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DUKE AND DUCHESS OF KENT IN POLAND

The Duke and Duchess of Kent in the streets of Krakow.

The Duke of Kent accompanied by Count Adam Potocki visiting the Wawel Castle in Krakow.

One of the beautiful state rooms in the Lancut Castle.

Part of the Lancut Castle where the Duke and Duchess of Kent have been staying. Built in the 17th century by Prince Lubomirski, now in possession of Count Alfred Potocki.

DANZIG LETTER

Under the influence of the summer season, with the spirit of holiday-making abroad, and Herr Forster attending the Wagner Festival at Bayreuth, little of political note has occurred in Danzig. In fact, the keynote in Danzig recently has been entertainment rather than political activity. The many hundreds of visitors bring liveliness into the quiet streets of the old town as they wander about, guide-book in hand, or are shepherded in little droves from one ancient monument to another, the while local inhabitants look with interest, and sometimes with astonishment, at the costumes affected by the tourists. To the visitors, endeavouring to assimilate all the historic information reeled off by the fluent guides, the local inhabitants appear equally interesting.

But there has been more than sight-seeing to entertain tourist and permanent resident alike. There have been regattas, filling the picturesque breadth of Danzig Bay with graceful sailing yachts. There have been race-meetings, swimming contests, a flower corso, a children's fete, a tennis tournament, and more besides at Danzig's popular pleasure resort of Zoppot. The wonderful new motor road across East Prusia has brought Danzig, and Zoppot, within easier reach of all parts of that province, and so many have been the visitors that an improved autobus service is now in operation between Zoppot and Danzig, Elbing and Koenigsberg, in addition to the one that used to run from Marienburg. These travelling facilities were made full use of during the Zoppot opera season, even in spite of rather inclement weather. Two of the big tourist steamers timed their arrival in Zoppot to coincide with the dates of the opera performances, so that many overseas visitors also had the opportunity of attending, and for those who had the good fortune of fine weather, and who had never listened to Wagner's works produced in the open air in such idyllic conditions, it must have been a revelation. Not only is the effect of the performance in its breadth and artistry impressive, but also the beauty of the setting amid the fragrant woods is unforgettable. The one or two evenings spoiled by rain were a bitter disappointment to a great many, as well as being of grave concern to the management.

The rain, however, which fell in such frequent and heavy showers, and which is so seriously imperilling the crops, did not mar the stay of Danzig's most eagerly awaited visitors, namely, the Mine Sweeper Flotilla of the German Navy, who were here for three days. Every year, Danzig makes holiday when the naval visitors come, and the officers and men are right royally entertained. Receptions, dinners and dances are arranged, and the quayside where the warships lie is thronged at all hours with loyal citizens coming to admire the trimness and efficiency of the Fatherland's naval forces, the young men a little envious of the "blue boys", the girls hopefully aflutter. This visit coincided with the Gauleiter's birthday, so that Herr Forster was able to receive in person the congratulations and good wishes of the German navy's representative.

LONDON LETTER

By Gregory Macdonald

The international situation entered upon a new phase this week where it is difficult to disentangle all the conflicting elements. It seems to be by common consent that the Far East is left in a compartment by itself. This very fact shows how much things have changed in the past year. Not so long ago, any development affecting Japan would affect in Europe the Franco-Soviet balance and the German-Japanese balance. But the Franco-Soviet balance is plainly not what it was, while the Berlin-Rome axis has weathered more than one trial of a new orientation.

So the comments in the British Press on the Far Eastern crisis have an oriental flavour of remote courtesy. *The Times* for example, after major actions in the Peking-Tientsin area, merely asks whether it is to be peace or war in China? And the question is sound enough. For the truth is appearing of the truth of the remark made by Mr. Robert Boothby in the Commons at the end of 1935 (during the Abyssinian crisis) that so far as foreign markets were concerned, they must face up to the fact that China was going, and to the possibility that in another two or three years, at the present rate of Japanese progress, China would have gone. No one was going to war for the Chinese market. The quiescence of the Soviets after the recent purges only emphasises a division between East and West which may be all the better for the peace of the world.

A lack of British interest in Far Eastern developments throws into relief the Mediterranean negotiations which have absorbed the Commons and the Cabinet this week. For the status of the route to the Far East has altered with the Italian fortification of Pantellaria and her strengthened foothold on the Red Sea, not to mention the new dispositions made necessary by the growth of air-power. And the focus of the European quarrel has now shifted from the Suez Canal area to the area of Gibraltar, with the Atlantic seaboard and the South American countries taken into account with the Mediterranean.

Events of the past week put beyond doubt what has long been assumed in these letters, that the British Government is anxious for a solution of the Mediterranean conflict. This involves a greater decision than merely peace with Italy and non-intervention in Spain. It means a decision to turn away from the Franco-Soviet grouping, with a recognition that this must have results upon the internal politics of France. It means the establishment of a *modus vivendi* with authoritarian states, which

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London Letter

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implies that the British Government will take no part in the quarrel of ideologies. But the democratic ideology (the jargon, as distinct from an effective democratic spirit in the British people) springs from the tenets of nineteenth century Liberalism, upon which, with its *laissez faire*, and Free Trade, and City of London lending, the British Government now promises to turn its back. We can say, (with the caution that all policies are these days on a twentyfour hour basis) that international "democracy" has lost its most powerful ally.

