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THE VISIT OF GENERAL GAMELIN THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN

By Emile Vandervelde

The arrival of General Gamelin to Warsaw has focussed the attention of Poland to a larger degree than almost any other foreign visit in the last years. Its significance is variously interpreted in different quarters. The government circles stress the military, and therefore non-political character of the talks which are to take place between the two Commanders-in-Chief of the allied armies. To deny political significance to the conversations of General Rydz-Śmigły, the second citizen of Poland with his distinguished French guest, must surely appear paradoxical. What was really meant in this case was probably that the political relations, that is the mutual rights and obligations of Poland and France had been already completely defined by the terms of the alliance, so that military collaboration is merely a natural consequence of thoroughly settled political relations. On the other hand no one would believe that the meeting of two men in such positions could be restricted to purely technical military matters, without entering the sphere of diplomacy. One of the obvious conclusions to be drawn out of the reserves phrased by governmental spokesmen is that the visit of General Gamelin will not be connected with the signature of any new act, or with any discussions on a wider international scale, not directly dependent from the Franco-Polish alliance.

The opinion of the nationalist opposition parties is highly satisfied with this new proof of the vitality of the Franco-Polish friendship. The Polish nationalists have always tried to outbid the government in their attachment to France, and they regarded with uneasiness the detente in the Polish-German relations. Theirs was a policy of strict adherence to principles and ideals, however remote from the reality of facts, and it seems probable that the party would not follow it in this unlikely eventuality of its accession to power.

The Polish left, lately rather weak, looks with a natural satisfaction on any closer rapprochement with a country where the socialists are in power, even though its instruments may be General Staffs, which are noted for their indifference to left wing opinions.

It is constantly repeated in Poland that actually any mention of "rapprochement" between Poland and France is a gross misunderstanding, as the two nations have been very closely linked ever since the resurrection of Poland and their links, both sentimental and formal, have never been severed. This is a very judicious remark, for although there might have been many shades of feeling between France and Poland during the years which separate us from the Armistice, nobody on either side has ever questioned the validity of the

military alliance, which is at the bottom of the co-operation of these two powers. The Polish German pact of non-aggression, which was sometimes quoted as a tangible proof of a breach between France and Poland, contained a clause which specifically stated that the previous obligations of the contracting parties remain unaffected. This clause certainly referred mainly to the French alliance of Poland.

Some Frenchmen, criticising the Polish foreign policy, especially with regard to Germany and to some Central European problems, hinted freely at the indifference of France in case of an emergency in Poland. Fortunately the control of the French army is not in the hands of a small band of journalists; but in those of men who can be trusted to deny such rumours when necessary. The visit of General Gamelin proves that those scandal mongers who wished for a divorce between Poland and France, possibly followed by a new union of one of the parties, have been disappointed. On the other hand it seems probable that his visit will not have a direct influence on Poland's relations with her neighbours. Where they are good, nobody could dream of making a change for the worse, and where they are not so good, the initiative of the improvement should come from the interested parties rather than from anyone else.

A. T. E.

THE CRISIS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

The *Polska Informacja Polityczna* expresses the Polish attitude toward the League of Nations as one favouring a reform. In its opinion the League was organized in specific conditions following the Great War, which conditions have changed radically in the sixteen years since the original pact. One that is clear," says P. I. P., "it is that international life has not been confined and can not be confined in the limits the founders of the Pact wished to fix it."

There is no purpose in simply criticising the pact nor in blaming the League for the present strained international situation, but in the opinion of PIP the position of the League has been seriously jeopardized by its failure in the problem of disarmaments and in two serious international conflicts, the Sino-Japanese and the Italo-Abyssinian. The question now is "whether it would not be expedient to reform the clauses of the pact in such a way as to adapt them to international realities of the present hour."

Another point, no less important, which makes the crisis of the League more and more acute, is that the great Powers "have

to a certain extent used this institution simply as a means of furthering own particular interests", and of throwing the responsibility upon the League for their own ill success in settling disputes. The recent experience with sanctions shows that "the enforcement of the clauses of the pact of the League of Nations as practised by the Great Powers contains the germs of great risks for smaller countries without giving in exchange even the most elementary guarantees of security". These circumstances can only deepen the distrust of many States as regards the present clauses of the pact and their application.

