

THE WARSAW WEEKLY

Offices: Czackiego 1, Warsaw, Poland, Telephone 273-77.

English Representative: P. H. Straw, London.
English Distributors: W. H. Smith & Sons, London

Subscription rates—zl. 3.50 quarterly, zl. 13.00 yearly.
Foreign 4/- or \$ 1. quarterly, 15/- or \$ 3.75 yearly.

Postal Cheque Account: 29898. Warszawa
Post Office Account: 615 Warszawa

3rd YEAR

WARSAW, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1937

No. 28

MARSHAL SMIGŁY RYDZ AT LISKOW



The Marshal receiving guns presented to the Army.

18th INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

The 18th International Labour Conference finished some days ago its discussions at Geneva.

Their general direction on this occasion did not show any deviation from the line set down in previous years. The International Labour Office, the organ which prepares the Conference, has again put upon the agenda as it has always done since its beginning, problems interesting a restrained group of countries, the eight industrial states. This system has again been strongly criticised this year by numerous states, not only in the Asiatic Continent, who have already made known their observations on previous occasions, but also in Europe. To our great regret we must observe that even the fundamental interests of a portion of the European countries are not yet sufficiently taken into consideration by the I.L.O. There is no doubt that modification of this system would be in the interest of the happy development of the International Labour Organisation, which was founded following upon the social disturbances directly provoked by the Great War and of which the principal object was to create conditions necessary for the general stabilisation of social equilibrium.

On the other hand, the I. L. O. has probably realised that it cannot exercise any influence on the course of social life of countries such as Soviet Russia which, although they support with emphasis every project for international labour legislation, continue to adopt in their own country their own social reforms which do not always follow the line laid down by the I.L.O. (for example, the Stakanoff movement).

It is therefore certain that the I. L. O. could in future play a far more important part if it were to solicit with more intensity the co-operation of those

countries also which are searching still in their social and economic domains a solution for numerous problems of vital importance.

A large group of problems, for example, those of agrarian progress, including the question of an efficient fight against unemployment, should be treated — and we desire to accentuate this specially — in the field of activity of the I. L. O. as of the same importance as the problem of factory workers. It is in this direction of ideas that Mr. Titus Komarnicki, President of the Polish Delegation of the 23rd. International Labour Conference, laid stress during the course of the discussion on the report of Mr. Harold Butler, Director of the I.L.O. on 12th June last that "it is not the conditions of the life of a few great peoples saturated with capital and super industrialised which should make us forget other regions of Europe and the world where it might perhaps be risky to apply the same ordinary economic methods". During the course of this discussion Mr. Komarnicki expressed the hope that the conference and its future leaders would take greater consideration of those regions of the world and of those interests which until now have not been sufficiently appreciated by the I. L. Organisation.

As to the tenor of the deliberations of this Conference, the projects of three conventions were on the agenda. The first proposed to reduce the working hours to forty hours a week in the textile, chemical and printing industries. The two other proposals were in fact rejected as, numerous States having abstained from voting, they were unable to obtain the necessary two-thirds majority. The project of the Convention for the textile industry was adopted by a very small

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AUSTRIAN LETTER

By E. Hinterhoff

No changes have taken place in the sphere of Austrian foreign policy, since I wrote my last letter.

The Austrian Government is firmly pursuing its foreign policy according to the rule laid down by the late Chancellor Monsignor Selsel. "Friendly relations with all neighbours without any obligations."

Nevertheless, the result of Dr. Guido Schmidt's discussions in London and Paris, in which he showed himself to be a shrewd diplomat, increased the self-confidence at the Ballhausplatz as regards their ability to pursue an independent foreign policy, which could only take the form of a greater activity in the Danube Basin. As may be concluded from several indications, the course of action (idée de manœuvre) of Austrian foreign policy may be expected to be a tendency to form a triangle.

But a *de* Prague-Vienna, at the same time keeping the existing treaties with Italy and Germany warm. This point of view is shared by the political circles of the Western countries and has many adherents especially on the Quai d'Orsay. Should this plan be realized, French diplomacy would be greatly aided in settling the problem of Czechoslovakian security. In any case the realization of this triangle, which does not at all fit in with the German plans, and through which Austria could pretend to play a more important part, must be regarded as a problem of the future.

Coming down to more tangible facts, it is interesting to note a certain calming down on the Austro-German front — no doubt to the credit of the German Minister at Vienna Herr v. Papen, representing the policy of peaceful German penetration, who has recently paid some visits to Germany and had a long conversation with Herr Hitler — and probably succeeded in convincing the latter of the necessity of changing the policy of the N. S. D. A. P. concerning Austria, and emphasised all the difficulties of his delicate mission, frequently endangered by various actions on the part of the irresponsible elements of the Austrian Nazis, who are hand in glove with the German N. S. D. A. P. His arguments must have been considered weighty, because shortly after, the attitude of the German press towards Austria changed as if by command: the Austrian Nazis at the same time behaving in a most exemplary manner during the visit of Dr. Schacht to the Austrian government.

The reaction on the part of the Austrians followed very soon: Chancellor Schuschnigg, as leader of the "Patriotic Front" sketched a few rough outlines of

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THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

By Joseph Martin.