The decision of the Government is shown once more by Mr. Eden's conciliatory references to the Mediterranean rights of other countries and by the despatch to Signior Mussolini of a personal letter from Mr. Neville Chamberlain. But it is a decision which will be bitterly opposed by the forces which live on the jargon of democracy (as distinct from the actual democratic spirit of the country, which is at the moment behind Mr. Chamberlain). So the last days of Parliament were marked by bitter onslaughts on the Government from Major Attlee and Mr. Lloyd George. In particular, an attempt was made by the Left to bind the Government under promise not to grant belligerent rights to General Franco without the consent of the House. This promise the Government avoided, but the usual arrangements were made for summoning Parliament in case of emergency.

The same deadlock occurred in a wider field with the British non-intervention proposals. These had a chance of success just because they were framed as a compromise which might suit Italy and Germany. They were accepted in principle by these two States and by all others interested except Soviet Russia. The upshot is that Germany. and Italy, standing in with Great Britain, find themselves for once in a way on the morally superior side, with Soviet Russia cast as the bad boy who spoiled the party. This is a poor look-out for Soviet Russia if the quiescence over China is to be taken as the measure of the weakness of Bolshevism. For there is also a Western Pact in the wind, which may be not a mere Four Power Directory but a more active consolidation of Europe.

The King's visit to Ulster last week provided an illustration in little that times have changed, however much they remain the same. The visit was marred by a series of outrages and explosions along the borders of Ulster and the Irish Free State. These hardly did more than impede traffic between Dublin and Ulster: the outrages were accordingly ascribed to the extreme Irish Republicans who wished to stop loyalists in Southern Ireland from honouring the King. A striking change, however, was that the affair produced very little bitter comment in the London Press; as it produced nothing but condemnation in Ireland. But there were no reprisals in Ulster, and what might have caused a a very ugly clash between North and South passed off quietly. Perhaps everybody realised at once that in these disturbed days it is often impossible to say who causes outrages. There are *agents provocateurs* as well as political extremists. The matter cannot be judged until the criminals are caught. Probability, but no more, points to the Irish Republican Army, which hates de Valera as much as it hates the Government of Northern Ireland and the British Crown.

An event like the passing of the Crystal Palace was the recent closing down of the famous Mudie's circulating library. This firm, once a national institution, has suffered from the growth of branch libraries and of twopenny libraries in every suburb. Yet Mudie's, it is said, had Gladstone and all others of the Victorian great among its customers. The bulk of its books has been bought by Harrods for re-sale, and an appeal is made through *The Times* for the preservation of its foreign library, 80,000 volumes in nine languages, said to be the finest in the country. The Victorian culture was in many ways higher than our own.

ECONOMIC MATTERS

Mr. Jerram's last Report

Before leaving Poland for his new post in Spain, Mr. C.B. Jerram, Commercial Counsellor to the British Embassy in Warsaw, could still prepare his last Report on Economic and Commercial Conditions in Poland, dated March, 1937, which has now been published by his Majesty's Stationary Office. This publication is a valuable addition to the already long series of similar reports by Mr. Jerram and his predecessors in the British Commercial Diplomatic Service in this country. All of them have been fulfilling their task of observers and reporters with an remarkably open mind and complete detachment from preconceived notions. That is why any tradesman in the British Empire wanting to enter business connection with Poland may rely on the general and much special information he finds in those reports, and there is hardly any doubt that the consecutive lucid and frank presentations of basic economic conditions of the country and of changes, from year to year, in its marked position, did much contribute to the expansion of goods exchange between the British Empire and Poland.

It was in fact the Rt. Hon. (now Sir) E. Hilton Young who, in February 1924, in his reports on financial conditions in Poland, to the then Prime Minister of Poland, made it clear that the country so recently restored to sovereignty has all the necessary elements for constituting a separate and self-supporting economic unit — the natural resources, the foundations of organisation, the grit and competence of the people for running and developing economic independence without which no independent nationhood is to be thought of. This statement was put to a very severe test about sixteen months after it had been made when Germany sprung an economic war upon Poland, which was really to end only in 1934. If the havoc caused to Polish foreign trade was made good, the result was brought about not only by the sole exertions of Poles but to a considerable extent also by the insight of the English business world into the possibilities of the country which had been so long off the map of political and economic Europe. With Polish trade turning more and more towards the sea a state of things was gradually being restored which had existed during many centuries when every Polish trading town of some importance had its small commercial English colony, and the Scot itinerant merchant was a familiar figure all over the country.

The re-establishing of such constant personal contact of the English business world with its Polish purveyors and clients is very important for the further development of Anglo-Polish trade relations. In his last report Mr. Jerram is devoting much attention to this question. He writes:

"It is very difficult to do business in Poland without an efficient local agent. In many cases it will be found advantageous to appoint separate agents for the different parts of the country, according to the class of goods to be supplied." He mentions Lodz, the centre of cotton industry, Bielsko and Bialystok, the centres of woollen industry, the metallurgical industries of Upper Silesia and around Warsaw, the new industrial centre to be established in the San-Vistula triangle. "Attention might particularly be given to the desirability of appointing a seperate agent for Upper Silesia and also for Danzig, which is a part of the Polish Customs Territory. Dealings with the oil industry might require an agent resident in Galicia. Fuller information on this subject is given in the publication "The appointment of Agents in Poland and Danzig" (September, 1935) published by the Department of Overseas Trade." And then again when dealing with Poland's heavy industries Mr. Jerram insists: "It is frequently said by Polish importers that they would do more business with the exporters of British goods if they knew them better. The practice of certain United Kingdom firms of including the Upper Silesian industrial area within the district assigned to their representatives in Warsaw is often not the best solution, and it is even more undesirable to cover this market from Vienna, Berlin, Hamburg, etc. German firms are represented on the spot, usually in Katowice, and Polish industrialists are used to being able to confer with them personally concerning their requirements.