In conclusion the P. I. P. emphasizes that these observations on the League are by no means to be interpreted as a denial of the *raison d'être* of the institution as such. Although just what direction the reforms shall take is not yet established with any precision, PIP is persuaded that the League of Nations is an institution able to exercise a beneficial influence on the development and regulation of international affairs.

E. I. Z.

Jewish Emigration

As the Jewish question has of late come to the fore in international opinion, it may be expected that at the world congress now meeting in Geneva, there will be ample discussion of problems which by the very force of things must interest the Polish nation. Poland shelters within its frontiers a Jewish community of 3.5 million inhabitants, the largest outside the United States.

In Poland no less than in other countries, the Jewish problem is closely connected with the social and professional structure of the Jewish population, and is therefore a problem of population and economics. On this basis only is it possible to hope for a rational solution.

Poland is a relatively overpopulated country. Side by side with the overcrowded situation in the rural districts, there arises the problem of defective distribution of trades and commerce, burdened the more by a plethora of small economically unhealthy work-shops. Forty percent of the Jews make their living as tradesmen and intermediaries, and a very great percentage is to be found in the liberal professions. If to this be added the very

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It was Lenin, I think, who said, "of all European countries, Spain is the one which most resembles Russia from the point of view of the likelihood of a Bolshevik revolution in the future."

Both in Russia and in Spain, we find the same numerical debility among the middle class bourgeoisie, the same predominance of great landowners of feudal estates, leaning on the Army and the Church, and also similar minorities of industrial proletarians holding extremist views, and majorities of poor peasant or agricultural workers holding no land and living miserably.

Side by side with these definite parallel conditions, there are also numerous differences between the two countries. In the first place Spain did not go through the Great War. Then the Government of Senor Azana has not established itself by force like Lenin's Government in 1917. The Azana Government is a regular administration which reached power by legal methods and it is defending itself against rebels whose triumph would be the end in Spain of democratic liberties and the return once more to a military dictatorship.

If we are to believe a Paris newspaper which does not conceal its sympathy for the rebels, the military situation from the technical point of view is reported to be favourable to General Franco, the rebel leader. If we consider the facts, this would seem very improbable. It may be that the militia of the Popular Front which has been improvised and hurriedly raised is badly commanded, badly armed and badly equipped. The Government, however, has not only the militia to fall back upon. It has the Fleet, and, through the Fleet, it commands the sea and controls the passage of the Straits of Gibraltar. A Belgian who is very well informed on conditions in Spain, where he has large interests, and who is on the whole in sympathy with the rebels, was telling me that the immense majority of the 40,000 men of the Civil Guard were defending the Republic as they always defend established order in Spain. Moreover, the Government is master of at least 22 provinces and appears to have the support of the greater part of the Regular Army.

If, however, things were different, those who in France and elsewhere are secretly or openly in sympathy with the Spanish Fascists would run considerable risk of putting their money on the wrong horse if they betted in favour of General Franco. In Russia in 1917 and 1918, Koltchak Wrangel and Denikin seemed to enjoy a military superiority, and they achieved at the beginning

successes which might have been considered as final ones. They ended, however, by being beaten less by the regular forces of the Red Army, which was just being born, than by the *levée-en-masse* of the workmen and peasants who were ill-led, ill-armed and ill-equipped, but inflexibly resolved to fight to the death in order to prevent a return of the old régime. We should be making a serious mistake if things did not turn out in the same way in Spain.

Civil war, according to all forecasts, is only beginning and looks unfortunately as if it was going to be a long and cruel struggle. War is going on in a country where Napoleon in 1809 learned to his cost what a bold and unflinching guerrilla force of a whole people can do against the finest armies in the world. Whatever the final result and the hardships which the future may hold may be, I do not think that I shall be called unduly optimistic if I say that result is scarcely in doubt. Discreditable operations like those of General Franco must succeed at once if they are to succeed at all. As time goes on, their chances of success grow smaller and smaller. I need to say that in this tragic conflict which appears already to have cost thousands of lives, my prayers and those of all democrats and socialists are for the Popular Front.

The fight which is now going on in Spain is but an episode in the merciless struggle pursued throughout the world between democracy and fascism. I believe unflinchingly that democracy will finish by being victorious and that the aggression against the Spanish Popular Front Government will only end by reinforcing and emphasising the action of the Socialist workers.

