

THE WARSAW WEEKLY

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An Historic Encounter

The solemn visit of Mussolini to Germany - the encounter of the chiefs of two great European nations - has without doubt been an event overshadowing the importance of an ordinary diplomatic conference. It is not only the wideness of political rapprochement which for convenience is dubbed the Berlin-Rome axis, but the manifestation of the relationship of the two ideologies.

It is therefore not surprising to see that this important political happening has found wide echoes in all countries. The press of certain States has shown slight symptoms of nervousness, a fact from which we are happy to state the Polish press did not suffer.

If Polish opinion preserved its calm, it is because Poland always considers these events from a dual point of view: she looks on them firstly from the point of view of her own interests, and, secondly, taking the general point of view she examines them to see if a rapprochement between States will not give rise to new international animosities.

Looking at Monsieur Mussolini's visit to Berlin from the point of view of Polish interests, it is obvious that Polish opinion could find no reason for alarm, neither could it suppose that a German-Italian rapprochement could contain elements harmful to its interests.

When it came to appreciating the Berlin encounter from a more general point of view, it should first be remembered that the general care of the Polish Government and of Polish public opinion is the fear of seeing Europe divided into two hostile groups seeking for a fight.

This apprehension has always inspired the principle of Polish policy as manifested on the occasion of the different conferences and international assemblies where the Polish Government has invariably opposed any tendency susceptible to creating a war-like atmosphere in which Poland might become involved.

Therefore it may be said with satisfaction that the two statesmen have applied themselves most imperiously to making clear the elements of peace and non aggression in the rapprochement between their two countries. Herr Hitler declared in his speech that "the essential significance of this manifestation is our sincere desire to guarantee peace to our two countries.... no nation can desire peace more than Germany."

In reply to the Chancellor, Italy's Chief of State said "the solemnly authenticated vigour of the Rome-Berlin axis is not directed against other countries. We national socialists and fascists

desire peace and will always be ready to work for it."

If during their meetings the two chiefs have also succeeded in smoothing down the difficulties which have in the past separated the Germans and the Italians, and to assure the stabilisation of views in the region where their interests cross, we can consider that the result of this historical encounter will be of positive value.

P. I. P.

The visit of Mussolini to Berlin has been followed with the greatest interest by Polish public opinion. Unlike some other nations, Poland has looked quite calmly at the manifestations of friendship between Italy and Germany.

The relations between Germany and Poland are satisfactorily governed by the agreement of 1934; while Italy has shown on several occasions her appreciation of the vital rights and needs of Poland, notably in giving moral support to the Polish claim for colonial territories.

While neither the fascist nor the national-socialist régime are condoned by the Poles as suitable for their own country, it is felt that international relations cannot be influenced by considerations of internal politics.

The professions of a desire for peace uttered by both the national leaders seem to be a reassuring promise, provided that the actions of the respective countries will remain in accordance with these verbal assurances. Especially the statement by Signor Mussolini that "the Rome-Berlin axis is not directed against other powers", if it is to be taken literally, should dispel any anxieties which might have existed.

Considered as such, apart from the individual policies of the parties concerned, the Italo-German friendship is regarded by Polish opinion with equanimity, for it does not affect adversely, at any rate in any apparent way, the Polish rights and interests. Its other European repercussions and possible consequences are difficult to foretell or to form a definite opinion about.

A certain part of Polish opinion was inclined to believe that the desire for colonies and sources of raw materials is one of the principal common points of the Italian and German policies, rather than any European territorial designs, far more dangerous in their execution and perhaps less profitable economically. In view of the secrecy surrounding the conversations of the German and Italian statesmen, all such suppositions were founded mainly on guesses, but they nevertheless contributed to shape the public opinion. (ATE)

Polish Emigration in 1937

In the first 8 months of 1937 12,000 persons emigrated from Poland, a considerable increase over the corresponding figure for 1936, which was 8,000. The total emigration in 1937 is expected to reach 20,000, exclusive of Jewish emigration to Palestine.

Polish overseas emigration is at present directed mainly to South America, although North America will also take 3,000 emigrants in 1937. The return of emigrants from abroad assumed large proportions during the world economic crisis, but at present the number is decreasing.

In 1937, the net emigration will probably attain 19,000, in 1936 it was 12,000, in 1935-8,000 and in 1934-54 even less. In normal years previous to 1933 the average excess of emigration over re-emigration amounted to 33,000 per year. In 1923-1929 it even reached 60,000 per year.

The above figures refer to overseas emigration, as continental emigration has never a permanent character, most of the emigrants to France, Latvia, Germany, etc. returning after some years. There has been a considerable increase also in this seasonal emigration, which will probably amount to over 100,000 this year.

