

THE WARSAW WEEKLY

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4th YEAR

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No. 9

Historical Evolution of Roumania

The deep revival now in progress in Roumania, thanks to the personal influence of King Karol, has found a more friendly echo in Poland than in any other European country.

The lively and sincere interest held by Poland in the evolution of the Roumanian nation, explains itself by numerous reasons, of which the most important is the Treaty of Alliance uniting the two countries. Nevertheless, apart from the alliance, this interest is determined by other causes which it may, perhaps, be less easy to appreciate, but are none the less important.

We are fully aware of the general crisis in the forms of international life, such as they were laid down twenty years ago. At the present time, it appears more and more evident that the nations, in as far as related to the development of their own values, each follow their own paths. It is incontestably in the interest of the whole of Europe that each nation should be able to lift itself up to the highest levels, by the individual evolution of its own respective peculiarities.

The special comprehension shown by Poland of the tendencies of the Roumanians in the domain of the reform of its regime, is to be explained by the great analogy of the problems, arising from the present evolution of Europe, which face the two nations. The existence of these two countries during the last few centuries has not had such a happy path as that of the majority of the Western European powers. The unfavourable conditions of the past have only multiplied and expanded the problems which have to be solved by the present generation of Poles and Roumanians, in order to assure a better future for both nations. In as far as Roumania is concerned it should be added that a specific problem is the necessity of adapting the mentality of the country to the problems which weigh on Roumania as one of the largest European States.

The fact that all the problems so essential for Roumania have been so deeply understood by its present ruler is a great asset to the country. However, King Karol has not stopped at diagnosing the trouble but, as a man of action, since the first years of his reign, he has undertaken the progressive realisation of the vast programme of reforms in the national life of Roumania.

It is sufficient to recall such an important reform as the

reinforcement of the military strength of the State by the entire transformation of the army and the creation of a war industry. This was followed by the reform of the budget, which was balanced in 1936, for the first time since the war. Of great importance was the freeing of the peasants from their load of debt, which was done in 1934, and the complete reform of education which was carried out in 1936, together with the creation of a general organisation for the education of youth.

The reforms already carried out, and those projected by the King, will only find a solid backing in the social and political consolidation of the Roumanian nation.

The recent resignation of the liberal government, and the impossibility of obtaining within the Parliament a majority sufficient to maintain a government, have brought to light certain defects in the present parliamentary system. This situation was only accentuated by the last attempt to overcome the crisis by means of parliament, when King Karol gave over the power to the National Christians. The exercise of this power by the Premier, M. Goga, for a very short period, only served to prove, in connection with the preparations for new elections, that the political differences in the country had grown.

In these circumstances the King considered it advisable to call on the union of all the national energies, apart from political groups, on the basis of the necessity for a general reform, an idea held by all intelligent thought. The Patriarch Miron, that great patriot, has taken over the direction of the government which has been confided by King Karol with the carrying out of vast reforms of the first order. This Government which groups all the chief political personages of Roumania, includes numerous ministers who have proved time and time again the value which they attach to the Polish-Roumanian Alliance. Marshal Averescu, the Cabinet Minister, is one of those who collaborated directly in the alliance. M. Tatarescu, the Vice Premier and acting Foreign Minister, who for four years was chief of the liberal government, has furnished many proofs of his realisation of the importance of harmonious relations between the two countries.

NATIONAL CONSOLIDATION IN POLAND

The policy declaration of Col. Koc, which became the foundation charter of the Union of National Consolidation, was issued a year ago, on February 21st. The anniversary of the foundation of the OZN, the strongest party in the Polish parliament, was observed in a congress of the chairmen of local committees, which took place in Warsaw on the 21st February.

General Skwarczyński, the present leader of the OZN, made an important speech. He stated that the declaration of Col. Koc still remained the basis of their policy. He declared that the defence of the country was one of the principal and basic tasks imposed to the State and that the OZN regarded the idea of national defence as the basis of its activity.

Speaking about national minorities, Gen. Skwarczyński stated that they are entitled to the rights of citizens and that they can cultivate their particular cultures, while the Poles should make their own culture a magnet for the minorities. The Jews, however, are an obstacle to the normal evolution of the Polish nation and the only solution of the Jewish question lies in a radical reduction of the number of Jews in Poland, which can be best effected by their emigration. The assimilation of Jews, Gen. Skwarczyński stated, is not the aim of the Polish policy, which is on the other hand opposed to any form of violence or persecution.

(ATE)

The various changes of government in Roumania have made no difference to these relations. The alliance with Poland was one of the essential points of the programme of all Roumanian political parties, apart from the differences of ideas which separate them. The continuity of policy vis a vis Poland and of the Treaty of Guarantee which unites the two countries, has been and continues to be maintained by all governments, and in that the attitude of Poland is on all points identical.

Now that, thanks to the strong leadership of King Karol, the Roumanian nation has set its feet resolutely on the path which will enable it to fulfil in Europe the part required by her geographical and defensive situation, the Polish Roumanian Alliance has such a basic value in the life of the two nations as to be beyond dispute.

P. I. P.

President Mościcki receives School Children



President Mościcki greeted by a Schoolboy

The President receives delegates from all Warsaw Schools on his names day.

This year, the ceremony had to be postponed until the 19th of February.



