

THE WARSAW WEEKLY

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3rd YEAR

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No. 35

MOUNTAIN FESTIVAL AT WISLA



The President greets the Mountaineer Review.

The annual Mountain Festival took place this year during the week of 15th to 22nd of August at Wisla in Teschen Silesia, drawing thousands of tourists from all parts of Poland and

abroad. On Sunday the 22nd, there took place at Wisla local celebrations and festivities, at which the President of the Republic and members of the Government were present.



Mountaineers dancing...

Baltic-Scandinavian Relations

Tallinn. The visit of the Finnish Foreign Minister, Mr. Holsti, to Tallinn, although it was not much commented upon in Europe, was not without a certain importance. The relations between Finland and Estonia have been lately quite cool, although the two nations are closely related. There have been several misunderstandings, notably on the subject of the help given by Finnish fascists to the Estonian "Wabs", who tried to seize power by the use of arms.

The relations between Finland and Estonia concern not only these two relatively small countries, but have a direct bearing on the relations between the Scandinavian and the Baltic groups of nations. The visit of the Finnish Foreign Minister to

Tallinn should tend for improvement in the relations between these two nations, which hold an important position in the eastern Baltic, — especially with regard to the possible ambitions of Russia on that sea.

The President of Estonia, Mr. Konstanty Paets, has been invited by the President of Finland, Mr. Kallio, to spend a few weeks in Helsingfors. It is believed that Finland intends to admit of the three Baltic powers only Estonia to a closer collaboration with the Scandinavian group, which is anxious to avoid the heavy liabilities that might be brought about by Latvia and particularly Lithuania. It is in fact the latter's attitude that has been largely responsible for the fact that the Scandinavian Bloc has not so far shown a very

POLAND AND SWEDEN

The visit of the Swedish Foreign Minister, Dr. Sandler, who arrived in Poland on the 25th inst., throws new interest on the question of Polish-Swedish relations.

Although the geographical position of Poland is less advantageous than that of the Scandinavian countries, her foreign policy attaches equal importance to the principles of neutrality and independence from foreign influences. The recent evolution of the Scandinavian opinion, which realises that Scandinavia is no longer as impregnable as it used to be, adds to the points of common interest between Poland and the Scandinavian nations.

The preparatives of Russia in Murman and Northern Karelia brought some anxiety to Sweden, especially as a large proportion of her mineral wealth is situated within striking distance of Russia. Dr. Sandler was one of the first champions of a close collaboration between all the Scandinavian nations and he was one of the authors of the famous plan for establishing common stocks of military stores for all the Scandinavian countries.

Naturally, such preoccupations on the part of Sweden cannot leave Poland indifferent. Moreover both these countries are interested in maintaining the freedom of the Baltic sea. Poland and Sweden, as the third and fourth largest nations bordering the Baltic respectively, have every reason to avoid the hegemony of either Russia or Germany on that sea.

There are also important commercial relations between these two countries, divided only by a relatively small stretch of water, and the successful development of these relations is conditioned by the maintaining of peace on the Baltic and its shores. The solidarity of Poland and the Scandinavian nations might contribute considerably to the preservation of peace in that part of Europe, requiring, but little outside assistance for the realisation of that aim.

The recently concluded agreement on cultural collaboration helps to establish between Poland and Sweden a closer understanding without which any form of political action could be only shortlived and superficial. (ATE)

POLICY OF THE CAMP OF NATIONAL CONSOLIDATION

Colonel Kowalewski, the principal collaborator of Colonel Koc, granted to the Broadcasting Corporation an interview, in which he made certain statements about the policy of the Camp of National Consolidation. He said that if the "OZON" — as the new organisation is known in Poland — delimited strictly its frontier on the left wing, it would become a "national front". If it would delimit only its frontier on the right wing, it would become a "popular front". But, as it wants to become a front of national consolidation, it must throw its net wider and avoid too strict delimitations, either on the left or on the right.

Colonel Koc's spokesman added that such a solution was all the more acceptable in Poland, where the nationalists have a radical economic programme, while the socialists deliberately style themselves: "Polish Socialists". A certain radicalism can therefore be allied with nationalism, conforming to the traditions and the disposition of the Polish public opinion.

