

# THE WARSAW WEEKLY

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3rd YEAR

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No. 43

## Reflections on the Recent League Assembly

Retrospective examination of the discussions which have just terminated at Geneva reveals that, with one significant exception, the entire field covered by the labours of the Assembly is relatively without interest for Poland, except from the viewpoint of international method. On the problem of Palestine, however — a matter in which Poland is directly interested — the discussion may be said to have provided a very useful exchange of ideas.

The Polish Government has already pointed out on many different occasions that it attaches quite particular importance to the method of co-operation, and that Polish public opinion has certain reasons to fear that the difficulties of the present situation are not merely the result of a real divergence of interests among the States concerned, but may also be traced with equal justice to the confusion now reigning in the domain of international co-operation.

Now it appears to us that any method of international co-operation should indicate very precisely the rights as well as the possible obligations of each State, so that every member of an international conference knows definitely in advance what principles will have to be followed.

In its official pronouncements the Polish Government has frequently drawn attention to the fact that the so-called "League crisis" arose mainly from a lack of adherence to the aforementioned principles. The recent meeting of the League Assembly provides, alas, a disappointing spectacle from this standpoint — all the more so because there had previously been some hopeful signs that the position might improve. It will therefore be understood that the Polish delegation, whose main preoccupation was to maintain Poland's previous line of conduct — was obliged in many cases to adopt a different attitude from

other members of the various committees, or else abstain altogether from voting on resolutions. We had no direct interest in the subjects under discussion. We were concerned only with the method.

Take the instance of the Mediterranean Powers who recently met in conference at Nyon, to agree on a method of common action to restore normal conditions of navigation in the Mediterranean. In principle, the Polish Government had nothing but sympathy for this effort. But the real grounds for apprehension lie in the manifest desire to impose the results of this conference on the League itself, to which belong States who took no part whatsoever in elaborating the programme upon which the Mediterranean Powers agreed.

In problems affecting the Far East the normal procedure was likewise abandoned.

Too often one forgets, on the shores of the Lake of Geneva, that there is a very great difference between the responsible representatives of Sovereign States and the irresponsible elements who try to smuggle in some contraband doctrine or other.

It is therefore not surprising that the results of the elections for the League Council, and of certain votes on resolutions, have provided some lively surprises in League circles. They may be taken as signs of a reaction against the atmosphere in which the League carries on its work. The reforms attempted by the Committee on Treaty Revision will not be of much avail if in practice the methods which have done so much to enfeeble the League are still encouraged.

The Polish Government continues to be animated by the most sincere good-will in its participation in international co-operation, but it persists also in its firm decision not to be the instrument of a policy which runs counter to its principles. P.P.P.

## London Letter

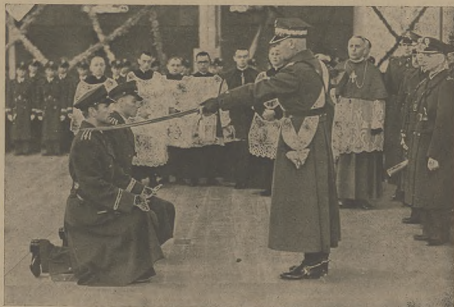
By Gregory Macdonald

The war scare of two weeks ago was dissipated by the first returns of the French cantonal election. Unfortunately, the lesson which this fact conveys has not yet been plainly stated to the mass of the people in Great Britain, who hardly grasp the importance of France's change of policy. Yet cause and effect are seldom so plainly related. Before the elections, Europe was in a hubbub, with newspapers reports that 15,000 Italians had been landed at Cadiz, with Valencia presenting a Note on Italian atrocities that had not yet taken place, and with the French government threatening to open the Catalan frontier. As the Catalan frontier has been passing supplies through to Valencia far over a year, this threat could only mean that France would give Valencia overwhelming support with arms, volunteers and regimental formations. But such a move required the sanction of a decided victory for the Left at the cantonal elections.

Instead, the first scrutiny proved a striking moral defeat for the extreme Left and a strengthening of the Radicals who are really the Centre. At once the French policy changed to a softer attitude of finding virtue in the Non-Intervention Committee, with suggestions for a "token" withdrawal of volunteers and a grant of belligerent rights to both sides in Spain. And, peace now being assured for a time at least, the British Government, which had previously seemed to be supporting the French Government so as to prevent an isolated France from swinging to the Left, but at the same time holding the French Government back from extreme measures — at once the British Government adopted a firmer stand with the announcement that it would resume its own liberty of action if the latest attempts at mediation proved unsuccessful.

In the political sphere it is plain that the avoidance of a critical situation has caused severe disappointment in British circles which are democratic, humanitarian and peace-loving. In other words, in the Left Wing. One very well known political writer in a pacifist daily paper openly advocated a Mediterranean war with Italy, on the argument that Italy's hands are tied with trouble in Abyssinia, Libya and at home. Elsewhere there were angry outcries against the cowardice of the French Government. And Mr. Lloyd George took occasion to lecture Mr. Eden publicly (more than hinting that members of the Cabinet are not agreed on policy) advising the Foreign Secretary that "he should take the course which his conscience dictates, boldly, fearlessly, dauntlessly, whatever his colleagues may say, and he will be amazed at the response he will get from every quarter in the land and from every section of the land".

