidence.

Daszyński's idea was that the raising of the cultural and material levels of the industrial and agricultural workers, and thereby making them a conscious power, was the essential preliminary to Polish independence, as he has not seen in the Polish Nation any other class capable of fulfilling this function. Obviously this view point was bound to bring him into close touch with similar activities in other districts, and he therefore maintained contact both with the Polish Socialist Party in Russian Poland and with the émigrés in Switzerland and France.

In 1912 when it became obvious to all responsible political leaders that an European War was unavoidable, Daszyński joined the newly created Commission of Parties for the Independence of Poland (Komisja Stronnictw Niepodległościowych) and worked in conjunction with Józef Piłsudski in the creation of the Polish Military Organisation. In 1914, on the outbreak of war, he became Vice President of the Supreme National Committee (Naczelny Komitet Narodowy) and collaborated with the Legions of Piłsudski.

When the war was over, which meant also the end of the Habsburg Dynasty and of the Austrian Monarchy, Daszyński, on the 3rd October 1918, made his last speech in the Austrian Parliament, during the course of which, with great courage, he alluded to the nearby fall of the Habsburgs and to the perfidious and treacherous Austrian policy towards the Poles and, last but not least, to the new Sovereign Polish State which would be recognised by the Peace Conference.

On the 28th October 1918, the Polish Liquidation Commission was set up as a Provisional Polish Government on former Austrian Territory. This Commission consisted of 23 Members of Parliament, of which four were Socialists, with Daszyński at their head. On the 31st of October the Austrians were expelled from Western Galicia, while in Eastern Galicia fights were provoked between the Poles and the Ukrainians by the last political activities of the Austrian Occupation Authorities. On the 7th of November the first Polish Government was formed in Lublin, Daszyński being Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs. On the 11th November, Józef Piłsudski came to Warsaw from the Magdeburg prison, Daszyński at once got into contact with

him and resigned the power into his hands. Piłsudski suggested that Daszyński should form a government, but after three days of pressure from the Right parties, especially the National Democrats, he had to resign. His place was taken by Moraczewski.

In the first Polish Parliamentary Election in January 1919, Daszyński was elected as representative of the Kraków District, and remained as a member through all the following political ups and downs until 1935. During this time he was leader of the Polish Socialist Party (P. P. S.) and until 1930, President of that Party's Parliamentary Club, which during the war with Soviet Russia in 1920, Daszyński was Vice-Premier in the National Defence Government.

As a member of the Sejm Daszyński always took an active part in its work. His speeches were always an event which drew the attention not only of his followers but also of his political opponents. Nevertheless he had always time for active work in the party organisation. He was the initiator, in 1922, of the Workers University (Evening Classes), which organisation was strongly supported by him, as he always considered that education was the best way of helping the workers to improve their standing.

From 1919 to 1921 he was editor of the "Tribuna", from 1926 to 1928 he edited a socialist weekly the "Pobudka". At the same time he published a number of works, the most interesting of which are the "Memoirs", which have, unfortunately, not been translated into English.

In May 1926, after the Piłsudski Coup d'Etat, Daszyński joined up with him. However, after a certain time, when Piłsudski failed to carry out the extreme limits of the socialist programme, a fact which caused a breach in the Socialist Party, Daszyński decided, after a considerable internal struggle, to join the opposition, keeping faith to the party for which he had given up his whole life, as he could not resign his ideal, which, in his opinion, was the realisation of socialist aims in Independent Poland.

From 1923 to 1930 he was Marshal of the Sejm. From 1930 to 1935, although still member of the Sejm, Daszyński did not speak as, owing to his serious illness, he had to abandon political life and to retire to Bystra, a small resort in Teschen Silesia where he lived.

Ignacy Daszyński was a prominent leader in Polish politics; his name will remain engraved on the pages of the history of Poland's fight for independence and of the initial period of the creation of the Polish State. Polish socialism has lost in him a great organiser, a great leader and a great fighter for its ideals.

L. E. W.

PRESS REVIEW

Kurjer Poranny protests strongly against the Hitlerite violence to Poles in Danzig and about the suspension of two Polish papers, "Gazeta Gdańska" and "Naprawdę". After expressing rightful indignation that the police, summoned to help the attacked, sided with the attackers and arrested the injured, it writes, "These unheard of facts call into question all the assurances of the Danzig Senate of loyalty towards Poland and have evoked an instant and just reaction on the part of the General Commissioner of the Polish Republic. We believe implicitly that this reaction must secure for the injured Poles complete satisfaction." And then after saying that the Danzig Senate must compensate the Poles and that it is answerable for the security of the inhabitants of the Free City, it continues: "The whole Polish public—regardless of political differences—stands loyally besides its Danzig patriots and every attack on them it considers to be an attempt on its own rights and every injury they suffer it feels as its own injury."