"We all desire a powerful Poland and we are nearly all willing to use radical means towards that end". "The differences in methods and personal animosities can afterwards be conquered", concluded Colonel Kowalewski. (ATE)

great interest in the Baltic countries, although they have many interests in common with Scandinavia. (ATE)

DANZIG LETTER

The most unpropitious beginning of the month of August not only damaged the farmers' crops but also very considerably dampened the ardour of Danzig's holiday-makers. However, the steady stream of Danzig's visitors continued optimistically unabated and was duly rewarded when the weather changed and the cloudy thundery days gave place to lovely summer weather. Thus one very distinguished visitor, the American ambassador to Moscow, Mr. Joseph E. Davies, was able to enjoy his stay here. He came in his own yacht, a fourmaster, and aroused great interest with his beautiful vessel.

Schools in Danzig started in the first week of August, so that now the bathing beaches are far less frequented, but there have been days when the temperature of the water really was what the thermometers outside the bathing establishments claimed for it, and when the conditions for swimming and sailing were perfect. There have been nights, too, warm and soft, when many enthusiasts have been tempted to bathe by moonlight in a sea that seemed turned to molten silver. Aquatic sports therefore have been exceedingly popular.

There has also been a most successful tennis tournament in Zoppot with many nations represented including Egypt, Italy, England and India as well as the nearer European countries and Scandinavia. The finals of the men's doubles were unfortunately spoiled by the rain and as it was not possible to finish play, lots (Continued on page 2)

LONDON LETTER

By Gregory Macdonald

The Cabinet has had a better holiday than in recent years, for emergency meetings are now an accepted part of the routine. This year even an emergency meeting has been avoided, though Ministers are keeping near London and the Prime Minister has returned to discuss Shanghai developments with the Foreign Secretary. The situation is an ugly one though highly interesting to watch. Great Britain and the United States, the two most powerful countries on earth, are both in the position that they cannot afford to get out of Shanghai, yet neither can they afford to watch passively the destruction of their interests or to take adequate measures of reprisal and protection. Japan is striking at a moment ideal for herself. The Powers including Soviet Russia, are out of action, the league of Nations is powerless.

Here is a turning-point in post-war developments but all the more it can be called a turning-point in the history of Western civilisation. For a century past it was axiomatic that a call for protection from great merchants like the Sassoons and those others who built up the Far Eastern trade would mobilise the full naval, if not military resources of Great Britain. Furthermore, the prospective loss of the keystone of Far Eastern trade should cause a financial crisis having immediate repercussions upon the whole internal economy of the country.

We are living in new days. Measures are already taken, as a matter of course, for the evacuation of civilians from Shanghai, a step which will make a deep impression upon the East, where "saving face" is a matter of primary importance. The physical damage done at Shanghai is sufficient to cause prophecies that business cannot be restored within a generation. The Stock Exchange is depressed, with Far Eastern Bonds in the doldrums. Nevertheless, the Stock Exchange depression does not communicate itself to the economy of the country which is more than ever active. External trade is reaching the 1929 level. Business activity within the country is well above the 1929 level. It is symptomatic that Blackpool, the Lancashire pleasure resort, is building a new railway station to cost a million pounds in expectation of an influx of operatives with paid holidays.

Japan certainly had an opportunity with Russia preoccupied and Europe fully engaged upon the Spanish crisis. Public opinion, which is not too well informed upon the internal affairs of either Portugal or Czechoslovakia, had a jolt last week when diplomatic relations between them were broken off. It was generally assumed that no great harm was done as they were both small and too far (Continued on page 2)

London Letter

(Continued from page 1)

away from one another to go to war over the machine-guns. But it was interesting to notice that the official attitude leaned in favour of Portugal. Czechoslovakia might be a democracy and Portugal a dictatorship, but as official hints appeared that Portugal had the rights of the dispute and that Great Britain herself might be willing to sell the required machine-guns to Salazar. Anyone who knows how eager certain international influences are to bring down the Salazar regime and to advance the Left Wing cause in the Iberian Peninsula will see in this one more indication that the British Government has moved decisively to the side of the argument which is represented by the nationalist countries.