The first Imperial Conference of the new reign opened at St. James's Palace immediately after the Coronation. The Governments of all the nations in the British Empire were represented. The Dominion Prime Ministers headed their own delegations, and Mr. Baldwin, as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, occupied the chair, until his retirement on the 31st of May. The final stages were presided over by his successor, Mr. Neville Chamberlain. The Conference was not an executive but an advisory body, the Prime Ministers being individually responsible to their own Parliaments, but its deliberations were of deep significance as foreshadowing the future concerted policy of the British Empire.

The discussions began with a review of the international situation and the rapid increase in the armaments of all the principal powers. It was recognised with regret that, notwithstanding the measure of success attained by the countries concerned in, for example, the London Treaty for the Limitation of Naval Armaments of 25th March 1936, other nations had not followed the Empire's lead in the direction of disarmament, and that it had become necessary, therefore, to strengthen the defence forces of the Empire. The rearmament programme was outlined, and ways were considered in which it would be possible for each of the countries concerned to cooperate in measures for their own security. At the same time, the delegates expressed their consternation at the immense burden placed on the powers by their colossal unproductive expenditure on armaments. The Australian Delegation announced that they would welcome a regional pact of non-aggression for the countries bordering on the Pacific, and it was agreed that, if such an arrangement could be made, it would be a desirable contribution to the cause of peace.

The Conference then turned to a consideration of the broad lines of policy which should be followed by the countries within the Empire in order to contribute towards the solution of international problems. The delegates found themselves in close agreement on the vital issues affecting the happiness of mankind, and decided that it would be desirable to set down in writing a number of general propositions. The result is an interesting document which was published at the end of the Conference.

If the countries within the Empire had only themselves to consider, there would be no need of armaments. The Empire is in itself an entirely successful League of Nations. Unified by

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LONDON LETTER

By Gregory Macdonald

The new Government of Mr. Chamberlain has received what amounts to a popular mandate in the series of by-elections in all parts of the country, which have returned supporters of the National Government. It is true that they have been returned with small aggregate polls,—but with comparatively large majorities, for the supporters of Labour have hardly troubled to vote at all. It is most unusual at this point in a Government's life for the Government to be so strong and for the Opposition to be so weak.

Opposition speakers blame their failure on apathy. Apathy is the political scourge always for the losing side. In the days when Labour was strong, Sir William Joynson-Hicks was frequently complaining about the amount of apathy present in the country; he described it in terms of weight and volume, as though it were a substance. Equally to-day does the Labour Opposition cling to a word. But of course the electorate would not be apathetic had the policy of Labour anything about it to arouse enthusiasm. And in fact Labour is associated with the prime political blunder of demanding disarmament and bellicose policies at one and the same moment. Moreover, it is now becoming to be realised as the characteristic of the Left in general that it is a fomentor of strife under the deceptive slogans of peace.

The strength of the Government and the weakness of the Opposition may have another explanation worth watching in days when authoritarian rule appears under many guises across the world. For if, effectively, there is in Great Britain to-day only one Party, then we are watching the end of the Party System. And the reason why we are watching the end of the Party System is that the moneylenders have lost their power. In the Italian City States of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries there were internecine conflicts of Parties, with behind them the solid reality of the Lombard and Florentine bankers. The Party System grew up in Britain in a much more cultured and genteel fashion, but it coincided with the growth of London as the banking centre of the world. Now that London is no longer the banking centre of the world — now that, for the first time in modern centuries there is no banking centre — we need not be surprised to see the Party System wither and die away.

In the debate last week on the motion to borrow another £ 200 million for the Exchange Equalisation Fund, many instructive remarks were made by Members showing an

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London Letter

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appreciation of the changes that have taken place. Dr. Dalton, for example, pointed out that since 1931 the Treasury had acquired power steadily at the expense of the Bank of England. Mr. Lansbury complained that hardly one of the principles which he had been brought up to regard as the essentials of finance was now being observed. Another member arose in bewilderment to complain that he did not understand a word of the debate. The scene has changed out of recognition since 1931, but such is democracy that the public has not yet been told of any change taking place.

Nevertheless, a Government controlling finance through the Treasury with the Bank of England its subsidiary, with a number of huge funds allowing the Government to be borrower or lender at will, and to compete if it likes against the acceptance houses — that Government is as strong as any dictatorship even though it does not present its power in military or despotic form. And this week the Government asserted its power in a way which was effective, though perhaps the meaning of the lesson was not grasped by the country at large. The Fascists, a disciplined body arousing all the enthusiasm and the odium associated with the European quarrel of ideologies, announced that it would hold a march from North London to Trafalgar Square. Representations were made to the Home Office by the Left Wing that there would be opposition to the march. The Government announced that a lawful procession would not be banned and that organised opposition would be broken up.

Hence the riots on Sunday, which have no doubt been exaggerated by sensation-seekers. The Government, by the action it took, showed that the disturbance to the peace came from the so-called democrats and peace-lovers. It also showed itself strong enough to tolerate a Fascist march without itself being accused of Fascism. Therefore, instead of the Government being in the old position of representing one wing, or one half, of the Party System, the Government stood in the centre as authority itself, holding the balance between rival partisans. This was something new, as anyone will admit who remembers the pre-War days of the Unionist and the Labour Volunteers. And the something new, that a random change had taken place was emphasised in the same week by the President of the United States, when he remarked of employers and strikers in the steel industry: "A plague on both your Houses". The system of rule whereby a State is divided internally into contending factions is being broken down, and this political result flows from a change in the operation of financial causes.

