

THE WARSZAWA WEEKLY

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3rd YEAR

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No. 46

FIVE YEARS OF POLISH FOREIGN POLITICS

Polish German Agreement on Minorities



Colonel Joseph Beck.

On the 2nd of November, 1932, Colonel Joseph Beck, after two years as Under-Secretary took over, as Minister, the direction of the foreign affairs of the Republic of Poland. It had been his privilege to be a pupil of Marshal Pilsudski in war as well as in peace. After years of distinguished military service with Pilsudski's Legions and in the Polish Army, as Colonel of the General Staff and Military Attaché in Paris, he became, in May 1926, the Marshal's *chef de cabinet* at the War Office, in fact his trusted private secretary in all matters of military and foreign policy. Constant daily collaboration with the great restorer of Polish independence was his schooling in statesmanship and diplomacy; no better apprenticeship could be imagined for a future Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs. Pilsudski's had been the master-mind which, years before the outbreak of the World War, had unravelled the conditions under which Poland's return to her due place in the comity of free nations might become possible, and who had actually devised the preparatory steps for such an emergency; who had then applied every realistic means of policy for attaining the ideal; and who, when the deed of his dreams was done, set himself the task of giving to the new Poland the material and mental equipment that should secure the country's integrity, peace, progress and prosperity. The Marshal did his best to adapt that equipment to the particular geographical conditions in which Poland is placed, and he never wearied of repeating to his followers that only by her own strength and

by a well-balanced system of foreign politics could Poland expect to become again, as Napoleon did define her, "the keystone of the European vault." Concentrating his personal chief efforts on the Army and on foreign affairs the Marshal was especially careful to educate his eventual successor in the latter department. The nation's own strength, good relations with her neighbours, and defensive alliances were the three fundamentals of the Marshal's foreign policy; simple enough in themselves, but not all too easy of realisation in a world that had not yet found its bearings after the greatest war in history. The Franco-Polish and Polish Rumanian alliances, the understandings with Soviet Russia and Germany, and the development of Poland's own strength were the results of this policy. In these achievements Colonel Beck was the Marshal's right hand.

There is hardly any doubt anywhere to-day that by these arrangements Poland made a most important contribution to the normalization of conditions in Central and Eastern Europe, and in consequence rendered a most important service to the general desire for peace. Sincerely peaceful, Polish policy has the privilege of being completely realistic and simple. Just as charity has to begin at home, peace must be realised first with one's own neighbours. If the nations would follow this policy there would not be any possible chance for armed conflicts in the world.

"The Polish—German Pact"—remarked Minister Beck to a journalist—"is an example of that constructive work which we oppose to the pessimism which

has invaded the international relations of the world. Our foreign policy is the application of the realist and constructive thought of Marshal Pilsudski to international problems".

Keeping steadily to the course mapped out by the Marshal, Minister Beck has established Poland's relations with her neighbours, especially with Germany and Soviet Russia on a good neighbourly footing, has strengthened Poland's alliances with France and Roumania, and, finally, made good Poland's claim to stand aloof from any combination that is likely to result in the formation of groups of powers stiffened in mutually hostile ideologies. No discrimination between "important" and "less important" nations is recognised in Polish foreign policy. "Nothing done about us without us" is another principle of Polish policy of old, and in a statement at a public sitting of the League's Council in London, in March 1936, Minister Beck made it clear that Poland extends this principle to cover all states:—Nothing is done about them without them.

Polish foreign policy is now appreciated at its real worth by all those who sincerely desire to have peace in the world. This is especially the case in the English speaking countries.

Mr. Anthony Eden was the last foreign statesman to have the opportunity of a conference with Marshal Pilsudski, only a few weeks before the Marshal's death. The conference took place in the presence of Minister Beck and others, and is understood to have made the deepest impression on those present, because of the lucidity with which the Marshal explained his policy of peace. The realistic and constructive policy of Marshal Pilsudski is continuously being applied to the international problems of the day by Minister Beck in the interests of Poland, which are, *inter alia*, those of Europe as a whole.

* * *

The staff of the Foreign Office subscribed the sum necessary for establishing a scholarship at the Warsaw University on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of Mr. Beck's leadership of the foreign policy. The deed of the "Joseph Beck Foundation" has been presented to Mr. Beck, who replied to the speech of one of the officials and spoke about the day of November 2nd, 1932, on which Marshal Pilsudski entrusted him with the conduct of foreign affairs.

The Marshal said: "You must remember that a moment is approaching when the conventional structure of international life, such as we have seen in the last ten years, will sway and crumble away.

The date of November 5th, 1937, on which the declarations of the Polish and German governments relative to the treatment of their mutual minorities have been published, should mark the beginning of a new era in Polish-German relations, just as did the pact of 1934.

The form in which the agreement was concluded is somewhat unusual. There was no international agreement properly speaking, but only two independent, although identical declarations of the two governments, intended for internal use. There will be consequently no ratifications, and the declarations will be applied from the day of their announcement. There will be also no occasion for cumbersome international procedure, such as was instituted by the Minorities Treaties forced on certain powers after the great war.