The reception given to Signor Mussolini's speech at Palermo was of the same piece. His remark that in the Abyssinian dispute both countries made a mistake was received without enthusiasm, but it probably expressed the truth. Neither country need have gone so far in enmity, and events have proved that the Governments of both countries had roughly the same ends in view. Both wanted to prevent war in the Balkans, and while the Italians actively desired to break the international power of the League of Nations, the British as actively desired not to be led by the violence of its legalistic propaganda into the conflict which was its logical result. So while Italy bludgeoned the Russophile League, Great Britain sidestepped it. Public opinion is now prepared for a rapprochement between the two countries and an agreement, when it is announced, will not provoke any dangerous opposition.

Since Bilbao the violence of the Left Wing propaganda has abated and it is probable that the very violence defeated its own ends. The Basque children were not a success from any point of view. It is now coming out that their deportation from Spain involved such informalities as false passports which gave their wrong names. The difficulties of repatriation are considerable. More than that, documents captured by the Nationalists in Bilbao are beginning to trickle through, showing that irresponsible people in this country were in active communication with Euzkadi, with full knowledge that their work was not humanitarian but propagandist. Even the alleged bombing of British ships in the Mediterranean arouses less interest, at least in official quarters, for it is known that foreign ships with foreign crews, are registered under the British flag so as to be afforded naval and diplomatic protection. There is a call for a tightening-up of the registration laws rather than for naval assistance to Barcelona-bound ships.

Though British policy is profoundly peaceful the preparations for national defence continue unabated. The favour of the collection of old iron gives quite a German flavour to life and manoeuvres are publicised so as to attract recruits. But the great difference between Britain and other countries is, that she adheres to the voluntary system, and it is taken for granted that conscription would not be possible except under war conditions. At present the difficulty remains that while the technical improvement in the three services is maintained there is still a shortage of man-power, for increased opportunities of industrial employment provide a counter-attraction. Everything is now being done to transform army service into a career with long service followed by a pension. The announcement caused an

Economics

Poland's Foreign Trade in 1937

The turnover of foreign trade has increased considerably in Poland in the first half of 1937. Imports totalled 594,000,000 zloty, an increase of 135,794,000 over the corresponding period of 1936. The export amounted to 582,174,000 zloty, an increase of 100,178,000 zloty over the corresponding period of 1936. Owing to the fact that the imports increased faster than the exports, the balance of foreign trade was adverse to the extent of 12 million zloty.

Poland's best customers were:—Gt. Britain, which took 90,092,000 zloty worth of goods and exported to Poland 74,759,000 zloty worth. Germany, which took 80,499,000 zloty of Polish goods and exported to Poland 78,609,000 zloty. Other countries with which Poland had a favourable balance of trade were: Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Holland, Yugoslavia, Norway, Rumania, Sweden, Switzerland and Italy.

Polish imports of raw materials from overseas countries were the cause of the balance of trade being adverse. Notably, the imports from USA exceeded the exports to that country by 9 million zloty. The only overseas countries to which Poland exported as much as it imported, were China and Japan. (ATE).

Polish-Russian Trade

During the first half of 1937 Polish exports to the Soviet Union reached a total value of 1,685,000 zlotys, whilst the value of Russian imports to Poland amounted to 5,947,000 zlotys. As against the first half of 1936 there was a considerable decline in Polish exports to Russia but only a slight one in Russian imports to Poland. The chief Russian imports to Poland are iron and manganese ores, phosphorites, scrap-iron, rags, cotton waste, asbestos and kaolin. Polish exports to Russia are practically restricted to commercial iron, tubes and pipes. Up to 1932, Polish-Russian trade had been fairly animated but it has since been progressively declining.

Grain Export from Poland

During the last farming year, that is to say from August 1st, 1936 to July 31st, 1937, the export of the four principal cereals from Poland totalled 623,154 tons valued at 100.3 million zlotys. The exports

comprised 217,250 tons of rye, 51,301 tons of wheat, 287,846 tons of barley and 66,957 tons of oats. There were also exported 65,709 tons of wheat flour valued at over 10 million zlotys and 93,150 tons of rye flour valued at 12 million zlotys.

Will Poland fight a "Battle of the Grain"?

Poland has been for a long time a grain exporting country, but unless radical measures are taken, there may soon be no more grain for export. The population is growing at the rate of 400,000 a year (410,000 in 1936), while the production of grain remains stationary. No efforts have been made in the last years to increase either the total production, or the production per acre, in view of the fact that the prices of grain were low—both in Poland and on the world markets.