The Tea Party

Poland and Chancellor Hitler's Last Speech

The speech of Chancellor Hitler of February 20th made a good impression in Poland, mainly on account of the passage relating to Polish-German relations. The Chancellor recalled the merit of Marshal Pilsudski in making the momentous decision of January 26th 1934, and he paid a tribute to the statesmanship of the Polish leader.

Even those who were most appreciative of the value of the Polish-German pact of non-aggression of 1934 at the time of its conclusion had their doubts as to its durability. Four years is a long period of time in present day politics and yet they did nothing to detract from the value of the original agreement. Indeed, it has been strengthened by the mutual declaration on the treatment of minorities of November 1937.

The Danzig problem has been considered for many years one of the most dangerous in Europe. Many American and other journalists wrote about Danzig

as "the powder barrel of Europe", announcing sinister events originating in that city. The public statement of Chancellor Hitler to the effect that: "Poland respects the national situation in Danzig, while Germany and Danzig respect the Polish rights there" offers a complete denial to the scaremongering rumours circulated on the subject of the Free City.

The repeated references of Chancellor Hitler to the "friendly collaboration" with Poland have been received with satisfaction by Polish public opinion, which has always supported the view once expressed by Minister Beck when he said: "Our attitude to Germany will be exactly the same as Germany's attitude towards ourselves". Normal relations between neighbours are the foundation of general peace and the relations between Germany and Poland are of particular importance for Europe.

(ATE)

Please note that, from the 1st of March, the address of the Warsaw Weekly will be
SEWERYNÓW 4

Economics and Finance

EMIGRATION IN 1937

The Polish emigration slightly increased in 1937, especially to South America, owing to the activity of the Polish Gdynia — America line.

25,025 persons emigrated from Poland in 1937, 3,423 of them were Jews emigrating to Palestine with the assistance of the Zionist organisations.

As to the countries of destination, Argentine headed the list, with 8,341 emigrants, of whom 4,905 went as agricultural settlers. Paraguay — 5,364, Palestine — 3,423, Canada — 2,356, Brazil — 2,004, U. S. A. — 1,817, Uruguay — 687, Australia — 281, Cuba — 176, Mexico — 87, Columbia — 80 and other overseas countries — 209.

The emigrants belonged to the following religious groups: 1) Roman Catholic (Poles) — 4,006 (16%), 2) Greek Catholic (Ruthenians) — 2,530 (10%), 3) Orthodox (Ruthenians) — 8,375 (33%), 4) Protestant — 1,160 (4.5%), 5) Jewish — 8,861 (35%), 6) Other denominations — 103 persons.

50% of the emigrants were carried by ships of the Gdynia — America Line to South and North America and to Palestine.

(ATE)

AUSTRALIAN LETTER

By Helen Heney

The centre of the interest of the whole of Australia at present is Sydney, where record crowds and numbers of overseas visitors, with official representatives from all states are gathered in honour of the 150th Anniversary of the landing of Governor Phillip, in command of the First Fleet, who, on the 26th January, 1788, established that colony which has grown into the Commonwealth of Australia.

The steps by which that small group of governor, officers, soldiers, free settlers and convicts, commemorated by a costumed re-enactment of the Landing and Unfurling the Flag, on January 26th have been traced in the Pageant held on the same day, when floats of all the principal events in Australian history passed through the streets of Sydney. The pride which the Australians may feel in this achievement, and the confidence with which they should face the future, were among the subjects touched on by His Majesty in his message to the Dominion, read by Lord Gowrie, Governor General of Australia, at the banquet held at the Sydney Town Hall on January 31st.

Sydney presents scenes of unprecedented gaiety, the streets being brightly decorated, and a series of celebrations of all kinds, by sea and land, taking place. The celebrations will continue till April, but the official celebrations reach their height this week.

Whitings from U. S. A., Japan, Holland and England, and these have contributed to the general entertaining. The Governor General and State Governor, Lord Wakehurst, have given receptions. On Saturday, January 29th, the army, navy and airforce review was held in Centennial Park, and a Venetian Carnival of fireworks was held on the Harbour in the evening.

Another feature of the celebrations is the British Empire Games, which are due to open at the Sydney Cricket Ground next Saturday. Teams from the British Isles and the Dominions have already been weeks in Sydney, and their appearance at the procession was received by the crowds with great enthusiasm. Arrangements for the games are now complete, but the bad weather has interfered with the

CONVERSION OF STABILISATION LOAN

The Polish Government and the Council of Foreign Bondholders in London have arrived at an understanding with regard to the conversion conditions, offered holders of the Sterling issue of the Polish 7 per cent Stabilisation Loan of 1937. The Council has advised the English bondholders of the loan to accept reduction of interest from 7 to 4½ per cent and a rearrangement of the plan of redemption which will now cover another twenty years, until 1968. Payment of interest will be effected at the bondholder's option in U. S. A., Swiss, Dutch or Swedish currencies at current quotations, or at the fixed relation of Sterling to the last three currencies. The amount of the Sterling issue was originally £ 2 million of which £ 1,270,000 was outstanding as on October 1936. The conversion conditions proposed by the Polish Government are on the whole the same as those accepted by the American holders of the loan, and also to the holders of the considerable batch of bonds held in Poland. A bill for the conversion of the bonds held in the United Kingdom will be submitted to the Polish legislative chambers.

PRESS REVIEW

Nova Prawda has reprinted a interview of Ignace Padewski appearing in the New York Times. Among other things Padewski said "Freedom is for man the same as is independence for the State. Freedom depends on the preservation of balance between the legislative authority, the executive and the judiciary authorities".