The declarations of November 5th are a kind of an extension of the pact of January 26th 1934, as they fulfil the same purpose of assuring peaceful relations between the two countries and removing possible sources of friction.

The Polish minority in Germany numbers about 1,500,000 members, while the German minority in Poland is 750,000 strong. Although the relative strength of these minorities is variously estimated on both sides of the frontier, it

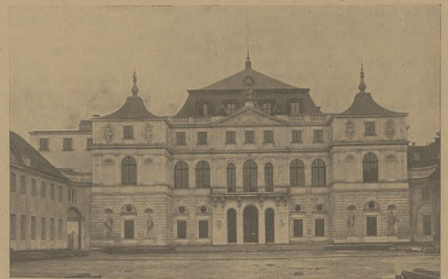
is clear beyond any doubt that there are far more Poles in Germany than Germans in Poland. The largest number of Poles, about 600,000, live in Silesia, while there is also a considerable Polish population in East Prussia. The number of Poles in Berlin is estimated at about 50,000.

There have been numerous complaints about the unfair treatment of these German citizens of Polish nationality in recent months, especially with regard to educational and cultural matters. The number of Polish schools in Germany is very inadequate and several times smaller than the number of German schools in Poland, in spite of the larger number of Polish children.

It is hoped that the double declarations of the Polish and German governments will greatly improve the conditions of life of the minorities and therefore remove one of the principal sources of ill feeling between the two nations.

Although the declarations are not an international act in the legal sense of the word, they have an obvious international significance. They are a proof of a mutual goodwill between Poland and Germany, and of the vitality of the pact of non-aggression between these two countries. Any interpretation of that pact in a sense unfavourable to France is

(Continued on page 2)



The Foreign Office—Warsaw.

The forms to which the world has got used as to permanent ones may prove frail.

We will have to revise our notions and revise again the list of the powers entitled to a wider or more limited degree of influence.

That revision of notions will be accompanied by numerous complications. For us, for Poland, it may become a case of accepting a struggle, perhaps against everyone, and at any rate of rectifying our latest, post war history, which left behind it a heritage of certain inaccuracies and failings."

The statement of Marshal Pilsudski, made in 1932, when the position of the League and of Germany was very different from what it is now, anticipated future developments to a considerable degree.

As a conclusion of their conversation of November 2nd, 1932, Marshal Pilsudski told Mr. Beck that:

"You should bear in mind that every plan or design must be conceived in view of the possibilities of the instrument which is to be used for its execution, as plans have to depend on men."

The Polish German Agreement on Minorities

(continued)

would be utterly unfounded, as can be seen from the fact that the French government was kept informed about the progress of the recent negotiations between Poland and Germany.

Another international consequence of the Polish-German minority agreement might be its imitation by other countries which have mutual minorities. It seems that the direct, bilateral method of settling these questions, initiated by Poland and Germany, can be much more effective than the one-sided minority treaties annexed to the Versailles treaty and its auxiliaries.

One of the principal faults of these treaties was in their unequal treatment of various nations. The protection of national minorities was imposed on some nations only, while others, with as many minorities, were excluded. Notably the minorities living in Germany, have been left unprotected on that occasion. The present agreement, concluded freely and on the basis of reciprocity of rights, promises to be more practical and satisfactory.

Text of Polish-German Declaration

The Polish and the German governments have discussed in a friendly manner the situation of the Polish minority in Germany and of the German minority in Poland. They arrived at the conclusion that the treatment of these minorities has a considerable importance for the development of the friendly neighbourly relations between Poland and Germany and that a satisfactory position can be guaranteed to each of these minorities more effectively, if there will be a suitable assurance of a reciprocal treatment in the other country.

The two governments stated with satisfaction that they will be guided in each of their respective countries by the following principles with regard to the treatment of the said minorities, within the limits of their sovereignty:

1) The mutual respect for the Polish and German nationalities excludes by itself any attempt at compulsory assimilation of a minority, at doubting its membership or preventing the statement of such membership by persons belonging to a minority. No pressure shall be exerted on the younger members of a minority for the purpose of changing their nationality or their original nationality.

2) The members of a minority have the right to use freely their language in speech and in writing, in private and business relations, as well as in their press and meetings.

The use of their national language and customs, either in public or in private, shall not cause any discrimination against the members of a minority.

3) The members of a minority will have the right of forming associations of a cultural or economic character.

4) A minority may found and maintain schools with teaching in its own language.

The members of a minority will have the right of observing their religious rites in their own language and within their organisations. The religious and philanthropic activity of a minority shall not be interfered with by the authorities.

5) No discrimination to the disadvantage of the members of a minority can be used with regard to their choice or practice of a profession or business on grounds of their membership of a minority. They will have the same economic rights as the members of the majority, particularly with regard to acquisition and ownership of property.