The production of grain in Poland has not increased for the last 30 years, while the population has increased by about 40% in the same period of time. The efforts of the Polish agriculture have been directed more towards breeding than corn growing and a complete reversal of that policy is expected in the near future. Owing to the slightly below average crop of 1937, Poland will probably be unable to export grain in the current year—except in small quantities, amounting to no more than 1 or 2% of the total production. (ATE)

Discovery of Iron Ore Deposits in Poland

In many spots all over Poland fairly extensive and easily accessible deposits of haematite have been located, mostly in parts of the country where, as shown by many place names, the deposits had formerly been worked, some of them in the very remote past. All these deposits are being at present examined as to the profitability of exploitation. In some parts of the Wielun district (Voivodship of Łódź), there seams up to 14 inches in thickness were found less than 2 feet below surface, exploitation has already been taken in hand by the Wspólnota Interesów (Concerns) and the Huta Pokoju of Polish Upper Silesia; about 3000 cart-loads of ore per day are being transported to railway stations in the vicinity.

DANZIG LETTER

(Continued from page 1)

were drawn for the winners. The great football match between Warsaw and Danzig drew 6000 spectators to the sportsground to see Danzig win 4-0. This match, which is played for the cup presented by Minister Papez, is now an annual event, and keenly looked forward to by the ever-increasing number of the game's devotees. On the whole, Danzig is growing steadily more and more sport-minded. A good lead in this direction is being given by President Greiser who is setting in his own person an example of the practical application of National Socialist theories regarding the need for keeping fit and in good training. Earlier this year, Herr Greiser qualified for the badge which is earned for a long distance pack-march, when he walked the requisite numbers of kilometers with a pack on his back. Now he has swum the required 300 meters and is thus qualified for the coveted gold badge that is granted for all-round athletic prowess.

There have been no outstanding political developments up to the



A typical pair of Teshen Silesia Mountaineers

The Frozen North

Until a few years ago it was customary to think of the lands bordering on the Arctic Ocean as desolate empty regions abandoned forever to the powers of cold and darkness. Apart from the fact that the needle of the compass pointed in their direction, they were of little interest to mankind except for a few explorers and adventurers who travelled the empty wastes and often endured terrible hardships there. Public attention has now been aroused from another point of view. The Russian pilot, Gromov, has flown across the North Pole from Moscow to San Francisco. In addition, the countries bordering on the Arctic Regions have in hand plans for developing their mineral resources. Last summer, Canadian aeroplanes carried a complete mining centre with boilers, chimney stacks, crushers, trucks, drillers, and other heavy machinery to an area believed hitherto to be almost inaccessible.

So far the most important results for humanity from enterprise in the Arctic Regions has been the Canadian development of radium mines there. From Labine Point on the Great Bear Lake, thousands of tons of radium ore are shipped regularly to the more accessible Port Hope in Ontario, with the result that the world price of radium has been reduced from £15,000 a gramme to £5,000. Canada started pushing her industries and agriculture northward immediately after the Great War. Mines were sunk through the frozen earth, and such quantities of copper, iron, zinc, nickel and silver are now being produced that a similar development is being started on the other side of the North Pole in Siberia. In the vast Canadian Arctic and sub-Arctic areas, old ice-bound forts have become centres of industry, pioneer trails are used by motor tractors, isolated settlements are served by a chain of wireless stations and during the past few months, as a result of Canadian enterprise, the world's most northern air service has been flown regularly to Coppermine and Aklavik, on the Arctic Ocean.

time of writing, but there has been a great drive in Danzig for membership in the air-defence association, with lectures and demonstrations, ending a grand parade of floats depicting all aspects of an air-raid, with demolished houses and first aid stations and car-loads of doctors and nurses, to make the propaganda thoroughly realistic.

PRESS REVIEW

Kurier Polski discusses Mussolini's Sicilian speech, interpreting it as being intended above all for the public at large which it is meant to assure that Italy is a great power which even England must acknowledge. It states that she would remain true to her allies and finally, that she would not so easily give up her political prejudices and dislike of France, for instance, nor of the ideology of the League. Behind this fine front, however, lie a hundredfold more important things: the coming British-Italian understanding, and an important change in European policy which that understanding must bring with it.

