

THE WARSZAWA WEEKLY

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2nd YEAR

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Polish foreign Minister to visit London

The Polish Foreign Secretary, Mr. Joseph Beck, will probably leave for London on the 10th of November or very soon after. His visit to London was expected for some time, not only because Mr. Eden had renewed in January at Geneva the invitation extended previously at the time of his journey to Poland and Russia but also because of the general development of the situation in the last months.

Since the time when Mr. Eden saw Marshal Piłsudski shortly before his death, there have been many changes in the European situation, few of which have been changes for the better. The four power pact is no longer a topic of the day and even no longer a possibility, — so that it would be surely a mistake to attach any importance to the version according to which Mr. Beck's visit to London would be connected with his former opposition to that pact.

There is little need for any opposition against it now, when the differences existing between the respective signatories have deepened and when even the original promoters have almost forgotten their old plan. The five

power pact has also now slighter chances of realisation than ever, owing to the attitude of Belgium. As Poland was consulted on this subject before, it seems likely that if the conversations should be renewed she would be consulted again, — but the day of such essentially western peacemaking is now past.

It seems that since the visit of Mr. Eden to Warsaw the disadvantages of any exclusively western plan have been increasingly realised in London and even more so in Paris. There have arisen possibilities of assuring a stability of conditions in eastern Europe, — but few were practical, as it would have been difficult to expect a nation with such strong ideas on the subject of the welfare of the other countries to guarantee non intervention which is another definition of peace.

Poland, on the other hand, has never expressed the intention of bringing happiness, social justice and similar blessings to other nations in spite of themselves. She is not anchored to either the communist or the fascist camps and has no desire to do so in future. But Poland has a very

strong desire for peace, being well aware of the terrible consequences of war, which she has experienced in full.

The geographical position of Poland makes her one of the key powers in Europe. Even if Poland were not a nation of thirty four million inhabitants, she still would have a political importance of the first rank owing to the fact that her territories divide Germany and Russia from each other.

It is not a matter of specific interests, but of the general outlook, which is similar in both countries. They both wish to prevent the formation of two or more enemy camps in Europe — and they fortunately have some means at their disposal for doing so — Gr. Britain through her world wide influence and Poland mainly through her strategical position. Contrasted with the atmosphere of some other European capitals, the views and hopes of London and Warsaw strike a rather optimistic note. It is still believed in these two capitals that the danger of war is not as imminent as some would suggest, and that it is still time to avert it by concerted action.

LONDON LETTER

By Gregory Macdonald

The process by which Great Britain becomes more and more a nationalist Power, less and less an internationalist Power, shows its evidences on every side. This does not mean that Great Britain will turn her back upon the Empire, but that Imperial rule will become more federal than it is at present. In fact, the logic of events is driving Great Britain back upon the Empire in so far as Europe becomes a united grouping of nations. What the new nationalism does mean is that the old international financial system of the City of London which made all currencies the reflection of sterling, backed by borrowing from one money centre and fluctuating in accordance with the fluctuation of money rates at that one centre, is a thing of the past. Therefore the scene is changing with some rapidity. For example, the initiative of policy has now swung over to the mainland; and as the Hitler-Ciano conversations which illustrated this fact were announced in such a way as to cause the least possible disturbance to British interests, the conclusion may be drawn that the European policies of the future will be conducted with an eye to the permanent settlement of contemporary conflicts.

The declarations of internal policy follow out the argument of nationalism. The old insistence upon Collective Security, upon the League of Nations, and more lately upon the justice of constitutionalism as expressed by the Popular Front type of government, have died down. *The Times*, which may be taken as a leading barometer needle, showing the general state of the weather, reserves little more than editorial courtesy for Russia, while its attitude towards the Madrid Government is now unequivocal. The editorial comment upon the Note replying to the British request for a release of hostages avoided any circumlocution. "It is known of course that the crime of many of the victims of the Reds has simply been to bear a noble name or to wear a crucifix; and the cynical refusal to entertain the proposal for their release must alienate the little that remains of British sympathy for the helpless and discredited Government of Madrid." This comment, which appeared last Monday, was on all fours with the British observations at the Non-Intervention Committee on the subject of Russian arms supplies to Madrid.

So at the moment the affairs of Europe seem to matter much less than they did a year ago. Censure is still directed against Italy but in a mild manner. The attitude towards Germany might be described as one of negative friendliness. A definitely un-

friendly attitude towards Russia and her agents is therefore the more striking. And meanwhile the internal policies develop logically, with propaganda for physical fitness, for recruiting the Territorial Army and, perhaps most significant of all, for a rise in the birth-rate. Press propaganda is done more discreetly in Great Britain than in some other countries but it is done no less skilfully. During the past four or five weeks the campaign for large families has become very marked and the civic virtues which used to be credited to the young couple with a baby motor-car are at a discount. Of course this turn of affairs is most important politically in an industrialised country. It foreshadows an expansionist policy to remove the economic checks upon family life imposed by the philosophy of the Manchester School. It foreshadows a State policy resting first of all upon the protection of the family, rather than first of all upon the free functioning of capital. It foreshadows therefore an approximation to German and Italian policies rather than any stubborn reaction to the nineteenth century standards now generally discredited. What vast prospects of change are thus opened up for the economic structure of Great Britain may be left to imagination.