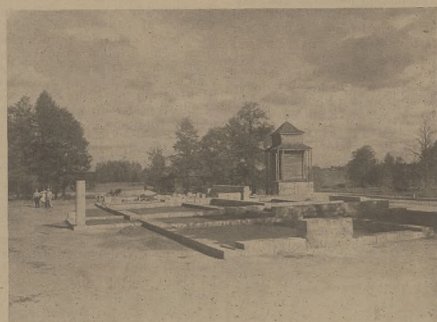
Over the period of six years between 1931 and 1937, during which the population of Poland increased by about 2,500,000, 60,000 Jews emigrated permanently to Palestine, about 30,000 Poles left for overseas, but the number of re-emigrants from continental countries exceeded the number of emigrants to those countries by 90,000. The net result for the six year period was therefore practically nil.

In 1937 the net emigration, inclusive of continental emigration, will amount to about 50,000, but that is only a very small fraction of the natural increase which is steadily continuing to overcrowd the country with more people than it can at present employ. (ATE)

5 1/2 Million Children

There are at present in Poland 5 1/2 million children of school age, giving the largest percentage of schoolchildren to the adult population of any country in Europe. As the number of children is continually growing and the school facilities left by the pre-war occupants were entirely inadequate, the construction of schools is one of the principal tasks of the Polish government. In the current year there are in Poland 70,000 schoolrooms—an insufficient number, which is supplemented by the construction of about 2000 new schoolrooms every year. In many districts schools are built by private initiative and the local population

The Birthplace of Marshal Pilsudski



The remains of the house at Zulow, where the Marshal was born



Another view of the Zulow estate

even offer free labour in their building.

The number of schoolteachers is also insufficient, as there are at present only 72,000 of them. In 1937-38 their number will be increased by 4,000 besides the filling of vacancies. The number of teachers will have to be increased by 4,000 every year for several years, before a completely satisfactory standard will be attained.

The presence of 5 1/2 million children is a gratifying proof of the growth of the nation and a hope for the future, but it entails heavy expense for the Treasury and an effort for the whole country.

Polish Minister Visits Baltic Capitals

Mr. Anthony Roman, Minister of Commerce and Industry, left on a visit to Riga, Tallinn and Helsingfors, where he will hold conferences with the Latvian, Estonian and Finnish Ministers of Commerce and Industry.

Undergraduates as Road Builders

A group of students of the Warsaw University have built with their own hands a mile and a half of new road in the neighbourhood of Wilno. The students decided to do their part in completing the network of roads in that province and spent a large part of their summer vacation on building the road. Their work was slightly slower than that of experienced workmen, but the stretch of road built by the undergraduates is equal to any constructed by professional labour.

The new road was opened by the Minister of Education, who complimented the students on their civic sense of duty and hard work. The work was entirely voluntary and only about sixty students out of a total of two thousand immatriculated at the University took part in it. It is hoped to attract more adherents next year.

Economics and Finance

Oil Industry

During August 42,066 t. of crude oil were extracted in Poland as against 42,161 t. in July. The refineries worked up 40,912 t. (in July 41,842 t.), and produced 37,854 t. of derivatives (38,222 t.). Domestic sales totalled 33,542 t. (26,467 t.), exports 10,588 t. (13,504 t.). Stocks of petroleum products at the end of the month 168,637 t. (174,234 t.), 27 refineries were in operation, and employed 3,888 hands.

Timber Exports

During the period Jan. 1st to August 31st exports of timber from Poland reached 995,000 t. valued at 94 million zlotys as against 1,100,000 t. valued at 88 million zlotys during the corresponding period of last year. Exports of boards, planks and laths declined from 636,000 t. last year to 603,000 t. this year, but the value of these exports increased from 59 to 62 million zlotys. During the periods under review exports of semi-finished staves rose from 8,540 t. to 10,460 t., and exports of veneers and plywood from 35,000 t. to 44,400 t.

Textile Exports from Lodz

From the industrial district of Lodz (Poland) 509,430 kilograms of textiles valued at 3,560,784 zlotys were exported in August, an increase as compared with July in the weight of exports of 54,363 kilograms and in their value of 449,106 zlotys. As in July, the chief buyer of Lodz textiles was Egypt, followed by Colombia and England.

Increased Tobacco Imports to Poland

Imports of raw tobacco to Poland during the first six months of 1937 amounted to 3,549 t. valued at 16 million zlotys, an increase as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, of 1,954 t. and 12 million zlotys. This rise is, of course, connected with an increased tobacco consumption in Poland, and partly also with the buying of high quality Bulgarian tobacco.

Gas Works

The oldest gas works in Poland are those in Poznan; they were established in 1854. Now, there are 106 gas companies in Poland, of which 94 are municipal, 11 private, and one belongs to the State Railways.

Poland is the largest natural gas producing country in Europe. Her resources, however, in that field are far from being fully exploited. During recent years gas has been more and more used in Poland.