Gazeta Polska, in an article on the foreign policy of the U.S.A., shows how jealously the States guard the first principle of the Monroe doctrine i.e. the non-intervention of Europe in American affairs, and at the same time explains that the participation of the U.S.A. in world war was "an apocah event unforeseen by Monroe". Further it writes: "In making use of his exceptional position as arbiter, President Wilson yearned to make the world safe for democracy, and, by establishing the League of Nations, to introduce a new order into international relations. On the whole the American statesman realized his aim but the plans of the international ideologist did not succeed. His own country rejected these plans. The Monroe doctrine of non-intervention triumphed again in full."

Rumour is busy concerning a projected change in the Cabinet. The press, amongst others the *Goniec Warszawski*, launches the names of three general's possible successors to General Sikdowski, Concerning one of the supposed candidates, General Gluchowski, it writes: "General Gluchowski, when fulfilling the functions of vice-minister of war, initiated a direct contact between the army and the farmers by organizing direct purchasing. This action led in a great measure to a polarization of trade in agricultural products, initiating in the officer corps and the non-commissioned officer corps the understanding of the need of supporting and establishing Polish trade and industrial enterprise. The results of this attitude in the army are already visible in economic life". The other two generals mentioned are General Tokarzewski and the Minister of War General Kasprzycki. The article concludes that "these names are taken into consideration in political circles as all three were members of the First Brigade and intimate with each other, and understand each other in their public activities."

Concerning the conflict between China and Japan, the *Morning Post* writes that the motives for the present struggle are not absolutely clear. "War between these two countries will not bring advantage to either of them. Japan may defeat China but cannot subdue it. China may by great efforts resist successfully the attacks of Japan, but it will come out of these efforts still more weakened."

Daily Telegraph is equally sceptical as to concrete results for either side, saying that even if Japan succeeds in tearing away five provinces from China, what will she gain? "She has not been able yet to digest Manchou-Kuo, still less Jehu and the costs of occupation would mean an enormous effort for Japanese finances without a likelihood of quick economic compensation."

K. M.

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THEATRE REVIEW



Maria Modzelewska



Maria Modzelewska, Maria Żabczyńska and Zbigniew Ziemiński.

"Widow Jadzia" at the Teatr Polski

Warsaw loves the sentimental and the amusing — in its fashion and style of life — epoch at the end of the XIX-th century. This distinction given by our theatre goes to the times of our grandparents' youth, causes theatre managements continually to look for plays portraying those people and that epoch. The best and most popular comedies, however, were up till now too often presented.

The turn has come now for vaudeville and rather forgotten farces to re-appear on the Warsaw stages. As these contemporary satires have lost their colouring, life and actuality, a recipe was found for rejuvenating them. The former text is altered, a series of new jokes is added, the figures receive new traits, or burlesque-lines are brought in,

while the whole performance is enlivened by music, taken from a selection of contemporary songs and fragments of operetta, among which there are the popular and delightful melodies of Offenbach and Strauss, which even to-day give us as much pleasure and even reach a new sentimental value, reminding us of the good old times.

The authors of the transcriptions avoid successfully the reproach of *crimen laese majestatis* against literature, its rights and traditions, as only farce and vaudeville are chosen, i. e. the kind of theatrical works, which possess great attractive power, but from the literary point of view are not deserving a place in the catalogue of the literature of the century. The successful comedy of the end of the last century — *Widow*

Jadzia by Ryszard Ruzkowski, an author of many farces and vaudeville-plays, is now included in the repertoire of the *Teatr Polski* in Julian Tuwim's transcription.

Widow Jadzia, based on actual and always powerful in their burlesque themes, such as heritage with family discussions, dowry hunting and finally marriage and love, is a well drawn farce, showing that *Ruzkowski* had many ideas and much ability, both in creating comic situations and amusing characterizations. *Widow Jadzia* by Julian Tuwim proved a successful musical comedy, thanks to the well chosen melodies and the ingenuity of the author of the new version; sometimes, however, his wit did not reach its usual high level.

Literature in Jail

The major literary sensation of the year was the publication of the novel "Lover of the Northern Star", written by a convict serving a life sentence for robbery with violence.