The concentration upon rearmament which goes with a policy of semi-isolated nationalism has already produced a political sensation about which more will be heard. The Henry Ford of England — Lord Nuffield, the producer of the ubiquitous Morris car — is taking no part in a scheme for creating a reserve of aircraft engines, and the terms of his withdrawal from the scheme amount to nothing less than an indictment of the methods of the Air Ministry. The present expansion programme of the Air Force is not in question. The creation of a reserve of engines involved the setting up of seven factories each creating components which would be assembled at a moment of emergency; and Lord Nuffield's objection to the scheme is partly that the destruction of one factory would destroy the whole chain of components; whereas the means and the experience exist for mass production of complete engines under undivided control. The divergence of opinion between Lord Nuffield and the Air Ministry is taken seriously and it will be fully debated in the early days of the coming Parliamentary Session. Possibly by that time the ripple in the pool will have widened considerably, for another large firm has already entered its own protest in opposition to Communism.

(Continued on page 2)

Polish Comments on Czech Foreign Minister's Speech

Mr. Krofta, Czechoslovakian Minister of Foreign Affairs, in his exposé of the 22nd October in the Czechoslovakian Parliament, addressed the following remarks to Poland:

"I have already commented with satisfaction in my exposé of the 28th May last that our relations with Poland have slightly improved in recent times. Although there have been since then several explosions, some of considerable violence, between the two nations, I have not hesitated in declaring the satisfaction that the above mentioned progress is not only still continuing but has developed and consolidated itself little by little".

We are not aware of the reasons which impel Mr. Krofta to draw attention to the second time within a period of four months to an improvement in Polish-Czechoslovakian relations, for as we have remarked on previous occasions we consider any such statements to be purely unilateral and not based on any corresponding Polish opinion.

On a previous occasion we stated that there were no questions of any improvement in Czech-Polish relations as long as the Czech authorities do not modify their administrative procedure in respect of the Polish population of Silesia over the Olsa, in accordance with the agreement of 1925. In his speech Mr. Krofta does not appear to have quoted a single fact giving reasons for the belief that the Czechs have changed their idea

in respect to the Polish minority and on the other hand, the speech of Mr. Wolf, representing the Polish population, made in the Czechoslovakian parliament some three days before that of Dr. Krofta, gave a series of facts pointing in the opposite direction. He spoke of numerous confiscations of the one Polish newspaper in Czechoslovakia, confiscations which took place because it published articles drawing attention to the most primitive rights of the Polish minority. He instanced the fourteen hundred Polish children who are unable to attend Polish schools and concluded by referring to the difficulties under which the Polish workman suffers because of his nationality. Hundreds of miners and smelters of Polish origin have been discharged because of this fact.

Under these conditions the optimistic tone of Mr. Krofta's exposé seems to be somewhat lacking in justification, particularly when it is realised that on the Polish side many friendly steps have been taken, such as for example the withholding of the deportation orders which were issued in February and brought up again in July and September and which have still not been applied against the Czech citizens concerned.

The suggestions apparently contained in Mr. Krofta's exposé to the effect that third parties may influence the course of Polish-Czech relations appear to be without justification as these matters can only be settled by

direct conversations between Warsaw and Prague.

If any improvement is to happen the Czechs must give proofs of good faith, not only in speech but also in deed, the latter by an improvement of the treatment of the Polish minority. Any such steps on their part will immediately meet with a similar repercussion in Poland.

As far as Poland is concerned the good will which Mr. Krofta anticipates has existed for a long time, but nevertheless its expression would be greatly aided by good actions to accompany the kind words of Mr. Krofta.

P. I. P.

THE BUDGET OF THE POLISH TREASURY IN SEPTEMBER 1936

The accounts of the Treasury for the month of September show an excess of 290,000 zlotys of revenue over the expenditure. The revenue was 175,292,000 zl. and the expenditure — 175,002,000 zl.

The corresponding figures for September of 1935 were: revenue—153,600,000 zl. expenditure — 181,200,000 zl. with a deficit of 27,700,000 zl. (A.T.E.)

Books Reviewed

Two new Books on Poland

In a comparatively short space of time there have appeared in English two books on Poland. One, called "No Longer Poles Apart", is written by Henry Baerlein, published by Longmans and has an introduction by the Polish Ambassador in London. The other is "Poland of Pilsudski", by Robert Machray, published by Allen and Unwin.

The former book is a series of impressions gathered by the author when visiting Poland, and consists mostly of conversations which he had with different people he met on his trip. This book is not in the nature of a scientific study, but has an essentially human touch, at the same time being trustworthy in information.

The second book, "Poland of Pilsudski" by Robert Machray has an altogether different character. The most exact way to describe it would be to call it a chronicle of events which happened in Poland between the year 1914 and July 1936.

Mr. Machray has written about Poland before (*Poland, 1914-1931*), and now has incorporated the previous work into this new study.

Between 1914 and 1936 the personality of Marshal Pilsudski dominated the history of this country, and all that happened during this time was directly or indirectly connected with him. The author gives a short character sketch of the Marshal, states his aim, which was "to unify the

Poles and to imbue them with the patriotic ideal of all working together for the honour, power and glory of their country". He speaks about him as "neither a financier nor an economist, but a soldier of genius and a great statesman too".

After this beginning Mr. Machray proceeds to record events which happened in Poland, occasionally giving the views that other European powers had on them.

It seems as if the author was chiefly interested in bare facts of a strictly political nature. If somebody wants information on events in Poland between 1914 and 1936, he will find them carefully recorded in Robert Machray's book, but he must not expect to learn about the general character of the country or its inhabitants.

One has the impression that the author must have relied chiefly on books, not on personal observation.

In the course of reading "The Poland of Pilsudski" one detail strikes one: Mr. Machray wishes to give the "standardised English form" to Polish Christian names; it seems a mistake however to adapt people's initials to this idea. It is alright if he speaks about Ladislas Grabski, but L. Grabski (page 105, 177), where everybody knows him as W. Grabski is misleading.