Gazeta Polska writing on the same subjects says:—"Attacks on Polish rights meet with unanimous, decided resistance from the whole Polish community. Let the Danzig followers of a policy of rowdiness not count on our toleration. The Polish Government has defended and will consistently and decidedly defend the Polish statute in Danzig."

The Conservative organ *Czas* urges a return to former parliamentary party system and a change in the election system. It writes: "At present political organisations reign all powerfully. And whether we like it or not this fact must be taken into consideration". Further it writes that if the parliament is to be a true reflection of public opinion it must consist of representatives of political organisations that govern public opinion. "As long as parties do not lose the support of the public, and this does not appear to be the case, we must count with their existence and must introduce their representatives into the legislative chambers."

Warszawski Dziennik Narodowy discussing the Italo-German understanding finds that it is dictated by fear of the communistic action supported by the Soviets and sees in it a struggle of nationalism with communism. J. K. C., discussing the relations between Poland and Czechoslovakia which, as Minister Krolfstadet in his speech are on the way to improvement, writes that better understanding can only follow after an essential improvement in the situation of the Polish population inhabiting Czechoslovakia. "If Prague really desires agreement it must respect the rights of the Polish inhabitants. Rights which are not a privilege but are guaranteed, like the rights of every other minority by the constitution of the Republic".

After enumerating the various claims of the Poles settled in Czechoslovakia J. K. C. continues, "An understanding over the heads of the population is excluded—an understanding that would sacrifice our brothers living in Czechoslovakia would be suicidal! We cannot hold out the hand of friendship, at the same time betraying and forsaking the Polish minority. Understanding is possible. It depends only on Czechoslovakia and her attitude towards the rights of the Polish minority".

Kurjer Warszawski writes that the German press is trying to give to the incidents in Danzig of attacks on people of Polish nationality, an interpretation as being ordinary street or village brawls. This is commented by the *Kurjer* that "we get the impression from these remarks that the action of the Polish Commissioner in Danzig as well as the sharp attitude of the Polish press in this question goes very much against the grain in Germany and that the Germans would like very much to wash the hands of national-socialists in innocence of the attitude in Schoenberg".

The *Kurjer* also quotes the English press as stating that the Danzig question will be one of the most important points in the conversations of Minister Eden with Minister Beck on the occasion of the latter's visit to London next week. K. M.

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Polish Views on Count Ciano's visit to Berlin

(Continued from page 1)

In regard to the League the two governments will, as stated by Mr. Ciano, remain in close contact, which would appear to indicate that the cooperation of Italy with the League is linked to the return of Germany to that body.

The decision taken by the two partners to "defend with all their strength the patrimony of European civilisation and its institutions which rest on the family and the nation" shows that Italy has adopted the German policy of hostility to socialism.

From the remarks of Mr. Ciano, it appears that the two countries desire to see Spain recover her national and colonial integrity, a phrase which appears to have been put in to reassure Great Britain. Mr. Ciano's statement

that the success of the "Junta" headed by General Franco was desired by the majority of the Spanish nation, appears to indicate the possibility of the recognition of this body by Germany and Italy.

The fact the German Government has recognised Italy's African Empire is an indisputable success for Italy's foreign policy and leads to the supposition that Germany will thereby have easier access to Abyssinia's raw materials.

From the press comment on the agreement it is seen that it gives numerous advantages to each of the contracting parties. Its durability will be tested by the course of events in the Danube Basin.

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The Annual Service of Remembrance will be held on Armistice Day, Nov. 11th, at 11.45 a.m.

The collection will be given to the Earl Haig Fund. Poppies are on sale for the Fund and may be obtained at the Church before the service.

Theatres

Stefan Jaracz at the Ateneum

able literary level and then he shows the works of the most eminent comic and dramatic writers. During his activities in the *Ateneum* he has included such names as Wyspiański, Fredro, Molière, Żeromski, Shaw, Korzeniowski and others. Modern repertory on the other hand has given to us several interesting literary debuts and some plays representing new social ideas.

L'École des Femmes with the very comic character of this famous educator of wives, Arnolphe, is a comedy which can best be described as a great monologue—a monologue by Arnolphe. How interesting then all the tribulations, psychological misunderstandings and comic circumstances became when they were displayed by Jaracz! His word expression and mimic are incomparable. Were it only for his playing this rôle *L'École des Femmes* would deserve great success. In addition Miss Perzanowska prepared this masterpiece of French classic comedies with intelligence and wit. Mr. Daszewski has given smart and colourful costumes and Miss Polakówna gave a very sincere characterization of the little heroine of Molière's comedy. Mr. Leszek Pośpielowski portrayed her lover with charm and temperament, while Miss Jaraczówna and Mr. Danilowicz gave two excellent burlesques in the comic rôles of servants.