Though very condensed, the report is full of datas on all important branches of Polish economic life which offer trade openings to the English business world, and of useful hints for entering relations with Poland. Certain difficulties as exchange control and the quotas system are not minimized, but in their true proportions they are less of an impediment to trading than in many other countries. Mr. Jerram, of course, does not indulge in prophecy, but on the whole an undertone of restrained optimism recurs again and again. He says for instance: "So much depends upon international reactions to the present credit position and the outcome of any future discussions regarding the service or conversion of Polish foreign issues, that predictions are difficult at present. Internal conditions seem to be improving and much money is being invested in building and capital goods. Investment in machinery and for military and industrial production by the Government and private interests is proceeding intensively... When these machines become operative they will undoubtedly give employment and contribute to the future industrialisation of Poland."

M. G.

Miners' shorter working day in Poland.

The Polish Council of Ministers has decided to shorten the miners' working day to 7 hours and a half underground work and to 7 or in some case even to 6 hours in especially dangerous work. This order comes into force from the 1st September 1937.

Goods Traffic at the Port of Gdynia.

The fiscal figure of the goods traffic at Gdynia during the first six months of the current year is 4,342,876 tons, an advance of 733,792 tons as against the tonage of goods handled during the first halfyear 1936 – an increase of 20.3 per cent. Overseas imports rose from 549,353 tons to 880,971 tons (increase: 60.3 per cent), overseas exports from 3,059,732 tons to 3,461,905 tons (increase: 13.1 per cent). In imports, the largest increases were registered for scrap-iron (from 156,460 tons to 351,106 tons), ores and pyrites (from 35,486 tons to 83,914 tons), phosphorites (from 58,524 tons to 72,929 tons), Thomas slag (from 16,100 tons to 18,096 tons), oil seeds (from 25,231 tons to 29,961 tons). The principal advances on the export side were for export coal (from 2,350,533 tons to 2,616,954 tons), bunker coal (from 182,327 tons to 280,156 tons) coke (from 107,170 tons to 126,816 tons), sawn timber (from 41,752 tons to 68,649 tons), commercial iron (from 40,737 tons to 53,029 tons), railway rails (from 127 tons to 39,710 tons), ham (from 417 tons to 3,498 tons), meat (from 6,696 tons to 12,745 tons), ammonium sulphate (from 12,394 tons to 32,536 tons). Exports of sugar, oil cakes, cement, butter, eggs, grain and roundwood declined as against the first six months of 1936.

Polish-Hungarian Commercial Agreement.

Polish-Hungarian negotiations, which commenced in May, led to the signing of a commercial agreement between Poland and Hungary, which includes the custom-house protocol and the contingent and payment agreements. Poland obtained a lowering for plywood, whereas Hungary was granted a lowering for red paprika pulp. In general the newly established contingents do not differ much from the former.

The payment agreement contains a resolution concerning the settlement of accounts between both the countries. The agreements have been temporarily brought into life on the 1st of July 1937.

Poland's Foreign Trade during the first half of 1937.

The total turnover of Poland's foreign trade during the first six months of the current year amounted to 1,176.7 million zlotys as against 940.7 million during the corresponding period of 1936. The greater part of this expansion in foreign trade resulted from increased imports. From 458.7 million during the first half of 1936 the value of the imports rose to 594.5 million, an increase of 135,8 million zlotys. The advance in the value of exports was about 100 million zlotys — from 481.9 million to 582.2 million. The half-year closed with a balance of 12.3 million against Poland, while the first half-year of 1936 resulted in a favourable balance of 23.9 million which by the end of the year declined by 0.8 million.

PRESS REVIEW

Kurier Warszawski has inserted the declaration of Premier Camille Chautemps regarding the Polish-French relations. He said, among other things: "I am firmly convinced that surely there is not a single Pole who could doubt the friendship of France. I know well, that through all the difficulties and insufficiences of political life in our two free countries, the French people do not renounce their attachment to the alliance, which has the same significance for them, as the respect which each generation has for its deep faith".

Zielony Sztandar, the organ of the People's Party, recapitulates the conditions on which it would consent to work together with the present government. It says that the peasants organized in the People's Party, set forth their political and social economic demands; "They want to be co-masters in the State and not just subjects, they want land reform, and they demand the return of their leaders. The cooperation of the People's Party can only be obtained on the fulfilment of all those conditions most essential to the peasants".