L. T.

Agricultural News

The Polish State Forests

The financial year 1935-36 was closed by the Administration of the Polish State Forests on September 30th. During that period a sum total of 40,679,184 zlotys was paid in-to the Treasury as net revenue from the forests as against an estimated revenue of 21,334,500 zlotys. The management of the State Forests has to cover from its own taking all charges of exploitation, salaries, retiring pensions, wages, investment and afforestation costs, rates and taxes, etc. The taxes paid during the closed financial year amounted to about 7 million zlotys. The considerable increase in revenue resulted from better market prices and from more efficient management. During the period under review, 8.3 million cubic metres of timber were felled of which 1.5 million passed through the industrial establishments of the State Forests.

Sowings in Poland

The Polish Chief Bureau of Statistics has just published official data on the areas under principal crops for this year's harvest (autumn sowings 1935 and spring sowings 1936). The figures (in thousand hectares): 1 hectare = 2.47 acres; percentage of decrease or increase as against 1935 bracketed as follows: under wheat 1,741 (decrease 0.8), under rye 5,828 (increase 0.8), under barley 1,187.4 (decrease 2.9), under oats 2,959.9 (increase 0.9), under potatoes 2,893 (increase 2.2). The slight differences as against 1935 are fairly equally distributed over the whole country with the exception of the voivodship of Poznan where the area under wheat, which in 1935 had already declined by 11 per cent as against 1934, was again reduced by 8 per cent. All over the country an increase of areas under pulse and fodder plants, root and fibre crops was recorded.

There Are Only 70 European Bison Left In The World

Warsaw. According to the data of the International Society for the protection of the Bison, there are only 70 specimens of this animal left in the world. The statistic is concerned with the European Bison, which is quite distinct from the American bison.

Before the war there were about 50 bison in the Bialowiza forest in Eastern Poland covering an area of 500 square kilometres. During the war most of the bison have been destroyed by the German and Russian armies, so that in 1918 there were only 6 left.

The Administration of the State Forests has devoted much attention to the breeding of this extremely rare animal, importing from Sweden two bulls, which were directly descended from the Bialowiza herd. To-day there are in all 25 pure bred bison in Poland, — a larger number than found in any other country. Gt. Britain has 12 bison.

The bison breeds slowly, so that the rate of increase of the Polish herd is at present only three per year. This number is, however, sufficient to prevent the possibility of the extinction of that splendid animal.

Conversion of Farmers' Debts

The Acceptance Bank of Warsaw has recently arranged 594 new agreements for the conversion of farmers' debts for an aggregate total of 777,000 zlotys. Since the beginning of conversion operations, 369,668 agreements for an aggregate sum of 376,174,000 zlotys have been effected by the Bank.

THE CHANNEL FERRY

October 14th marked the departure of the first train to leave London and arrive in Paris, and its passengers were the first privileged mortals to get into their sleeping berths in London and wake up in Paris. All the dimensions of leaving the train at the English port to get on to the boat and later, in the early hours, disembark from the boat in all weathers and make for the train on the French side are now a thing of the past. Customs examination of hand luggage takes place on the train just before it reaches its destination.

The crossing of the Channel by improved means is no new subject. It was in 1800 that a French engineer M. Mathieu, proposed a tunnel beneath the Channel. The Channel tunnel looked like becoming a reality in 1875, when the French conceded ground for the tunnel, but opposition to the scheme was raised in England. Another idea was that a metal tube should be laid on the bed of the Channel through which trains would pass, and yet another plan was for a bridge between Folkestone and Cap Gris Nez.

The late Lord Northcliffe declared he had no objection to a Channel tunnel, but he had strong objections to sixteen or twenty other Channel tunnels, which, he felt would follow the success of the first.

Although the new service will be the first Channel ferry for passengers, ferry boats were used between England and France during the war, particularly between Richborough and Dunkirk, when complete trains were carried across the Channel.

The new service runs between Folkestone and Dunkirk. Passengers leaving London at 10 p. m. will reach Paris at 8.55 a. m., in good time for all main connections with every part of the Continent.

Three ferry boats will be in service, the Twickenham Ferry, the Hampton Ferry, and the Shepperton Ferry. These boats, about 350 feet long and weighing 3,500 tons, are fitted with four railway tracks, merging into two tracks at each end. On an upper deck there is a garage for automobiles into which they will be driven up an incline, and there will be no need to empty the petrol tanks.

But though we shall have a Channel ferry service, we shall not see French trains coming into Victoria or English trains into the Nord station. The reason is that while the gauge is the same, French trains are wider and could not be run through English stations. Special trains have therefore been built for this service. It is expected that the new service will be used by at least 50,000 passengers a year, while for the goods service a traffic of 150,000 tons a year is anticipated.

LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 1)

These are the difficulties to be met with when large-scale rearmament has to encounter informed criticism. Moreover, there is always an element of conflict between the industrialist and the politician.

The resumption of debate in Parliament this week was not expected when the members dispersed at the end of July. The proceedings this week would normally have been the formal winding up of the old session and in any case the King will open the new session next Tuesday. But the Air Ministry question will be dealt with at once and there will be a full debate on foreign affairs to meet half way the Labour demand for an early summoning of Parlia-

PRESS REVIEW

The projected visit of Minister Beck to London awakens interest both in the Polish and foreign press. The Berlin press comments on it extensively.

Börsen Zeitung writes of the growing importance of Poland in view of the present change in European politics. The Belgian declaration and the Italo-German understanding have diminished in Poland the fears of a new Locarno or a pact of Four. The fiasco of French-Soviet policy allows Poland the possibility of learning in London that she is a deciding factor for East-Central Europe. And as Poland maintains the best relations with Paris and Belgium she becomes hereby a factor which it is impossible to ignore in any new European constellation. The writer supposes that Minister Beck will aim at close Polish-English co-operation in so far as he meets with an atmosphere less friendly to the Soviets than was the case during Minister Eden's visit to Warsaw.