State Revenue during August

The revenue of the Polish Treasury in August totalled, as reported, 184,455,000 zlotys, an increase of 16,635,000 zlotys over the revenue in August 1936. The revenue from taxes in August was 103,697,000, from

monopolies 56,614,000 receipts, from administrative sources 14,077,000 and from State enterprises 10,067,000 zlotys. As against August 1936 the revenue from taxes increased by 11,448,000, and from State enterprises by 3,612,000 zlotys. Receipts from direct taxation amounted to 50,711,000 (increase as against August 1936—2,057,000), from indirect taxation 15,686,000 (increase 798,000), from customs duties to 13,195,000 (increase 6,845,000), from stamp and other duties to 6,456,000 (increase 342,000), extraordinary revenue to 17,649,000 zlotys (increase 1,411,000 zlotys).

Railway Debt Conversion

In 1929 the Standard Car Finance Corporation of Pittsburg supplied the Polish Government with funds for financing a contract for the delivery of railway cars, which had been secured by a Polish firm. The original amount of the loan was \$ 11 million at 7 per cent, to be paid off by the middle of 1943, but since the suspension of the transfer on account of the Polish foreign debt service in autumn last year no payments on account of this loan have been effected. An agreement has now been reached between the Polish Ministry of Finance and the American firm, by which the interest on the loan has been reduced by 4 1/4 per cent and the term of redemption extended to 1951, while the instalments to be paid during the next four years have been reduced to \$ 250,000 a year, increasing by nearly half a million dollars during each of the following years.

Sums receivable and payable abroad by Polish Banks

During the second quarter of the current year the indebtedness of Polish banks with credit institutions abroad was reduced as against the first quarter of the year and also as against 1936. As on June 30th 1937 the joint indebtedness of the Polish banks to foreign banks amounted to 193,913,000 zlotys, it was 223,429,000 zlotys on March 31st, 218,481,000 as on the December 31st 1936, and 220,923,000 zlotys on June 30th 1936. The list of foreign creditors of the Polish banks is headed by France (40,979,000 zlotys), followed by Germany (37,314,000), Great Britain (28,964,000), Italy (22,784,000), Holland (20,535,000), Denmark (15,528,000), Switzerland (8,357,000), Czechoslovakia (3,762,000), Austria (4,036,000), U. S. A. (2,549,000), Belgium (1,705,000), Sweden (888,000), Russia (733,000), and other countries (8,788,000 zlotys). The claims of Polish banks on credit institutions abroad as on June 30th 1937 aggregated 79,314,000 zlotys; they totalled 84,050,000 zlotys on March 31st, 79,429,000 zlotys on December 31st 1936 and 76,646,000 on June 30th 1936.

An elk in the suburbs of Warsaw

A fine elk, weighing about 200 kilogrammes, strayed last week into the suburbs of Warsaw. The presence of the animal there was the cause of the greatest surprise, as the nearest forests in which elks are known to breed are about 200 kilometres away from the capital. Unfortunately the splendid beast had been wounded somewhere on its way and the noise of the town frightened it to death. The director of the Zoological Gardens, who hoped to secure a new exhibit arrived when the elk was dying.

(ATE)

PRESS REVIEW

Robotnik discusses the question of press censorship showing that there is no uniformity in the matter of press confiscation. In one part of the country a newspaper may be prohibited and in another enjoy complete freedom. The author writes "Poland is a uniform state, somewhat centralized; it cannot suddenly become a federation of separate parts just within the sphere of press censorship". Further a comparison is drawn how it would be if person could be acquitted at a court of law in Kraków and arrested for the same supposed offence in Warsaw. Consequently the following suggestions are made: 1) The Home Office should exercise its censorship uniformly for the whole country. 2) Court verdicts should be binding not only for the 'man in the street' but for the administrative authorities; here there is no policy, the law court is the law court; the law has decided; the case is ended".

Stowo of Wilno writes on the situation at the Polish universities, expressing the fear that the high schools in Poland and especially in Warsaw will be a field for political friction "between the members of the Radical Nationalists (O.N.R.) grouped round the A.B.C. with the National Youth on the one side, and the members of the Union of Young Poland on the other. A forecast of those coming disturbances is the attack on two editors of the *Katanga* group: Wasiatyński and Kwasiębski".

Goniec Warszawski foresees the formation of new clubs and 'understandings' in the Sejm and Senate, saying that this year's budget session promises to be very animated and may provide surprises. "Especially as separate clubs and 'understandings' are bringing out their own plans of changing the electoral system and are likely to dispute with the government many essential questions. Probably the temperature of the discussions will be higher than during those of the former sessions".

Depeza is alarmed at the increasing atmosphere of terrorism that is spreading in the country, a symptom which has appeared recently and was almost unknown in former years. "It is only since totalitarian methods have begun to find approval among us, since the community has gradually lost the full possibility of organizing and influencing the common will that physical impulses and brutal force have penetrated and multiplied". *Depeza* contends that the restitution of full liberty of organization will prove the best method of introducing discipline into organizations "and then argument will take the place of the bomb".