## Promotion of the Air Cadets at the Deblin School for Pilots



Marshal Smigly Rydz conferring Officer's rank on the Cadets

## An Important Step towards Consolidation

The four largest organisations of the youth in Poland — the Boy-Scouts' Association, the Riflemen's Association, the Young Workmen's Association and the Young Countrymen's Association have published a joint declaration, which constitutes a virtual fusion of these bodies from the political point of view.

The four organisations, having a total of more than half a million members and many thousand local branches throughout the country, will continue their work in their respective spheres of interest, but will collaborate in certain matters requiring concerted effort. Although neither of these four organisations, which have now declared a common policy, has ever had a political character, there were certain leanings and tendencies, which were different for each of the four Associations.

The Boy-Scouts' Association of Poland has always had, since its institution before the war, a strongly patriotic and religious character. It has only Christian members and favours democracy in its widest meaning, without, however, taking any active part in politics.

The Riflemen's Association, founded by Marshal Pilsudski, has been considered as one of the main supports of the Pilsudski group, faithful to the leader of

the Legions and, after his death, to his successors. Although patriotic by definition, the Riflemen's Association was not nationalistic and its relation to the Jews was rather moderate.

The Associations of Young Workmen and Young Countrymen, of more recent creation do not have the traditions of the Scouts or the Riflemen, but they also have a wide influence among the younger peasants and workmen, finding compromises between class ambitions and work based on patriotic motives.

The principal link between the four organisations is their common devotion to the idea of Poland's greatness and independence. They have professed this idea so far in their own, only very slightly varying, versions. The declaration of a joint policy, which strongly stresses respect for Marshal Pilsudski's political testament, brings these four powerful organisations to a common path.

Although this act of consolidation took place independent of the consolidation sponsored by Col. Koo, it is clear that the result of the act is in accordance with the policy of the Camp of National Consolidation, especially as the joint declaration of policy mentions obedience to Marshal Smigly Rydz, as the successor of Joseph Pilsudski.

ATE

## Sensational Archaeological Discoveries in Dawidgród

The Polish State Archaeological Museum is carrying on excavation work in Dawidgród (Polish district) where interesting remains of a settlement, dating back to

the XII or XIII centuries, were found. On the photograph below we see a road built on wooden logs, some houses and the remains of a chapel.



## Polish Helmet for King Carol II

A delegation of officers of King Carol's regiment of infantry left for Bucharest, in order to present to their Colonel-in-Chief, on his 44th birthday, a Polish Hussars' helmet of the early XVII-th century. They will, probably, also assist at the promotion of Prince Michael to the rank of an officer, at which Marshal Smigly Rydz will be present.

(Continued on page 2)



## London Letter

(Continued)

preserve a united attitude in a policy which may be best summed up as one of preserving the peace. A peace policy does have the country behind it. Mr. Lloyd George might himself be surprised by the anger of a public recoil upon war-mongers. It is also rumored that the British Government has a closer understanding with Italy and with other countries than appears on the surface. Talk of a monarchical restoration in Spain, as soon as Gijón falls and a successful attack is made on the Aragon front, may well represent a widespread arrangement with which General Franco has come to agree.

If the newspapers and politicians of the Left received the relaxation of the tension with disapproval, the Stock Markets received it with dismay. It is a seeming paradox, but experience shows that a move for peace causes a panic in Wall Street (where the so-called "War Babies" show the greatest losses) and the same effect is observable in London. The paradox is explained by the words of the *Financial News* last week: "Lombard Street has now taken its place as one of the permanently depressed areas". Shades of the nineteenth century! When Lombard Street ruled the world as the centre for the distribution of gold loans and goods, the power has gone with the new control by governments of national economies, and only the gamble of a war (which would cause inflation in America and force Roosevelt to bring out his gold from storage) will get the lending business started again.

The City of London can now be watched with a detachment hitherto impossible for its weakness no longer spells the weakness of the British Government, and a collapse on the London Stock Exchange no longer presages a general slump. The City itself is now realising that unless it sets its house in order, by coming down heavily on the speculators recently stigmatised as "rats" by *The Times*, then the cleaning-up process will be undertaken by a Government forced to preserve economic stability in the interests of the people. But the speculators are in very low water. They met their Waterloo when they attempted last March, with all the resources at their command, an artificial boom in commodity prices.

The attempt failed, and the subsequent large-scale attack upon the franc failed, and the effects of those failures are only gradually becoming apparent. Add to this the consequences of the Aino-Japanese war upon the Shanghai houses, the Customs revenue, and the future outlook for the Far Eastern trade. Rumors have been appearing in French papers (but not in London except indirectly by vague denials) of the difficulties in which some of the most famous firms in the world are finding themselves. Those rumours must be regarded with suspicion because they appear, with a plainly political inspiration, in such papers as *L'Havre*, which is playing a game of its own. Yet nobody should be surprised to discover that Lombard Street Houses have been hit by the decline in the money-lending business or that merchants connected with the Far East have been encountering difficulties since the attack on Shanghai.