Kurjer Poranny writes with appreciation of the action of the government in hindering the rise in prices. It says "The just decision of the government has protected Poland from the 'benefits' of devaluation. By this very act the government has averted what would have been the most serious problem of a natural rise in prices justified by the difference of prices in depreciated home currency and world prices expressed in gold." And further the author says, "The fight for the level of prices has begun in Poland and will be won in spite of forecasts and suggestions of wisacres buried in the dusty wisdom of a bygone century".

Kurjer Warszawski commenting Minister Beck's intended visit to London supposes that among others the question of the pact of Four will be discussed, a pact which though seemingly buried three years ago by French passivity, has now begun to show signs of returning to life. "Let us hope" says the *Kurjer* "that M. Beck will be able to show the entirely chimerical character of warming up the idea of the Holy Alliance in those days. Likewise the Danzig question must be a subject for discussion in London as it is well known that the English government attaches great importance to it".

Goniec Warszawski discussing the Italian-German conversations in Berlin concludes that although they have not resulted in a formal alliance yet an Italian-German cooperation has been organised in questions of very fundamental importance for international policy. "Above all the adherence of Italy to the anti-Soviet policy of the Third Reich must be emphasised. This means the formation of a common front against Soviet diplomatic offensive in Europe and against the revolutionary action of the Comintern revealing itself in Spain".

The Conservative Organ *Czas* is very decidedly opposed to the demands of the Union of coalminers for a 6 hours day. It says this is nothing other but a masked demand for a rise in wages. "The fulfillment of this demand which obviously would entail a wave of similar demands in other branches of production and in other trades a strong rise in prices would undoubtedly cause a quick hold-back in the recently noted economic improvement". This the *Kurjer* says would act depressingly in the consumption of coal at home and in view of increase in its price the export also would be reduced.

Iskra has published a declaration of the Minister for Education, Professor Swiętosławski in connection with renewed anti-Jewish disturbances at the Academic schools. After condemning in the most energetic manner all such acts of violence and brutality which have taken place the Minister appeals to the community as a whole to take up a decided standing against these excesses. "This state of things can be tolerated no longer. In the action condemning the excesses at the academies the broad masses of the community must take part, in the first place the professors, students, parents and families of the students. A passive attitude of the general public is dangerous to ethics and to public morality. The collective psychology of a group of irresponsible individuals must be met with the healthy instinct of the community standing in defence of the morality, ethics and culture of our Nation.

I. K. C. in an article, discussing the tendency for prices to rise in spite of the declaration of the government that there is no idea of devaluation, writes, "As regards the attitude of the public we have already lived through many stages and observed various phenomena which appeared and disappeared when the price level rose and fell. We are therefore certain that in two or three weeks when the conviction becomes fixed that the decisions concerning our currency are really firmly based and intended for a long term will return to a normal condition.

Polska Zbrojna writes of the action of Soviets in preparing to communise the world by sowing discord and disturbances among the people of each separate country. "Even the individual who smashes the windows of a Jewish shop does not realise that in bringing anarchy about he is serving the cause of the 'Jewish-commune' so hated by him. For just the Comintern is anxious to sow discord in the nation, to lead to struggles within the country, whereby it is quite a matter of indifference to Moscow as to the ground on which the struggle arises".

At all events the writing of this London Letter concludes at a critical stage of the Spanish conflict with all the signs pointing to the probability of a climax before the end of the week. Reports of Russian requests for French naval bases, of Russian collaboration with Turkey, of the passage of Russian munition ships through both the Dardanelles and the Suez Canal — all these coincide with the arrival of Herr von Ribbentrop as German Ambassador and with his appeal for British friendship if the assistance means ship materialise they should lead to the excitements of European diplomacy, even if they only cause a rush of capital across the Atlantic and so create a boom on Wall Street.

ART EXHIBITIONS

Shows at IPS and Zachęta



T. Makowski. Self-portrait.

The collection of paintings by the late Tadeusz Makowski will unfortunately no longer be now on view at the IPS when these lines are printed, as it was impossible to secure them for more than a week, but they were of such outstanding interest that a few words must be said about them.

These paintings, derived from a school which seeks to capture the freshness of children's drawings by imitating their *naïveté*, must be considered in themselves, without any relation to objective reality. They have an independent life, an almost overwhelming vitality of their own, sufficient to convince even a person critically-minded towards the various crazes and poses of modern art that this is no affectation, but sincere and forceful, if terrifying work. A critic has written of this exhibition that the artist had taken to heart the saying "And if ye become not as little children ye shall not enter the Kingdom of Heaven" and taught himself really to see the world with the eyes of a child. This is surely all wrong. No child ever saw the world in unnatural distortion and the innocence of childhood would not permit the wilful misuse of skill in art to imitate unskillfulness. Nevertheless it is true — as these pictures show — that Makowski was not content with a mere fashionable mechanical imitation of children's drawings, but really gave up a normal view of the world for this strange interpretation of his and thus succeeded in infusing these weird shapes with a malevolent life which glares balefully through their boot-button eyes and vibrates behind misleading masks of gaiety or wistfulness. They bring to all the creepy stories one has ever read, from the Japanese ghost of Lafcadio Hearn who had a horrid habit of wiping away its face to the more subtle horrors lurking in Mr. de la Mare's beautiful gardens. The only picture free from this creepiness is that of a little naked boy sitting on a bed, an appealing

degenerate in this crowd of hobgoblins. A portrait of the artist, treated in normal fashion and here reproduced in its original in comparison with these other creatures of his fancy.