Goniec Warszawski (19/II) drawing up the balance of this year's budget session of the Sejm and Senate is of the opinion that in spite of many attacks on the Prime Minister and the Government in general, yet on the whole, it has issued from the battle without any great weakening. "No group in the Sejm has decided to vote for a non-confidence resolution either in single ministries or in the whole government". And after expressing its belief that "although many deputies and senators would willingly get rid of the present government, nobody has the wish or the courage to bring it to open conflict which might lead to the dissolution of the present parliament".

Kurier Poznański (10/II) discusses the attack made by the German press on the Polish press for its supposed spreading of false information about the recent events in Germany. The reports that the false, tendentious accounts of these events came chiefly from Warsaw with complete ignoring of the communiqué of Polish Radio and the press must be considered as a provocation launched against the Polish community". Further the article says that the Polish press took up a moderate standpoint on the happenings in Germany and asks if the standpoint of the German press and German Radio is in agreement with the Polish — German press understanding.

Ozas writing of the probability of a political agreement between the Polish Socialist Party and the People's Party says: "animated conversations on the subject of a rapprochement of ideas and tactics are being carried on between these two large political parties. Whether these conversations will give actual results before the congress of the People's party is doubtful as both sides meet with very serious difficulties".

Kurier Warszawski (19/II) in an article "Schuschnigg is defending himself" says: "Even now Schuschnigg has not given up as a lost cause. Having still in his hands the portfolio of military affairs and supported by the Secretary of State Skubl, who, the day after the inauguration of the new government, was nominated general inspector of the police and gendarmerie, the Chancellor will carry on an Austrian policy". Thanks to this policy he has been able to avoid the far worse threat of a military alliance with Germany. "Events again in Roumania prove that the tendency of development is not according to the Berlin line".

Kurier Poranny commenting on Chancellor Hitler's speech says that it perhaps disappointed those that expected new sensations or surprises, especially in the matter of Austria. Concerning the part dealing with Polish — German relations the *Kurier* writes "It is clearly to be seen — and Polish opinion will doubtless accept this with satisfaction — that the policy of understanding and the friendly arrangement of relations between Poland and Germany inaugurated by Marshal Pilsudski and Chancellor Hitler is a permanent line of the policy of the Third Reich independently of any changing international fluctuations".

J. K. C. writing of the Hitler speech notes that the Chancellor emphasizes the pacification of the Danzig problem and the fact that

Sir Ronald Storrs on Lawrence of Arabia

Sir Ronald Storrs, war time Governor of Jerusalem and later Governor of Cyprus, who has this week been visiting Poland, gave a lecture on the 21st February at the Staszic Palace at Warsaw, and before starting, spoke a few words on the impression which Poland had made on Lady Storrs and himself. He spoke both of Krakow, full of relics of Poland's past, and of Warsaw, pulsating with life, a town which is now the centre of Poland, and which has, undoubtedly, a great future. Sir Ronald mentioned that it was for him a great moment when he stood before the grave of Adam Mickiewicz, in the Wawel Cathedral, as he was a great admirer of the Polish poet of the romantic period and had read his masterpiece "Pan Tadeusz" many times. Furthermore he stated that he intended to give in London this year a lecture on Mickiewicz in general, and "Pan Tadeusz" in particular.

The theme of the lecture was the story of Lawrence of Arabia. He gave to his hearers a short summary of the conditions prevailing at the beginning of the great war in the Near East, where he was stationed, and where he met Lawrence for the first time. Then he pointed out that the life story of Lawrence, the Oxford man who went to the Near East to study architecture and art, and who, after having been rejected from the army on account of his height, came out to Cairo as a member of the Intelligence. The further story of Lawrence and how he became the moving spirit of the Arab war against the Turks is well known; it would be only interesting to mention that Sir Ronald Storrs, who was his great friend, gave in his lecture not only the story of Lawrence's life, but also a full picture of this strange genius, who was always interested in ancient culture living in Greek and Roman literature and who was, at the same time, an expert on Rolls Royce engines, which latter knowledge he acquired in only a few days. When he reached the climax of his career — the war had just ended — he left the East and joined the Royal Air Force in India as a private.

a peaceful policy towards Poland is the corner stone of Chancellor Hitler's policy.

The anniversary of Col. Koc's declaration with regard to the OZN was discussed in the columns of *Gazeta Polska* (20/II) which draws a comparison between the older system of party politics and the modern tendency to consolidation. "A further stage which confronts us is the saturation of social life and the forms of voluntary organisations of the community with this same spirit which has found its expression in State organisation. For the political consolidation is composed of two elements: state and social between which an organic union must arise of a common leading idea in order that the nation should possess healthy, normal and favourable conditions for further development".

The great climax of the celebrations was the address by Herr Alfred Rosenberg, specially come to Danzig for this purpose, which was broadcast on all the stations of the German wireless. A series of addresses on various aspects of Schopenhauer and his teaching was then given by distinguished members of philosophic societies and professors of Heidelberg and other German universities, and also by Professor Liljequist of the university of Lund, on the subject of "Schopenhauer and the problem of consciousness", and by Professor Brehier of Paris on the subject of "Schopenhauer and ourselves".

K. M.

(From our Danzig Correspondent)



Sir Ronald Storrs at Warsaw

In 1935, Lawrence retired from the Air Force and went to live in the country in England. He was restless and strangely depressed. Sir Ronald Storrs quoted the last letter which he received in which he said "he felt himself like a leaf falling from a tree". At that time he was beset by a desire for speed, and it was this which caused his death, when he was violently thrown from his motor cycle.