For the rest, the speculation of the week concerns the outcome of negotiations over the Spain control plan. At first sight there appears to be a radical quarrel between Great Britain and France on the one hand and Germany and Italy on the other. The German and Italian papers are reported as violently hostile to Great Britain. Yet it is certain that Great Britain will allow no plan to be evolved which will increase the risks of war in the Mediterranean. It is probable that Great Britain and the authoritarian States are not nearly so hostile in reality as appearances would indicate. And now that International Communism has broken down in Russia, it is highly unlikely that Great Britain will allow it to be established in Spain. What is going on is a balancing out of power along the vital trade routes, with Spain now an incidental in the play of European forces. No doubt a *modus vivendi* will be reached.

Economic Matters

Industrial Production in Poland.

The index of industrial production in Poland rose from 84.6 in April to 85.4 in May (1928=100) 20 per cent over the level of May 1936. The decline of production in the textile industries, caused by the liquidation of stocks amassed during the period of rising prices for raw materials, continued, and the same applies to the clothing, leather and paper industries. This decline was made good by a strong advance in coal extraction, but, owing to the smaller number of working days, the daily average of coal output attained a very high figure which in its turn caused a rather disproportionate jump in the index figure. An increase of production was also recorded in industries connected with building and in the food stuff and printing trades.

Cartel Dissolutions in the Polish Glass Industry.

The Polish Government has dissolved six cartel agreements by which production, conditions of sale and prices of window-glass in Poland were regulated to the disadvantage of general economic life. The predominant partner in all these agreements was the Belgian Glass Works of South Poland Company Limited, of which the head officers are in Brussels. In 1925 this company acquired all the shares of the glass works of Szczakowa. The yearly production capacity of each of the companies in Poland is about 15,000 tons of window glass, while the total annual domestic consumption of this commodity is only about 18,000 tons. In order to secure complete control of the domestic market the two firms had concluded agreements with the other glass producers, glass cutters and traders in Poland, paying high premiums to competing firms for the suspension of operations, the whole sum of these premiums being charged to the consumers as a hidden part of the excessive prices they had to pay.

A Health Campaign

In a recent speech in the House of Commons on the year's work of his department, Sir Kingsley Wood, the Minister of Health, announced that a new national campaign is to be opened in the autumn with the slogan "Use your health services". Its aim will be "to make good health the birthright of every citizen". Great progress has already been made in that direction. Every year enormous sums are spent on the social services, but, strangely enough, some sections of the populace for whom special provision is made do not take full advantage of the services available, which are among the best in the world.

A considerable proportion of expectant mothers among the working classes do not visit the ante-natal clinics, and many parents fail to use fully the maternity and child welfare centres. Probably this is due more to lack of knowledge than to lack of interest, and no doubt the proposed publicity campaign will have the desired effect. Meanwhile what is being done in so many directions to improve the nation's health and general well-being is having good effect. Maternal mortality is decreasing, and the rate of deaths from tuberculosis likewise continues to decline. The infant mortality rate is also low. Nearly a quarter of the absences from work in Great Britain are due to influenza, and extensive research work into the causes and prevention of this complaint is being carried on. Much has already been learned about its causes and steady progress is being made in rendering people immune from the disease. Another subject of vital importance which is engaging the attention of the Minister of Health is the decreasing birth-rate, and it is proposed in the near future to make an exhaustive investigation into the causes of this decline.

COTTON IMPORTS TO POLAND FROM U.S.A.

According to figures of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Poland during the first three months of the current year.

1936		1937		
January	10,414,493 lbs.	\$1,298,906	9,567,929 lbs. \$1,239,452	
February	10,953,228 "	1,354,342	5,895,693 "	7,747,749
March	6,843,727 "	759,374	7,698,497 "	1,041,760

POLAND'S TRADE WITH THE U. S. A.

In the first three months of the current year, Poland's trade with all countries and the United States was as follows:

Poland's Imports:				Poland's Exports:			
From all Countries:		From the United States:		From all Countries:		From the United States:	
1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937
(figures in millions of zlotys; 1937 in parenthesis in millions of U. S. dollars, according to the United States Department of Commerce)							
January	76 91	11 (2.0)	9 (1.7)	81 98	3 (0.5)	8 (1.5)	10 (1.9)
February	76 82	9 (1.9)	8 (1.5)	79 92	4 (0.5)	10 (1.9)	
March	80 107	13 (3)	11 (1.7)	81 108	4 (0.7)	14 (2.5)	

The above table indicates that the enormous discrepancy in Poland's trade exchange with the United States which existed up to the end of 1936 is well on the road toward a better balance. The period under consideration — the first three months of 1937, as compared with the same period of 1936, shows the United States climbing on the list of Poland's best customers to fourth place from eighth place occupied last year. On the list of Poland's

Polish Glove Trade.

The glove industry of Poland took an active part in the recent Coronation Festivities in England by filling an order for gloves totalling over 4,000,000 zlotys. The district of Wilno received the largest share of that order. That Polish gloves are popular

in England was indicated by another order on a mournful occasion, — the passing of King George V. For that sad event a rush order for black gloves received by merchants in Poland was filled promptly and dispatched to England by airplanes.