In an article which he recently wrote in the "Dépêche de Toulouse", Senor Corpus Barga, the well-known journalist of Madrid, under the heading "Whither Goes Spain?", gave a penetrating analysis of the causes and consequences of the present Civil War. He concluded with this prediction: "In the event of the Government forces triumphing" (and he clearly believes in that triumph) "what will happen? The Government has had to arm the labour organisations including the Anarcho-sindicalists. If the present fighting has enforced discipline on these organisations and on the Socialist Party, the Popular Front might continue to carry out its programme. In the contrary case, civil war between the military forces might degenerate in a civil war between the bourgeoisie and the workmen. That is the trial which may possibly confront to-morrow those who in Spain are anxious to conciliate the forces of order and the defence of the Republic."

World Peace And World Stabilisation

Statements by Herr Hitler And Dr. Schacht

A number of questions dealing with problems of world peace and world stabilisation, were submitted to the German Government. Some of these questions were answered by Herr Hitler and other by Dr. Schacht. The questions and answers are set forth in full below.

Question 1: There is widespread fear of a major war between two or more world powers breaking out in the next few years. Do you think war is inevitable and, if so, why? How could it be avoided?

Answer: (by Chancellor Hitler): By common sense.

Question 2: Do you think a system of international co-operation guaranteeing peace for an indefinite period can be erected through reforms in the existing League of Nations, or must the League be scrapped in favour of some new system?

Answer: (by Chancellor Hitler). The old Geneva League System contributed only one-sidedly towards the vital functions of Europe and the world as a whole. A new system based on reason and justice is needed.

Question 3: Granted that world stabilisation of currencies is desirable, what steps should be taken to bring this about and how soon do you think it could be effected?

Answer: (by Dr. Schacht) The currencies of the world cannot be stabilised by isolated monetary measures, inasmuch as they are in their last analysis nothing but the reflection of the world economic situation.

For this reason, the stabilisation of the currencies of the world must be preceded by the stabilisation of economic relations between the nations, relations which were interrupted by war and reparations.

The world war has been perpetuated by a system of diplomacy which aims at permanent suppression of the defeated nations and which seem to be based on the erroneous idea that injury inflicted on one group of nations necessarily spells advantage for the other.

The fundamental law however, of normal economic conditions in the world rests on the principle that any one country can prosper only as long as the other countries are prospering likewise.

Let the world agree upon the inauguration of a spirit of friendly diplomacy. Make it possible to pay debts with merchandise and it will be found that economic relations will instantaneously recover. Let us agree upon a solution of the international debt problem, let us concur in scrap-

ping the system of arbitrary currency manoeuvres as a means of economic competition, and you will find that an artificial stabilisation of currencies will no longer be required, because currencies will then recover automatically.

Question 4: Do you favour the levelling of trade barriers, in the spirit of international co-operation. Will you show you think this can be brought about?

Answer: (by Dr. Schacht) All countries trying to build up a prosperous export trade are bound to realise that all export to foreign countries can in the end only be paid by import from these very countries, hence the desire for the universal removal of trade barriers which forms the concluding note in the speeches of political economists all over the world.

Germany, too, has felt the extraordinary difficulties in interstate trade relations, the more so as, owing to the paradoxical status created for her by the war, she has become an industrial and a debtor nation simultaneously. Although we have succeeded by our own efforts in bringing about an economic revival internally, an increased market for German products, in foreign countries remains an absolute necessity, if for no other reason, at least to render possible our foreign liabilities service, and to continue the import of indispensable raw materials and finished products.

Certainly nobody in the world is dreaming today of a complete return to free trade. It seems just as certain, however, that a renaissance of international trade might be attained if throughout the world excessive custom barriers could be levelled as well as prohibitive import quotas and protective administrative measures against import substantially modified. No country need be afraid that a budget in which heretofore customs have figured prominently, would be endangered by a sound reduction of custom tariffs and similar modifications. Quite the contrary, all state budgets would profit considerably in their total revenues through an increased exchange of goods upon the economic life of the world over.

This result can be achieved by agreements among the various governments the aim of which should be the simultaneous levelling of trade barriers, taking into consideration, however, the most favoured nation clauses.

The revival of trade would furthermore be conditional upon making available the international circulating medium, that is, sufficient trade credits. The presupposition for all this, however, mutual goodwill.