Kurier Warszawski takes a similar view and complains of the "Mexicanization of Poland". It points out that the "dynamics of our times are nothing more than the cult of physical force over that of the mind, the abdication of the system of persuasion and of disputes of the intellect, and even a questioning of Law". And the author finds there is belief only in the argument of force—a blind imitation of bad foreign models and a subjection to the example of our neighbours "a lack only of Polish national independence, an extreme brutalizing of public life". Finally the author makes an appeal to the clergy to use their influence on the young people to repudiate methods at variance with Christian ideals and with national traditions "methods which bring us so near to the conditions of straying Mexico".

Labour and Defence

For a long time the Labour movement in Great Britain has clung to the view that the nations of the world in general and of Europe in particular, would ultimately turn away from militarism, and adopt a disarmament policy—or at any rate a policy of limitation of armaments. Now, however, Labour seems to have lost hope of any early return of the world to a more sane and peaceful state of mind.

At the beginning of September the National Council of Labour, the highest organ of political opinion in the Labour movement, issued a declaration on the "International Policy and Defence" in which they supported all measures for national defence and resistance to aggression—though refusing to accept the doctrine of the inevitability of war. As this declaration was issued immediately before the annual meeting of the Trade Union Congress (the representative organisation of Labour in the industrial sphere) and a month before the annual meeting of the Labour Party (the political organisation of the movement), it was regarded as a guiding line to both. It may therefore be assumed that, though still critical of the Government's methods in some respects, Labour will continue to support the Government in its efforts to build up effective defence forces. Although the Labour declaration applauds the prospect of Great Britain's return to power, it advocates at the same time the reconstruction and strengthening of the League of Nations, the unprejudiced consideration of each country's economic needs, and the cessation of the armaments race by means of international agreements.

The British Association

As modern civilization develops it becomes clearer every day that the application of scientific knowledge is a science in itself. There has been a tendency in the past for scientists to confine themselves to the dispassionate study of facts and to dissociate themselves from public affairs, but the discoveries of science are becoming so far-reaching in their social effects that they can no longer be thrown carelessly upon the world with no thought for the consequences. It is now the avowed aim of the British Association, which held its annual meeting this year at Nottingham from the 1st to the 8th of September, to give all possible emphasis to the contributions of science to the public welfare.

The Association is divided into sections, each concerned with a particular branch of science.

Echo de Paris devotes an article to the "crisis of Polish-German relations". It foresees in connection with the expiration of the Polish-German convention that relations between Warsaw and Berlin will get continually worse. "The Germans wanted to renew the convention, but Poland has not agreed. Goebbels has given an order to the German press not to attack Poland. But Poland cannot be in bad relations simultaneously with Germany and Soviet Russia. Sooner or later she must decide to go either with the hammer or the anvil".

Journal de Débats writes on the subject of Hitler's speech in Boeckburg "The revindication of colonies by the III Reich is the prelude to territorial revindication".

K. M.

LONDON NOTES

The speakers this year reviewed some of the most urgent social questions of the day and discussed the application to life and industry of recent advances in chemistry, biology and physiology. An important event was the announcement that a strong delegation from the British Association is to visit Calcutta next January to attend the Jubilee meeting of the corresponding association in India. The possibilities of regular cooperation between other Empire countries on matters of scientific enquiry will also be investigated. It is expected that this principle of holding joint sessions between delegations representing all sections of a nation's science will be extended further, not only in the interests of science but with the subject of improving international relations.

A Nation of Capitalists

The Post Office Savings Bank was started in 1861 in order to encourage thrift and to provide for the safe custody of the people's savings. To-day, according to a recent announcement by the Assistant Postmaster-General, the savings deposited in the Savings Bank amount to about £455,000,000, and it is estimated that the total savings of the nation in Government Stocks, National Savings Certificates, Trustee Banks, and so on, amount to £3,000,000,000.

This enormous sum is held by about fifteen million people, so that roughly one third of the people are small investors, each with an average of £200 laid by. The Post Office, besides acting as the poor man's bank, transacts through its savings department all the business that wealthier people do through their stockbroker. It keeps a register of Government Stock, and offers facilities to the small investor, particularly in connection with Savings Bank deposit accounts, for purchasing and selling these securities at a reasonable rate of commission. This enables the ordinary man or woman, who has neither the money nor the inclination to buy stocks and shares on a large scale, to invest his or her savings at a satisfactory rate of interest free of income tax. Since October, 1936, owing to recent advances in trade, there are half a million new depositors at the Post Office Savings Bank and the small man's capital has increased by another £85,000,000.

For ease and comfort travel by "Lot" the Polish Airlines

Polish Participation in the 1939 Exhibition.

At a recent meeting of the Polish-American Chamber of Commerce the question of Poland's participation in the New York World Exhibition of 1939 was discussed. It was mentioned that the United States have gone in for the preparation of this exhibition with intensive work and have even gone so far as to build a special part of the Exhibition for tourist steamers. Twenty-eight States have already agreed to take part in it.

Realising the necessity for a fuller Polish participation on this historic occasion in the United States, the Polish-American Chamber of Commerce has formed a Committee of investigation which will study all possibilities relating to Polish participation in the Exhibition.