LONDON LETTER

By Gregory Macdonald

M. Eden's fighting speech in the House of Commons received more prominence on account of its declaration that Britain would not bow to dictation in the matter of colonies than on account of its disclosures about Spain. On that topic newspaper comment was subdued. In general, the Press agrees with the spokesmen of the Opposition in a bias towards the Spanish Government and in silence where the activities of Russia are concerned; so that Italy becomes an aggressor, with Franco as a puppet. But if Mr. Eden damned the Opposition's case, for instance by pointing out that Valencia profited by the Nyon agreement, that Russia was Valencia's chief purveyor and that Russian aircraft was preponderant, he also damned his own case by the same admissions; and the influential J. L. Garvia of the *Observer* was quick to point out the difficulties of the Conservative point of view.

If the British Government now admits that Russia was the first intervener in Spanish affairs, and that Russia's aid was more marked on one side than Italy's on the other, then a policy of British balance which actually helps Valencia is a policy of friendliness to Russia. But, if Russia was the first intervener, then Franco stands vindicated as a patriot and Italy should not be penalised for helping to expel Communism from the Mediterranean. Yet Britain has officially treated Italy with a mixture of suspicion and hostility, while the latest approach to Franco, unduly like a late choice of the winning horse, seems to be ungenerous and evasive as to the real meaning of its terms.

Mr. Eden deserves praise for his speech because for the first time a responsible democratic statesman was telling the truth about Spain. But the truth which stamps unreality upon the Non-Intervention talks) forces the question why nothing was said for a year and a half, while wholesale murder went uncondemned on one side and the distortions of unscrupulous propaganda told against the other. Londoners abreast of European affairs have been trying all the time to suggest some adequate reason why information about the Comintern's work in Spain for years past, known to be in the possession of the Foreign Office, was never made public.

When the accounts are cast up by future historians it will probably be found that the British Government was truthfully to blame. It had to cope with the forces of propaganda which are more powerful to sway public opinion and to break political parties than most people realise. And if the British Government is now more decisively coming out on one side of the argument it may be because it is feeling a new strength or because the forces of propaganda have been seriously weakened. In the military and political spheres the latter is the true explanation. The outcome of the struggle in Spain is hardly any more in doubt; and Russia, despite celebrations over

These principles cannot in any case dispense the members of a minority from their duty of absolute loyalty to the State of which they are citizens.

The principles enumerated above have been established in a desire to guarantee to the minorities fair treatment and harmony in their common life with the national majorities, which will promote the development and improvement of the friendly neighbourly relations between Poland and Germany.

twenty years of Bolshevism, is a bad ally physically and morally.

A small but very important sign that the Left Wing is not holding public opinion appeared last week when the Oxford Union, the students' club and debating society which is a nursery of politicians, unexpectedly defeated a Socialist motion by a large majority. The news was important enough to find its way into the London papers which treated it as of significance. True, it was not so significant as the Labour gains in the London municipal elections, but in the recent past the strength of the Left Wing has been among the intellectuals; and when they begin to find that they have been fooled, anything may happen. There is no fury like an intellectual who finds himself on the losing side of an argument.

But even if public opinion is reasonably unprejudiced by a revulsion against the forces of propaganda, the consequences have still to be reckoned with of a foreign policy carried out under pressure from the Left. Downing Street is facing a maze of dilemmas. Mr. Chamberlain undoubtedly has his private lines out, in contact with Rome and Berlin, and in line with his desire for more cordial relations. The same holds true for Salamanca and Lisbon. It holds true again for the more conservative elements in France and for Washington. London has really been remarkably successful in preserving peaceful relations with the most antipathetic of foreign rulers or countries. Yet, presumably under organist pressure, the public is given to understand that Britain stands firmly against the Dictators, and British opinion never understands that foreigners see things through other eyes. The Dictators have their own interests to secure, with the whole twenty years of post-war history in their minds and they are entitled to judge by public declarations (especially the declarations of prominent politicians and responsible newspapers) rather than by private approaches.

The more important dilemmas are being grasped by the public this week with the realisation that the official policies (as distinct from the unofficial understandings) are coming to grief in all directions. Is it to be really friendly with Nationalist Spain? And, if Hitler becomes the pacifier in the Far East, with both China and Japan in an anti-Comintern pact, what becomes of the democratic processes of the Brussels Conference? Or of the Far Eastern customs revenues? And must the colonial problem be stalemated by a *non passum* and by the empty bait that others should surrender territories? And where will Arab hostility end? The fruits of past policies are ripening quickly.

These questions are beginning to disturb us at last, but the answers to them may be easier than people realise. Very much depends upon the ascendancy which the Prime Minister establishes, but the odds are favourable for the political opposition to him is futile. Very much also depends upon the anxiety of other nations to avoid war — this may reasonably be assumed — and upon the restoration of Britain's naval and military strength. Given these factors, the colonial problem can be settled in a friendly spirit, and it was to be noticed that last week both Lord Samuel and Mr. Abe Bailey came out with friendly references to Germany's claims. As for the other questions, they really depend upon the ability of the twentieth century to recognise that a revolution of the best sort has already taken place without a

Bleriot Medal for Skarżynski



Major Skarżynski receiving the Medal

Major Skarżynski, who flew the Southern Atlantic single handed in 1933, has been awarded by the (International Aeronautic Feder.) the Bleriot Medal, a prize for meritorious flying performances on light aircraft.