Sir Ronald Storrs said that the legend of Lawrence was still living in the East, and wherever there is trouble in this part of the world the press always ascribes a leading part in it to the famous leader. But in all truth this troubled genius rests peacefully, in an English village cemetery.

The audience received the lecture with rapt attention, warmly applauding in the overcrowded hall. Thanks are due to the British Council for having arranged for Sir Ronald Storrs to come to Poland and to the Polish Institute for Collaboration with Foreign Countries for having sponsored it.

C. H.

Sir Ronald's book "Orientations" published last year contains a wonderful record of the struggle for power in the Near East before and after the war, and of his long friendship with Lawrence.

ARTHUR SCHOPENHAUER 1788 — 1938

So great is felt to be the interest in Arthur Schopenhauer nowadays, that the 150th anniversary of his birth in Danzig on February 22nd, was celebrated with much pomp and ceremony.

The National Socialist authorities in Danzig have been busy for weeks, preparing fitting celebrations in memory of the great German philosopher, who was born in Danzig in 1788. The ceremonies included the unveiling of a bust in the Technical High School, which is the university of Danzig, by the Danzig head of the Nazi party, Herr Forster. At the same time an appropriate tablet on the house where he was born in the Heiligegeist Gasse, was unveiled by the Danzig Senator for Culture, Herr Boeck.

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K. M.

(From our Danzig Correspondent)

English and Scottish Reformation Exiles in Poland

By Dr. Wacław Borowy

In the last quarter of the 16th century religious issues came to the front in the relations between Poland and the British Islands. This time it was not a question of suspected Lutherans, as in the early years of Henry VIII's reign, but of the penal laws and reprisals against the recusant Catholics. A considerable number of references are connected with that great figure of Polish as well as general ecclesiastical history, Cardinal STANISLAW HOSIUS. "The most eminent theologian and the best bishop of his times", as he was styled by St. Peter Canisius, occupying successively various outstanding posts in the Church (it is sufficient to mention that he was a member of the Curia with great authority, a Cardinal-Legate to the Council of Trent, and from 1573 the Grand Penitentiary), Hosius gave much care and devotion to the fortunes of catholicity in England, and took an active part in the efforts for its restoration. He had early made the friendship of REGINALD POLE, future Cardinal and Archbishop of Canterbury, and for years they carried on a correspondence. At a later period he was closely in touch with a number of English exiles. His secretary and biographer mentions among his intimates: THOMAS GOLDWELL, Bishop of St. Asaph, the last survivor of the ancient English hierarchy; THOMAS STAPLETON, famous divine and controversialist; and a WILLIAM ALLEN who had been one of the first ecclesiastics to forsake his preferences after the accession of Elizabeth to the throne and the abolition of the Catholic religion in England; ALAN COPE, canon at St. Peter's, Rome, poet and theologian; OWEN LEWIS, Bishop of Cassano, great student of canon law, professor at Douai, and organiser of the English Seminary in Rome. Hosius maintained, likewise, close relations with many exiled Catholic English laymen. Amongst them were: old RICHARD NORTON, who during the reigns of Henry VIII and Edward VI had an influential position in his country, and even in the first years of Elizabeth, was a benefactor of Yorkshire; Sir FRANCIS ENGLEFIELD, Master of the Wards during Mary's reign; Sir THOMAS COPELEY, a man who had been a zealous Protestant in his early days, but afterwards was converted to Catholicism, suffered imprisonment, and, having left the country, was generally considered the leader of the English fugitives (*epistolarius inter profugas Anglos*, as Camden calls him); Sir RICHARD SHELLEIGH, Knight of St. John, the last Grand Prior of England in that Order, uncle of another Richard Shelley, who was to die for his faith in Marshalsea prison. "In Rome", runs the text of Hosius' contemporary biography, "as well as in Flanders and in France, he never ceased to aid the exiled for the sake of Christ". "O speak of the English only", says one of them, NICHOLAS SANDERS "which of them ever came to Rome, from whatever part of the world, who has not found his home in Hosius' house". This same Sanders, well known afterwards as polemicist and historian, was taken by Hosius to the Council of Trent, and subsequently accompanied him to Poland where Hosius went to carry out the programme of the Council. Sanders' great work *De Visibili Monarchia Ecclesiae* (1571), the earliest outline of the persecution of Catholics in England, is provided with a letter of grateful thanks to Hosius in which he calls him "*cardinalis meus*".