It is hard to concentrate on the colour studies of Aleksander Zyw and of Stanisław Grabowski after the impression left by Makowski's paintings.

Zyw is a promising young painter who has not yet found his proper means of expression, Grabowski's work has a firmer and more settled touch. The most interesting part of it is his treatment of various tree shapes. The eye is attracted and rests with pleasure on subordinate parts of the composition — these trees — to the detriment of the whole design.

The large exhibition of the "Grupa Czwarci", i. e. Fourth Group of Professor Pruszkowski's pupils, the others being the "Confraternity of St. Luke", the "Warsaw School" and "Colour" and of the "Warsaw School" contains quite a number of interesting items. It is a pity that the exigencies of hanging scatter the works of one person wide apart. Teresa Roszkowska exhibits a series of charming gouache pictures of Italy and a number of larger pictures which are perhaps less successful though not without charm. Here is a true innocence of heart, real gaiety and serenity even in melancholy, as perfect a contrast to Makowski's world as can be imagined. Eugenjusz Art has a very definite style and therefore perhaps appears somewhat monotonous when half a dozen of his pictures are collected in one exhibition but when they are separated each will regain its values of colour and sunlight. The best is the one in which a black-and-white cow brings a sudden animation into the usually tranquil green landscape. The brothers Seidenbeutel are a strange phenomenon. All the work exhibited this time has been done by them in common, both in common, both painting on the same canvas and producing compositions of astonishing homogeneity. The collaboration of Rubens and Snyders, or Snyders and de Heem is no parallel, for in this case it is impossible to say that this or that part of the picture was painted by one of the two artists and not by the other. Even without this singularity they are both painters worthy of note and the line of their development leading from subtle still-life pictures to landscapes and portraits somewhat heavy in treat and restless in colouring to the present broad, tranquil treatment, probably holds still further possibilities for the future. Some of their work in this exhibition deserves to be ranked very high indeed. Space forbids the mention of several other artists. The general level is high.

The first remark one feels impelled to make after visiting the Zachęta is that it is high time a stop were put somehow to the

labelling of Marshal Piłsudski by possibly well-meaning, but certainly misguided artists. When one exhibition (two, if we consider them as individual shows) yields a crop of five badly painted pictures one more objectionable than the other, something should be done about it. Juries of art exhibitions should be called upon to apply a higher standard to portraits of the Marshal than to any other piece of work and should consider the rejection of bad or mediocre work a better act of homage to his memory than the acceptance of anything and everything which purports to be a portrait of the national hero.

The most interesting of the several exhibitions now hanging at the Zachęta is that of Marian Kratochwila. He is mainly preoccupied with colour and in several pictures achieves a queer intense harmony that gives perfectly commonplace subjects — a girl in a red dress in a garden (173), a couple of peasant-horses in the gloaming (201), a sunflower (174) or a red cow (188) — an air of being fraught with deep, almost palpable mystery. The pictures of diggers at work (160) is also very good, full of movement, with some strangely pleasing flashes of dull pink claiming immediate attention.

The large collection of sculptures by Janina Broniewska shows a deplorable lack of proportion both in design and in treatment. Only the perfectly ordinary portraits which are modelled or carved competently but without any distinction are free from a tiresome overloading with fantastic symbolical detail and an almost uniform jaggedness of treatment, excruciating to the eye. This is particularly noticeable in the "Stations of the Cross".

Włodzimierz Bartoszewicz should not be blamed for the portraits painted to order which form half his exhibition. They are not without merits and they are immeasurably superior to those of Czesław Kuryatko who exhibits in another room, but the taste of the public lies heavy on them. For artistic interest and force of expression the picture of a girl wearing a black shawl (195) beats them all. Nr. 100 is a pleasant study of light and shade in an interior and there are two winter landscapes (86 and 87) that are very satisfying. A "Crucifixion" which has considerable merit as a painting seems open to objection if considered as "The Crucifixion" on account of the expression of the two chief figures. There are several pencil and ink studies, among them an excellent drawing of an evidently well-mannered gentleman with so concentrated an expression of venomous contempt on his face that he must surely be engaged in politics (Nr. 111).

It is difficult to say whether Czesław Kuryatko has perverted the taste or his public or whether they have corrupted his. At any rate, what a public. It is unbelievable that anyone should either desire or tolerate such a portrait, yet there they are. There is not a man but is theatrically posed in gesture, not a woman, but has the stereotyped expression of the vamp with unnaturally large, liquid eyes and glistening, pouted lips. The general design of some of these pictures is quite good, but they mostly have an unpleasantly glaring colour and a dreadful stamp of vulgarity and showiness. The only one which is entirely free from this is a still-life of white shalms (157), and there is a portrait of an officer (bare headed) and one of a woman in uniform in which nothing remains of these unpleasant characteristics but a slight air of pose.

Pulaski Day in U. S. A.

Each year, on October 11th, the United States commemorate the death of Brigadier General Kazimierz Pulaski, the Polish hero of the American Revolution, who died in the battle of Savannah, on October 11, 1779.

In accordance with the proclamation of the President of the United States dated September 26th, 1936, the anniversary was celebrated this year throughout the United States. The President's proclamation read as follows:

"Whereas, by the war for American independence there was established in this land a broader freedom than the world had ever known before; and

"Whereas it is fitting that we should hold ever in honor the heroes of that war in order that the American youth of today may be better prepared to preserve intact the liberties their forefathers won; and

"Whereas one of the most gallant warriors in the American struggle for independence was that heroic foe of tyranny and oppression, General Casimir Pulaski, who fell mortally wounded at the siege of Savannah while fighting for liberty and died on Oct. 11, 1779; and

"Whereas Public Resolution 110, seventy-fourth Congress, approved June 20, 1936, provides:

"That the President of the United States is authorized and directed to issue a proclamation

calling upon officials of the government to display the flag of the United States on all governmental buildings on Oct. 11, 1936, and inviting the people of the United States to observe the day in schools and churches or other suitable places, with appropriate ceremonies in commemoration of the death of General Casimir Pulaski."

"Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do hereby invite the people of the United States to observe Oct. 1936, the one hundred and fifty-seventh Pulaski Memorial Day, with appropriate ceremonies in schools and churches or other suitable places, and do direct the flag shall be displayed upon all governmental buildings on that day as a mark of respect to his memory.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

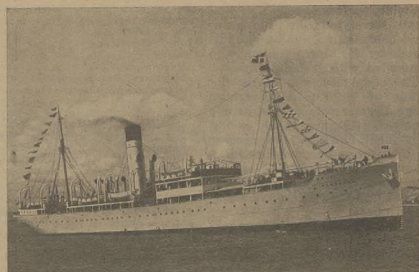
"Done at the City of Washington this 26th day of September, in the year of our Lord, Nineteen Hundred and Thirty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the One Hundred and Sixty-first."

"Franklin D. Roosevelt."

"By the President:
"Cordell Hull,
"Secretary of State."

P. P. I. B.

Anglo Polish Shipping



S/S WARSZAWA

The Polish-British Steamship Co., Ltd., has been founded in 1928 with the development of Anglo-Polish trade relations in view.

Apart from cargo traffic, between the English ports and Poland, the Company's object was also the carriage of passengers and particularly emigrants from Poland for transshipment in English ports to their respective destinations. The emigrant traffic was the primary object when the Company was founded, but in the course of years, when owing to the immigration restrictions in America and other countries, the outward emigrant movement has considerably decreased, the Company had to revise their policy and as a result three new modern steamers have been built, specially adapted for the kind of cargo shipped

and equipped with refrigerated holds and modern installations for the safe and reliable carriage of cargo and with comfortable accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

At the present moment the Company owns 4 steamers: s/s "LECH", of 1568 GRT, running fortnightly between Gdynia/Danzig and London, s/s "LUBLIN" and s/s "LWÓW", each of 1409 GRT, maintaining a weekly service between Gdynia/Danzig and Hull and s/s "WARSZAWA", of 2486 GRT, running fortnightly between Gdynia and Le Havre and calling when necessary at London, Dover and/or Cherbourg. This last mentioned steamer is fitted for carrying emigrants in addition to cargo and also has adequate refrigerated space, the other three being the new steamers, above referred to.



S/S LWÓW.

T. Makowski
Return from School.

Music and Plays

Les Cloches de Corneville

The second premiere of the season at the *Teatr Wielki*, *Les Cloches de Corneville*, by Robert Planquette, was a renewed confirmation of the high artistic aspirations of the new management. Although this work was chosen from the repertoire of rather light opera, yet its musical value makes it worthy to be presented on a representative stage. *Les Cloches de Corneville* is, indeed, a comic opera whose amusing and joyful music has much of that charm to be found in the orchestral and vocal parts of the best liked and most artistic specimens of classical operetta. Planquette (1848-1903), who is ranked among the best French composers of operetta, created a music which in its excellent instrumentation, and in its style made it more than agreeable to listen to.

The new libretto by Zygmunt Kawecki, a well-known Polish writer, is disappointing as we had hoped that he would be able to give some wit and humour to the book. The verse and prose might perfectly represent stereotyped operetta libretto style. The production was prepared with much care and diligence. Perhaps the tempo was too slow (a common fault of all operetta in Warsaw), but we trust that when stage-fright has disappeared we shall be given an amusing performance.

All the style of the French musical composition was well represented by Mr. Jerzy Siliach who conducted with great intelligence. The stage direction was in the hands of Mr. Emil Chaberski, a stage-director of our dramatic theatres. He gave much colour, movement, and plastic expression to the group scenes, but, as a whole, he treated this naive history too much seriously, giving to many of the scenes the character of an opera.

The settings of Józef Wodyński were the works of an artist who well understands the stage and the decorative effects. Especially good was the hall of the old Corneville castle in gothic. The costuming was done by a talented painter, Miss Jadwiga Umiańska. Mr. Aleksander Michałowicz portrayed the dramatic figure of Gaspard with great force, both in singing and acting. Mr. Bolesław Bolko performed the rôle of the bailiff with poise. The rôles of the two young couples lacked, however, good interpreters. The tenor part of Jean Grenicheux, in the interpretation of Mr. Janusz Popławski, was correct on the vocal side, but his acting had no charm or humour. Better perhaps, was Mr. Kazimierz Pełtecki in the rôle of the Count de Corneville, an artist who has good physical qualities and a sympathetic voice. Two debuting singers, Miss Maria Kana and Miss Stawia Bestani, are raw material. Miss Kana has a pretty voice, but her technique is quite undeveloped, and she does not yet seem prepared to perform the leading rôles in comic opera especially in that she lacks scenic temperament. Miss Bestani played in a stereotyped style, and her vocal possibilities are not well-accommodated to the great hall of the Teatr Wielki.

The dances, the choreographic show of the new balletmaster, Mr. Sacha Leontiew, demonstrated the talent and abilities of his plastic compositions, but they had no bond with the text nor even with the epoch of *Les Cloches de Corneville*.

J. Macierakowski

The Dominant Sex

(THEATR. MELY)

This English comedy by Michael Egan hitherto unknown to the Warsaw public now showing at the *Teatr Mały* is a great disappointment in spite of its interesting and provocative title.

In this play everything hangs on an invention, and inventor's wife and lastly and almost last upon Dick the young engineer inventor.