The record established by Maj. Skarżynski, in the class of light airplanes of the weight of the RWD 5, has remained unbeaten at 3,682 km. in a straight line.

war, while everybody was regarding the risk of war with the revolution entailed as the really important matter. There is no reason at all why London, no longer the metropolis of international loans, cannot come to friendly terms with all other capitals. Since the financial revolution, trade is no longer a matter of ten dogs fighting for the payment of interest; and many nations equally prosperous, with ability to pay for raw materials, need not struggle imperialistically for markets. Karl Marx may have found his answer after all.

That the British Government understands the meaning of the revolution was again shown in Parliament last week. A Labour Member who asked for a lifting of the embargo on international loans was given a negative answer. Liberal and Labour Members who gloomily predicted a coming slump were bluntly told that there was no evidence for such a view. Nor is there. The Treasuries of the world, no longer, the Bourses, are in control, and price level remains stable. The greatest attempt upon the American price level, the manipulated commodities boom of March, ended in a crashing failure which has marked down securities values by thousands of millions of pounds, thereby freezing the resources of the speculators and the funds of those banks which lent money for the boom on collateral security. The Stock Markets are now, whether they like it or not, under Government control; and the only way for the speculators to recover any of their lost values is to ensure that there shall be peace so that the resultant prosperity will release their frozen credit.

In Parliament last week Mr. Robert Boothby, himself a man of City views, gave the most illuminating sidelight upon the Wall Street collapse, when he said that there had been "a disastrous and largely unnecessary weakening of the democratic forces of the world at a critical moment". Mr. Boothby blamed this upon President Roosevelt in a sentence which must be taken in conjunction with all the play of international politics just now: "He was an admirer of President Roosevelt in many respects, but he wished that in his natural fits of indignation against Wall Street he would remember that when he brought about a lack of confidence he was dealing a thundering blow at the causes of democracy and

Polish Budget Estimates for 1938-39.

The estimates which will be submitted by the Polish Government to the Sejm and Senate during the budgetary session provide for a total ordinary expenditure of 2,447 million zlotys during the fiscal year 1938-39 to be covered, with a small surplus, out of ordinary revenue. In comparison with the Treasury Act for the current fiscal year, which provides for an expenditure of 2,316 million zlotys, the increase is one of 131 million zlotys or 5.7 per cent. Of the total increase, 32 million zlotys have been allocated to the Ministry of War, 14.6 million to the Ministry of Education, 20 million to the Ministry of Communication for the conservation of roads and bridges, 14.4 million to the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform and 7.5 million zlotys to increase the Disabled Soldiers' Pension Fund. The remaining 44.5 million of increased expenditure have been allotted to the other departments. No new taxation or increase of taxes are proposed, as it is expected that the normal increase of revenue will cover the enhanced expenditure. On the other hand, 70 million zlotys have been deducted from the income tax payable by Government employees. The last two budgets have been balanced in Poland, whilst the first half of the current fiscal year was closed with a small surplus, and there is a fair prospect for the same favourable result over the whole year.

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freedom" (*Times* report). Democracy and freedom — the slogans, not the realities — have lost their great battle not at Madrid after all but in Lombard Street and Wall Street. We may now have a glimpse of the real things after the ascendancy, for more than a century, of financial Liberalism.

As our paper went to press before the 11th November Parade, particulars and photographs will only be given in the next number.

THE ORIGINS OF THE POLISH STATE

By Max Goryński

(Continued from No. 45)

In a paper on the Anthropology of Poland, written for the encyclopaedic publication *Wiedza o Polsce* (What we know of Poland), Mme Eugenia Stolyhwo, D. Sc., treating her subject on the background of the anthropological structure of Europe, restricts the use of the term "race" to the three varieties—white, yellow and black—of mankind, and uses the term "type" for the designation of characteristic groups within the races. The Baltic type—middle-sized, broad-built, short-headed, fair, mostly with broad face, and very often with concave or "wavy" nose—Mme Stolyhwo considers to be one of the four principal formative types in the European population, especially in Poland and North-East Germany, but to be met with in all Europe, in western Russia, Bohemia, Hungary, also in England. Its region of origin seems to be the Balticum, where it arose from the intermingling of all the peoples who since prehistoric times settled in those parts. The influence of the Nordic type on the formation of the group is varying, according to locality; many individuals in the northwestern and western parts of Poland, in whom the features of the Nordics appear complete, are wanting in a principal characteristic—the long skull of the Nordic, their cranial index being about 81.