L'École des Femmes is excellently translated from the French into Polish by Tadeusz Boy-Żeleński, who rendered all the ideas and all the witicism of Molière with rare finesse and understanding.

ARNO.

When we speak about theatrical culture and its propagation the name of Stefan Jaracz instantly comes to mind for he deserves a very special mention. He runs the *Teatr Ateneum* without any subsidy whatever but it is so successful under his handling that it attracts connoisseurs and the theatre-goers alike and with equal interest. Thanks to Jaracz's talent the *Teatr Ateneum* is now an artistic outpost of great significance. Jaracz and his players have created a special style of performance at the *Ateneum* and have gained for themselves and their theatre a public which appreciates their achievements, style of playing and production. Such performances, as Fredro's *Zemsta (Revenge)*, *Damy i Huzary (Ladies and Hussars)* and *Pan Goldbach* have been the objects of very heated discussions in the press, which does not always appreciate this kind of production, but the public by patronising regularly Jaracz's theatre and heartily applauding such presentations is the best proof that the great artist has found a new way of arousing the interest in classic comedies among the today public of Warsaw.

The second kind of Jaracz performances is the modern repertory. In this the *Teatr Ateneum* always gives a realistic and true picture of life with all its sorrows and joys. The success of these plays is complete because Jaracz always gives such a moving performance as to make his audience completely forget which is stage and which life. His creations are unforgettable by their truth and we always witness a fragment of life when Jaracz appears on the stage.

Jaracz always remembers that the theatre must have a consider-

LECOLE DES FEMMES by Molière
Miss Janina Polakówna and Mr. Leszek Pośpielowski.

Ludwik Solksi in L'Avare

(TEATR NARODOWY)

This masterpiece of Molière's comedies, *L'Avare*, personifying in its hero, Harpagon, avarice, niggardiness and the eager desire for money and riches, has immortal values in literature and on the stage thanks to this unusual portrayal of a miser whose name has now become proverbial.

But his Harpagon must have an interpreter on the stage capable of showing his character without falling into burlesque. In the role of Harpagon has been played for several years by Ludwik Solksi, who is now starring again in this his *chef-d'oeuvre* of artistry in the *Teatr Narodowy*.

Such figures as Harpagon's are in a way symbolic, representing this time the avastic side of the human nature. The interpreter, then, can very easily show only this mark and make of Harpagon a one-sided character. The greatest success of Solksi in the rôle of avarice of Harpagon, he makes of him not a symbol but a living, suffering man. At the same time, however, he preserves the best style of the Molière theatre and those many humorous moments so indispensable to the perfect portrayal of the heroes of the French master

Poland and International Collaboration

A summary of an article by Mr. J. ZYCKI

We live in times when progress makes possible close connections between nations. In all countries we witness international collaboration which consists of mutual exchange of thought, opinion, news and conceptions concerning all phases of public life. This collaboration is being exercised independently of the very animated political and diplomatic activities in this movement Poland of course also takes part.

The idea of this collaboration consists in maintaining close relations with foreign countries, and also in informing scrupulously our own public about all aspects of life abroad. It includes the spreading of the most accurate information about our own country on foreign ground. This is mostly understood under the general name of propaganda.

The idea of propaganda has gained much in force since the world war, and never were the words of Lamaritine, "rien lui-même a besoin que l'on donne les choses" more apt than to-day. The fact that it became a weapon no less effective than death-dealing guns caused the European States to be united in this question. The most anxious to use it were those countries which brought about the names of a political, social, religious or economic nature in their own structure, and meant to convince the world of the correctness of their own thesis. Hence the widespread opinion in many countries (primarily Anglo-Saxon) that propaganda is an action with hidden aims which are pursued without any consideration whatsoever.

Propaganda understood in the above mentioned way is in Poland universally disapproved.

Poland, more than any other country needs to disseminate accurate information about itself. In spite of its history extending over a thousand years, for many Europeans it is a new land. Whole generations educated before 1920 did not receive any information about the Polish state; at the most a beginning was made in that year when teaching in schools about Poland. This is the reason why citizens of France, England, Italy, Sweden, etc. who are more than 25 years of age never learned in school about our country.

Not everybody knows for example that in the XV—XVI centuries we were one of the greatest powers in Europe, whose population amounted to four times that of England at that time. Few people know that our territory is to-day barely 1/5 smaller than that of Germany, that our country exceeds in area Italy, Great Britain, that we possess a more numerous population than France in 1850, Great Britain in 1870, Italy at the beginning of the XX century. Not many realise that we have 4½ million children receiving compulsory education, which is as many as in France.

Therefore we think it essential that foreign countries should learn about us, especially in so far as the years since we regained independence are concerned, our achievements are so many, that they alone convey one of the speed with which Poland is developing.

Publications received

"Morze" official journal of the Polish Sea and Colonial League, November number.