THE ORIGINS OF THE POLISH STATE

By Max Goryński

(Continued from No. 40)

In a final paragraph the racial aspect of the Indo-European problem is shortly dealt with by Prof. Sulimirski. By deep rooted opinion the Indo-Europeans are constantly being identified with the nordic race (*Homo europaeus*), but Prof. Sulimirski says: "Because of the extremely bad state of preservation of older corded pottery skeletons it is, for the time being, impossible to ascertain with which anthropological type they are to be connected. One thing only is certain that they cannot be connected with *Homo europaeus*". In order to make this clear, Prof. Sulimirski has supplemented his paper with a map of Europe, on which the expansion of Indo-Europeans, *Homo europaeus*, the Campigny culture (according to V. G. Childe, *The Dawn of European Civilization*), and the expansion of the oldest corded pottery cultures are entered. The last sentence of the paper reads: "The Indo-Europeanisation of *Homo europaeus* as testified by prehistory is in thorough accordance with the linguistic indications of the non-Indo-European origin of the Teutons."

To the lay reader who has followed the argument of Prof. Sulimirski's paper, there is no reason to doubt that this last conclusion must, in strict logic, be extended also to all the European peoples of Aryan or Indo-European speech. Prof. J. L. Myres' *obiter dicta* on this subject, and also Prof. Kozłowski's short statement, which were already quoted, also point the same way. Of course, this does not mean that the Indo-European problem is really already solved. But the outline of what the learned ones call a "working hypothesis" is laid down in a manner which makes it worth the while of prehistorians to concentrate their efforts on the finding of further corroborations. Should the "working hypothesis" that some 40 centuries ago the ancestors of the modern European peoples were not really born, but only educated in Indo-European speech, stand the tests of conscientious unbiased research, then it would become easier even to the lay mind to pick the grains of gold out of the dross in the Aryan and Nordic Myths which at present are causing so much ideological confusion. This result, however, seems to depend on Anthropology, in particular prehistoric Anthropology, being able to overcome the dead point in the building up of a synthesis in space and time out of a mass of materials that refuse to fall into a hide-bound system.

VI

This review of recent developments in the presentation of our history has now reached most difficult ground—the anthropological problem in Poland's past and present. It hardly befits a reviewer to rush in where historians fear to tread; Anthropology has not yet really taken its proper place as an auxiliary science to history. Its vastness, one might say all-comprehensiveness, must necessarily overtax the expert knowledge of any student of history who has not gone through an all-round training in the many natural sciences subservient to anthropology. There is also the obvious want of connexion and the immaturity of results hitherto attained in anthropology: the historian's fundamental enquiry is "how was it actually?"; and the layman is either bewildered by controversies of racial and

political fanaticism (casually mentioned by Prof. J. L. Myres) or he falls a victim to the "scientific" overassertiveness of the propagandist. In neither case is he capable of grasping the essentials of the argument even to the same approximate extent as in prehistoric archaeology where it borders on antiquarianism; he must simply walk and see whether—possibly, though not likely, in his lifetime—a trustworthy umpire turns up to tell him of the issue of the Homeric battle of anthropologists that is going on almost from the first beginnings of this branch of research; and even then—if he live so long—he will have to accept the tale on the umpire's authority and good faith.

In the Polish sector of this Hundred Years' Battle of Anthropologists the last action of path liveliness is being done since Prof. Jan Czekanowski, Lwów University, published, in 1930, his *Zarys antropologii Polski* (Outline of the Anthropology of Poland), followed, in 1934, by *Człowiek w czasie i w przestrzeni* (Man in Time and Space; publishers Trzaska, Ewert & Michalski, Warsaw). Both publications must be classified as very ambitious, their author's aim being to establish a general system of anthropology based on Cuvier's three fundamental races of the species *Homo sapiens* and on Mendel's mechanism of inheritance, an attempt, says Prof. Czekanowski, at building up in biology a system analogous to that of Mendeleef in chemistry. The two books, in particular the more popular and smaller one on *Man in Time and Space* (only 260 pages with many maps and illustrations), are simply teeming with bold suggestions and hypotheses; mostly overbold as the representatives of the older school of Polish archaeologists, headed at present by Prof. Kazimierz Stolyhwo, Cracow University, and his assistant Mme Eugenia Stolyhwo, assert. A presentation of Prof. Czekanowski's general and special theses and of their application by him to all human races lies, of course, outside the range of our discussion; we have to confine ourselves to such parts of his teachings as bear on Polish prehistory and history, and to point out the diverging opinions of the great majority of Polish anthropologists*).