We note by the way that Prof. Czekanowski claims the average skull index for each of his four races to be a constant—85.5 for Mediterraneans, 76 for Nordics, and 88 for Laponoids and Armenoids, he gives also rules for the inheritance of the skull index by cross-breeds of the various races, these rules, however, being different with groups of skulls of the III to the XII, and of the XV to the XX centuries. For it is one of the bold suggestions of this anthropologist that since the Palaeolithic Age down to our own times there is through all the ages a distinct rhythm in the change of shape of the human head; that the tendency towards brachycephaly which is observed at present obtained also in the Bronze and early Neolithic Ages, while the beginnings of the late Palaeolithic, the close of the Neolithic and the Iron Age reveal a tendency towards dolichocephaly. Such changes would accord with Mendel's Inheritance Laws which imply also "changes of domination"; in this case it would mean that in our times the parent with the short head is more likely to transmit that characteristic to his children than his mate with the long head, while in other ages there had been an opposite tendency or "domination".

Whether this interesting thesis will stand the test of further research or not it is clear that by the standard of the constant average skull index accepted by Prof. Czekanowski the many millions of persons in Europe, especially in Germany and Poland, who present the appearance of Nordics without a Nordic skull, must be rather classed with the Baltic type. Whatever the origin of the type, its tendency towards stabilization, which means inheritance of characteristics, seems undeniable. It is true, the cranial index, a shibboleth of the anthropologist for such a long time, has now fallen on evil days; mostly because of the observed changes in the form of the head; it will, perhaps, recover its old undisputed position. Prof. Czekanowski's hypothesis as to change of domination in the inheritance of the skull index may, possibly, contribute much to this restitution, yet as long as its application in classifying races or types is not modified by more or less general acceptance of the hypothesis, field-anthropology would not be justified in discarding it. Persons of the Baltic type (or race) have, probably, Nordics among their ancestors; but in the present state of anthropology it must be taken as evidence of the stabilization of the type that so very few of their descendants inherit a Nordic skull index.

In sketching out the anthropological structure of

Europe Mme. Stolyhwo says that "strictly speaking the Laponoid type in its pure form does not appear anymore, though it may be singled out, intermingled with Mongoloid elements, in the small group of Lapps who inhabit the farthest northern parts of Norway, Sweden and Finland." Of very short stature, under 160 centimetres, with dark, brownish hair and "beer-coloured" eyes, people of this type have a broad face but not at all too strongly developed jaw; their limbs are relatively short but rather slender, and the whole body is not particularly thick-set. As suggested by Mme. Stolyhwo, the Laponoid type may, possibly, be a remnant of the short-headed pygmy elements whose existence in Europe in prehistoric times is assumed by ethnologists because of traces of very ancient pygmy culture to be found in the culture of European peoples; there are, in fact, prehistoric fossils from Switzerland and South Germany, and also historical records from the middle ages, that point to a displacement in Europe of the dwarfish race by a taller one; those pygmies present one of the many unsolved problems of European prehistory. The Lapps themselves are at present a dying race, while in the rest of Europe the Laponoid type has become all but submerged by the other fundamental types, though it may be traced as a component of the Alpine race or type.

In Poland, just as in other extensive parts of Europe, Laponoids were, according to Mme. Stolyhwo, a formative element of the population since very ancient times. The result of constant interbreeding with all the other types represented in the country is a great variety of cross-bred types which all show a certain likeness, though combined with features foreign to the Laponoid type. Such "plasticity" of these particular cross-bred types varying in pigmentation and other characteristics from district to district is the real cause of much disagreement in racial classification. Mme. Stolyhwo, as it seems, does not suppose that pure Laponoids are to be found in Poland, but she agrees with Prof. Czekanowski in so far as to say that the type is best preserved in South-West Poland, and most strongly "watered down" in the North-West where it is very difficult to discover among the layers of much later arrivals.

On the other hand she disagrees with him as to the part taken in Europe, and particularly in Poland, by the Armenoid race; it may have been the starting-point of the Dinaric type, the *Homo dinaricus* of most continental anthropologists, the tall, long-legged, dark inhabitants of the Dinaric Alps (Yugoslavia) who extend also to the Tyrol, South Germany, Austria and Hungary, and as also to be met with to the North-West of the Black Sea



Marshal Smigly Rydz unveiling a bust of Marshal Pilsudski at the Warsaw University.

PRESS REVIEW

The whole Polish press greeted the Polish-German Minorities Agreement with satisfaction, recognising in it a constructive effort directed towards the improvement of Polish-German relations.

Kurier Warszawski whilst expressing satisfaction with the mutual declarations of the President of the Polish Republic and Chancellor Hitler, concerning the treatment of the German minority in Poland and the Polish one in Germany, at the same time draws attention to the fact that it is impossible to separate the attitude of German National Socialists in Danzig from that of their party as a whole in Germany. "The screen of formal law admitting only relations between Danzig and Poland or the League of Nations, and pretending not

to see direct German-Danzig relations, should not blind our eyes to the decisive political significance of the constant and threatening reality of Hitlerite instigations in Danzig against fundamental Polish rights and interests". And finally the writer maintains that "without checking National Socialist agitation in Danzig, without the restoration of the Danzig constitution and without respect for Polish rights, there is no good in deluding oneself with the fiction of an improvement in neighbourly relations".