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Jewish Emigration

(Continued from page 1, col. 3)

considerable number of Jews engaged in no profession at all, it becomes clear that the economic depression which must inevitably have affected the social classes living in unhealthy economic conditions first of all, struck the Jewish population very severely. In the opinion of certain Jewish authors, there are about a million Jews without any solid economic means of existence.

Poland, being a country without any great resources in capital, must therefore seek the solution, even though it be only a part-solution, of its population problem in an intensification of its emigration. This principle, important for the problem of population in Poland as a whole, is at the same time equally applicable for the Jewish problem.

The Jewish community in Poland is perfectly aware of the necessity of increasing into emigration. The Jewish authorities have calculated that to solve the Jewish question in Poland, the number of their emigrants must increase to at least 100,000 yearly. The eminent representative of the Jews in Palestine and member of the executive board of the Jewish Agency, Mr. Isaac Grynbaum, has only recently in an interview with the press emphasized the necessity of intensifying the emigration of Jews.

Nevertheless, the increase of Jewish emigration from Poland does not depend only on the desire of the emigrants, but above all on the good will of the countries possessing sufficient land to absorb them — settlers, artisans, and traders.

The hopes of the Jews naturally center on Palestine as their national home. On the other hand, apart from the present political situation in Palestine, it seems hardly possible that this country can receive Jewish immigrants in the number determined by considerations of economic and population. The relatively limited area of the country is only one side of the problem; it must be confessed, besides, that the present immigrant population in Palestine shows an excess of small capitalist elements instead of a solid working element which for a young country gives highly desirable results. The activities conducted to the advantage of the Jewish emigrants from Germany especially bring to light these tendencies which have to a certain extent deformed the character of Palestine, a young country and rather of a colonial type.

The possibilities of Palestine being limited, Jewish emigrants must seek new territories, which exist without the least doubt in oversea countries. It is, then, to a search for new lands in addition to Palestine that the Jews ought to direct their efforts in the international field; and they should especially bring those organizations into active cooperation, which represent their political and economic interests in countries disposing of great areas of unutilized lands. Such countries, interested in even a part solution of the Jewish question, can very effectively contribute, owing to their role in world politics and their possession of vast territories, to carrying the problem toward a practical solution. These are the countries which should open the road to new lands for Jewish immigration. (P. I. P.)

To Our Readers.

In connection with the Congress of the International Federation of University Women, the next issue of THE WARSAW WEEKLY will be dedicated to

C R A C O W

and will contain a number of articles on its history, arts and culture. This number will be richly illustrated with reproductions of works by famous Polish painters.

The "Police Family" and Women in the Police Force

Six years ago "The Police Family" was founded on similar lines as the "Army Family" formed under the auspices of Marshal Piłsudski more than 11 years ago. Both these institutions have as their principal aim the close union of the families of all their members, mutual help in times of war and peace.

The "Police Family" with its president, the wife of the Commander in chief Mrs Zamorska, concentrates its activities mostly on helping the widows and orphans of young policemen, further those burdened by large families, sending their children to school, holiday camps and health centres. It has under its care several orphanages, nursery and summer schools as well as health centres. The "Police Family" does not limit its interest to the welfare of its own members only. Financially well founded with a membership of over 40,000, it organizes relief committees providing for the unemployed in the provinces and thus fostering good understanding between the police and the poorer classes. A proof of its interest in social work is the detention room in Warsaw organized and supported exclusively by donations of the "Police Family". Similar rooms are shortly to be opened in Wilno and Łwów.

These detention rooms, a new feature where crime among juveniles is concerned, are closely connected with the work of the Polish Police women of whom we want to say a few words.

Last year the Polish Police Women celebrated the ten years jubilee of their activities. It cannot be denied that those first years were full of difficulties. The young pioneers with Mme Stanisława Paleolog, their present commander, at their head had to combat not only crime and vice but also the very strong distrust of the public. Objections were raised as to their capacity to deal with crime and to their physical and moral endurance. It must be said that the Polish Police Women passed the years of trials with flying colours. They have now won not only the confidence of their superiors but also the appreciation of those interested in their work at home as well as abroad. Their main task was and is the fight against white slave traffic, procuring and prostitution. So successful were those young girls in their endeavour to free the country from one of its greatest scourges, the trafficker in white slaves, that their number proved inadequate and new courses for women willing to join the Police Force were arranged, new units were formed. The moral and educational standard of these girls is very high. Most of them have a high school education, many a university degree. To celebrate their ten years jubilee a first Warsaw detachment of uniformed women police was sent last August to patrol the streets, railway stations, public parks, cinemas, beaches and other places frequented by children and juveniles. The task of this detachment is the care of children, the fight against crime among juveniles. Their full attention is directed to juvenile transgressors of the law, prostitutes, begging, lawless tramping. Help is given to all children lost or abandoned.