S. O. P.

The I. L. O. Conference

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majority even though it had not obtained this in the preliminary voting. This result is in a large measure to be attributed to the great pressure exercised by the United States for the adoption of the Convention bearing in mind that this country has greatly advanced, thanks to the legislation of President Roosevelt in the regulation of the working hours in the textile industry.

Attention is drawn to the fact that numerous States headed by Great Britain and Japan have voted against this project which has greatly weakened the practical possibilities of its general ratification by other textile countries. Here note should be taken of the fact that Germany having left the International Labour Organisation in 1935 and Italy not taking part in the discussions at Geneva would in the same manner render more difficult the realisation of the postulates foreseen by the proposal.

In these circumstances how did the question of voting come up with the Polish Government? Poland which has visualised in a positive manner all those ordinary reforms bringing real profits to the working classes, had nevertheless to bear in mind the attitude of its competitors in this industry. She therefore abstained from voting on all three occasions, a decision which was dictated by the necessity of clear realism.

Attention should be drawn to the opinion expressed in the name of Great Britain by its delegate, Mr. Butler, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour. He justly observed that the projects of industrial conventions should only be supported by those governments which have the sincere intention and the real possibility of ratifying them at home. Otherwise if these conventions only represented a theoretical international standard the I. L. O. Organisation would in the course of time lose its real significance and would no longer be able to play its part.

The debates this year, in particular the elections for the Administrative Council of the I. L. O., give reason to fear that at the present moment the biggest danger which menaces the I. L. O. is a tendency to go in too much for politics for, as is known, the eight states considered as being the most industrialised according to special criteria have permanent seats in the Administrative Council while the other eight states are elected for three years. Six of these are chosen by rotation (Asia, Scandinavia, the Little Entente one seat each, South and Central America three seats, while Poland and Spain profited in effect from the privilege of re-election.

In the present elections the following countries were elected (maximum number of votes 85): China 84, Brazil and Chile 81, Mexico 70, Norway 71. Poland, Belgium and Spain were the candidates for the last two places. Finally Poland was elected by 69 votes and Spain by 49. Belgium with 46 votes was not admitted.

It can therefore be seen that Poland which has been elected every time since 1919 in its international plebiscite has obtained this time also the confidence of a large majority of the 45 States voting for the elections for the Administrative Council. This fact should be attributed to the social and economic area of Poland and to the elasticity and the diversity of its economy in the process of development.

The election of Poland at each of the seven sessions of the Administrative Council of the I. L. O. confirms that she possesses in fact a permanent seat on the Council and at the same time shows the necessity

The Imperial Conference

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the central idea of a constitutional monarchy, a war between any of its members is unthinkable. It is founded on mutual toleration, and this principle of mutual toleration, the delegates felt, should be extended to the nations outside the Empire. It was set down as the considered opinion of the representatives of the Governments of the British Commonwealth of Nations that, while they themselves were firmly attached to the principles of democracy and to parliamentary forms of government, they believed that one part of mankind had a right to hold different opinions to those of another, and that differences of political creed should be no obstacle to friendly relations between Governments and countries.²

Similarly, in the sphere of trade and finance, the delegates declared that a selfish and exclusive economic nationalism formed no part of their common creed. Note was taken of a number of recent encouraging developments, including the Declaration of September, 1936, which the Governments of the United Kingdom, France, and the United States of America made in connexion with the devaluation of the franc, to the effect that these Governments wished to relax progressively the present system of quotas and exchange control with a view to their abolition. It was hoped that every effort tending towards the promotion of international trade would be maintained and encouraged. The Conference recognised that, in the last resort, the prosperity of the Commonwealth depended on that of the world as a whole, and that a healthy growth of international trade, accompanied by an improvement in the general standard of living, was an essential step to political appeasement. The delegates recorded their willingness to co-operate with other nations in examining the obstacles which prevent the free flow of trade through international channels.

The Conference was distinguished throughout by a realistic view of world affairs. The necessity of rearmament was decided upon, but at the same time it was agreed that the first objective for each member of the Commonwealth was the preservation of this position. As a result in this direction it was proposed that the League of Nations should be reformed. The representatives of the Empire Government believed that the settlement of differences that might arise between nations and the adjustment of national needs should be sought by method of co-operation, joint enquiry and conciliation. They still desired to base their policies upon the aims and ideals of the League of Nations, but they recognised that the League of today was a very different body from that conceived at the end of the war, and to increase its influence and make it once more a reality they recommended that the Covenant should be separated from the Treaties of Peace.

For continual adaptation of the criteria on the basis of which one defines the industrial character of the members of the I. L. O. Organisation permitting them to have a permanent place on the Council of the I. L. O. Attention should be drawn to the fact that the existing criteria are criticised by numerous States. It is difficult to predict to-day in what sense this so complicated a problem could be solved. However more than one reason seems to indicate that in the future it might perhaps be useful to augment the number of States having permanent seats on the Administrative Council of the I. L. O.