One of Hosius' first acts in Poland after the Council was the foundation of a Jesuit college. The place called Brunberg, in Hosius' own diocese of Warmia, was chosen for the seat of that institution which was soon to be followed by many others of the same kind in other parts of the country. Amongst the first three Jesuit fathers who were sent from Rome to organise it, in 1564, was one called ROBERTUS SCOTUS. Amongst its earliest teachers we meet an Englishman, RICHARD SINGLETON, a native of Lancashire, regarded in the Society as a singularly able theologian. The first lecture of his course in philosophy (in 1582) was a solemn moment in the college, and many ecclesiastical dignitaries as well as representatives of the nobility of the province attended it. Singleton was later appointed professor in the Academy of Wilno, which was another Jesuit institution, but of a higher degree. He petitioned the General of the Jesuits to be sent upon the English mission, but, before the answer came, died in Wilno of plague. "Father Singleton's funeral" as the Polish historian of that province says, "was celebrated with deep grief by the townsfolk, and especially by the students, by whom he was very much beloved". — Another well known Jesuit father of Brunberg was ROBERT ABERCROMBIE, in all probability identical with the "Robert Scotus" already mentioned. He was sent there in the early days of the college, and for an odd score of years was active as the tutor of the novices. When the noviciate was transferred to Krakow, he moved with them, and met there as his superior the famous Polish preacher, controversialist and hagiographer, Peter Skarga. They must have been on friendly terms with each other, and one reference in Skarga's correspondence illustrates, besides, what was the feeling and the loyalty of the Scottish exile towards his country of refuge. When Possevin had written a pamphlet on Moscow some passages of which gave offence to the Poles, and the Polish Chancellor resented the offence violently, "Father Robert" advised Skarga to write to the General of the Jesuits asking him to prevent a possible danger or scandal. In 1588 Abercrombie went on a mission to Scotland and stayed there for nearly nineteen years. It is to him that the conversion of Ann of Denmark, James VI's Queen, is ascribed. A large sum was offered as reward for his apprehension, and when (in 1606) the Scottish Parliament promulgated a severe law of death and confiscation against those who concealed Catholic priests from abroad, he came back to Poland and died at Brunberg at the age of 80. The principal of his province delegated after his return two younger priests to Scotland.

In the lists of pupils of the Brunberg college we come now and again across Scottish names: over thirty have been found in a period scarcely surpassing sixty years. Some of them, as we may judge from notes with which the lists are provided, "returned home" one turned soldier, some simply "fled", but some were ordained, as, e.g. WILLIAM ABERCROMBIE, of whom we read "*missus est in patriam ubi fructus fecit inter catholicos*", or JAMES LINDSAY, who equally became a Jesuit and was to end his days in Scotland.

There are likewise Scottish and English names in the lists of the pupils of the college in Wilno. Some of them are mentioned among the authors of a collection of Latin poems produced in honour of St. Casimir in 1604. Neither are English and Scottish names lacking among the teachers. Before the

Academy was instituted, JOHN HAY, a Scot, had been the master of rhetoric there. Amongst the professors of the Academy we meet, besides Richard Singleton, already mentioned, two more English Jesuits, Paul and Bosgrave. ARTHUR LAURENCE FAUNT, native of Leicestershire, had been in Poland since 1579, when he came from Rome to teach in the new college in Poznań. He soon made himself known not only as a pedagogue but also as a polemicist, and took part in several public debates with the Protestants. In 1589 he delivered the introductory allocution at the provincial synod in Gniezno. He made it his particular aim to convert Protestant nobles who esteemed him as a scholar, an exile and a victim of persecution. He wrote a great deal, some of his works are concerned with Polish subjects. He was summoned to Wilno to lecture on scholastic theology; this work, however, was rudely broken by his premature death at the age of 37.

The fortunes of JAMES BOSGRAVE were the most various and dramatic. Born of a distinguished county family in Dorsetshire, as a little child he was taken to the continent, studied in Rome, became there a Jesuit, and having been ordained priest in Olmutz, Moravia, was sent to Poland where he seems successively to have worked in Krakow, Poznań and Brunberg, and finally became professor of mathematics in Wilno. In 1580 he went to England, and, being spied, was there arrested, imprisoned in the Tower and interrogated under torture. Tried for high treason, together with Edmund Campion and many others, he was found guilty and, like all his companions, condemned to cruel death in the usual way of being hanged, cut down alive, disembowelled and quartered. At that time, however, the Polish King Stephen Batory wrote to Elizabeth on his behalf; he appealed to her understanding, "how much the cause of learning is injured" by a prolonged absence from the university of a professor ("and a man of great piety and learning"); mentioned his astonished astonishment. Bosgrave being imprisoned for the sole reason of his faith; assured the Queen of the liberty for all English citizens of any denomination who would ever come to Poland, and expressed the hope that that liberty would be reciprocated by a similar treatment of Catholics in England. This letter as it seems was the cause which spared Bosgrave the fate of martyrdom. Shortly before the time fixed for execution he was relieved. With twenty others he was taken aboard a ship and put on shore on the coast of Normandy. He returned finally to Poland, to spend there the rest of his days. Another of the then deprived, JOHN HART, settled in Poland a few years later (in the town of Jaroslaw).

Owing to these exiles the Jesuit college became centres of English culture in Poland. When Sigismund III visited Wilno in 1589, a pamphlet of gratulatory poems was produced there, composed by students of the Academy in various languages. Among others we find there an English poem (*To the Realm and people of Poland*), certainly the first work of this kind published in Poland. It is not a great achievement from the artistic point of view and indulges excessively by inversions, but it was surely written by a Pole, as the list of contributors consists of Polish names only.

Religious exiles were probably more numerous, than we know of them to-day, but it is sometimes difficult to identify them, as they often adopted false names in order to escape the attention of English

TOURIST NOTES

NINE DAYS WITH THE POLISH SKI TRAIN

On a sunny winter Sunday, Krakow was invaded by a large number of foreign visitors, whom one could meet in small groups adorning the Market Place, the Wawel Castle or the silent mediaeval court of the Jagellonian Library. It is a real delight to visit all these places for the first time, but to come to see them again is still a greater pleasure. It is like seeing after years good old friends, whom you never found to be boring, but in whom you discover every time some unknown hitherto beauty.