Sergiusz Piasecki was twelve years ago the chief of a dangerous gang of bandits, specialising in robbing smugglers on the Soviet frontier. He was sentenced to death and had the sentence commuted to life term. While in prison he was allowed to write and discovered in himself a talent of which he was entirely unaware.

He wrote his book in the prison cell, in surroundings which rendered his task more arduous and without any outside assistance or advice. His MS. had the good fortune of falling into the hands of Mr. Wankowicz, a well known writer and journalist, who, appreciating the merit of *Piasecki's* work, found a publisher for it.

The novel deals with the life of smugglers and bandits, seen from an entirely different angle. The story is far from being a thriller, although most of its incidents are anything if not thrilling. The style and manner of the writer are amazing for

one who never wrote anything before and had received but a scanty education.

Sergiusz Piasecki is not boasting of his exploits, as some criminals did in their crude autobiographies. He tells the story of a man who had to become a bandit and the fact that his story is substantially true adds very much to its value.

The popularity of the "Lover of the Northern Star" was so great that a petition to the President was signed by a number of writers, requesting the release of *Piasecki*, who conducted himself well in prison. The request was granted and the author of one of the best novels published in Poland during recent years left the prison of the Holy Cross in the Holy Cross Mountains, after having spent there no less than eleven years — now a man of 39.

Piasecki is now recuperating after the 11 years of prison life. He has been encouraged to write more and his next work is expected with the greatest interest. Even if it did not keep to the standard set by the "Lover of the Northern Star" — the achievement of its author would undoubtedly remain very remarkable. (ATE)

If there are any shortcomings in the text of *Widow Jadzia*, they are all over-shadowed by the values of the *Teatr Polski* performance, a mixture of burlesque, humour and sentiment. The author of *Serfman*, after presenting all the leading attractions of the great dramatic season of Warsaw, also included in its repertoire the best light performance amongst its plays of the year.

Widow Jadzia is directed by *Zbigniew Ziemiński*, who takes advantage of all the musical, theatrical and colourful values of the play, offering to the public

a lovely performance which possesses an original style, due to the freshness of ideas in realization and the excellent playing of almost all the cast. *Ziemiński* is also a fine and elegant interpreter of the main rôle. In the title rôle appears *Maria Modzelewska*, the favourite of Warsaw. Her creation of *Widow-Jadzia* can be counted among her best efforts. Not only is she perfect in comedy-scenes, but also her appearance, singing and dancing are personifications of charm and beauty.

(continued on page 4)

THE GOOD JUDGE OF WARSAW

There are plenty of good judges in Warsaw. Judges with a modern outlook, taking into account, not only guilt and crime, but motives, circumstances and antecedents of the criminal. If this be the rule when judgement is passed on adults, how much more leniency and understanding is due to a child on trial before a judge.

Evolution of criminal law started many years before the Great War; hampered by the War and its aftermath, it has, notwithstanding the delay, led to the revision of existing legislation, especially regarding juvenile delinquency. Young offenders of the law are now in all the stages of proceedings separated from the older criminals. Special preventive chambers, juvenile courts, penitentiaries have been established.

Those in favour of evolution and those drawing up new laws well understood that a woman's maternal comprehension was needed in the handling of children and juveniles.

The Warsaw Court for Juveniles differs greatly from the usual court chamber. With its white washed walls, pretty curtains, plants on the window-sills, it looks rather like a pleasant school room than a court of justice. On the wall encouraging inscriptions, such as: "We want to help you" and "We can only help you if we know the Truth", and others can be read. Pictures of boy-scouts at work and play appeal to the imagination of the young and are a promise of what they could enjoy if they would only change their mode of life.

The present Judge in charge of

this Court is M-Ile Kamińska, a young person, whose motherly care is not devoid of strictness and severity when needed. She is the successor to the first woman appointed to this office, Mme Woytowicz-Grabinska who is now working in the Ministry for Special Welfare. It is of her, who by her pioneer work in this field gained for herself the name of the "Good Judge of Warsaw", that we are going to speak.

If ever a person was predestined for a profession it was this woman who for many years endeavoured to better the fate of those who by an unhappy lot, disposition, unlucky circumstances or bad instincts were brought into conflict with the law. Her present work is the continuation of her former activities.