PRESS REVIEW

Gazeta Polska discusses the rise in prices of metallurgic products, foreseeing that the reorganization of the metallurgic industry will bring new values to the nation. "The details of the reorganization of the metallurgic industry, announced by the Council of Ministers will doubtless be followed with great interest by the public who are well aware of the tasks of the chief industries for the future and the development of Poland.

A. B. C. is pessimistic as to the result of the reorganization pointing to the want of unity reigning in the metallurgic industry. "The confusion of interests, personal interests disguised as public interests, shortsighted policy - these facts incline to serious reflections about this 'reorganization'. Clear situations and clear demarcations of the hierarchy, competence and responsibility are much better. At present a bill of exchange has been issued for which we do not know who will pay." *Czas* writes concerning the list of signatures of parliamentary deputies requesting the summoning of an extra session of the Sejm to discuss the incident of Archbishop Sapieha's proceedings with regard to the transference of Marshal Piłsudski's coffin, says that parliament should discuss the affair gravely and that the most appropriate manner would be "if the discussion were limited to the exposition of one speaker only who would define the relation of the Sejm and Senate of the conflict and its course, and at the same time giving voice to the cult of the members of parliament for the Great Marshal". Such a declaration should be made, according to

Czas, by a person enjoying universal respect among his colleagues. It is supposed that Col. Ślawek is the person to whom *Czas* alludes.

I. K. C. describes the coronation of the King of the Gypsies in Warsaw on 4th July as one of the grandest ceremonies celebrated by the race of gypsies for several hundred years. "The centuries old, romantic history of the gypsies has gained a new tradition. Mothers will tell their children, grandmothers their grandchildren in all the gypsy centres scattered over the rivers of Europe about the grand coronation of King Janusz. Thus Poland has become mixed into the great legend of this strange nation of eternal vagabonds and sworn enemies of our civilization".

Nasz Przegląd, a Jewish paper does not foresee at the present moment the resignation of the Minister of Education Prof. Swietochowski. "Minister Swietochowski has announced in Poznań a decided struggle with 'revolutionary factors' in the domain of the schools and we all know that at this congress the entire Teachers' Union enjoys such a reputation". Further the *Przegląd* writes that "although the department in which the Professor has worked to advantage to science demanded no such experiments yet the 'government crisis' knocked the loudest at the doors of the Ministry of Education. At the present moment however this charge is not immediate".

Wieżór Warszawski reporting the speech of the minister of communication Col. Ulyrch concludes that "with the beginning of the year 1938 we may expect a rise in the railway tariffs". K. M.

I. F. T. U. CONGRESS.

The Congress of the International Federation of Trade Unions was opened on the 29th June in Warsaw and lasted until Saturday, 4th July. It was presided over by Sir Walter Citrine, President of the British Trade Unions Federation, and among the delegates were Mr. Leon Jouhaux, head of the French Confederation Generale du Travail.

The most important question decided during the course of their stay was the admission of the American Federation of Labour headed by Mr. Woll who attended the meeting in person in response to an invitation addressed to his organisation last October. After some discussion the candidature of this organisation was proved, bringing the number of members of the I.F.T.U. from 16,000,000 to 20,000,000 and making it probably the last organisation of its type in the entire world.

During the course of his opening speech, Sir Walter Citrine observed that the British Trade Union movement flatly refused to cooperate with the Communists either internationally or nationally and the election of the A. F. L. can be taken as an endorsement of Sir Walter Citrine's policy.

Another point decided during the course of discussions was to hold an International Week of Propaganda in favour of the Spanish Government. The meeting closed on Saturday afternoon. Sir Walter Citrine expressed the thanks of the delegates to the Polish Railwaymen's Organisation who had kindly given them their hospitality in their building at Czerwonego Krzyża 20.

THE ENGLISH LIBRARY.

In 1922 the English books which had been in the possession of the English Church in Warsaw before the War, were reorganised into the "English Library" by Mr. Egerton Sykes, under whose direction the Library continued for some 5 years.

Later, however, Mr. Sykes owing to pressure of work was forced to sever his connection with the library, this event preceding by some months the removal of the English church from Hortensia 3 to its present premises at Sewerynow. The collection of books amounting to some 2500 was handed over to the Society of Friends in Widok for custody. On the breaking up of this organisation, the books were once again handed over to the English Church at Sewerynow. Owing to lack of room it was then not possible for full use to be made of the collection.

Some months ago Mr. Sykes, considering that the time was now ripe for the resetting up of the English library, discussed the question with the Cultural Section of the Polish-British Chamber of Commerce who agreed to take over the books and to reorganise the library in a suitable manner. The books are now in process of being handed over and it is hoped that the library may be reopened during the course of the summer, after the books have been catalogued and checked. — In the meantime anybody who is interested about communicating with the Polish-British Chamber of Commerce, Warsaw, Plac Napoleona 9, tel. 281-51.

P E A C E .

If the blood and the lives of the many That were given in vain for the

few, In number alike to the raindrops Or to sun-kissed crystals of dew, If these lives and this blood could be ransomed And the waste was not wasted in vain, Then the blood-red streak would be altered

To tears like rain. When the sunlight calls to the lowest, And pain is routed by peace, When a prayer is offered and taken And a soul finds a sweet release, Then with war in our souls, blood-ridden, And a hate which would break all ties, Then the souls, that were damned, are shriven, To the tale of fowl lies.