This invention is a new kind of electric motor which Dick, sure of success and full of confidence in his work, wishes to complete and put on the market. Angela, his wife, however, anxious for money and security has other ideas and urges, begs and cajoles her husband to sell the patent outright to a big industrial firm and get some money quickly. After for four long acts there are unending quarrels and disputes during which Angela uses all means in her power to force Dick to capitulate. He wanders and disputes there is no end but it has nothing to do with *The Dominant Sex* for we have only an unskillfully made pair and the quite impossible character of Angela is no reason for giving her the name of being one of the dominant sex. The play however has many good points after the long and weary tribulations of Dick with his wife, he decides to buy a part of his father's real estate and remains in the country for the rest of his life. The question of Dick's invention and its exploitation is not settled and the play's new decision provides occasion for yet another of Angela hysterical outbursts.

The author has not developed his theme thoroughly and the whole play is spoilt by a lot of idle talk, not amusing and often even disagreeable to listen to. In addition, the author says that Angela and Dick were only together a year of happy Trial Marriage and that their real marriage cannot fail to be idyllic. But certainly follows dispute and it is apparent that such a trial is nothing and definitely not enough to know and fully understand another person's mind. Angela also no doubt was clever enough to keep her shrewish tendencies completely secret until after her wedding. In any case these problems cannot be sufficiently psychologically developed by the author to make the play of real interest. But it is not only in this that the comedy is weak; all the disputes on equal rights lack conviction and common sense, and become just so many angry arguments and stereotyped phrases.

We regret that Mr. Zbigniew Ziembinski, as stage-director, did not use his blue pencil on the script. He could very easily have made this play shorter by half. If this play holds, however, our attention at times, it is only by merit of the artists. The duo—Miss Romanówna and Mr. Zbigniew Ziembinski, has given the maximum of finesse, talent and also much of femininity to create this unpleasant character. We feel that she is much too talented an artist to be given a part in such a play. Mr. Ziembinski (successful as an actor) portrayed the character of Dick very well interpreting the confident young engineer.

These two artists were almost all the play. The other figures only formed a background and were often quite unnecessary. But these rôles are also artistically played by Grollicki, Zarebski, Kozłowski and Piłkowska, who after so many successes deserves at least an interesting rôle.

ARNO.

Cavaleria Rusticana and Pagliacci

These two celebrated Italian operas, the first of which had the success of Leoncavallo are usually successes when produced on the operatic stage, for in *Cavaleria Rusticana* we heard, for the first time, a new lyric tenor, Mieczysław Salecki (as Turiddu) whose voice has lovely tones but too little strength, which, like Debi-Promisiewicz, as Santuzza, was memorable for her beautiful dramatic soprano in this her favourite rôle.

The most attractive moment of *Pagliacci* was the prologue, sung by Jerzy Czaplicki with unusual dramatic expression and vocal force. He has one of the best baritone voices of today. The conductor was Mr. Jerzy Siliach.

J. Macierakowski

Wiener Sängerknaben (FILHARMONIA)

The Wiener Sängerknaben have long since gained the affections of the Warsaw music public. Their charm and freshness, perfect artistic training and the purity of their voices attract the musicians no less than the amateurs. Behind them is the tradition of a school of 500 years standing. The choir-boys of the St. Stephen's Cathedral in Vienna are an institution existing since 1488. Changeable as is the material the system continues and the result we could judge at the two concerts given at the Philharmonie. Their scale of performance is an extensive one, but whether they executed the difficult polyphonic works of old masters of church music, or the light graceful operetta of Offenbach, or again the charming old Viennese folk songs, their interpretation was faultless and above all they were always sincere, simple and true.

Other concerts during this week introduced us to two new performers, and a violinist from America, Leonie Flood, the other a pianist from England, Edna Iles. Both are still very young and inexperienced.

K. M.

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Bonds and Stocks bought and sold

Gdynia and South America Shipping Line

The s. s. Kosciuszko left Gdynia on October 20th on her first regular voyage to South America. This is the second liner put on the Gdynia—Rio—Montevideo—Santos—Buenos Aires route by the Gdynia—America Line, experience of the first four trips of the s. s. Pułaski with sailings every two months having made it advisable to double the regular service. On each of the four outward-sailings the s. s. Pułaski carried an average of 800 passengers and quite satisfactory cargoes, while the homeward trips were also made with a sufficient number of passengers and full freight. The s. s. Kosciuszko is taking out 800 passengers, mostly emigrants from eastern Poland who are going to settle in Rio Grande do Sul. The passengers also include members of the second Polish scientific expedition to the Andes. Regular monthly sailings from Gdynia to South America will be kept up.

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(Church of England)
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Rev. Martin Parsons tel. 2-24-52

New Petroleum Wells

Oil prospecting in the sub-Carpathian region of Poland has recently again yielded good results. At Kryg, to the east of Gorlice, a gusher was struck at a depth of 330 metres, the initial yield being 200,000 tons per month. To the west of Gorlice, at Ropica Polska, a deposit was reached more deeply at a depth of 260 metres.

Warsaw Amusements.

THEATRES

NARODOWY "L'Avare" (Molière)
"Weseli" (Wyspiański)
"Słaby Panieński" (Pedro)
POLSKI "The Pickwick Club" (Dickens)
NOWY "Dowód osobisty" (Jasnorzewska)
MAŁY "The Dominant Sex" (Egan)
LETNI "A Golden Wreath" (Stokes)
MALICKIE "Mrs. Warren's Profession" (Ibsen)
ATEŃSKIUM "L'École des Femmes" (Molière)
REDUTA Closed.
KAMERALNY "Matrimonium" (Fodor)

MUSIC.