There is little likelihood that these questions will be touched upon by the House of Commons when Parliament meets, to hold at once a full-dress debate on China. That debate will be, as usual, an international sounding-board for the Opposition in its unfortunate policy of insulting foreign nations with bellicose speeches which are irresponsible

## Cost of the Port of Gdynia

Gdynia. When the construction of the Gdynia harbour was started the press of certain countries called this a political enterprise, which would not be justified economically. To-day, 13 years after the beginning of the construction of Gdynia, the contrary has been proved.

The cost of constructing the basins, quays, etc. amounted to 150,000,000 zlotys, the cost of warehouses—60 million zlotys, cranes, etc.—18 million zlotys; railways in the port—20 million zlotys; roads, bridges, etc. 9 million. The total cost of the harbour, as it stands to-day, has been about 257 million zlotys. Moreover, private interests have invested about 70 million zlotys in buildings and installations in the port.

As the port Gdynia has been built quite recently, beginning at nothing—for there was not even the smallest harbour there before—it is an unique opportunity of finding out the cost of building a modern port.

The total area of the harbour is 1,010 hectares, of which 655 are land and 355 water surface. The depth of the basins varies between 6 and 12 metres. The total length of quays finished to date is 11.5 kilometres. The length of railway lines in the port is 170 kms. The number of loading appliances is 78, with a maximum capacity equivalent to the handling of a monthly turnover of one million tons.

The benefit derived by the Polish national economy, due to a saving in payments to foreign railways and ports, amounted approximately to 2,500,000,000 zlotys in the period 1924—1937. Moreover, the port of Gdynia permitted the development of the Polish merchant marine, which saved the country another two and a half milliard zlotys in the thirteen years of its existence, although it still carries over 9% of the total Polish overseas trade. The development of Polish fisheries is saving the country about 10 million zlotys per year. All these benefits have been obtained by the expenditure of about 300 million zlotys, the cost of Gdynia. Far from being a political demonstration, the construction of the port has proved to be a sound business proposition.

## Goods Turnover at the Port of Gdynia

Last September 755,714 tons of goods were handled at the Port of Gdynia as against 771,494 tons in August, a decrease of 2.04 per cent, but in comparison with September 1936 an increase of 13.4 per cent. Overseas traffic in September totalled 743,278 tons (in August 759,672 tons), of which 116,684 tons were imports (136,634 tons) and 631,594 tons exports (623,038 tons). Coastwise traffic, including the Free City of Danzig came to 1,272 tons (2,996 tons), traffic with inland waterways 6,165 tons (8,326 tons). During the first three quarters of the year the goods traffic at Gdynia totalled 6,733,593 tons, an advance of 19.2 per cent over the figures for the corresponding period of last year.

because the speakers are not committed to accepting the consequences of war. But the debate should produce a statement of Government policy and it is inevitable that, with the Nine-Power Conference and the Non-Intervention Committee, the eyes of the world will be following anxiously the courses which the British Government may see fit to adopt. It is strong at Home, Mr. Neville Chamberlain has inherited among his countrymen the prestige which, by different arts, Lord Baldwin acquired.

# ECONOMICS AND FINANCE



Gdynia — 13 years ago



Gdynia — the Coal Port

## Coal Exports

Coal exports from Poland in September totalled 984,000 tons as against 950,000 tons in August last and 775,000 tons a year ago. The distribution of coal exports in September (thousand tons; comparison with last August bracketed) by market groups was as follows: Central European markets 71 (increase: 7), Scandinavian markets 367 (increase: 48), Baltic markets 15 (decrease: 2), Western European markets 227 (decrease: 14), Southern European markets 127 (decrease: 19), non-European markets 19 (decrease: 9), bunker coal 110 (increase: 11), Free City of Danzig 38 (increase: 10). Coal shipments at the seaports amounted to 364,000 tons (last August 380,000 tons), via the Port of Gdynia 554,000 tons (increase: 2,000 tons) and via the Port of Danzig 310,000 tons (increase: 30,000 tons).

## Exchange of Coal against Iron Ore

Polish and Swedish exporters have concluded an agreement for the exchange of Polish coal against Swedish iron ore. The agreement provides for the export of 70,000 tons of coal against the same amount of iron ore, without any cash settlement. The ships carrying the coal to Sweden will return with the ore. If satisfactory, the agreement may become permanent, as there is a steady demand for coal and iron in Sweden and Poland respectively.

## Iron and Steel Industry

The production of the Polish iron and steel works in September (comparison with last August and September 1936 bracketed) comprised: 61,847 tons of pig-iron (60,103 tons; 59,07 tons), 122,063 tons of steel (126,636 tons; 106,169 tons), 95,335 tons of rolled goods (93,963 tons; 78,855 tons), 8,033 tons of iron and steel tubes and pipes (8,318 tons; 4,218 tons). Domestic orders (comparison with last August and last July bracketed) comprised: governmental orders 7,764 tons (840 tons; 4,826 tons), private orders 36,099 tons (42,366 tons; 48,074 tons).

## Textile Exports

During the first eight months of the current year, textile exports from the three principal Polish textile manufacturing districts totalled 5,642 tons of goods valued at 35.7 million zlotys as against 4,395 tons valued at 22.5 million during the corresponding period of last year. The increase in value of these exports works out at 58 per cent; exports from the Lodz district advanced 73 per cent in value, those from the Bielsko district 63 per cent, and those from the Bialystok district 21 per cent.