The Bar.

We were strolling through the peaceful streets of Krakow in a happy mood, looking at the foreigners whom we met with special interest, as we were aware that these were to be our companions for the next few days on the Ski Train excursion arranged by the Polish Society for Promoting Ski Sport in collaboration with the Ministry of Communications.

In five languages that the dinner for the first group was served. The train went on faster towards Lwow and Eastern Galicia. And so we started a new, unusual life on the Ski Train.

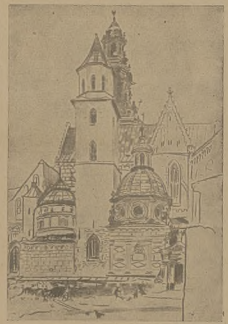


At Dinner.

The train was to leave at 7 p. m. Already some thirty minutes before the departure the Krakow Main Station was buzzing with a crowd of eager excursionists. We rushed through the splendid coaches which were to become our moving home for the next few days. Those of us who were at the Paris Exhibition recognized the Polish sport train which won so many admirers and a Grand Prix in the Railway Section. It was composed of second class cars

WOROCHTA

Next morning sun and snow greeted us at Worochta, where we arrived before eight, the train being parked on a siding. However, two hours before this, passengers were already up. The bath car was in constant use providing the early risers with hot baths or showers. At seven the first group had breakfast and as soon as the train stopped they went off into the mountains. In all we were divided into three groups, each under the guidance of a delegate from the Society for Promoting Ski Sport. The groups were graduated according to the skill of their members and the excursions were arranged accordingly. About ten the last group left the ski store car, these were the beginners, who started their skiing classes and training.



The Wawel Cathedral. L. Wyczolowski

The neighbourhood of Worochta, on the plateau of the Eastern Carpathians, is rich in magnificent skiing ascents and descents. The advanced skiers had the privilege of becoming acquainted with the beauty of the landscape and the wild nature

with sleeping accommodation, a restaurant car, a dancing-bar car, a bath car and a luggage van for skis.

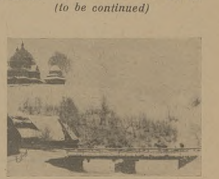


At Worochta

Some unpacking done, the majority of passengers gathered in the bar car. Both familiar and unfamiliar languages were heard, with the predominance of Polish, German, English and French. A quick minded journalist announced the presence of representatives of 17 nations, calculated from the list of passengers published by the management of the train.

Those who did not ski took sledge rides round the district, they were perhaps in a better position to study the local people, their interesting houses, folklore and life, than their more sporting friends.

There was no more time to discuss this problem, as the head waiter entered the bar announcing



View of Worochta.

agents, who must have been definitely instructed to collect information about the recusants. One of them at least showed himself singularly eager in this respect: namely Dr. John Rogers, the envoy of 1580-1581.

In later years the matter of penal laws became a subject of open polemics and diplomatic interventions. The municipality of Elbing, e.g. mention in their letter to Queen Elizabeth (of March 31st, 1583) some writings spread by the monks about the Jesuit priests suffering for their faith in English prisons; being a town most friendly disposed to the English they do not believe these rumours, and ask the Queen that her new envoy be well informed about the truth in order that he might refute false

(Continued on page 4)

English and Scottish Exiles

(Concluded)

accusations. The activity of the Jesuits and their spreading of criticism on the ways of the English government was also mentioned in the Privy Council's reply to Paul Działyński's embassy in 1597 and characterised as meriting repression or even castigation. Two years earlier Dr. Parkins, English "orator" in Poland, was reporting to London the appearance in Kraków of a pamphlet on religious matters in which there was an irreverent mention of the Queen. "It was also signified to me," he added, "that the king's preacher handled oftentimes such matter in his own presence, whereof I caused the King to be warned"...

The King's preacher was at that time no other man than PETER SKARGA already mentioned, the famous writer; and the observation concerning his sermons seems to be most true. Having been for years in close personal relations with Robert Abercrombie, and presumably with several other Scottish and English Jesuits, he was well acquainted not only with the latter developments of English history, but also with the recent English theological and polemical literature. He was particularly impressed by Stapleton, and his great collection of *Sermons on Sundays and Holydays of obligation* owes to the English divine many ideas, quotations, illustrative examples and comparisons. Moreover, whenever these sermons become controversial, and this is by no means infrequent, the instance of antieatholic activities are nearly always taken from the persecutions in contemporary England. — When Edmund Campion had died a martyr's death Skarga translated his missionary tract *Reverendissimi decem* addressed to the members of Oxford University and published it in Wilno (1584) under the title *The Ten Things on which Edmund Campion challenged the Heretics of England to a Discussion*. "The translation is hasty and popular," as Prof. Windakiewicz, the most distinguished student of Skarga's characterises it, "explaining learned terms with those universally understood": evidently it was meant for wide circulation.