I.K.C. points out how totalism in Germany has invaded all issues of economic and social life, as well as political. It writes: "From internal political totalism Germany has passed by way of its foreign policy to "etatism", which at the present moment has developed into complete economic totalism. The average German has lost, first his political, then his economic freedom and to-morrow he may be confronted with the catastrophe of his field of work" A French statesman has said „The Germans for some time have been gradually but systematically confiscating the private property of the citizens". The final conclusion is, that "in the name of the liberty of man, social culture and the protection of Nations from the most terrible form of slavery, Europe must decide if it wishes to be a modern state of Pharaohs or a family of free communities".

Voelkischer Beobachter writes "The German government is ready to co-operate in every way in the carrying out of the British plan, on condition, that the Soviet Government changes its present attitude. Otherwise a further continuation of the discussion is utterly useless".

The Observer, writing of the unexpected development in the Non-intervention discussion and in view of the German and Italian replies, says "Whitehall is frankly facing the possibility of the new features in the British plan, namely the withdrawal of foreign volunteers and the grant, at an intermediate stage, of belligerent rights, disappearing. It is pointed out, that a substantial portion of the measures imposed to secure non-intervention would still remain. The system of observers on merchant ships is in actual operation and though the land control is suspended, the machinery exists and may again be set in motion".

K. M.

Exhibition of Peasant Painting, Sculpture and Woodcut Prints

The present exhibition at the I. P. S. gives rise to a number of troublesome reflections. In the first place, what is a peasant artist? How much training may he have, where and from whom, without losing that title? Or is it keeping to tradition, since we find in these works the echo of so many historical styles? And is it justifiable to lump together as "peasant art" works which are undoubtedly primitive, yet show at least a skilful handling of material with such as are mere daubs, those in which artistic *naïveté* leads to unexpected boldness of treatment with those which are more or less skilful imitations of things seen in churches or manor houses?

As works of art the objects exhibited for the most part cannot bear comparison with those branches of peasant art which are usually treated as handicrafts—embroidery, pottery, carving. These — particularly embroidery — have produced masterpieces that are as satisfying artistically as any great work of art, fully justifying the argument against the division of arts into "fine" and "applied". In this instance the applied arts certainly have the best of it, introducing a further confusion into the situation, for while the painters, sculptors, and engravers, may or may not be professional artists, the embroidery and carving is certainly "amateur" work.

Apart from these doubts — of which the most serious is that concerning the rightful application of the term "peasant art", the Exhibition offers many points of interest and a number of exhibits which are not merely remarkable for quaintness but have real artistic merit. In the section of exhibits from Central Poland there are several crucifixes that are worthy of attention, also a large figure of Christ carrying the cross and an interesting *bas-relief* of the Trinity. There are also some statuettes of Our Lady remarkable for the extreme simplification of outline in conjuction with carved ornamentation of the surface. One of them looks almost like a chess figure. Another feature of this section are the paintings which are clearly echoes of the Italian Renaissance pictures in churches. In some cases they have distinctly gained by the simplified treatment and the introduction of typical peasant ornamentation as an important factor of the composition. There is also a number of such semi-independent copies of the Virgin of Częstochowa and some of them are very good. In the south-eastern section there are many paintings on glass. One Madonna is particularly interesting through being so evidently of the *Empire* period in her dress. She immediately recalls the Empress Josephine. The south-western

The Holy Virgin of Grywald, Tatra Museum, Zakopane

The flight to Egypt Ethnographic Museum, Łowicz

section also has many paintings on glass and among them two pictures of St. Anne are remarkable. The design is identical and only the colour varies — they are either by one hand or both copies of some popular image. In this section there is also a St. Agnes who is clearly a reminiscence of some portrait by Mme Vigée Lebrun.

The Silesian section is the least interesting, only a few exhibits from the southern, mountainous part, have some merit. The north-eastern section is small and the most interesting thing in it are some handcoloured woodcut prints — one of Adam and Eve with a charming serpent of chessboard pattern, another of St. George vividly coloured in blue and yellow, a St. Barbara in dull violet and red, and a Christ carrying the cross, with only some bold splashes of red to emphasise the design.

It is a pity that the dating of the exhibits has been impossible. It would probably provide some astonishing surprises, for even in towns Gothic forms are known to have survived well into the second half of the XVIth century and we might discover that some apparently romanesque work is perhaps no more than a hundred years old.

AFTER MANY YEARS

Meeting Professor Malinowski

Meeting people after a lapse of a quarter of century is always a venture full of surprises. The person you are going to see might be somebody quite different from the one whose picture is fixed in your mind.

Following Professor Malinowski's invitation to lunch, I set out for his house in Oppidan Rd, in Hampstead with mixed feelings. What was the personal evolution of the young and brilliant student, now a scientist of world renown? I recalled in thought the tall and slender figure of a clever, reserved boy, who camouflaged even then his knowledge and his learning behind witty, ironical, sometimes caustic remarks. I remembered a sort of helplessness brought on by ill health and a very weak sight. I called to mind the figure of his mother, mostly accompanying him, helping him, reading and writing for him, in the effort to lessen the strain put on his eyes by his continuous and intent studies.

When I rang the bell, the door was opened by a young Japanese girl, who in perfect English introduced herself as one of the many students, who take care of the professor, living alone in his house and as it seems forgetful of such material sides of life as food, money, heating and such like. Judging by his lunch, which consisted of some fruit-juice and a series of different pills, he lives on air and knowledge. This seems to be responsible for his ascetic, almost emaciated looks.