I. K. C. whilst seeing in the declaration of President Moscicki and Chancellor Hitler concerning the minority question, a fact of important political significance, expresses the hope that the words pronounced should not remain only on paper but should show themselves in acts. There are two good moments in connection with the declaration worthy of special notice. The first is the understanding that one of the conditions of good neighbourly co-existence is the cultivation of elements which should unite and not separate the adjacent nations. If history has arranged so that certain sections of neighbouring nations are found within the borders of a neighbour state, their differentiation should be respected as also their right to their own life and culture, and hereby the relations of both nations and states are normalized. The second good moment is that the arrangement of Polish-German minority questions is undertaken on a basis of complete equality. Fortunately the times when Poland was bound towards her German minority by the minority treaty whilst the Polish minority in Germany—except for the temporary protection in Oppeln—was deprived of all such guarantees, happily now belong to the past.

Kurier Poranny discussing the question as to whether there is any fear of the introduction of the totalitarian system into Poland says that Marshal Pilsudski was by no means in favour of such government. The whole of Pilsudski's policy in spite of contrary appearances showed the desire to persuade, the desire of introducing changes when the community was ripe for them". And further the Kurier writes—"that Pilsudski did not want to impose the constitution either in 1926 when he contented himself with the voluntary introduction by the Sejm of the so-called 'little reform', nor in 1930 when

and in the Carpathians, among the Ruthenians, Slovaks and Polish *górale* (mountaineers). A particular trait of this type is the high, very short skull which makes the impression of being chopped off at the back; another characteristic is the big, hooked, very often "drooping" nose in a long face with a high and strong jaw. A local group which curiously enough combines fair hair and blue eyes with all the other so marked Dinaric characteristics was found by Mme. Stolyhwo in the southern part of the Lublin voivodship. "I do not know" writes Mme. Stolyhwo—whether this is the result of an intermingling of the Dinaric type with one of the fair types of whom we spoke before, or of any other cause of "bleaching" the usually dark Dinaric type"; she feels, however, obliged to mention it by the fact that this group shows all characteristics of a stabilized group, that is to say of a type. This detail reveals the difficulties of reliable racial classification even on the basis of such an enormous mass of anthropological raw materials as accumulated in Poland; the Lublin voivodship is quite easily located on the two small scale maps reproduced from Prof. Czekanowski's *Man in Time and Space*; it will be seen that almost the whole province is comprised within the area of relative Nordic majority with a pinch of absolute Nordic majority, while only a fringe in the south is attributed to a relative Laponoid majority. And this detail is, of course, also an illustration of the extreme complication of the racial problem in Poland.

To be continued.

(Continued on page 4)



Dr. Henryk Gruber President of the Polish Institute.

Visit of Eminent English Climber.

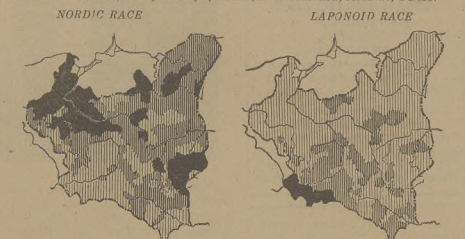
The Polish Institute for Collaboration with Foreign Countries, in conjunction with the Polish Tatra Society and the High Peaks Club, has arranged with the British Council to delegate Mr. Hugh Rutledge, to give a lecture, illustrated with slides, on the subject of the Mount Everest Expeditions of 1933 and 1936, at the Maximum Hall of the Warsaw University, on the 22nd November, at 8pm. Tickets, which are free of charge, may be obtained on application to M. Stakowski at the Institute at Matejki 10/6 or through Mrs. Sykes (Tel. 88-259).

The Institute, which was founded in 1931, and which is presided over and inspired by Dr. Henryk Gruber, the energetic and capable Chairman of the Postal Savings Bank, has a network of correspondents in foreign countries through which distributes information and material about Poland. In addition it arranges lectures and discussions in Poland by eminent visiting foreigners and abroad by Polish experts.

Further information can be obtained from the Secretary, M. J. Stakowski, Matejki 10/6.

A full report on Mr. Rutledge's lecture will be given in our issue of the 27th of November.

Distribution of races in Poland according to Prof. Jan Czekanowski. Man in Time and Space. By Courtesy of Trzaska, Ewer & Michalski, Publishers, Warsaw.



EXPLANATION

Black: areas of absolute Nordic majority. Heavily shaded: areas of relative Nordic majority. Lightly shaded: areas of considerable Nordic admixture.

Black: areas of absolute Laponoid majority. Heavily shaded: areas of relative Laponoid majority. Lightly shaded: areas of considerable admixture.

Girls of Nowolipki (Dziewczeta z Nowolipek)

(Stylowy)



Baraczewska, Andrzejewska, Jaraczówna, Wiszniewska

The most popular of Mrs. Gajewiczynska's novels has finally appeared in a screen-version, by Parlo-Films, produced by Jozef Lejtos, the most talented Polish film-director.