## Holland Buys Horses

As in the past years, Dutch horse dealers arrived in Wilno and purchased 220 horses of local breed at the country shows. The horses have been sent to Rotterdam.

## Economic Conditions

As stated in the monthly bulletin of the National Economic Bank of Warsaw, the increase in industrial production in Poland continued during August especially in the manufacturing industries, several of which largely expanded their seasonal output. Larger sales of agricultural tools and machines contributed to a rise in employment and turnover in the metal and machinery industry; the chemical industry benefited by the animation in the sale of fertilizers and of products connected with textile manufacture which in its turn was fairly busy for the winter season. The timber industry increased its export during August and also domestic sales of building materials. The building trade was busy mainly in finishing new constructions, but there was also more building for industrial purposes. Fair improvement was noted in zinc exports, while coal exports showed a slight decrease accompanied by an upward trend in domestic sales. The liquidity of the money market was maintained as was also the increase in banking deposits which enabled the banks to extend their credit activities for industrial and investment purposes. The lowering of the interest rate on deposits reacted favourably on the turnover of the stock exchange and quotation of securities. Improved solvency in industry and commerce found its expression in a decreased number of protested bills-of-exchange. Agriculture enjoyed, on the whole, favourable conditions as grain prices were rising and exports of animal produce maintained their level, but the export of corn was insignificant in view of the less satisfactory results of the harvest and high home prices. The considerable reduction in the export of field crops is one of the chief reasons for the adverse foreign trade balance for the last few months, but in August the excess of imports over exports was several million zlotys smaller than in July.

## Adverse Balance of Foreign Trade in September

Poland imported in September 391,455 tons of goods, of a value of 113,231,000 zlotys, and exported 1,179,746 tons, of a value of 90,617,000 zlotys. The excess of imports over exports amounted to 22 million zlotys—10 million more than in August. The total foreign trade turnover in September 1937 has been larger than in September 1936.

The adverse balance of trade is not as alarming as it might appear, for a considerable proportion of the imports constitute a payment in kind from Polish debtors abroad. The stock of gold at the Bank of Poland is even increasing, in spite of the adverse balance of trade, which is the result of large imports of raw materials for certain industries.

## New Polish Transatlantic Steamers now building in English and Danish Yards.

In July last the keel of the new motor ship ordered by the Gdynia-America Line for the South American services from Messrs. Swan Hunter Wigham Richardson, was laid at Newcastle. The builders are now laying the ribs and the plating. It is expected that this boat will be ready for launching in the spring of 1938, while the ship should leave the yard in October of the same year ready to start her Gdynia-South American run in the autumn. The new ship will carry first and third class passengers in addition to providing accommodation for emigrants. The first class will comprise 22 cabins for 44 passengers, each cabin having its own washroom and shower or bath.

The first class accommodation will be on the most modern lines and fully up to the standard of the North Atlantic services. An air conditioning plant will be installed for the supply of cool fresh air to all cabins, while in common with other transatlantic liners today there will be a swimming pool. The whole layout has been prepared with a view not only to encouraging the movement of tourists but also of encouraging foreign traffic.

The third class passengers will also be accommodated in one and two berth cabins, and will also have at their disposal a large dining room, smoking rooms, a bar, and, last but not least, a large swimming pool.

In addition there will be accommodation for 900 emigrants, and 4,000 tons of cargo, including special holds for wet hides imported from South America. A large proportion of the internal equipment will be of Polish manufacture, pumps, electric stoves and radiators, wireless, etc. The decoration will be in the capable hands of Engineer Brulakski who was in charge of the decoration of the M/S Pilsudski and the M/S Batory.

A second similar vessel for the same service is being built in a Danish yard at Nakskov and will be ready in May 1939.

## A New Very Light Aeroplane

The new light aeroplane "Smuk", designed by three students of the Warsaw Polytechnic, has passed its tests on the Mokotow airfield. It is a single seater limousine built on the lines of a glider, with a 23 HP engine giving it a top speed of 85 mph. The soaring properties of the "Smuk" allow it to fly for hours with the engine cut off and are responsible for its very short take-off and landing run.

The cost of the "Smuk" is very low and the price of one hour's flying works out at about 5 zlotys (4 shillings). (ATE).

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



# The Romance of Digging up the Past THE ORIGINS OF THE POLISH STATE

By Max Goryński

(Continued from No. 41)



Basket work, pottery and a bed (XVIII Dyn. 1555 — 1350 B. C.)

In the preface to his wonderful and instructive little book on *Digging up the Past* Sir Leonard Woolley, Director of the Joint Expedition to Mesopotamia, gives an excellent explanation why modern man is keenly interested in archaeology.

"The importance of our archaeological material is that it throws light on the history of men very like ourselves, on a civilisation which is bound up with that of to-day. The opening-up of the world affects us all, becomes part of the general intellectual inheritance and the justification of archaeology is that it does in the end concern everyone."

That is the reason why so many people flock now to the newly built Warsaw National Museum where the results of the first Polish excavating expedition to Egypt are on view.