But when the door of the drawing room, in which I was waiting, opened and a tall, slightly stooping figure came in, I realized in a flash that I should recognize Professor Malinowski anywhere. Naturally he is older, he seems, in looks and talk, mellowed by the passing years, but the smile hovering round his lips, the blue eyes behind the powerful lenses of the thick glasses, the subtle irony of his remarks are the same, his charm even greater.

We at once plunged into reminiscences of prewar times in London when the Polish Circle was the meeting place of a small but select group of some very interesting personages. Mindful of my duty as a journalist and eager to tell my Polish readers about our eminent compatriot, I tried during our conversation to form an opinion, to come to a conclusion and decide, was I talking to a Pole, or was it somebody of whom life, circumstances, and the influence of long work among congenial people have made already an Englishman, forgetful and ready to forget his own country. Words heard many years ago from the lips of a naturalized Swiss who fought for England in the great war seemed to be the right ones to apply to this case. Asked where his heart lay, what were the feelings towards the two countries, he answered: "Switzerland is my mother who gave me life, love, took care of me in my youth, England is my father to whom my gratitude and my devotion are due for education, help, opportunities".

If was difficult to pin the Professor to the subject which interested me most, to his own personality and life. When we were joined by some of the students, a charming English girl, professor of anthropology in Capetown, a solemn Chinese youth and the young lady who met me at the door, the conversation became more general and even lighter, more flashy, than before. Malinowski was chaffing his guests who did not lag behind in repartee.

"Mind"—said the lady professor to me, "don't say anything against England or the English people. Those new Englishmen (meaning Malinowski) are so touchy". This was of course a joke, but if the Professor is not touchy he is — such is my strong belief—very sensitive, and this banter, this brilliant and witty conversation, were a sort of armour which protects him against the inquisitiveness or interference of outside factors.

At the end of the delightful, but from my point of view and my aim seemingly disappointing interview, my host took pity on me and, unwilling to speak about himself, sent the secretary to fetch some biographical notes out of a preface to the Polish edition of his book. The reference to Malinowski's youth, to the influence of his mother, his early surroundings, professors, friends, and the reference to his native town of Kraków were very enlightning and revealed many of the sentiments which during the interview were so successfully dissimulated. From those typewritten pages I got the answer to many questions which were in mind, but which were most artfully evaded.

We hear in so many words, what were the causes which turned the young student towards anthropology and towards England "As regards the latter", says Malinowski, "I followed the footsteps of Joseph Conrad for very much the same motives as moved him. From my earliest youth I was more fascinated by the works of Dickens and of Shakespeare, of Thackeray and of Shelley, than by the cold formality of French writing, or the romantic bombasticism of German literature-always of course with the exception of Goethe, Heine and Nietsche. I remember also from my very young days someone, I think it was Stanisław Michalski, urging that the Polish mind develops best in England. Germany has a confusing influence, it develops the unhealthy metaphysical garrulousness of the Slav, French influence limits and superficialises, but the English empirical, concrete, and open and honest way of thinking is the best school for the Slavonic mind, especially for the Polish mind. Since my school days I was very much under the influence of Augustus Witkowski, and later on of M. Smoluchowski. Both were outstanding phisicists, both were educated in England, and both most inspired personalities. Witkowski, who was a friend of my family, I knew best. He had perhaps the greatest influence on me, and it was because of my desire to work with him that I first took up physics, mathematics and philosophy, and later on when I gave up the Natural Sciences for Humanities, came over to England. Witkowski also used to argue that a Pole who wants to work scientifically should also be at home in another language. Now German was for obvious reasons unsuitable for a Pole; French never attracted me, either as a medium of expression or as a cultural atmosphere. There remained English, which opened the way not only to England, but to America and the vast Colonial Empire". In these autobiographical notes written down by one of his students, the Professor continues to tell how fate intervened several times and prevented his return to Poland. But, as he says, all was for the best because it is his staunch belief that the best service that a Pole can render to Polish science is to place his production in a favourable position on the international market, while all the time stressing his Polish nationality.

We further learnt that a Pole who from his childhood spoke several languages, who had the opportunity of spending his holidays among peasants still living in very primitive conditions in Podhale where many houses did not have a chimney and the life of the community was patriarchal, almost biblical, was if not predestined, then well prepared for the study of Ethnology. "The capacity of living so to speak in two civilisations, one a few centuries behind the other, is a good practical training in scientific anthropology, to be taken up in later life".

Then comes a passage, devoted to boyhood and childhood reminiscences, to the wonderful atmosphere of Kraków in the nineties, to those relations, friends, teachers whose influence was never forgotten and never ceased to be an important factor in his life. "How well", says Malinowski, "I remember the Kraków if those days. The Kraków which was the intellectual capital of Poland, where the best brains and the finest characters of our whole country converged, where a university and the Academy kept alive our intellectual life, where the theatre produced the latest works of Wyspianski and of Przybyszewski, and the painters included Malczewski, Stanisławski, Mehoffer and, of course Wyspianski himself. As I look back now the Planty (the plantations encirling the centre of the town) seem to me like a big avenue of intellectuality, art, and inspiration. Under the shady chestnuts spread wide in summer time, their yellow leaves falling in autumn or budding in spring, groups of young men discussed political or national calamities.