TEATR WIELKI — OPERA

Saturday, Robert Planquette's
LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE

Sunday, Stanisław Moniuszko's
HALKA

FILHARMONIA
Sunday Matinée Concert (noon)
Friday Symphony Concert.
Pol. Fournier (violin) cello)
KONSERWATORIUM
Saturday: Kerttu Wanne, Finnish violinist. Accompanist: A. Frid Juseno.
Wednesday: Lambros Demetrios Callimachos. Harpist. Accompanist. Ignacy Rosenbaum.

MUSICAL SHOWS

OPERETTA — "The Merry Widow",
CYRULIK WARSZAWSKI — "Karjera Alfi Omezi"

Note. Unless otherwise mentioned all performances begin at 8.

ART AND OTHER

EXHIBITIONS
I. P. S. "Fourth Group".
ZACHĘTA. Collective show (Broniewski, Krstochowski, Kurjata, Monasterski, Trabiński).

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MALĄ ZACHĘTĄ. Exhibition of Zofja Staniewicza.

NATIONAL MUSEUM. Acquisitions during 1935/6

CINEMAS

APOLLO Bodo in "Dwa Dni w Raju"
POLSKA "The Pickwick Club"
*** ATLANTIC Anthony Adams' American
*** BALTIC "In the Sunlight", Austrian.
*** CAPITOL "Troskliwość" Polish
*** CASINO Marta Egert in "The Lark"
German.
COLOSSEUM Grace Moore in "Cissy"
American.
*** EUROPA William Powell in "The Great Ziegfeld"
American.
FILHARMONIA "Vienna, City of my Dreams"
Austrian.
HOLLYWOOD "Lost Chord"
English.
*** MAJESTIC "Modern Times"
American.
PAN "Wierna Rzeką", Polish
*** RIALTO Gary Cooper in "Mr. Deeds Comes to Town", American.
ROMA "Tony from Vienna"
Austrian.
*** STYLOWY Francisca Gaal in "Miss Lily"
Austrian.
SWANOWID Wallace Beery in "The Hero", American
*** STUDIO "Mayerling"
French

What the asterisks mean —
*** An outstanding feature.
*** Very good.

* Average entertainment.

ANGLO BALTIC LINE S.S. "Baltic" 17th, 26th, 30th, 31st, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 19th, November. Cabin class £7. 0. 0. return 25% reduction. For further particulars, apply to UNITED BALTI CORPORATION, Ltd. Warsaw, ul. Śrebrystowa 18, tel. 299-30

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

No. of certificate	NAME	Age	Category	Visa/Label for application	Address
99728	SOLODUCHA Dwojra Meir Wafel	35 10 10	D	25.1.37	Ozarnimie, Holzanska 25, Woj. Wilenski
99741	TOPIÓŁ Ieek Rywka	55 58	D	26.1.37	Sosnowiec, Modrzewjowska
99745	BEŃKEL Złata	62	D	26.1.37	Lodz, 1-go Maja 23
99748	EISENSTEIN Cyryl	33	D	27.1.37	Warsaw, Przebóg 1/71
99755	SHANGER Janek	62	D	30.1.37	Warsaw, Chłodna 20 m. 24
99757	REICH Markus Rachel	64 54	D	30.1.37	Lwow, Szukiewska 125
99758	SCHONFELD Ruth	15	D	30.1.37	Chrzanow
99760	TENIEWICKI Ela	62	D	30.1.37	Presk, Batalistowska 52
99761	CHLIŃNER Felja	60	D	30.1.37	Otwock, Staszka 38a
99762	MAKOWER Nechama	27	D	30.1.37	Cechanow, Joselewicza 7
99764	LIBFELD Mosze	56	D	30.1.37	Lodz, Listopada 7
99765	BRANDWALMAN Dwojra Elchanan	39 41	D	30.1.37	Biała Podlaska
100426	SHKOLNIK Ester	42	D	23.2.36	Macejow, Pow. Kowel
100456	SHIDMAN Josef	26	B/3	19.1.37	Hordenka
100497	SILBERG Julian	24	B/3	19.1.37	Lwow, Panenska 4/11
100500	RIEBER Markus	33	B/3	19.1.37	Lwow, Potockiego 31
100501	ROHATYN Fryderyk	20	B/3	19.1.37	Lwow, Sw. Teresy 20
100502	MIRSKI Berko	18	B/3	19.1.37	Pinsk
100503	LENGA Jankiel	37	B/3	19.1.37	Lodz, 11-go Listopada 42
100504	JOFFE Aron	16	B/3	19.1.37	Slonim, Andrzejska 18/2
100505	DEKTER Jankiel	18	B/3	19.1.37	Kamien Koszycki
100506	ALBER Wilhelm	20	B/3	19.1.37	Siedlacz, Bielowskiego 6
100507	HIRSCH Karol	20	B/3	19.1.37	Stanislawow, Batorego 1
100508	WAGNER Juljusz	25	B/3	19.1.37	Lwow, Rutowskiego 12
100510	WINTERFELD Samuel	22	B/3	19.1.37	Lwow, Leona Sapiehy 45
10511	PRIZANT Jozefa	30	B/3	19.1.37	Rowne, Wol. Krucza 5
100517	RAICH Sophie	21	D	19.1.37	Lwow, Langiewicza 3
E.2313.4	48 OTFREDJ Chawa	11	G	23.2.37	Grodno, Brygidki 9
E.2313.1	49 SCHONFELD Ruchla	30	G	5.1.37	Chrzanow, Sienkiewicza 2 (Admission of Miss SCHONFELD to Palestine not later than 9.2.17)
E.2340.4	26 GIERSTZ Regina	24	D	25.1.37	Radezeg
	" Mirjam	23			
	" Peri	3			

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