The interest shown by great masses of the public can be partly ascribed to the fact that in the period during which our scientists for the first time in modern history, took part in excavation work abroad, in Poland itself most striking and important discoveries were made in this field. Discoveries which, filling up many gaps, may prove a valuable addition to the history of mankind. The prehistoric settlement of Biskupin, the strata of relics of several civilisations in Dawidogórek, and the prehistoric flint mine at Krzemionki are the outstanding items in the process of unearthing the past in Poland. A process initiated in some cases by sheer accident, and only then leading to systematic and eager spade-work by the archaeologist.

When the idea of erecting a special Museum in Warsaw for Classical Archaeology and the Near East will be realised, even a layman may be sure of discovering links of similarity in implements and objects of everyday use in Poland and those brought with utmost care from far-off countries.

The history of the Polish expedition to Egypt, the first, as stated before, to work on international ground, is short but interesting. At the end of 1934, Professor T. Walek-Czernecki and Professor K. Michałowski went to Egypt as delegates of the Warsaw University, to start negotiations with the Egyptian *Service des Antiquités* and the French archaeologists interested in the matter. In the autumn of 1935, the authorities of the Warsaw University and Professor Juguet, Director of the French Institute in Eastern Archaeology, signed an agreement fixing the conditions of the work to be done on the site at Edfu.

The expedition which went there in 1936, consisted of MM. Bernhard Bruyère and Jean

Sainte Fare Garnot, delegates of the French Institute, and the professors of Warsaw University, Dr. K. Michałowski and Dr. J. Mantefille.

The actual campaign on the site at Edfu took place during the first two months of this year. With the help of 200 workmen a wealth of valuable objects was brought to light. The rarest specimens, with the unique Roman herma as the outstanding feature, were kept by the Museum in Cairo. Thanks to the courtesy of the French, who waived their claims in favour of Poland, all other objects, 22 cases in all, were brought to Warsaw. One can only admire the great efficiency and the speed with which the finds were prepared for the exhibition, and with which the expert work of putting the fragments together and deciphering the documents, also the putting down of the story of the campaign was done. The publication of the University dealing with the results of the expedition has already gone to print.

Returning once more to Prof. Woolley's book and remarks on the subject of archaeology, we realize that the true archaeologist prefers the acquisition of knowledge to the findings of things, that for him digging consists very largely in observation, recording, interpretation. So we do not grieve for the things left behind. A museum can be burnt, the most valuable exhibits can be destroyed. But the written word, the deciphering of the story of mankind out of treasures given up by the soil, is an everlasting gain to humanity.

But this does not mean that we do not appreciate the great value of the collection, the beginning and foundation of the Polish Museum of Classical Archaeology to be. Its value is enhanced by its unity and by the knowledge of the conditions in which the objects were found. A scientific excavation, properly controlled, like the one we are dealing with here, can unravel hidden secrets of history, merit an object even of artistic merit whose origin cannot be fixed, is of little value from the point of view of science.

The site of ancient Edfu is a twenty miles long hill, a *Tell* or *Kom*, lying westwards of the famous Horus temple of the Ptolemaean era. The upper stratum on the hill consists of desert sand mixed with powdered rubbish. Under this layer the expedition found remnants of human dwellings built of bricks; each succeeding stratum brought other and curious relics of various epochs. The oldest finds concerned the necropolis of predynastic times, the most recent reached into Middle Ages.

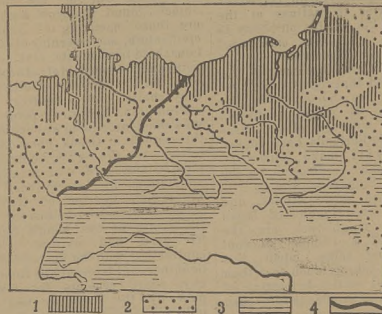
(Continued on page 4)

The controversy between Prof. Czekanowski and the as yet predominant school of Polish anthropologists centres really on the questions whether there are two fair races in Europe or only one, and how the dividing lines between the dark races of Europe are to be drawn. English scientists and historians are still giving preference to W. Z. Ripley's division into three main or differentiated European races — Nordic (or Teuton), Mediterranean, and Alpine, classifying as "intermediates" types of the offspring of cross-breeding that is freely going on since prehistoric times between the three races; these "betwixt and between" are in fact the great majority of the present-day European population almost everywhere. Continental scientists are mostly adherents of a more elaborate classification, proposed by the French scholar J. Deniker, into six races and four secondary types, results of cross-breeding. Professor Kazimierz Stolywo confines himself to adding one more fundamental race to Ripley's three, and presents a well-balanced classification based on the combinations of long and short heads with light or dark pigmentations; by these characteristics he distinguishes two long-headed races — a fair and a dark one (Ripley's Nordics and Mediterraneans); and two short-headed races — a fair and a dark one (this latter corresponding to Ripley's Alpine race). On the fair short-headed race Prof. Stolywo has bestowed the formidable sounding scientific label *Homo phano-brachycephalus* which in plain speech means fair short-headed man. Completely absent from Ripley's classification, this race appears in Deniker's as the sub-Nordic type, while Prof. H.F.K. Günther, the leading anthropologist of Hitlerite Germany, calls it *ost-baltisch*. And, of course, Prof. Stolywo, just as Ripley and Deniker, and all scientists to whom racial and political fanaticism does not appeal, considers these races and types, whatever the total number may be, to have been the primary elements in the formation of the actual European population which at present is a mixture, in varying proportions, of all these elements, apart from some slight traces of Mongolian and Negro admixtures.