When a small girl of twelve, Mme Woytowicz-Grabinska led a happy life among congenial surroundings; cared by loving and careful parents she — like many other children — used to glue her face to the window panes of her room. But it was not the life in the streets which interested her. She would peer into the grim house opposite where Russian Judges, intruders and oppressors of Poland were sitting in judgement over those who had offended the law. The scenes in the drab room opposite were many and varied, and each in itself a small human tragedy. When the war broke out, and unhappiness and human drama ceased to find room in the four walls of the court, when misery and despair ran amok in the streets, the little girl made up her mind. She wanted to help those who were nearest her

heart, the small and the weak, the women and children. She wanted to study law and defend those who to her mind could — if help was extended to them in time — be saved from disaster.

Regardless of difficulties arising from changed financial conditions, she continued her studies. Forced to earn her living, she had the good fortune to obtain an appointment in the law courts. Here, by virtue of her office, she was often called to the bar to defend prisoners. A member of the Benevolent Society for the Care of Prisoners, an institution similar to English Prison Missions, she had the opportunity of interviewing and advising women prisoners. Gaining bit by bit their confidence, becoming their helper and confessor, she steadily increased her experience. Her conviction grew, that faulty education, an unhappy childhood, bad or stupid parents were responsible for many crimes. Stories told her by unhappy girls of how their own mothers sent them on the streets, tales of the indifference of parents when their children were debauched are too drastic to be repeated here.

Her studies and her practice at the law courts finished, she was — the first woman in Poland — to be appointed assistant-judge of the Juvenile Court. Here again she had the opportunity of enriching her knowledge, to alleviate the undeserved sufferings of many, to go to the root of evil and to better the conditions of many unhappy children.

She refused offers of a transfer and waited patiently till she was nominated acting judge at the same court. Her subtle and discriminating handling of the accused, her devotion to the cause were duly appreciated and

thus, shortly after her nomination, the Polish Government chose her as a substitute delegate to Geneva where, for eight years in succession, she sat in the former Commission for the Protection of Children and Young People now transformed into the Advisory Committee on Social Questions.

Working in the beginning in the section of Children and Young Persons in danger of Neglect or Delinquency as joint rapporteur with judge Henri Rollet, the French pioneer of reforms in legislation concerning juveniles, she later took over the position of sole rapporteur. The importance and the amount of work connected with that position must not be underrated, even if we take into account the valuable collaboration of other members of the section. The annual questionnaire which must be worded in a way excluding any evading or misunderstanding of questions, the reading and summing up of the reports, the answers of the governments, and the records of different correspondent members, representatives of social organisations, the editing and wording of a resumé are neither a small nor an easy matter.

In 1936 Mme Woytowicz-Grabinska was asked by the Committee to form a sub-committee together with the Belgian technical expert, M. Maus and Miss E. Wall, substitute delegate of the United Kingdom; that sub-committee was to prepare, for the 1937 session a general plan setting forth the principles for the treatment of erring and delinquent minors. The collaboration, especially of the two women, one English and the other Polish, both experienced and full of enthusiasm, produced

excellent results. After having worked for many years for the benefit of children and women of their own countries, both those ladies put their efforts into former Commission for the Protection of Children and Young People now transformed into the Advisory Committee on Social Questions. Both represented the type of social worker whose enthusiasm and untiring exertions in international collaboration were directed to building up a truly different and better world. The report of the sub-committee was accepted by the Committee, no changes being made, and went to print as a separate annex under the authors' joint names. The second report which Mrs. Woytowicz-Grabinska produced by herself will be also printed as a separate pamphlet. It gives, not only the outlines of the whole problem as arising from researches, experiments and practice, but also a series of commentaries throwing fresh light on the subject. It must cause her satisfaction to know that her ideas and suggestions will be sent by the League of Nations to seventy Governments and many individuals interested in the matter. As yet quite young, she hopes to live to see the results of her work in the coming generation. She has still many opportunities to help. Her present work in the Ministry for Social Welfare is only a continuation of her former work. Not long ago she was entrusted with the writing of the chapter on Juveniles for the Polish Encyclopaedia of Jurisprudence. She sits on the board of many associations and has many titles, but her most cherished one is the title of Honorary Secretary General to the International Union of Juveniles' Judges. *St. Goryńska.*

BRITISH PASSPORT CONTROL OFFICE

Table with columns: No. of certificate, N A M E, Age, Category, Last date of issue, Address. Lists various individuals with their passport details.