A very important item of the previous method is the detaching room mentioned above. The young offender against the law has no possibility of coming into touch with the demoralizing influence of the older criminal. In the detention room the police women on duty and the matron take care of the children brought



in by the patrol. They make investigations as to family circumstances and former offences. The offenders are either sent to the court for juveniles or put in a special educational home or in a nursing home. In some cases the child is given back to its parents or confided to the social guardian.

A visit to this detention room, a conversation with very capable commander or one of her helpers are well worth the little expedition to the Police quarters in the Krochmalna Street. We learn many interesting things not only about the value of work done by women in the Police but some details of unbelievable adventures which come their way in the course of their hard but useful task.

You can see those young girls in their neat uniform in the streets of Warsaw. First they were walking two by two, often jeered and mobbed by the unruly crowd, mocked by urchins keeping however a safe distance. Now after a year of service in streets and public places they are a recognized institution, respected, left in peace also when walking single, sought after by lost and unhappy children.

And in the detention room you can see a crowd of children of different ages, all dressed in blue pyjamas, clean, fed, mostly content, reading books, listening to the wireless and thinking what a pity it is that the detention cannot last longer than 48 hours.

S. Goryńska

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PRESS REVIEW

Kurjer Poranny in an article on the spirit of former bureaucracy struggling with new forms of life characterizes the action of Premier Sikulskiowski, who as the author writes "has only begun to humanize the relation of public functionaries to the citizens of the country, making it a relation of man to man and thus taking the first step on the road of suiting the administrative apparatus to changed conditions of life". Hereby continues the writer he voices the endeavours and desires of the community which is tending towards new organization forms answering to the needs of modern economic reality.

Kurjer Warszawski emphasizes the importance of General Gamelin's visit to Poland. Foreign policy and quotes foreign newspapers as for instance the *Manchester Guardian* which writes that "this visit gives a significant hint as to the tendencies of Polish foreign policy", and maintains that "the fact that the Inspector-General of the Polish Army General Rydz-Smigly is to take part in the manoeuvres of the French army in September has far greater importance than the visits of General Goering to Poland".

Nasz Przegląd supposes that the French General's visit will be a turning point in Polish-French relations "that it is meant to be a preparation for the General Inspector's visit to Paris in September or October. Perhaps the Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Beck may accompany him and the French press will withdraw from its present attitude and will bring different accounts of the personage at the stern of the Wierzbowa Street."

Goniec Warszawski explains that both France and Poland are at present in different conditions in these in which they found themselves when the alliance was concluded. "Much has changed since then, both in political and military arrangements. These questions interest not only diplomats but also chiefs of the army. Therefore the meeting of the National Games with General Rydz-Smigly is considered by the European press to be an event of great weight."

A. B. C. quotes rumours of intended political changes to take place the end of August. It writes "The work of Col. Koc at creating a new progovernment camp is said to be near its end. This camp, it is said, enunciates the principle of social solidarity and a programme very similar to the former B. B. It is not a camp of distinct uniform social attitude." Further A. B. C. repeats the rumour that the present Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Julius Poniatowski, is pointed to as the possible future Premier and according to these rumours, "one representative of the new Agrarian Party is to enter the Government, the programme and organization of which is now in preparation. Only after these changes we may expect a motion of the new Government in the Sejm on the question of the land reform."

I. K. C. announces that Col. Adam Koc has decided to reveal the programme and organization forms of the new government party on the 10th September. "The social economic programme is to be democratic but not radical. The party will be divided into different sections; for instance agrarian, industrial, municipal, etc. As regards politics only a reform of the electoral system and to the legislative bodies is foreseen. The new government party is to have autonomy in relation to the administrative authorities."