When the lust for death is gone, And the painted bars are fired, And the crimson petals of life lie dead, and the heart is tired, Then the writhings of dying hate, Thrown down on brazen wings, Surrender to human hearts More peaceful things.

P. E. L. S.

American Independence Day

The 4th July was celebrated in Warsaw by the Polish-American Society by a concert in the Hoover Garden. Later the Ambassador Mr. A Drexel-Biddle received members of the Polish-American Chamber of Commerce and the Polish-American Society in his summer residence at Natolin.

Please pay overdue subscriptions
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BOLESŁAW PRUS

(Aleksander Głowacki)

1847 — 1912

On the XXV-th anniversary of his death.

On May the 19th, 25 years had passed since the death of one of the greatest Polish novelists, Aleksander Głowacki, who wrote under the pseudonym of Bolesław Prus, and who with another eminent writer, Henryk Sienkiewicz, the author of *Quo Vadis?*, winner of the Nobel Prize, are the two finest representatives of Polish prose in the time of *Positivism*, i. e. after 1863.

Prus, as well as Sienkiewicz, is one of the greatest names in Polish literature, appreciated not only at home, but also abroad.

Bolesław Prus, a novelist, publicist and journalist, was born in 1847 in *Hrubieszów* (near Lublin) and studied at Lublin and Siedlce. As a 16-years old boy, he took part in the Insurrection of 1864 and afterwards studied mathematics and natural philosophy at the Warsaw University, then called *Szkola Główna*. (The Central School).

The year 1863... The Polish Insurrection and its tragic failure, definitely changed the ideology of the whole of Polish society. The new generation began to clearly understand, that to attain liberation hard work is above all necessary. This ideology had also grown under the influence of a philosophy known under the name of *positivism*.

Positivism, the creation of French and English philosophy, propagated already in the XVII century by Francis Bacon and in the XVIII by David Hume, was fully developed and crystallized by Auguste Comte. The thesis of the French philosopher: *Savoir pour pouvoir* found in Poland many admirers

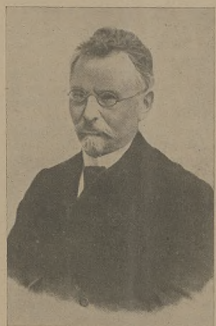
and adherents, especially in Warsaw. As a reaction against romanticism, romantic poetry and its fatal charm, after the failure of 1863, the cultural circles of Warsaw, headed by the leaders of Polish social, political and literary life, as for example Krupeński, Dygasinski and Świętochowski, decided to amend their ways for the final, and everlasting wish: the attaining of Poland's liberation.

The time of the *Varsavian positivism*, the epoch of organic work then began...

On this background appeared Bolesław Prus, both as a journalist and as a novelist. He was interested in the whole cultural, political and social life of Poland and wrote many articles on each important theme linked with the cultural or socio-political questions. His vivid, humorous and tempered writing, his original style and his points of view won for him an enormous popularity. These articles and feuilletons, so valuable thanks to their intellectual and social background become the sensation of the Warsaw press. Prus wrote for many daily, weekly and monthly publications, among others *Kurier Warszawski* (the most popular paper at that time), *Mucha*, *Athenaeum*, *Goniec Kurier Codzienny*, *Opiekun Domowy*, and *Tygodnik Ilustrowany*.

His articles exerted a great influence on Polish society, as Prus was always able to introduce in his stories most difficult dilemmas of politics, social questions or criticisms of Polish

character. Among the sins of Poles were the idleness of Polish society, the wish for a large life, the lack of education for commerce, manufacture, etc. etc., the lack of interest in financial and economic questions etc. At the same time Prus underlined the necessity to create special schools for men, artisans, etc. His ideology found an echo in Warsaw circles.



Bolesław Prus.

To show that the words of Prus were similar to his deeds, he started work in 1872 in the factory of *Lilpop and Rau*. His rôle, however, was other than to be a factory-operative. His talent, as a publicist was already appreciated and popular, and in this important field Prus was destined to play such a great part in the socio-cultural development of Warsaw society.

The list of Prus' achievements as a journalist is large. Thanks to the popularity of his articles, he was read by the whole of Warsaw and by many Poles abroad. Such literary and social work, as was undertaken by

Prus, is in some measure more valuable and especially useful, than that of a special philosopher.

A philosophical treatise is most often read only by a little group of scholars and then has only a medial influence on the development of the society. The contrary, the articles of Prus, on the contrary, were themes of discussions and conversations in all Warsaw, and were undoubtedly the first dissemination of new, fresh ideas, preparing the future citizens of free Poland. This branch of his literary achievements brings undoubtedly to him the name of the educator and teacher of Warsaw from 1872 to 1912, a penetrating observer of life with all its tragedies, misfortune and happiness, and one of the creators of a psychology for new generations in Poland.

At the same time, as the vivid and very active work of Prus as journalist, he began his brilliant career, as a successful novelist. The artistry of Prus, as a writer of novels, forms a chapter in the history of Polish literature.