This motley racial character of the European population is not in any way denied by Prof. Czekanowski; the peculiarities of his racial classification, the mathematical basis which he claims for it, belong to the domain of the scientist. For the general reader it is sufficient to know that he acknowledges the existence of only one fair-haired, fundamental race, and this the long-headed or Nordic one; the fair short-headed specimen of European mankind is, in his opinion, a cross-breed of the Nordic and Laponoid races, the latter one, in its turn, having originated in an intermingling of

the white and yellow variety of *Homo sapiens*. Another of Prof. Czekanowski's departures from former classifications is his splitting up of the dark short-headed Alpine race into a tall element with long face and narrow nose, and a short one with short face and broad nose; the first he identifies with the Armenoid race, well-known to anthropologists from the Near East, the second one with the Laponoid race. To the Armenoids Prof. Czekanowski is attributing a very wide expansion in Europe, practically the whole territory other anthropologists assign to the Alpine race; Bosnia, Albania, most of Northern Greece, the whole home of the Dinaric type, North-West Caucasus are singled out by him as inhabited by a strong majority of this race; substantial minorities are spread, in his opinion, over the whole of Central Europe, and also the South-East corner of Poland. An even greater importance as regards territorial expansion in Europe belongs, according to Prof. Czekanowski, to the Laponoids; he finds them in great numbers together with Mediterraneans and Armenoids, as far as the Pyrenees and the northern fringe of Spain; and, owing of course to his division of the Alpine race, almost everywhere in Europe playing a more or less decisive role in the anthropological structure which, as already noted, he claims for them in Poland.

Distribution of races in Germany and Western Poland according to Prof. Jan Czekanowski, *Man in Time and Space*.



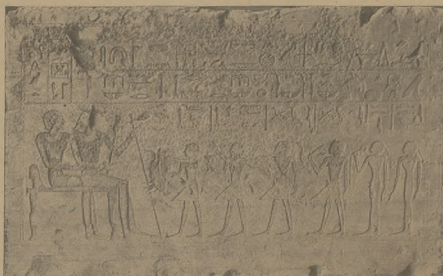
Explanation of signatures: 1 areas of absolute majority of Nordics. 2 areas of relative majority of Nordics. 3 areas of absolute and relative majorities of Laponoids. — 4. to the North-West of this line there are considerable admixtures of Mediterraneans.

By courtesy of Traasza, Dzierż and Michałski, Publishers, Warsaw.

According to the maps in Prof. Czekanowski's book on *Man in Time and Space*, Germany is, anthropologically, a continuation of Poland. There is first, contiguous with the Polish territory on the Vistula mapped out by Prof. Czekanowski as an area of absolute Nordic majority, a belt along the Baltic shore to the lowest reaches of the Oder river, to which he applies the same racial qualification; this

areas in Germany and France, which contain various mixtures of the Nordic and Laponoid, or of the Nordic, Mediterranean and Laponoid races. The Reich to the south of its belt of relative Nordic majority, Bohemia and Austria (except Styria) show a distinct predominance of the Laponoid element, the Nordic coming next in numerical strength, Styria and a strip along the Danube forming Nordic islands which Prof. Czekanowski is inclined to connect with the temporary expansion of Slavonic peoples into those parts after the migrations of the Teutons. The farther to the south one goes in this territory of absolute and relative Laponoid majorities in Germany, the larger grow the percentages of Armenoid and Mediterranean admixtures in the population.

(To be continued)



Grave Plate of SABNI (VI Dyn. 2420 — 2270 B. C.)

Please pay overdue subscriptions to P K O 29898.



## AUSTRALIAN LETTER

By Helen Heney

Arthur Rubinstein is concluding a successful series of concerts in the capital cities, arranged by the Australian Broadcasting Commission. His last concert should include a great deal of modern music.

On his first arrival in Sydney a few weeks ago, a reception was given in his honour by the Polish Consul General and Mrs Noskowski. Members of the Consular Corps and members of the Polish colony were present. Mr. Rubinstein himself was full of an experience which is too improbable to be used in fiction. He arrived by plane, which landed as usual for a halt in a small airport of half a dozen houses and a few tanks out in the centre of that part of the Australian desert which is still none too habitable. As he was strolling about outside the main office, another plane, heading north, came down and landed. Among the stiff passengers who descended was Bronislaw Huberman. Neither had known the other was yet or was still in Australia, but each had the pleasure of a few minutes talk before their respective planes put half the world between them again.

Interesting sidelight on the adaptability of men sent out to administrative posts in a new country is shown by the work of Monsignor Gsell, Roman Catholic administrator of the Northern Territory, now the widest and most sparsely settled of the Australian States. A successful priest, on going there 25 years ago, was appalled by the treatment of women prevalent there, which he proceeded to remedy by buying — by barter, at an average price of £2 worth of goods — all helpless girls — as his "wives". He now holds a world's record, at least for a Catholic priest, with 121, whom he marries to natives at the mission, but retains authority to insist on their care and considerate treatment.