Following Malinowski's visions of the past, we meet nearly all the outstanding figures of the Polish intellectual world of those days, many still alive, but most of them gone to the realm of shadows. We then wander in Malinowski's footsteps, to the many countries to which his studies and researches took him. All those details can be found in every biography of the scientist, so there is no need to repeat them or to tell here a lot of Polish names unknown to the bulk of English people, to whom, as I once was told, one Polish name is as good as another.

Let us again return to the enlightening sentences of the preface. "The ease with which the foreigner can make his home in England, the sympathetic and not merely platonic help which he receives from the English, quite as much as the intellectual stimulus which I felt was forthcoming from the English way of thinking and working made me to decide to remain in this country at least for the early days of my work, because long after the war, I wanted to return to Poland".

It is no coincidence only that the sentiments of Malinowski towards his mother are those which are characteristic of all the Poles and especially of the great minds of our nation. It is not only love and gratitude but the knowledge that what is best in their nature, what is their

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Publications Reviewed

"Bluszcz" the popular woman's magazine

"*Bluszcz*" (The Ivy) is the name of the oldest Polish woman's weekly magazine, its first number being published in 1865. It was a sad period for the Polish people, when after the failure of the January Insurrection of 1863, it seemed that every hope for the re-establishment of the country's independence had vanished. The unscrupulous oppressions, especially in the part of Poland under Russian rule, were devastating the country materially and morally. It was of utmost necessity to preserve the greatest treasure of the Polish people, namely, the national culture and the language; the two factors which would keep the spirit awake to renew the fight with the oppressors.

Maria Ilnicka, the first editor of the *Bluszcz*, well understood the rôle played by women in the national life; her aim was to keep the spirit alive and not to lose hope for a better future. Her task was a difficult one, as every word then printed was scrupulously censured, every independent thought whether political or social had therefore to be skilfully camouflaged. There was of course one facility — a woman's journal, publishing, besides articles and fiction — fashion sheets and household notes, thus being less liable to be thoroughly read by the Russian censors.

The magazine as the years passed, successfully developed under the skilful direction of succeeding editors: Josephine Cybulska-Bąkowska (Szczęsna), Marian Gawalewicz and Zofia Seidlerowa, acquiring thousands of readers in all parts of Poland.

After the war under the diligent direction of Mrs. Stefania Podhorska-Okołow, a well-known publicist, the magazine entered on a new period of its life. It now watches carefully the women's movement and life at home and abroad, besides being a literary journal, it publishes fiction and poetry of the best women writers of the time.

This year there were two issues which merit a special mention. One No. 21 of the 22nd of May which was dedicated to Krakow, the shrine of Poland's past history and culture. A number of well written articles give a full picture of the historical, cultural and artistic position held by Krakow in the country. The other special number (No. 26) issued on the 26th of June gives much valuable and interesting material on Upper and Teschen Silesia. All the artícles richly illustrated present to the reader a concise picture of the past and the present of this most interesting part of Poland.

C. H.

Polish-American Chamber of Commerce Commemoration Book

A Commemoration Book on the 15th anniversary of the Polish-American Chamber of Commerce in Warsaw, appeared a few weeks ago. This publication deals with the essential problems associated with trade and financial relations between Poland and the United States, describing likewise the activities of the Chamber of Commerce, which aim, above all, to increase and strengthen the relations between the two countries.

A series of interesting articles are devoted to the exchange of goods between Poland and America, the development of a reciprocal balance of payments, the part played by American capital and its social importance in Polish industry, the problems of Polish export to the U.S.A., etc.

Moreover the publication contains statements by eminent personalities, both Polish and American, concerning matters of historical as well as present day interest. Poland is represented by: Mr. Antoni Roman, the Minister of Industry and Commerce, Count Jerzy Potocki, the Polish Ambassador in the U.S.A., Dr. Roman Górecki, the President of the National Economic Bank, Voivode Władysław Raczkiewicz, the President of the World Union of Poles Abroad; America by: — Daniel C. Roper the Minister of Commerce, Colonel Edward M. House, John C. Cudahy, the former American Ambassador in Warsaw and others. The contribution by Mr. Louis Van Norman, the first American Commercial Councillor in Poland takes the original form of an extract from his diary of 1920. This fragment brilliantly describes the spontaneous manifestations of friendship during the celebrations which took place in Warsaw on the occasion of the American National holiday.

Meeting Professor Malinowski

(Continued from page 3)

guidance in the difficulties of life is mostly owed to the early influence of the mother. "To my mother" says Malinowski "I have owed intellectually and in every other way more than to anyone in my life".

It is not necessary to point out to English readers Professor Malinowski's popularity among his pupils, recruited from the ranks not only of royalties and high English colonial officials, but from scholars of different nations and races. These come to receive personal teaching and inspiration from one whose works have already been translated into their language, and who exercises, for instance, a considerable influence on the modern Chinese work in humanities.

Professor Malinowski's teaching is never given in forms of lectures; he has developed a method which he likes to describe as collective argumentation in which the problems are discussed by the whole class. Professor Malinowski has also inaugurated a new approach to linguistic problems. This is best documented in his two articles on "The Problem of Meaning in Primitive Languages" and "Classificatory Particles" but above all in the second volume of his "Coral Gardens". "His sociological approach to mythology and folklore, his theoretical remoulding of primitive jurisprudence, the initiative which he has taken in the development of the study of primitive economics are well known to most students of social science", says one of his pupils.