Already his first novels or short novels, printed in the newspapers (and afterwards appearing in collected editions) have shown an unusual talent, as the creator of human characters, as the painter of the contemporary epoch, and as a first-rate humorist. The women and the men of Prus are living persons, not exaggerated in the presentation of good or bad sides, but always truly human portraits. In most of his novels Polish faults are depicted with rare truth and conviction. He shows also, here, the tragic circumstances of the life of poor people in Polish town and villages, as also the sources of many diseases and other tragedies of life in the lack of culture, hygiene etc. (also deriving from the

decisions of the oppressing governments).

The first longer novel of Prus, was *Anielka* (*Angelica*), published in 1880 also drawn on the background of Polish society life, this time a history of a family of a land-owner. The heroine of the novel, Anielka, is the daughter of Jan, a light-headed individual, who by his culpable behaviour is the cause of the death of his sick wife and also of his daughter. The portrait of Anielka, a personification of good-feeling, her sincerity and her good heart are rendered by Prus with delightful and moving beauty. Anielka is indeed one of the most beautiful portraits of a child in Polish literature.

The values of *Anielka* are unalterable even to-day and cause this novel to be always moving and interesting for young and old readers.

The first, however, enormous literary success of Bolesław Prus on the field of his novelistic works, was *Placówka* (*An Out-Post*), a history of Polish peasants.

Jerzy Macierakowski
(to be continued)

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Foreign Delegates for the election.

AUSTRIAN LETTER

(Continued)

a new section to be constituted for the Nazis. In the meantime, he entrusted a well known politician Dr. Says Inquart, a confidant of the Austrian Nazis, with the task of trying to induce those who decline co-operation with the Austrian government, to join the "Patriotic front". This decision on the part of the shrewd Chancellor has two sides: on the one hand it is, for the benefit of Germany, a proof of good will; and on the other hand it aims at splitting up the ranks of those Austrian Nazis. The future will have to show how Dr. Says Inquart succeeds in his delicate task.

At any rate, the possible danger of the activity of the Austrian Nazis, is evident from a sensational case which took place in Vienna last week in which a certain Ing. Weitsche and his followers were accused of an attempt on the lives of the Austrian Federal President and Chancellor Schuschnigg. He even considered the plan of bombing the Government building on the Ballhausplatz, from a plane. In the cellar of his house, the police discovered a large quantity of powerful explosives. During the case it was proved that Weitsche was in constant and personal contact with the German N. S. D. A. P. Weitsche behaved with the utmost contempt towards the court and even questioned his right to try the case — he was sentenced to twelve years imprisonment.

At the end of my letter, it is necessary to mention an event which, for a few days, drew the attention of the whole of Vienna. This week, the Duke and Duchess of Windsor came to Vienna from Castle Wasserschloßburg in Carinthia. The Duke stayed at Hotel Bristol as usual, where a Union Jack was hoisted for the occasion. During the whole time of the Duke's visit in Vienna, a crowd stood before the main entrance of the Hotel, in order to catch a glimpse of him and to cheer him. The same scene could be witnessed in front of all the shops where he made his purchases. On his birthday, he received about a thousand congratulatory letters and telegrams from all parts of Austria, an excellent proof of his popularity in this country.

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The Baltic Conference

The sixth annual conference of the Baltic Entente, composed of Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania, closed its session to-day. It discussed general international problems and certain minor matters relative to the commercial relations between the member powers, the extradition of criminals, etc.

The problem of the relation of the Baltic Entente to the USSR, which was also discussed at the conference, has not been even mentioned in the official communiqué issued after it.

The Kovno press remarks on the cool tone of the official communiqué, contrasting with the more enthusiastic statement of last year. The problems of the political collaboration between the member powers have been discussed, but no definite results have been arrived at, owing to certain differences of opinion. (A.T.E.)

Jadwiga Jędrzejowska

Jadwiga Jędrzejowska, the Polish woman tennis champion, has missed being the world champion by a very small margin, having been beaten in the finals at Wimbledon by Dorothy Round with 2-6, 6-2, 7-5. The phenomenal success of Miss Jędrzejowska, who in a short space of time has risen from being a comparatively unknown Polish player to be the second ranking player in women's tennis, is a striking tribute to her tenacity of spirit and to her magnificent driving which has been described by experts as being as good as that of Mademoiselle Lenglen.

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SPORTS

Warsaw Golf Club

The monthly medal competition for July takes the form of a match against Bogey with three quarter handicap allowance. The June Medal Competition was won by Messrs. Burland and Wade who each returned a round of 61 nett.

The Powsin Country Club.

Mrs. Angela Clarke, and Mr. Consul General Bevan conceding 6 strokes, met in the final of the Spring Competition played on July 2nd, and the following notes describe some of the more interesting holes.

The first 390 metres saw both in opposing bunkers Mrs. Clarke winning at a cost of two over bogey which was rectified on the second green when an 80 metre mashie shot gave her a birdie 2.

On the third Mr. Bevan found his lucky feather and reclaimed a point by covering 365 metres in a birdie 4, whilst the fourth was halved with a bogey 5.

The match was squared on the fifth when Mr. Bevan's par 4 included a 20 centimetre putt, whilst the position remained unchanged on the sixth green when a 2 metre putt gave Mrs. Clarke a half in bogey 3.

Mrs. Clarke took the lead again when her 160 metre drive nicely fitted the sliced curve of the seventh fairway and became a par 4.