It is a difficult task for any producer to transfer a popular novel to the screen. Our imagination has already created the ideal vision of Nowolipki's little heroines and the producer has to avoid spoiling the impression already left upon the reader. This time—the film deepens the impression, being equally moving in its portrayal of the experiences of four young girls from the working class district of Warsaw, to whom youth and love brought much sorrow, disappointment and tragedy. The film is sufficiently faithful to the situation and atmosphere of the book to satisfy lovers of the novel itself and also those to whom Mrs. Gajewiczynska's work was previously unknown.

The good scenario, the interesting scenes, the lively dialogue, the fine tempo and expressiveness of the whole picture make *Girls of Nowolipki* not only the best film yet produced in Poland, but one of those pictures which both on account of theme and execution deserve to appear with success throughout Europe.

The screen-version of *Girls of Nowolipki* is first and foremost an artistic triumph for the producer, Jozef Lejtos, who displays much freshness of conception and the imagination of a painter in his suggestive treatment of the subject.

Of the four little heroines Ehbietta Baraczewska brings an unusual depth of feeling, direct sincerity and strong dramatic power to the creation of Bronka. Miss Baraczewska's talent,

united as it is with great charm, should ensure her a great future both in Poland and abroad. Into the poetical and subtle nature of *Franka*, whose sensibility leads her to ultimate suicide, Jadviga Andrzejewska infuses a quiet, hopeless sorrow. The actress plays the death-scene with profound emotional insight. The energy and practicality of *Kwiryna* are very convincing and characteristic in Hanna Jaraczówna's rendering. Finally, the youth of the girls, *Amelka*, is adequately played by the beautiful Tamara Wiszniewska.

The film, like the novel, contains a whole gallery of capital, episodic figures, which, against the background of artisan life in Nowolipki, offers a memorable picture of the poorer middle-classes in Warsaw before and during the war. These subsidiary roles are entrusted to some of the finest actresses and actors on Polish stage, such as Stanislaw Wysocki and Kazimierz Junczo-Stepowski (excellent as the joiner Mossakowski and his wife, Bronka's parent); Mieczysława Cwiklińska gives a capital business of a local gossip, Janina Jonecka (the comic figure of the caretakeress) and Władysław Grabowski (who deserves all praise for his stylish comedy in the part of the apothecary). Mention should also be made of several young players, headed by Hanna Brzezinska, particularly good, as the caretakeress' daughter, Mańka, the successful harlot and Włodzimierz Łoziński.

The film — without doubt an artistic event in Warsaw — has already achieved such an enormous success, that it exceeds all expectations.

Jerzy Macierakowski

Press Review

(Concluded)

the Non-Party bloc gained an absolute majority in the parliament. The Marshal also did not let the situation come to a liquidation of the parties existing in Poland. The governing camp is the heir to the Marshal's policy; this cannot be passed over when we think of this important problem". The article concludes with a citing of Marshal Piłsudski's words. A strong authority in Poland is based on the constitution which must not be infringed".

Wieczór Warszawski writing of the future action of the ONZ supposes that in the first place it is contemplated to consolidate the youth organizations and only afterwards the political parties "with the exclusion of the extreme groups of right and left". The general line is to be based on the formula "a strong and permanent government supported by an organized majority of the nation and a system of 'guided democracy'".

Kurier Polski in an article on "the new victory of Dr. Schacht" asks if it is a capitulation in favour of the principles of liberal economy. "The Minister of Economy in Germany" writes the *Kurier* "has always preserved an independent judgment and criticism with regard to the

MUSIC

Philharmonic Concert

This week has been rich in concerts of high artistic rank. On the 3rd Nov., the famous Greek flautist, Mr. Callimachos gave a recital in the Conservatoire. He is well known as a virtuoso of rare talent and succeeded in awakening interest in an instrument which seems limited as regards solo playing but in hands proved effective and expressive. On Friday, Jascha Horenstein conducted the Symphony concert and displayed the wide range of his abilities in such different works as Mendelssohn's Overture to Midsummer Night's Dream, a Brahms Symphony and Ravel's Valse. Of these the most successful performance was the symphony.

Miss Frances Ellegaard played two piano concertos also of widely differing style, proving herself equally master of both. In the Mozart concerto she showed subtlety and classic repose, while the Liszt was performed with all the necessary brilliancy and temperament. Other concerts during the week were Angelica Morales' piano recital at the Conservatoire and Joseph Sziglic's violin recital at the Philharmonic on Sunday the 7th.

K. M.

New Academic Laurels

On November, the 4th, the Minister of Religion and Education, Mr. Wojciech Świątowski, — on the proposal of the Polish Academy of Literature conferred the Golden Academic Laurel on the following:

Kazimierz Czuchowski, Ferdynand Hoesiek, Janusz Korczak, Ewa Szulburg-Zarembina, Zygmunt Nowakowski, Adam Gryzmala-Siedlecki, Jan Wiktor — for their literary works.

Professor of the Heisinger University, Herman Gummerus — for propaganda abroad about the works of Marshal Józef Piłsudski.