But the work most concerned with English subjects is that one which Skarga himself considered to be his *opus maximum*, the only one he intended as lasting reading for the general public: the famous *Lives of the Saints*. It was observed that this vast compilation extending well over one thousand folio pages shows a particular predilection for English religious history, and perhaps Prof. Windakiewicz is right when he says that "Skarga noticeably furthered and changed the acquaintance of the Poles with England". Having been interested and affected by recent happenings he went deep into the study of the past. He read the Venerable Bede and many other sources of the hagiography of England. He began it with the life of St. Augustine which he prefaced by a note on English early history. He proceeded with the lives of St. Cead. St. Cuthbert, St. Guthlac, St. Dunstan, St. Elfg. They were followed by the biographies of St. Edward the Confessor, St. Anselm, St. Thomas Becket, and many others, less well known. "From Skarga's *Lives*," to quote the same authority of his biographer, "one can form a better idea of early English history than of that of France or Spain". Nicholas Sanders' Latin outline of the defection of England from Catholicism provided Skarga with

WHITEOAKS (Teatr Nowy)

Wysocka and Milecki



Mme Mazo de la Roche, the well-known Canadian novelist, has adapted one work from her cycle of novels, WHITEOAKS, for the stage. Her rather disagreeable study of Canadian family life has great merits, such as its painting of the special milieu with its manners and traditions, and its rendering of the peculiar atmosphere of the Whiteoaks' home.

On the other hand, WHITEOAKS as a play has too little stage dynamism, and a complete lack of that indispensable condition for any play — an absorbing plot. Moreover, the two acts of uninterrupted expectation of the death of the rich 101-year old Adeline Whiteoaks; the glaringly obvious wish of nearly every member of the family to become her heir; and linked with this, the general desire to outdo one another in a "love-show" for the mother and grand-mother—all this is rather devoid of dramatic taste, and very soon bores the theatre-goer. The only good moments are the scenes between Lady Adeline and her grandson Finch, who has a talent for music, but owing to the conventional prejudices of the family, is hardly allowed to study certain amount of expressiveness in the third act, after Lady Adeline's death. The violent family brawls and quarrels after the announcement that Grandmother

material for the chapter *On the Martyrs in England* which was inserted in the supplement to the earliest edition of the *Lives* (1678). In the second edition (1683) it was enlarged by a new passage on the life and martyrdom of Edmund Campion. Skarga was, further, the first in Poland to write on the trial and execution of Mary Queen of Scots; a dramatic and emotional description of these events was included in the sixth edition of the *Lives of the Saints* (1603).

Skarga's interest in and sympathy with the Catholics in England became by that time known in both countries, and when a new group were imprisoned in London for their religious convictions, HENRY GARNET, provincial of the Jesuits in England, wrote to him through the Polish envoy, asking him to obtain from the Polish king letters in their defence. Before, however, there was any time for intervention, the "Gunpowder Plot" was discovered in London, and Garnet himself, suspected to have had a share in it, was imprisoned and put to death. Moreover, the Jesuits in general were accused of having helped the conspiracy. Skarga wrote their defence and narrated the happenings in a tract entitled *The Society of Jesus on Trial* (Kraków, 1607). The part, containing the life of Garnet, was added to the seventh edition of the *Lives of the Saints*. Dr. Waclaw Borowy

Theatre and Music

has made Finch her principal heir, are treated by Mazo de la Roche with fine understanding of the family's reactions at such a moment.

WHITEOAKS will probably have a long run in Warsaw. The doubtful value of the play itself is amply redeemed by the acting of Stanisława Wysocka as Lady Adeline. This great Polish actress here creates a role which will not only remain as an imperishable memory for all those who have seen it, but will also pass down into tradition as one of the highest achievements of theatrical art.

Wysocka is well supported by Mieczysław Milecki, who invests the character of Finch with so much youthful sincerity, and so much of the poetry of a young musical artist, that in his scenes with the grandmother we often forget that we are in the theatre.

The family as a whole is very adequately portrayed by Franciszek Domański (who gives a very interesting performance), Helena Sulima, Ludwik Fritsche, Irena Wasylczyńska, and Aleksander Zaluski. The only exception to the general high level were Maria Malanowicz and Jerzy Sliwinski who give sample of provincial overacting. A very suggestive Whiteoaks home is created by the stage-designer, Andrzej Pronaszko. The production of Antoni Cwojdzinski, however, is lacking in technique, particularly in the group scenes.

ARNO.

CONCERTS IN WARSAW

Musical events have crowded one upon the other within the last two weeks in Warsaw. To mention only a few in the Philharmonic we have had the jubilee of that versatile and talented musician Mazurkiewicz, composer, conductor and pianist; at the 18th symphony concert Jascha Horenstein, conducted with great finesse Mozart's E flat major symphony and afterwards the fourth symphony of Szymanowski, the most accessible of that composer's symphonic works. The piano part was played by Prof. Drzewiecki who excels in the interpretation of Szymanowski and whose performance this time met with the success which it fully deserves. Other items on the programme were Ravel's *Mère l'Oye* and Strawiński's *Firebird*. In the Conservatoire a concert of Italian instrumental music took place under the direction of Nino Sanzogno and patronised by the Institute for Italian culture in Poland. The ensemble consisted of a string quartette and five wind instruments, flute, oboe, clarinet, fagot and horn. Besides the older Italian music they played that of some young composers. In addition to the ensemble playing were two soloists Ginevra Vivante singer and Gatte Aldrovandi harpist whose performances met with much success. K. M.

WARSAW AMUSEMENTS

THEATRES

NARODOWY. Eichlerówna and Solka in "Balladyna" by Słowacki, or Cwiłńska in "Sokół" by Zapolska.
POLSKI. *Bureczek* in "Little Dorrit" by Dickens
MARY. Ziemińska in "Domino" by Verdi.
NOWY. Whiteoaks by Mazo de la Roche.
MALICKIEJ. "Candida" by Shaw
ATENEUM. "You can't take it with you" by Hart and Kaufman
KAMERALNY. "Anna Karenina" by Tolstoy
LETNY. "In the Receivers Hands" by Arnold and Bach

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FILHARMONIA.