Poland's racial profile is drawn by Prof. Czekanowski with an unwavering hand. "By fixing the numerical ratios of racial components it became possible to ascertain the fundamental feature of Poland's population, which is that the Nordic and Laponoid elements represent three quarters of its composition, while the other ones supply merely the remaining quarter. On the other hand, the essence of regional differences consists in an increase of the percentage of the Nordic race as against the Laponoid race, or also in the inverse shift of percentages. The Nordic element is more numerous in the North of the country and in Volhynia, the Laponoid race in the South and South-East, especially the poorer and less accessible parts of the country. These general regularities are infringed by a more numerous presence of Mediterranean and Armenoids in the south-eastern part of the Republic, without counting small admixtures of the Palaeo-Asiatic type in the North-East and Polesie." (*Man in Time and Space*, p. 126.)

After this general statement Prof. Czekanowski gives a table specifying, for ten different

regions of Poland, the percentages in the population of the four principal races—Nordic, Mediterranean, Armenoid and Laponoid—which, in his opinion, form the great bulk of the population of Europe. The table appears to bear out the assertions of the text with regard to the distribution of the Nordic and Laponoid races in Poland, as do, even more impressively, the two maps showing the areas of absolute and relative majorities, and substantial minorities of the two races which, according to this author, are between them building up the fundamental stock of mankind in Poland. The true likeness to life of this beautifully clear racial portrait of Poland is, however, subject to many doubts. Not only is the method used by Prof. Czekanowski for fixing the numerical ratios of racial components in a given group of population—a method which, by the way, he and his pupils are extensively applying also to groups of fossil human remains—far from being acceptable, but also the classification of a main element in the picture is being questioned.

In point of mathematics the method applied seems simple enough; it is nothing else but the so-called rule of alligation "relating to the solution of problems concerning the compounding or mixing of different ingredients, or ingredients of different qualities or values" (*Webster*). In point of application of the rule to anthropological problems only experts in anthropology are qualified to bring forward their criticism; this part of the controversy raised by Prof. Czekanowski's publications therefore falls outside the range of the present review. It is easier for the lay mind to grasp the objections against Prof. Czekanowski's classifying such a large proportion of the Polish population as *Homo nordicus*. The percentages as tabulated by him range from 56.5 to 51.8 per cent for the area of absolute majority of Nordics in Poland, from 47.9 to 44.2 per cent for the area of relative majority, and from 36.2 to 18.2 per cent for the areas of substantial minorities.

These assertions are strongly disputed by the other leading Polish anthropologists. They do not deny that the actual characteristics of the population of the Pomorze, Poznań and part of Warsaw voivodships suggest a deeper influence of the northern type, but they also point out that even in that territory the long skull so characteristic for the race is very rarely found together with the fair hair and skin, blue eyes, straight narrow nose, narrow face and tall stature of the pure Nordic. The average skull index in those parts is 82.9, as evidenced by the maps illustrating the "Report on the Military Anthropological Survey of Poland", that is to say falls already within the limits of short heads, or eventually of sub-brachycephaly. Most individuals from that territory presented as specimens of the Nordic race are mesocephalic with a cranial index of 78; out of several hundred photos taken by Prof. Stolyhwo, Mme Stolyhwo has found only one person with the index of 74. In all the other areas of Poland included by Prof. Czekanowski within the sphere of Nordic majorities, substantial Nordic minorities the same conditions prevail, as shown by maps illustrating distribution of stature, of cranial, facial and nasal indices which accompany the "Report of the Military Anthropological Survey of Poland". Of these maps

Mrs. Piłsudska heads drive on difficult social problem



A recent photograph of Mrs. Piłsudska

As is the case in most capitals, there are in Warsaw districts housing the poorest classes of the population, the down and outs and the unemployed. These unfortunate people have lost their poor homes owing to the war, or to the housing crisis, and now they are herded in barracks and settlements, built by the Municipality of Warsaw on the edge of the city. Social work among the inhabitants of these books is under the supervision of a special Settlement Committee, which with the aid of funds received from the Government, the Municipality and private persons, looks after their welfare.

The main activity of the Settlement Committee is the care of the children, giving them meals; arranging for them the use of day nurseries, kindergartens, schools, summer camps; looking after their hygiene, supplying them with clothing and school books. Young persons and grown ups also receive material help, i. e. food and clothing. In addition the Committee is carrying on cultural and educational work in special clubs, libraries and similar institutions.

At the head of the Settlement Committee is Mrs. Alexandra Piłsudska, widow of the Great Marshal. For many years she has been engaged in the work of assisting and saving children, thousands of children, whose lives, without her help, would be wasted in misery and illness. Her strong character and her kind and brave heart are shown

by her choice of this, the type of social work demanding the most difficult achievements and carried out under the worst conditions.

Mrs. Piłsudska personally supervises not only the work of the Committee but also the activities of each section, visiting the inhabitants of the colonies, the nurseries, the kindergartens and the schools. She is the real moving spirit of the whole organisation, and her clever serious eyes watch carefully and kindly over the many people under her care. (Kr.)

New Edition of Chopin's Works

The Frederic Chopin Institute in Warsaw, Poland, is publishing a complete edition of Chopin's works, according to the original manuscripts revised and approved by I. J. Paderewski and prepared by a special commission of the Frederic Chopin Institute under the supervision of Prof. Joseph Turczyński with the cooperation of Dr. B. Keuprulan-Wójcik and Dr. L. Bonarski.