There are many who compare the beauty of Malinowski's style to that of Conrad's writing, who call him the Conrad of science. And Poles, realizing that they are the nation, which has given the English speaking world two great men, who enriched its literature and its science, cherish both their names with pride.

Stanisława Gorynska

Warsaw Amusements.

THEATRES

NARODOWY, "The Admirable Crichton".
POLSKI. "Widow Jadzia"
NOWY. Closed.
MAŁY. Closed.
LETNI. "Where the Devil cannot..."
MALICKIEJ. "Świt, Dzień i Noc"
ATENEUM. "Zazdrość i medycyna"
KAMERALNY. "Scandal in King's family"
REDUTA. Closed.

MUSIC.

TEATR WIELKI — OPERA. Closed.

MUSICAL SHOWS

CYRULIK WARSZAWSKI Bodo in "Ciotka Karola" (Charley's Aunt)
TEATR 8.15. "Koletta"
WIELKA REWIA. "100% Humour"

ART.

I. P. S. Peasant Art.
ZACHĘTA. Hunting Show.
NATIONAL MUSEUM. Monuments of Marshal Pilsudski.

CINEMAS

APOLLO Closed.
**ATLANTIC "On a Skyscraper"
**BAŁTYK "The Romantic Millionaire"
**CAPITOL Martha Eggerth in "Lovely Eyes"
**CASINO Eggerth in "Viennese Nightingale"
***COLOSSEUM. "Charlie Chan".
***EUROPA "The Spring of Lovers".
**FILHARMONIA "King Kong"
***HOLLYWOOD "The Millionaire's Caprice".
***IMPERIAL "The Secret Plan R. 8"
***MAJESTIC "The Tractor Seller"
PAN Dolores del Rio in "Accused".
***RIALTO Claudette Colbert in "They met in Paris"
ROMA Lawrence Tibbet in "Under your Charm".
***STYLOWY Danielle Darrieux in "The naughty Girl".
STUDIO Closed
***ŚWIATOWID "The Castle of Secrets".

What the asterisks mean: —
****An outstanding feature. ***Very good.
** Good. *Average entertainment.