Professor of the Jagiellonian University, Ignacy Chrzanowski, professor Leon Piłiński — for research in literature.

Bolesław Kosakowski, Tadeusz Kutrzała, Ignacy Matusewicz, Bolesław Pochmarański, Leon Pomorski, Wojciech Rostworowski, Władysław Sołtan — for pressing forward literary culture.

Wojciech Kosak, Konstanty Laszka, Rafał Marczewski, Bohdan Palewski — for their contributions to Polish art.

Wojciech Brzydziński, Mieczysława Cwiklińska, Maria Przybyłko-Potocka, Józef Wierzycki — Aleksander Zaleszewicz — for services to Polish dramatic art.

2375 NISSENKERN Chania 76 G 31.12.37

2375 AIZENSZTADT Chana 20 G 31.12.37

2397 F. 23 FRIEDMAN Elka 33 G 21.1.38

2397 F. 21 DOPIERAŁO John 26 G 22.4.38

2149 K. ON NEECH 38 G 30.1.37

The Silver Academic Laurel was also conferred upon: Teresa Koerner-Karowska and Walter Kirkconnell, Professor of Montreal University, author and translator of an anthology of Polish lyrics in English language.

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Warsaw Amusements

THEATRES

NARODOWY. "Dotywoicie" and "Pan Benet" by Fedro.
POLSKI. "Gajazka rozmaryna" by Nowakowski
MALY. "Walcy się dom" by Morozowicz-Szczepkowska
NOWY. "Skiz" by Zapolska.
MALICKIEJ. "The Mollusc" by Davies.
A T E N U E M. "Marriage" by Gogol.
KAMERALNY. "Contemporaries" by Gajewiczynska.
L E T N I. "An Armenian from Beyruth" by Siedlecki.
NOWOSCI. "Jacob and Esau".

MUSIC

TEATR WIELKI — OPERA.
Saturday: "Carmen"
Sunday: 12.00 — Performance for children
15.30 "Legenda Baltyku"
8.00 "The Sun of Mexico"
Monday: Closed.
Tuesday: "M-me Butterfly" with Telko Kwa
Wednesday: Undecided
Thursday: "M-me Butterfly" with Telko Kwa
Friday: Undecided

KONSERWATORIUM.

Saturday 8.15. Piano recital of France Ellegaard.

FILHARMONIA.

Sunday: Early Matinée of Grieg's music
Dir. — Joseph Ozimiski — J. Berezyski
Friday: Symphony concert — Dir. Kurt Atterber. Cello — Afram Kinkulkin

MUSICAL SHOWS

CYRULIK WARSZAWSKI. "Ktoś z nas zarządza"
TEATR 8.15. "Virtuous Susanna"
WIELKA REWIA. "Honey-moon trip"

ART.

I. P. S. Paintings by Kramsztyk Rychtaraki, Smoń-Pietkiewicz Winzar
ZACHETA. Several one-man shows.
SWANN CAFÉ. Show of Caricatures by J. Zaruba
NATIONAL MUSEUM. Monuments of Marshal Piłsudski.
"Egyptian Excavations"

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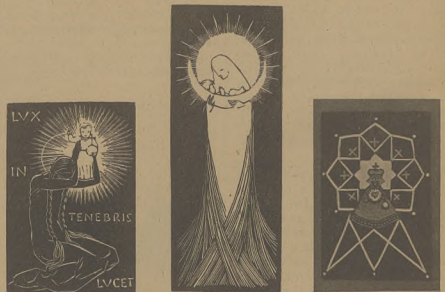
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No 68

The following persons are entitled to receive visas or immigration certificates for Palestine:

No. of certificate	N A M E	Age	Category	Last date of visa	Address
2397	f. 22 ELSTER Chaja	30	H	22.1.38	17 Graniczna, Warsaw
2397	f. 24 LIEGEL Roman	35	C/H	17.1.38	113 Polna, Wloclawek
	(admission to Palestine not later than 27.1.38)				
2345	f. 32 RABINOW Uda	27	G	27.10.38	40/6 Nalewki, Warsaw
2377	f. 100 NEUMAN Chaja	35	G	25.10.38	c/o Oscar Ebreich 22 Liancowska, Lwow
	Yehudith	35	H	26.1.38	Warsaw
2194	f. 91 f. BLOCH Pessach	35	H	27.12.37	c/o H. Schiefel, ul. Poleskiego 14, Jaroslau
2375	NISSENKERN Chania	76	G	31.12.37	c/o Gwironam, Ogrodowa 40, Warsaw
2375	AIZENSZTADT Chana	20	G	31.12.37	c/o D. Najdyk, ul. Stenianska 24, Ostrowiec n/k W. Kieleckie
2397	f. 23 FRIEDMAN Elka	33	G	21.1.38	n/k W. Kieleckie
	"Alta"	2			
2397	f. 21 DOPIERAŁO John	26	G	22.4.38	c/o Wagon Lits/Cook 42 Karłowicza, Warsaw
2149	K. ON NEECH	38	G	30.1.37	Przejazd 28, Warsaw

Xmas Cards



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