The Works will be published in two editions:

a) The original texts as written by Chopin (either from the

manuscripts or from the first printed texts)

b) An edition for schools.

The issue of Chopin's works in this way, with explanations by Paderewski, is an event of universal importance, awakening lively interest in both hemispheres.

The Frederic Chopin Institute which has undertaken this publication is a social institution presided over by August Zaleski, former minister for foreign affairs.

The address of the Institute is Plac Dąbrowskiego 2/4 Warsaw, Poland.

the first gives distribution by voivodships, the other three by districts, so that a fair comparison with Prof. Czekanowski's maps is made possible. There are certainly, as far as a layman's eye may be trusted in such matters, marked coincidences between the two sets of maps; but of course, it is not for the layman to decide who is right—Prof. Czekanowski who, on the force of these distributions and of his methods of computation speaks of Nordic racial areas in Poland (as does also Dr. J. Mydlarski who was at the head of the Military Anthropological Survey and edited the report), or Professor and Mme Stolyhwo with the great majority of Polish anthropologists who only speak of a strong strain of Nordic elements which, in prehistoric and historic times, entered the mixture of many races to be found to-day in Poland as well as over all Europe.

To be continued.

* Prof. Czekanowski's book on *Man in Time and Space* is very stimulating reading even to those aware of the opposition it has raised among the author's Polish fellow-scholars in anthropology. Bold suggestions in any branch of research, even if they turn

Remembrance Day NOVEMBER 11th. FLANDERS POPPIES

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not to have been overbold, act as potent fertilizers on the scientific mind, and from this point of view it would be desirable to have an English version of the book, possibly prepared by the author himself, submitted to foreign scholars who, from reviews in special journals and papers presented by Prof. Czekanowski at international meetings of anthropologists, are not yet sufficiently acquainted with these suggestions. Anthropology in its present condition decidedly needs a vigorous shake-up which cannot come from any one-sided ideology but from an unshackled progress of anthropology towards the status of an exact science.

THEATRE AND MUSIC



Mieczysław Milecki and Adwiga Zalkleka.

"Friends" ("Przyjaciele") at the Letni Theatre.

Alexander Fredro's comedy "Friends", which was produced for the first time in 1828, although somewhat dated, still remains today one of the best works of this well known writer, representing the true sense of humour and comedy during the last century of Polish literary art. The current production, which reproduces all the original freshness of colour and style, is an event of some import, both for the Festival of Art which is now taking place and for the ordinary theatrical public, to the younger members of which this play is quite unknown.

The action of the play occurs in the time of Prince Joseph Poniatowski, and, in the opinion of Professor E. Kucharski, hinges on the love of the author for Zofia Jablonowska, his future wife. The amorous misadventures of Zdzislaw, the young officer hero, and Zofia, the rich young widow, are set out against a background of such richly comic characters, as Mile Bobiné, with her tragic love for Ladislaw; the gourmand, Smakosz (this part is one with great traditions on the Polish stage); the impoverished sons of the nobility contrasted with the rich tradesman; and finally Czeslaw, the officer friend of the hero, who through his

love for Zofia, causes all sorts of difficulties. The comedy reproduces successfully the atmosphere of Polish upper class society at the beginning of the last century, showing its picturesque nature and the widespread love for the army. The writing is not only poetical but is combined with a delicate humour, particularly to be noted in the menu monologue of Smakosz.

The production at the Letni is worthy of success. It is directed by Teofil Trzcinski, who has given it a lively tempo. The leading parts are played by Jadwiga Zalkleka and Mieczyslaw Milecki. Miss Zalkleka is both talented and cultured and should soon be one of the stars of Warsaw. Milecki shows interest and charm as a romantic poetical lover, and avoids the stereotyped manner of the average jeune premier. Maria Gella was good as Mile Bobiné, her French accent is delightful.

The well known comedian Antoni Fertner as Smakosz is successful, as also Wladyslaw Grabowski as the penniless Baron. Kazimierz Gella gave a good characterisation as Krupkowski, Marshal of Zofia's house. Czeslaw is played by Janusz Jaron, a newcomer to the Warsaw stage. The settings are by S. Jarocki.

Arno.

Concerts of the Polish Art Festival

The series of concerts arranged for the Festival of Polish Art began on Saturday the 2nd. Oct. in the Conservatoire. Rightly enough the initial part of the programme was devoted to the two composers who most faithfully represent the national spirit — Chopin and Moniuszko. Their interpreters in the persons of Henry Sztompka and Mme. Eva Bandrowska-Turska did full justice to their task. Mme. Bandrowska, with her highly cultivated, beautiful soprano voice

and artistic manner of singing, roused the audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm and she was



W. Matcuzyński.

pressed for always more and more encores. Mr. Sztompka is well known to audiences both in Warsaw and the provinces, who have learned to appreciate his musical performances of Chopin's works characterized for their poetic insight and technical perfection. The organizers of these Festival concerts have arranged successfully to give the public an idea of the entire range of Polish musical creation from the earliest beginnings till the present day so that many a forgotten work again sees the light of day, whilst the quite



Bandrowska-Turska.