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3:45 Symphony Concert. Dir. Jascha Horenstein.
Friday: 8:15 Symphony Concert. Dir. Emil Cooper. Singer — Flora Mouchaert Maas, Violin — Waclaw Kosiński

MUSICAL SHOWS

CYRULIK WARSZAWSKI. "Behind Closed Doors".
TEATR 8.15. Makowska in "Fedora"
WIELKA REWIA. "La divorcée" by Fall.
MALE QUI PRO QUO at Ziemińska "With a Bowler Tipped up"

ART

L. P. S. Swedish Arts and Crafts
ZACHĘTA. St. Luke's Society Art
NATIONAL MUSEUM. Memorial exhibition of Arthur Grotgier's paintings.
CINEMAS

"ATLANTIC. E. G. Robinson, Bette Davis in "Ed Galtahad" (Good Gangster stuff)
"BALTYK. Jeanette Macdonald in "Spanish Butterfly" (American Musical Comedy)
"CASINO. Marta Eggerth in "Beloved" (Austrian musical comedy)
CAPITOL. Barbara Crampton in "Zanebore" (The Quack Polish Drama)
"COLOSSEUM. Dorothy Lamour in "Horricane" (South seas excitement)
"EUROPA. Sacha Guitry in "La Roman d'un Tricheur". (Excellent French production)
FILHARMONIA. Eleanor Powell in "On the Avenue"
"IMPERIAL. Claudette Colbert in "The Happy Trio" (Amusing Comedy)
"PALADINO. Danielle Darrieux in "Abus de Confiance"
"PAN. Pat O'Brien in "A Fugitive from Sin" (Quentin) (Tense prison drama)
"REALTO. Jean Crawford in "Lady for a Fortnight" (Average Comedy)
"ROMA. Hans Albers in "Sherlock" (German Thriller)
STYLWY. Danielle Darrieux in "Gold on the Streets" (French musical comedy)
"STUDIO. Lil Dagover in "Sixteen" (German tragic-comedy)
WIGOTOWID. Into the Unknown (R.L.S. drama of South Seas)
"REALTO. Jean Crawford in "Lady for a Fortnight" (A P. G. Woodhouse Comedy)
Starring cinemas play at 5, 7, 9, others at 8, 10.

BRITISH PASSPORT CONTROL OFFICE

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No 83

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104657	ROSENBERG Rojsa	59 D	20.3.38	31.3.38	Nadrzečna 44, Ożestochowa	
05010	BILDESHEIN Shmuel	18 B/3	20.3.38	3.3.38	Sieradz	
105019	POLISZUK Pinchos	18 B/3	20.3.38	31.3.38	Międzyrzec k/Łowca	
105031	MELLER Mirjan	21 B/3	20.3.38	31.3.38	Sarego 7/1, Kraków	
105093	DIR Ester	21 B/3	20.3.38	31.3.38	Brzezińska 20, Łwów	
105098	ZELCZOWICZ Jozef	17 D	20.3.38	31.3.38	Brzezińska 15, Łódź	
105094	NEYMAN Leja	17 G/4	20.3.38	31.3.38	Sierp	
105041	NEYMAN Rojsa	9 D	20.3.38	31.3.38	Sierp	
105048	BORUCHOWICZ Marjem	16 D	20.3.38	31.3.38	Miecinia	
105069	FISHER Hanna	24 G/4	20.3.38	31.3.38	Kłubowe	
106070	WELTSH Sara	60 D	20.3.38	31.3.38	Bożnicz 7, Tarnob	
106081	PLASKOWSKI Chaim	23 B/3	20.3.38	31.3.38	Augustow District Sopoćkine	
106889	WALDMAN Hajta	17 B/3	20.3.38	31.3.38	Lysiec k/Stanisławów	
106888	BURKIN Mawze	21 B/3	20.3.38	31.3.38	Lina	
106888	KRAUTHAMMER Marek	30 B/3	20.3.38	31.3.38	Błyszczaka 20/11, Łwów	
106888	HURWICZ Bela	24 D	20.3.38	31.3.38	Ponia 64, Warsaw	
106889	MESLER Ignacy	25 B/3	20.3.38	31.3.38	Starowolska 37, Krakow	
106880	WEBNER Przew	24 D	20.3.38	31.3.38	Sienkiewicza 12, Łwów	
F.2402	MERENLENER Mejer	57 A/1	20.3.38	31.3.38	Twarda 27, Warsaw	
F.2307	SZPALTEN Szymon	52 A/1	20.3.38	31.3.38	Sosnowiec	
	* Prima	10				
	* Alfred	17				
	* Ewolina	12				
F.2275	SEIDMAN Regina	43 G	—	31.3.38	Panska 28, Warsaw	
F.2375	HOFMAN Margaret	63 G	—	30.4.38	Nowolipki 9m.21, Warsaw	
F.2397	F. 68 HALBERSTADT Prada	27 G	—	30.4.38	24 Listopada, Ozorkow k. Łódź	
F.2397	F. 59 GOLDSTEIN Minke	32 H	4.5.38	—	Katowice	
F.2397	F. 60 KELER Antoni	38 H	7.5.38	—	Rymarska 8, Warsaw	
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