BRITISH PASSPORT CONTROL OFFICE

UJAZDOWSKA 18, WARSAW

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

No. of certificate	NAME	Age	Category	Last date of visa	Address
103545	GELBORD Hirsz	21	B/3	2.11.37	Suwalki
103547	FARBEROWICZ Liba	40	D	30.10.37	10, Karmelicka, Grodno
	" Chana	16			
	" Szloma	12			
103551	FAJNGESICHT Necha	69	D	1.11.37	4, Przechowna. Zelechow
103552	KONACKI Szolem	20	B/3	3.11.37	Kolmp. Z. Lomżynska
103558	LIFSZYC Iser	20	B/3	4.1.38	17/2, Stefanska, Wilno
103563	WILINSKI Eleazar	17	B/3	3.11.37	Wolomin, Warszawska 23
103565	BURG Chana	23	C/L	31.7.37	Pod Kamicu near Brody
103570	CHILER Reisel	54	D	5.11.37	Visoki Mazowieckie
103571	SHEJURSON Jakob	61	D	5.11.37	Rowno
103573	KLOPMAN Szmul	22	B/3	5.11.37	Raciaz
103575	WILENTCHIK Jerzy	14	D	5.10.37	12, Prozna, Warsaw
103580	PERECHODNIK Miriam	77	D	6.11.37	9, Karczewska, Otwock
103582	LEVIN Awigdor	69	D	5.11.37	Pruzana, Breska 10
103587	ROSENBERG Babeta	70	D	6.11.37	Zaleszczyki
104152	UŻYCKI Abram	63	D	5.11.37	Bielsk Podlaski
	" Fania	53			
104154	BORNSTEIN Israel	70	D	6.11.37	72, Polna, Warsaw
104158	LEWAK Ruchla	63	D	5.11.37	3, Kosciuszki, Lodz.
104159	ELSZTEJN Doba	62	D	5.11.37	17, Graniczna, Warsaw
104160	KAMIONER Gitla	50	D	5.11.37	8, Motocinska, Warsaw
104165	GURFINKIEL Golda	70	D	9.11.37	Tarnobrzeg
104166	SZWICA Abraham	60	D	9.11.37	Warsaw, Wolowa 11
	" Matla	51			
104169	GELLER Mowsza	59	D	6.11.37	60/2, Mickiewicza, Wilno
	" Chaja	53			
104170	KOFMAN Fejga	37	D	6.11.37	Szumek
	" Zusia	10			
	" Ester	3			
104174	FENIGER Hersh	17	B/3	9.11.37	Jagiellonska 57, Nowy Sacz
104176	GOLDMAN Natan	16	B/3	9.11.37	Brzezany
104178	ZYMAN Abraham	64	D	9.11.37	Pszerosl, Suwalki Distr.
	" Malka	60			
104179	FLUK Mala	29	D	9.11.37	Chelm, Sienkiewicza 11
	" Gita	6			
	" Mendel	1			
104182	SZNAJDER Ciwja	11	D	9.11.37	Kostopol, Pilsudskiego 256
104183	NAJMAN Israel	6m	D	9.11.37	Warsaw, Twarda 13/34
10 185	CHENKUS Chana	53	D	9.11.37	Warsaw, Nowolipie 50
	" Abram	15			
105495	JANOWICZ Trejna	66	D	4.11.37	Pruzana, Dabrowskiego 24
105498	GURWITZ Frejda	30	D	4.11.37	m. Snow, k. Nieswieza
	" Rifka	2			
105503	WERNER Ryfka	63	D	6.11.37	Gorki
105504	LOPATA Liba	63	D	6.11.37	Wysock
	" Owsiej	16			
105506	HUBERMAN Dawid	61	D	6.11.37	Piaska near Hublin
	" Riwka	54			
105508	KON Czarna	56	D	6.11.37	56, Goverewska, Warsaw
105517	KNOBEL Josef	66	D	9.11.37	Bendzin, Kollontaja 34
	" Chaja	61			
105519	SOUKA Haia	57	D	9.11.37	Kazemienca Wolyn.
105520	HELEMREICH Chaim	65	D	9.11.37	Zrotowice, p. Mrzyniec.
	" Ryfka	53			
105521	LENDER Abram	18	C/L	31.7.37	10, Holuwki Str., Luck
105524	SCHUSHEIM Mojsesz	26	B/3	10.11.37	3, Parkowa, Przemysl
105525	SCHOENFELD Boruch	19	B/3	10.11.37	1, Fabryczna, Kalisz
105526	SZULDENFREJ Jerzy	18	B/3	10.11.37	25, Stradom, Krakow
105527	SITLOWSKI Awsej	21	B/3	10.11.37	47/21, Wronia, Warsaw
105529	ROSENTEJL Awrum	19	B/3	10.11.37	Ostro, Narutowicza 23
105530	SZAPIRO Sosia	22	B/3	10.11.37	Rowne — Wol., Joselewicza 15
105531	ROSENBLUM Josef	21	B/3	10.11.37	13/6, Gazowa, Krakow
105532	OKUN Emanuel	18	B/3	10.11.37	Wlodzimierz Wolynski
105534	KORNWEITZ Simon	21	B/3	10.11.37	7, Pasaz Fellerów, Lwow
105535	KIRSCHEN Fischel	22	B/3	10.11.37	Rohatyn
105536	KENIGSTEIN Josef	18	B/3	10.11.37	11, Slowackiego, Piotrkow Tr.
105538	SURAWICZ Liowa	18	B/3	10.11.37	6, Royanska, Bialystok
105539	SEGAL Akiwa	21	B/3	10.11.37	Wilno, Oszmianska 2/6
105541	MYSZKIN Lejzer	20	B/3	10.11.37	17, Pilsudskiego, Baranowicze
105542	MEPEN Piokus	22	B/3	10.11.37	1-go Maja 27, Zyrardow
105543	LINDER Uszer	27	B/3	10.11.37	Troscianiec Maky
105544	LITWAR Israel	15	B/3	10.11.37	Luck, Slowackiego 2
105545	CHEJFEC Grzegorz	20	B/3	10.11.37	49, Zawalna m 7, Wilno
105546	ZAKS Aron	22	B/3	10.11.37	Piotrkow Tryb.
105547	SEELENFREUND Mojsze	18	B/3	10.11.37	Brzozow
105548	SILBERG Josef	24	B/3	10.11.37	4/11, Pasieczna, Lwow
105549	WLODAWSKI Szlama	18	B/3	10.11.37	61, Zeromskiego, Lodz
105550	HALBERSZTADT Mieczyslaw	18	B/3	10.11.37	28, Sarego, Krakow
105551	DANCYGER Socher	17	B/3	10.11.37	Mysyniec
105552	GOLDBERG Daniel	17	B/3	10.11.37	Warsaw, Franciszkanska 12
105553	BORENSZTEJN Szloma	20	B/3	10.11.37	6, Kollataja, Zamosc
105554	KELCIGLOWSKI Icyk	22	B/3	10.11.37	Czestochowa, Katedralna 13
105557	MARGULIES Mordka	69	D	10.11.37	Warsaw, Gęsia 57a
	" Ryfka	69			
105559	GLINKA Chaja	39	D	10.11.37	Ostrow-Mazowiecki, 3-go Maja
	" Samuel	10			
105563	ORTNER Jacheta	29	D	10.11.37	Nizaukowice
	" Todres	1			
105567	STRUSIEWICZ Ryfka	49	D	12.11.37	Warsaw
105568	HOFFMAN Freide	64	D	12.11.37	Jaremere
105574	MERIN Barouch	29	C/L	31.7.37	Melinov
105570	KLIGER Chana	20	C/L	31.7.37	Chalneym, Subocz 37/26, Wilno
	GOLDBERG Icchok and wife	—	C/L	31.7.37	

Admission to Palestine not later than:

F.2377	f. 80 PIORKO Rebeka	38	G	15.9.37	Grajewo
F.2375	NAJMAN Chaja	32	G	31.12.37	13/54, Twarda, Warsaw
F.2377	f. 79 CYMERMAN Chaja	34	G	21.7.38	1, Rynek, Horochow — Wolyn
	" Chana	6			

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