K. M.

ZOFJA STRYJEŃSKA

By Jerzy Macierakowski

The early 1920's introduced into Polish painting a splendid renaissance of Polish traditions, of peasant and peasant ceremonies. The magnificently colourful Polish costumes' the customs and festivals solemnly religious or exuberantly carnal, the age-old Slavic gods, the vast gallery of characteristic figures peculiar to the Polish peasantry through the centuries, the dances, peasant or aristocratic — all these receive fresh hues and forms in the magic hand of Zofja Stryjeńska, one of the most original artists that Poland can boast of. Creating an entirely new style of painting, she concentrated all her artistry on the past of the Polish folk and devoted her whole genius to Polish traditions, recreating them in new forms, fresh and vigorous in concept and execution, and expressive of the romance inherent in the Polish soul.



Zofja Stryjeńska. To Mountaineer music (Na góralską nutę)

the Maria Niedeńska Institute under Prof. Jan Bielowcki. She had her first opportunity of studying the world masterpieces of painting during her first journey abroad in 1910, when she visited Vienna, Trieste, and Venice with her father. This journey roused in her lively artistic spirit the desire to gain new foundations for her future work. In this aim, disinguisng herself as a man and assuming a new name, Tadeusz Gryzmal, she went to Munich, and there, without betraying her femininity, attended in 1911 the lectures at the Academy of Fine Arts. The fruits of her stay in Munich in addition to the instruction received, were her first cycle of folk tales, *Bajdy*, already exhibiting the essential traits of her painting style, and a series of paintings entitled, *Romance*, inspired by the appearances in Munich of the famous Russian dancer, Sacharow.

In 1912 she returned to Kraków, and organized an exhibition of her works in the *Society of the Friends of Art*. The cycle of tale drawings immediately attracted the attention for their highly original talent, which immediately struck the public taste. After meeting the architect, Karol Stryjeński, in 1916, she entered still more into the life of the

capital feeling and expression of Polish folklore, or for the fantastic colour, or for the simplicity, or for the free and vigorous expression of motion, or even for the originality of composition, but most of all as in early Marchalski, the author of an excellent monograph on Stryjeńska, states, for the harmonization of all these elements on the principle of musical harmony. Quoting Warszawa:

The musicality of her art sweeps over our feet. One fact is certain: that this artist formerly quite unwarmed, but now perfectly consciously tries to reach decidedly musical values in her art. She listens to her artistic impulses with her fingers on the taut strings of her instrument, runs through its whole broad scale with splashes of colour with one stroke in mind, the combination of a musical play of colours with perfection in their plastic expression. She strains her hearing and sharpens her sight. She knows

well, that these two senses work together, catch each other in art, that disharmony between them destroys a work of art just as surely as non-plasticity destroys the effect of a colour splash if both the one and the other are not deepened by simplification, and through simplification are not brought to synthesis, balance and harmony. This artist aims always at the creation of a colour, which strikes meaning of the word, so that the plastic arts to meddle in things not their own.

The opinion of an eminent connoisseur of Stryjeńska's art very clearly and accurately defines her striving toward an ideal in painting. It needs only to be added in turn that Stryjeńska has achieved this musico-plastic ideal in many of her works. This is all the more noteworthy as Stryjeńska always betrays a liking for strong, compact forms, and in spite of their apparent harshness these colours almost always unite into a harmonious whole. It is also necessary to emphasize the extent to which Stryjeńska always composes her pictures. Nowhere in her works are these evidences of

artistic, literary, theatrical, and musical circles of Kraków which reacted very favourably on her creative imagination and the development of her art. Besides Kraków, her essential fields of activity were Zakopane and Warsaw. In 1917 Stryjeńska travelled again, this time to Paris where she became acquainted with the new trends in painting, and enriched her technical knowledge without however playing false to her sincerely Polish yet highly individual style.

The first great foreign triumph of Stryjeńska, an artist already recognized in Poland was The World Fair in Paris in 1925. Here she won the tribute of the whole artistic world, The Grand Prix, and admission to the Legion of Honour for her six splendidly conceived and executed large-size paintings (projects for tapestries) representing the seasons and the Polish traditions connected with them, which paintings were decorated the Polish pavilion at the Fair. After her great success at Paris her popularity increased with each succeeding year. Foreign exhibitions in London, Paris, Florence, Budapest, Helsingfors, Stockholm, Vienna, and others in various Polish cities indicated and still indicate that ever and above the values known and acknowledged in her work, Stryjeńska has inexhaustible artistic possibilities in ideas and execution.