MUSIC

FELIX R. LABUNSKI, NOTED POLISH COMPOSER, IN AMERICA.

(P. I. S.). Felix R. Labunski, well known Polish composer and lecturer, formerly in charge of serious music programmes for the Polish Radio in Warsaw, is now in U.S.A. for performance of his works, also for lectures and concert presentations covering many phases of Polish music.

Among his lecture topics are: "Four Centuries of Polish Chamber Music", "The 17th and 18th Centuries: A Great Epoch in Polish Music", "Contemporary Polish Music", "The New Generation of Polish Composers". Some of these have already been given in a National Broadcasting Company radio series and at the Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia.

"Widow Jadzia"

Jerzy Roland renders the rôle of "Jadzia's" brother, the unappreciated inventor, full of new ideas, with discreet comism. The programme includes an enormous list of players. Among whom Janina Janeczka, Halina Zabozynska, and Halina Zabozynska as also Jacek Woszczerowicz (a capital type of young servant) Jan Karakowicz (a comic, good natured uncle of the family), give very good characterizations.

The music under the direction of Karol Lewicki, the settings by Stanislaw Sliwinski, and the lovely costumes by Zofia Weglerko (in the dresses of Modzelewska are jewels of good taste both in fashion and colour), all add attraction to the performance.

ARNO

Warsaw Amusements

THEATRES
NARODOWY, "The Admirable Crichton".
POLSKI, "Widow Jadzia".
NOWY, Closed.
MAŁY, "The Widower's Houses" by G. B. Shaw.
LETNI, "Where the Devil can't..."
MICKIEWICZ, "Świt, Dzień i Noc"
A TENEUM, "Scandal in King's family"
REDDUTA, Closed.
MUSIC.
TEATR WIELKI - OPERA.
Closed. Shortly "The Sun of Mexico"

MUSICAL SHOWS
CYRULIK WARSZAWSKI Bodo in "Ciotka Karola" (Charley's Aunt)
Kowalska
Kolejowa i, Rzeszow
Brzeska 23, Pinsk
Zywiec-Zablocie
Nowy Zjazd 9/3 Warszawa
Panska 35/20, Warsaw
Karako Podgórze 22
Lódz
Zawoszcze woj. Lubelskie
Opozni Pow. Zarzow
Narutowicza 50, Lódz

ART.
I. P. S. Peasant Art.
ZACHETA. Hunting Show.
NATIONAL MUSEUM. Monuments of Marshal Piłsudski.
Admission to Palestine not later than:
F.2377 1.92TORIEN Michal 21 G
F.2382 MARK Jakob 26 G
7.833 1/Alberta S, Warsaw
31.1037 Brzeska 11/16, Warsaw

SOME GOOD BOOKS

It is very lucky for the continental reader of English books that now they are within the reach of even of persons of modest means.

I have before me a selection of Penguin Books, each due, a specimen of a different kind of literature, and each either amusing or interesting in its way. I am not endeavouring to give here either a synopsis or a lengthy appreciation of any of them.

People who like Irish humour will appreciate "Some Experiences of an Irish R.M." by Somerville and Ross (No. 97). Those who are lovers of style and high-brow literature will choose "The Selected Modern Stories" by twelve different authors (No. 96). A high literary flavour permeates the pages of Dr. M. R. James' "Ghost Stories of an Antiquary" (No. 91), though they are not frightening enough to bring about a sleepless night.

"The Hampden Wonder" (No. 92) by J. D. Beresford written in the excellent manner of this author, touches on an interesting problem of a genius born in uncongenial times and surroundings.

The best of the batch to my opinion are "Wild Strawberries" (No. 93) by Angela Thirkell, an amusing picture of English country life and types, "Safari Night at the Greghound" (No. 94) by John Hampton is a Nordic naturalistic tale but not without a hopeful note at the end.

And for the unsatiated reader of criminal stories there is "Murders in Praed Street" (No. 98) by John Rhode.

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Shakespeare's and Dante's

Royalties in Russia
Moscow. It has been revealed that the State Publishing Company has been paying for a long time royalties to the names of Shakespeare, Dante, Pushkin and many other long dead writers. The controlling authorities were unaware that these writers were dead, and the receipts were signed by other people, who collected.

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