A 180 metre drive spooned level with the pin embled Mr. Bevan's birdie 4 to equalise and shielded drives on the ninth necessitated some mashie work for conversion to a five in five.

All square at the turn Mr. Bevan's two 170 metre woods followed by a chip over the bunker and regulation putts gave a five which was converted to 2 up on the eleventh when a 160 metre drive was 'bovanned' 8 metres for a birdie 2.

The twelfth tee saw a 170 metre drive by Mrs. Clarke spooned and mashied 195 metres and sunk for a winning birdie 4.

The thirteenth became interesting when Mr. Bevan having failed to cover 140 metres of rough with his drive secured a half by laying a stymie with his fourth shot, thereby remaining 1 up.

Both were bunkered in 2 on the fourteenth and the hole halved in bogey five.

On the fifteenth Mr. Bevan again laid a stymie on the lip of the hole and a half in bogey 3 was recorded.

The sixteenth may be described as the critical hole. Mr. Bevan was over the green in two whilst Mrs. Clarke's 160 metre drive was rewarded with an indifferent lie which prevented the use of a spoon for the remaining 150 metres, Mr. Bevan becoming 2 up with a par 4.

On the sixteenth Mr. Bevan's 180 metre drive produced a hanging lie from which he despatched the ball a further 150 metres, but into the rough; a beautiful pitch over the bunker enabled him to lay his fourth against the pin. Mrs. Clarke mashied a lengthy drive out of the rough and reached the green in three. The efforts of the writer to stop an approaching mowing machine did not perhaps assist the putting and Mr. Bevan became the victor in 2 and 1.

The round was completed with two birdies and Mr. Bevan returned a score of 79 against a net 80 by the other finalist, namely 1 and 2 over bogey respectively. Altogether a fitting finale to a competition contested by 32 entrants.

E. C.

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102820	KLAWIER Berek Leja	61 60	D	5.10.37	Furmanska 6/28 Warszawa
102827	SIKÓRA Jankel Chana	57 57	D	7.10.37	Mostowa 5/15, Warszawa
102830	POTURK Marlam	16	D	7.10.37	Cegielniana 38, Łódź
102831	RIDNIK Mojsej	14	D	7.10.37	Jana 2, Ridnik, Dubno
102833	WEH Hanna Fruwa	56 18	D	8.10.37	Mazowieckie Wysokie
102835	WINTERFELD Salomon Gilia	58 57	D	8.10.37	Jastrzębowa, p. Tarnopol
102837	PIETRUSKI Maccha GRONER Fania	22 23	D	8.10.37	26, Kilinskiego, Łask
102844	"Stefania Norbert	13 1	D	11.10.37	11, Piłsudskiego 13, Przemysł
102846	BAKIRAKI Riwka SZER Ajkaj Wolf Abram	57 59 45 18 13	D	11.10.37	Polna 29, Białystok Lisiana 12, Kalisz
102847	LOTERRMAN Herz KUGLER Mendel	27 60	D	31.7.37	Kościuszki 137, Pułtusk Stanisławow, Rynek 19
102850	BYŻKO Moszek GUŃARJ Szolom	57 18	D	31.10.37	Ostrołenka
103472	LIPMAN Bela	15	D	5.10.37	Poland
103476	GICHMAN Maccha	16	B/3	6.10.37	Kolno
103477	MAGID Abraham	25	B/3	7.10.37	Białystok, Rynek 40
103481	KLEIN Ischel	22	D	10.10.37	Owarowa 8, Lwów
103483	LENUCZYCKI Nencen	25	B/3	10.10.37	Cisna 12m, Kalisz
103488	NUNBERG Jerachmiel	20	D	13.10.37	Radomsko
103492	ROSENBERG Jersachja	12	D	15.10.37	Indura, Listopada 7
103494	TENENWURCEL Berezka Jakob Fela	45 16 12	D	15.10.37	Działoszyce, Kielecka 6
103495	KRUPCZY Zodik Hajka	86 87	D	15.10.37	Grodno, Trojcy 10
103515	WILDMAN Bluma	24	C/8	31.10.37	Kozowa woj. Tarnopol
104014	MIDDOWNIK Nachman	19	B/3	11.10.37	Francuskańska 12, Warsaw
104017	NADTEL Jan	15	B/3	11.10.37	ul. Josefa 14, Krakow
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F.2375	ROZENBAUM Lejbusz	37	G	31.7.37
F.2377	f. 60 SZPRIT Rykja	46	H	29.7.37
F.2377	f. 53 GURARY Chana	42	G	14.10.37
F.2377	f. 54 MAGIER Israel	26	G	31.8.37
F.2377	f. 53 ROGOWY Bolko	33	G	23.1.38
F.2377	f. 58 ERN Erich	35	C/H	29.9.37
F.2375	NAJMAN Chja	32	G	30.9.37
F.2377	f. 55 LENG Juyr	24	H	21.9.37
F.2377	f. 56 ZUBEL Feiga	18	H	17.9.37
F.2377	f. 57 STABER Marcell	24	H	17.9.37

Following personnel will be granted Immigration certificate in Cat. A (G):

F.2380	WYZENBERG Ieko	40	A (G)	—
"	Perla	34	"	—
"	Szajna	12	"	—
"	Szajla	9	"	—
"	Mendel	6	"	—