Stryjeńska has a peculiar charm in its effect upon the beholder. Her works are striking not only for the

fragmentary composition. A work by Stryjeńska is always well planned, be it a scene or a figure, and always contains the elements which Stryjeńska (most simplified) to characterize fully that given figure or scene. Being so absolutely devoted to folk art, Stryjeńska does not set off her pictures with a very original ornamentation usually in the form of a frame for the composition, or as a division of it into several parts. Such ornamentation is always a work of art in Stryjeńska's hands and serves to deepen and concentrate the main motives of the pictures.

There is one more characteristic trait in Stryjeńska's work that a short article like this can not omit if it hopes to complete even the briefest outline of this great artist's work. It is her uncommon ability to express movement in every one of her figures is alive, to give the gesture of the whole body. At any moment one may expect her dancing figures to leave the canvas, or the limbs of the peasant boy reaching for the wreath floating on the water to seize it and triumphantly hold it aloft. This magic talent of giving life by gesture and movement to figures already alive in colour and expression is perhaps the secret of the power of Stryjeńska's compositions. As regards the strictly technical side of her work, it may be said that water-colours, tempera and pastels are her favourite and most operative media. Stryjeńska's artistic creation covers an unusually broad range: illustrations

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FROM THE XI OLYMPIAD

(From our own correspondent)

The XI. Olympiad, now taking place in Berlin, is an event of international importance which is creating more interest all over the world than many current events of a political nature. The Olympic Games are probably the only international sports meeting which interests the layman as well as the expert, owing to the enormous publicity value of Olympic successes. It is thus a question of national pride for every country to get the largest number of Olympic awards.

Poland has not won many of these awards which are granted only to the first three in each competition, but although several of Poland's representatives did not do so well as has been expected, some of the others obtained very good results contrary to all expectations. We must remember that in the Olympic Games only the very best athletes take part, and in view of a very severe competition a place in the final, even if not one of the first three, is a good enough proof of the athlete's ability. The Polish athletes put up a very good fight and were equal to some of the best.

Poland's greatest hope, Stella Walasiewiczówna, had the misfortune to strain a muscle while training on the eve of the 100 meters race. Only through a superhuman effort our star girl athlete managed to run in the final, in spite of severe pain and discomfort, and she has beaten all her competitors, except the American sensational woman sprinter Helen Stephens who amazed the world by her performance. The time of 11.4 secs. for 100 meters has always been considered impossible to make for a woman.

The second place of Walasiewiczówna is to be admired chiefly as a further proof of the Polish

girl's wonderful sportsmanship. Two years ago Stella Walasiewiczówna rejected several tempting offers to become a professional athlete, not wishing to leave the Polish team before the Olympic Games. To-day, despite a painful injury, she did not hesitate to risk a defeat in order to win for Poland at least a second-class award, if it was not in her power to win a first-class one.

Another success was the second place of Wajsborn in discus. The ex-world record holder was in magnificent form and she has overcome completely the "stage fright" which cost her the defeat at the Olympic Games in Los Angeles, four years ago. She was second only to the German giant girl, Gisela Mauermayer, who established a new world record in discus.

Kwaśniewska was third in javelin, thus winning another award for Poland. The men were less successful than the girls: Kucharski was fourth in the 1500 meters, defeated by two coloured athletes and one white one. He had beaten several famous athletes and its to be considered a pity that his effort did not bring us an award. The same can be said about Noji who, after being badly beaten in the 10 kilometres race, was fifth in the 5 kilometres race and established a new Polish record for this distance.

Unfortunately the Polish javelin champion Lokajski was not at the top of his form, owing to an injury sustained while training. His early spring results were one of the best in Europe, and were he at the top of his form, he would have brought off one of the first three prizes.

An unexpected success was had by the Polish football team. After beating the Hungarian amateur team, Poland defeated after a most interesting struggle the Olympic amateur team of England 5:4, and shortly after half-time Poland was leading 5-1. The English team managed to score three goals within fifteen minutes. But there wasn't enough time to equalise! Thanks to their victory over England, the Polish football team became one of the semifinalists and was beaten in the semi-final by Austria 1-3.

J. R.

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