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MINISTER ANTONESCU'S VISIT TO POLAND

The visit of the Rumanian Foreign Minister, Monsieur Antonescu, to Warsaw took place this week. It followed several less official Rumanian visits to Poland, such as those of the Rumanian engineers, the Rumanian lawyers and the Rumanian members of parliament. More than a hundred important Rumanian personalities have taken part in these three recent visits, which are a visible proof of the mutual interest and friendship existing between the two nations.

The accession of Mr. Antonescu to the Bucharest Foreign Office meant a change of policy in a sense favourable to the cultivation of the old alliance with Poland, which had been sometimes neglected by the previous minister, Mr. Titulescu. Naturally such an attitude was welcomed in Warsaw, and the visit is a manifestation of the return to well established principles of foreign policy, which has just taken place in Rumania.

No doubt the recent Paris and London visits of Polish statesmen, as well as the reception which they have received in these capitals have been appreciated by Rumania. It has been realised there that the question of that power's relations with Poland has a capital importance, not only for both of them, but also to Europe at large.

In a moment when the two camps become more crystallised every day; after the German-Japanese agreement directed against Russia, and after the recognition by Italy and Germany of the revolutionary Spanish

The Rumanian Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Antonescu, informed the correspondent of the Polish Telegraphic Agency on the eve of his departure for Poland, as follows: "I feel the deepest satisfaction in starting on my visit to Poland in answer to the kind invitation extended to me by the Polish Foreign Minister, M. Beck, in the course of our cordial conversations at Geneva. Every opportunity should be taken to confirm the strength and vitality of the Polish — Rumanian alliance. In relation to the noble and chivalrous Polish nation, I shall be not only the spokesman of the Government, but of the Rumanian people who are connected with the Polish nation by ties of feeling and esteem, resulting from their common past, full of suffering and struggle for freedom and independence. Another factor bringing the two neighbouring nations together is also their desire for peace. The Polish — Rumanian treaty of alliance, based on the pact of the League of Nations, constitutes a faithful reflection of our will to assure to this part of Europe peace

government, openly fought by the Third International, the importance of the wall of peaceful powers stretching from the Baltic to the Black Sea cannot be overlooked. Both Poland and Rumania are neither fascist nor communist, — they are national, and respect the freedom of the individual.

The propaganda of the Third International cannot be regarded with indifference by such powers, especially as their geographical position would make them even more exposed to its dangerous consequences than Spain. There is nothing particularly new in such a collaboration between Poland and Rumania, as the treaty of alliance between them is already more than ten years old.

It would probably be a mistake to ascribe the new turn in the Rumanian-Polish relations to the influence of any outside agency other than the general development of the European situation. If anyone should like to see the cause of that new strengthening of the alliance in Paris, let him ask himself why the Polish-Czechoslovakian relations are as yet unchanged. Not only the close relations between Poland and Rumania could not be regarded as the result of a foreign influence, but on the contrary, they are a proof of an emancipation of Rumanian policy. Instead of collaborating with powers which might dominate her by their size, Rumania prefers to cultivate her friendship with Poland, which always regarded her as a nation with equal rights.

(A. T. E.)

...founded on the unshaken maintenance of territorial integrity. Polish — Rumanian relations ought not, however, be limited to the strict bounds of the treaty uniting both States. There exists a great sphere of work which should be brought to a favourable result, that is the development of all kinds of relations between our countries. I am not thinking only of economic relations which are specially important and which might be more developed, but I am thinking also of cultural and intellectual ones. I entertain the hope that my nearest conversations with Minister Beck will be crowned by definite results in this sphere."

"I was anxious that the first stage of my journey should be Cracow, where I shall do homage at the grave of the first Marshal of Poland. I could not enjoy hospitality in the realm of Poland without paying in the name of His Majesty the King of Rumania, in the name of the Government and the Rumanian nation homage full of respect and gratitude to the hero of Polish renascence, the organizer of the great Polish State, to him who

THE "COLONIAL DAYS" IN POLAND

The 21-st, 22-nd and 23-rd of November were devoted in Poland to a nation wide propaganda for the obtaining of colonies. During these three days meetings were held in every town in Poland and street demonstrations were organised in order to spread the idea of the necessity of Polish colonies among the masses.

The "Colonial Days" were organised by the Polish Maritime and Colonial League, which has a membership of 500,000. Every member is expected to bring into the League a new member during the "Colonial Days". Should that plan succeed, the League would dispose soon of one million members.

The propaganda conducted by the Maritime and Colonial League completely excludes the possibility of any territorial aggrandizement to be brought about as the result of an international conflict. The policy of this League is to exert pressure on the Polish government in order to make it demand mandates from the League of Nations.