The Federal Government has announced that agreements over airmails are now ready for signature. By these, Australian interests will control the bases in the Netherlands East Indies, which will make Australian control more effective on the Australia Singapore stretch.

Unsettled world affairs, and specially the troubles of Japan and her neighbours, are the causes of a decline in wool prices and sales. Japan this season is taking much less than usual, and while dislocation of her trade in woolen textiles may be captured by other countries buying Australian wool, the present position is a reflection of the general insecurity.

The annual dinner of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce, which took place a few days ago, brought out an interesting difference of opinion about Australia's return to prosperity, from two competent speakers. Lieut. Colonel White, Minister for Customs, drew attention to Australia's great economic recovery since the depression; Mr. Hogan, Minister for Agriculture, on the other hand, considered the improvement fictitious, and due to a rise in price brought about by certain countries hoarding against war. He added that the adjustment of public finances was the result of huge loan conversions, and not of real prosperity. This view, taken with the possible continued lower prices of wool, does not make the prospect too rosy, but the general feeling of Australia at present is optimistic, and the prosperity, even if unreal, seems widespread and feels solid.

## PRESS REVIEW

**Goniec Warszawski** suggests that the parliamentary session will not be accelerated. It assumes that the opening will take place in December and the session last till the end of March, that the discussions will bear a different character up to those hitherto "for since the last parliamentary session the process of crystallization and of unification has made considerable progress, therefore the debating club can no longer completely satisfy its members".

Rumours have been circulated in the press concerning supposed changes in the Government.

### The Romance of Digging up the Past

(Continued from page 3)

The efforts of the expedition took three directions: 1) the digging up of the old necropolis; 2) the unearthing of the Jewish quarter of the Roman city; 3) the city itself of the Ptolemaean-Roman and Copto-Byzantine eras.

In the necropolis a row of chamber tombs, so-called *Mastabas*, from the times when mummification was yet unknown in Egypt (V dyn.), were found. Valuable finds were the bed of rushes preserved by the dry sand in its original state, wooden sarcophagi, and all the paraphernalia known to the world from other Egyptian graves. In later times, when the city was threatened by invasion, the *mastabas* were turned into bastions and city fortifications. In the period of the New Reign, a living quarter was erected on the site of the necropolis. Out of the many objects found the most striking are those speaking of Roman civilisation, such as ruins of silos, household implements, statues of gods, and the wonderful bathroom, with bath, showers, footbaths, easy chairs, central heating.

From the historical point of view most interesting are not only the papyrus in Greek characters, letters to the gods, contracts, bills, but the shards with manifold annotations and inscriptions. In the Jewish quarter of Roman times, a quarter reminiscent of the ghetto of the Middle Ages, its dark and narrow lanes contrasting with the spacious and light thoroughfares of the Roman city, shard receipts for taxes paid by the Jews in lieu of military service were found.

Some of the very interesting exhibits, a golden mask out of a child's grave, several wooden sarcophagi, sacrificial vessels and other objects, were found not at Edfu itself, but at Dair el Medinah near Thebes. These are gifts of the French Concession.

An important observation made by the excavators is the fact that the site of Edfu was at the end of the second century A. D. deserted by its inhabitants. The relics of this period are covered with a thick layer of *sebbach*, powdered rubbish, on which traces of buildings prove that the Edfu was again inhabited in the Byzantine era of the 6th and 7th centuries.

The great charm of the present exhibition lies in the fact that the excavated objects are presented almost untouched in the condition in which they were found. The wonderful state of preservation of some objects, as for instance those of basket work and wood, is to the onlooker a source of admiration, astonishment and even awe.

Stanisława Goryńska

**Kurier Czerwony** writes concerning these: — "Rumours circulated lately concerning changes in the Government or a list of the new cabinet supposed to have been presented to the President by Col. Cok are entirely without foundation".

**Kurier Polski** questions if there is not too much symbolism in the conciliatory policy adopted by England and France at the meeting of the Non-Intervention Committee. It writes that, judging by Minister Eden's speech at Llandudno, England and France will be rather modest in their demands. Already now Lord Plymouth and Ambassador Corbin speak diplomatically only of the withdrawal of a certain number of volunteers from Spain. It would result from this that London is indeed "preparing a certain symbolical evacuation of volunteers from Spanish territory which would in no way change the actual situation and England and France would gain a symbolical success as also a symbolical agreement with Italy and Germany in the present situation of Europe, however, it is a question perhaps of something more than such symbolical gestures, concessions, effects and successes".

The London correspondent of the Viennese *Reichspost* learned from George Lansbury, during an interview, that the English Labourist still cherishes optimistic hopes for the peace of the world. He said "The world needs peace, Hitler, Mussolini and Roosevelt have assured me that a new world war would draw humanity back to a condition bordering on barbarism". And in conclusion Lansbury said "In my youth I fought for freedom, as a man for a better bread and social reform and to-day an old man I fight for peace. It is the finest and also the hardest struggle of my life".