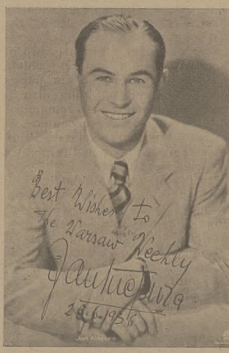
Royal Première at Warsaw Opera

The ballet "Taina", written by Queen Marie of Roumania, will have its first performance at the Warsaw Opera. The decorations will be designed by Professor Jarocki, after a study of the Roumanian folk art.

H. M. Queen Marie will assist personally at the rehearsals and the first performance of "Taina". The presence of the Queen and of many Roumanian and other international personalities will make a particularly brilliant occasion of the first night which is expected about mid-November.

Decoration for Jan Kiepara

Jan Kiepara, the operatic and film tenor, received the Golden Cross of Merit for collaboration with the Fund of National Defence, to which he offered the proceeds of his last concert in Warsaw and for propagating Polish art abroad.



Decoration for Slovak Leader

The Polish Consul in Bratislava decorated the Rev. Andrew Hlinka, chief leader of the Slovaks, with the Grand Cross of the order of Polish Restituta. The ceremony of decoration took place in the town of Rozomberok, which is the residence of the Rev. Hlinka. His decoration assumed the proportions of a great manifestation of Polish-Slovak friendship, with the participation of thousands of Slovaks who arrived from the neighbouring villages to witness the ceremony.

young composers have an opportunity of gaining a hearing, as also the performers of the young generation. Thus on Sunday we heard the talented, rising pianist Witold Matcuzyński, who played the F minor Concerto of Chopin with a fine bravoure and faultless technique. A most interesting item of the programme was the Violoncello Concerto of Jan Malakiewicz, performed for the first time by Kazimierz Wilkomirski—a remarkable work requiring certainly no close acquaintance but even at a first hearing inspiring admiration for many beautiful and unusual effects.

Day by day a rich musical fare is presented to the participants of the Festival who will return to their homes with the proud consciousness of the valuable contribution Poland has given and gives still to the world treasures of the musical art.

On Tuesday the 5th. inst., music lovers were in an embarrassed situation how to choose between a Szymanowski evening at the Philharmonic with Mme Bandrowska-Turska as vocalist, and the Kiepara concert at Roma, both taking place at the same time. It was an unfortunate incident which caused them to overlap.

K. M.

Warsaw Amusements

THEATRES

NARODOWY. Eichlerówna in "Wolves in the Night" (Wilki w noc) by Ritterer.
M.A.L.Y. "Papa" by Fleurs Cavallet.
NOWY. "Three Aces and one Queen".
MALICKIE. "The Hellins" by Davies.
ATENEUM. "Folk on an Ice Floe".
KAMERALNY. "Contemporaries" by Gojawczyńska.
LETNI. "Friends" by Fredro.
NOWOSCI. "Sad" (Tria).

MUSIC.

TEATR WIELKI—OPERA.
"The Sun of Mexico" oprette by Ivaín. 15 October: opening of season.

MUSICAL SHOWS

POLSKI. "Widow Jadzia".
CYRULIK WARSZAWSKI. "Jaś at the Gates of Paradise".
TEATR S.15. Obarska in "Lost Fiancée".
WIELKA REWIA. Dymza in "King for a Night".

ART.

I. P. S. Peasant Art.
ZACHETA. Wyczołkowski Memorial Show.
NATIONAL MUSEUM. Monuments of Marshal Piłsudski.
"Egyptian Excavations".

LAST TWO DAYS OF WARSAW ART FESTIVAL

9th October. 8am. Holy Cross Church. (Choir 4pm Wielka Rewia. Popular Concert 8pm Konservatorium. Concert of the Polish Society for Ancient Music, with the Poznan Choir.
10th October. 10.30am. St. John's Cathedral. Poznan Choir. 3pm Filharmonia. Symphonic Concert.

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F.2397	f. 10. MAZIA Mariusza	33	H	17.12.37	Pańska 51 m. 21, Warsaw
F.2387	f. 9. ZEYGER Jolna	55	H	16.12.37	Białystok
F.2387	f. 10. THAU Szarlota	20	G	19.10.37	Lwow, Warowa 25
F.2313	f. 28. GELBORD Jescna	85	G	21.12.37	Kilńskiego 47, Lodz
	Krajdzina 32				
	Sosia 5				
F.2387	f. 38. ABRAMSKA Cecylja	58	H	21.12.37	Bydgoszcz, Dworcowa 12
F.2345	f. 25. SZLOSBERG Bela	—	G	31.10.37	Prozna 14/24, Warsaw

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