"Dom Osiedle Mieszkanie" organ of the Polish Society of Housing Reform, September number.

"Biuletyn Polsko Łacińsko Amerykański" organ of the Polish-Latin-American Chamber of Commerce, October number.

"Folgoe Littérature" a quarterly revue.

"Manchoukuo's Business and Finance" issued by the Central Bank of Manchou, September number.

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THEATRES

NARODOWY "L'Avare" (Molière)
"Wesele" (Wyspiański)
"Ślubny Panieński" (Fredro)
POLSKI "The Pickwick Club" (Dickens)
NOWY "Dowód osobisty" (Jaszczyńska)
MŁY "The Dominant Sex" (Egan)
LEŃNI "A Golden Wreath" (Stokes)
MALICKIE "Mrs. Warren's Profession" (Shaw)
ATENEUM "L'École des Femmes" (Molière)
REDUTA CLOSED.
KAMERALNY "Sparrow's Nest" (Gobsch)

MUSIC.

TEATR WIELKI—OPERA

Saturday: Gounod's
FAUST (and VALPURGIS NIGHT)
Sunday: Planquette's
LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE
Tuesday: Leoncavallo's
PAGLIAUCA (and BALLET)
Thursday: Bizet's
CARMEN
Visit of Lola d'Amorica
Friday: Rossini's
BARBER OF SEVILLE

FILHARMONIA

Sunday: Matinée Concert (noon)
Friday: Symphonic Concert
KONSERWATORIUM (8.15 p. m.)
Saturday: Edward Zathurecky, Hungarian Violist Accompanist; Dr. Tibor Eyszen and Ignacy Rosenblum. Vocalist: Irene Eyszen.
Sunday: Marina Karklin, Latvian Opera singer.
Monday: Witold Fejman, Polish Pianist; Włod. Mieczysław-Szalewski. Vocalist: Helena Jaskiewicz.
Tuesday: S. Szura Cherkas, (pupil of Joseph Hofman) American Pianist.

MUSICAL SHOWS

OPERETKA "The Merry Widow".

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100548	RUBINSTEIN Cahin	20	B/3	21.12.36	Radomsko P. O. W. 20
100549	RUBINSTEIN Mordko	19	B/3	21.12.36	Bzgoszcz, Chrobrak 22
100551	BREITFELD Abraham	22	B/3	21.12.36	Bzgoszcz
100552	DAWIDOWICZ Kasriel	20	B/3	21.12.36	Wielun, Pl. Legionow 1b
100553	WAJNSZTEIN Rubin	22	B/3	21.12.36	Kuino, Mickiewicza 15
100554	WAJNSZTEIN Ryszyn	19	B/3	21.12.36	Lodz, Al. 1-go Maja 37
100555	POŁONSKA Rywka	22	B/3	21.12.36	Nowogrodok, Pilsadok 14
100556	TERUSZKIN Szolym	22	B/3	21.12.36	Lachowice k/Baran
100559	BURCZYKOWICZ-RZEZNIK				
100560	KOZŁOWICZ Abram	21	B/3	21.12.36	Warsaw, Twarda 13
100561	MILGROM David	24	B/3	21.12.36	Warsaw, Nowaleki 19 m.
100562	FELJS Jery	20	B/3	21.12.36	Warsaw, Pl. Grzybowy 7
100563	MAUER Robin	24	B/3	21.12.36	Tarnopol, Puntschierka 7
100564	BRKOWICZ Henryk	20	B/3	21.12.36	Wielun, Pl. Legionow 14
100565	ROZENBERG Sara	58	D	13. 2. 37	Kehemnitz
100414	ISRAEL Abraham	67	B/3		
97776	WEINBERG Jett	25	D	2. 2. 37	Białanarka, Pow. Stenemice
97778	WEINBERG Jett	25	D	2. 2. 37	Wadowice, 3-go Maja 52
97776	GOTTRICH Tomi	19	B/3	3. 2. 37	Katowice, Głowackiego 8
97792	TARLOWSKI Jechak	66	D	5. 2. 37	Grodno, Podgorna 18
97794	BERGER EFMoshe	61	D	5. 2. 37	Warsaw, Trembacka 5
97785	HANDSZER Bracha	58	D	5. 2. 37	Warsaw, Ptasia 3
97789	EMmanuel	4	D	5. 2. 37	Tarnob
97789	STIMLER Ester	64	D	8. 2. 37	Izrael Lublisk Dist.
97782	KLIGIER Jek	42	D	8. 2. 37	
98003	Leja	14	D	8. 2. 37	Pow. Stolun, ul. Piska 1
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98005	GRAJEWSKA Fejga	13	D	4. 2. 37	Krzemieniec, Szeroka 6
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100538	Neuman Levedajya	9	D	4. 2. 37	Kalisz, Wiejska 12

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