*Gazeta Polska* is pessimistic in its estimate of the success of the non-intervention committee in London. Its correspondent from England writes "One must be a great optimist to suppose that a miracle of understanding will now ensue. The reflections of the press here are of a melancholy tone. English-French diplomacy not only has attained nothing but has been compelled to retreat".

The question is put, whose fault is it? "Paris places the responsibility on London, London on Paris. Here (in London) they affirm that France, who at first adopted an offensive line in this strife, suddenly drew back, under the influence of disagreement in her government. French opinion reproaches England for her hesitation and double dealing which has prevented united action. The truth is carefully avoided, a great omission of the foreign Office and the Quai d'Orsay". K. M.

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## Warsaw Amusements

### THEATRES

NARODOWY, "Black Lady" by Shaw and "Life as a Dream" by Calderon.  
M. A. Y., "Pana" by Flers and Cavallet.  
NOWY, "Skiz" by Zapolska.  
MALICKI E., "The Mollusc" by Davies.  
"FENEUM", "Marriage" by Gogol.  
KAMERALNY, "Contemporaries" by Gajowiczewski.  
L. E. T. N., "Friends" by Fedro.  
NOWOSCI "Sąd" (Trial).  
Nowowiejski.

### MUSIC

TEATR WIELKI — OPERA.  
Thursday: "Legenda Baltyku" by Nowowiejski.  
Sunday: Mat. Performance for children 15.30 "The Sun of Mexico".  
Thursday: "Legenda Baltyku".  
Monday: Closed.  
Tuesday: "Legenda Baltyku".  
Wednesday: "The Sun of Mexico".  
Thursday: "Legenda Baltyku".  
Friday: "Aida" with Edlito Massini.  
Saturday: "The Sun of Mexico".

### MUSICAL SHOWS

POLSKI, "Widow Jadzia".  
CYRULK, "WARSAWSKI, 'Ktoś z nas zwarłował'".  
TEATR 8.15, "Virtuous Susanna".  
WIELKA REWIA, Dymysa in "King for a Night".

### ART.

L. P. S., Paintings by Czermanski, Siedziński, Hoppen, Jamont, Kwiatkowski and Horo-Popławski.  
ZACHĘTA, Wyczołkowski Memorial Show.  
NATIONAL MUSEUM, Monuments of Marshal Piłsudski.  
"Egyptian Excavations".

### MUSIC

#### First Symphonic Concert at the Philharmonic

The winter concert season at the Philharmonic was brilliantly inaugurated by the appearance of the world famous violinist Mischa Elman who after an absence of many years again visited the Polish capital. Evidently he has lost none of his power of attraction in all these years for the hall was crowded and the audience gave him an enthusiastic reception. After a virtuosic performance of Czajkowski's concerto the violinist yielded to the importunities of the public and played three encores. Possessing a fabulous technique and a full and sonorous tone Mischa Elman does not belong to the category of artists that appeals to the emotions of his hearers, but rather to their admiration for his marvellous skill and ease. The young conductor Mieczysław Mierzejewski is gaining in mastery over the orchestra and gives fine promise of a future maestro. The rendering of the 3rd Leonora overture was very good as also a refined and subtle performance of Claude Debussy's "Afternoon of a Faun". Kondracki's Concerto for orchestra is rhythmically interesting but too reminiscent of jazz. This was followed by Strauss' "Don Juan" which coming after so lengthy a programme could not but exhaust the listening powers of the audience.

K. M.

### CINEMAS

\*\*\*ATLANTIC, D. Durbin and L. Stokowski in "A hundred Men and one Girl".  
\*\*\*BALTYK Harlow and Gable in "Saragota".  
\*\*\*CAPITOL Barczewska in "The Quack" Polish.  
\*\*\*CASINO Eggert and Kiepara in "Gypsy King".  
\*\*\*COLOSSEUM "Scipio of Africa".  
\*\*\*EUROPA Grace Moore in "When You're in Love".  
\*\*\*HOLLYWOOD "Pat and Patachon".  
\*\*\*IMPERIAL Boyer and Arthur in "The story of a Night".  
PALLADIUM, Mac Donald and Eddy in "When the Lilies blossom".  
\*\*\*PAN Bodo in "Skiamalam", Polish.  
\*\*\*RIALTO Dietrich and Marshal in "Angel".  
\*\*\*ROMA "Kala Nag".  
\*\*\*STYLOWY Paul Muni, Luisa Rainer in "The Good Earth".  
\*\*\*STUDIO, Jannings in "The Ruler", German.  
\*\*\*SWIATOWID Gabin in "Pepe le Moko".  
\*\*\*VICTORIA Simone Simon in "Seventh Heaven".

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

### Foreign Artists in Warsaw

Dvora Lapon, well known American dance mime, is appearing in Warsaw in a recital this Saturday afternoon, October 23, at 4.30 P.M. at the Cyrulik Theatre. Her programme will consist of Biblical and Oriental dances, and episodes based on eighteenth and nineteenth century motives.  
Miss Lapon directed the dances and was prima ballerina of the opera "Pioneers" in New York and has appeared in the chief cities of the United States, Europe and the Near East in solo recitals.  
Miss Lapon will continue her tour in Paris and London.

Dorothy Helmrich, Australian recitalist will appear at the Warsaw Conservatorium on Monday, the 25th of October.

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