The meetings held all over Poland passed the following resolution:

In the present situation of Poland, the question of colonies is one of major importance, because:

- a) Poland must have raw materials in order to develop the country industrially,
- b) Poland must have markets, so that its industry may provide work for the unemployed and guarantee the development of towns,
- c) Poland must have access to unoccupied territory overseas, so as to improve social conditions in towns and villages,
- d) Poland must have colonies, for only such will enable the unhampered satisfying of the economic and demographic requirements of Poland.

This matter is of supreme importance as the population, which to-day numbers 34 million is expected to reach 42 million by 1950.

...was the soul of the Polish — Rumanian alliance.

I am happy that in a few days I shall pay my respects to the President of the Republic, make the acquaintance of Marshal Smigly-Rydz, and shall have conversations with them which will, I am sure, contribute to tightening the bonds of friendship uniting both our countries.

MARSHAL SMIGLY RYDZ RECEIVES A HONORARY EQUESTRIAN BADGE FROM THE POLISH EQUESTRIAN UNION



With the pack on the way to Marshal Smigly Rydz (22nd November)



Colonel Brochwicz-Lewinski, Chairman of Polish Equestrian Union, presenting the Union's Honorary Badge to the Marshal.

THE FRENCH LOAN FOR POLAND DEFINITELY GRANTED

Paris. The conversations conducted between the representatives of Poland and France on the subject of the conditions on which the French loan will be granted have been finished.

The loan will fall under the following chapters:

- 800 million francs in cash,
- 800 million francs of credits for the purchase of machinery and arms,
- 500 million frs. re-discount credit of the Bank of France for the Bank of Poland,
- 350 million frs. credits for the completing of the coal line between Silesia and Gdynia.

Nothing is known so far about the rate of interests, the mode of re-payment, etc., but it is understood that the sum of 800 million francs, destined for the purchase of French goods, is to

be adjusted in case of a rise in the prices of these goods, which is likely in view of the devaluation of the franc.

As to the 350 million francs for the Silesian railway, they will be paid in devaluated francs, but the adjustment to be effected with regard to the other sums gives satisfaction to the requests of the Polish negotiators. (A.T.E.)

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Poland's Populational Problems and Jewish Emigration

Amongst the economic problems facing Poland to-day, there is one which has of recent years become steadily more and more pressing; this is the uninterrupted increase in over-population and the consequent difficulty of finding employment for this large surplus population.

Poland was an emigrant country long before the World War, and about 250,000 persons emigrated from her present territories every year. This afflux was resumed after the stoppage caused by the War, but of recent years it has been almost entirely checked. This inhibition of emigrant traffic is at the root of the constantly growing economic difficulties of the country. In turn, these difficulties have greatly hindered counteraction against the economic crisis and have indirectly led to adverse repercussions on the economic situation of the whole of east-central Europe.

When it became clear, that the normalization of world economic relations would have to be undertaken by united international effort, the Polish Government likewise decided to draw the attention of the world to the serious problems presented by over-population in Poland.

Before the War, a large proportion of the emigrants leaving Poland were Jews. The checking of this emigration resulted *inter alia* in a still higher percentage of Jewish population in the country. A Jewish problem appeared — one having nothing in common with cheap anti-Semitism, but arising as a direct consequence of the unsound social structure of the Jewish population itself; the Jews in Poland are for the most part small shopkeepers, traders and artisans and that in such numbers, that the excess rural population of the Republic, although stifling in the overcrowded rural districts, finds its way barred to these occupations. The symptoms of anti-Semitism which have appeared recently, are regrettable consequences and by no means the cause of this population process.

In spite of the fact that the emigration of the Jews from Poland is in the closest connection with Polish emigration as a whole, it has none the less to be treated apart on the international forum (as witness the statements made by the Polish delegate in Geneva at a Session of the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations). This is because the fundamental solution of this matter transcends the exclusive interests of Poland and has become a burning question for the whole of eastern and part of central Europe.

The large-scale organization of Jewish emigration has become a vital necessity. This is affirmed by the Jews themselves, by the Polish Government, and the League of Nations will doubtless acquiesce in this opinion.

It will be of interest to cite recent enunciations made by eminent spokesmen of the Zionist movement regarding Jewish emigration: Mr. Isaac Grünbaum, former deputy to the Polish Sejm, now director of the Department of Labour at the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem, states the following in a striking interview granted to Polish journalists and heedless of the storm of protest which he could expect from certain Jewish groupings: "The market-stall is being ennobled in Poland... (that is to say, the Polish peasant is beginning to enter trade); we will have to leave. The hope of exodus has struck for the broad masses of Jewry... even if a workers' and peasants' government were to arise in Poland, emigration could not be stopped.

Dr. Tartakower, one of the delegates of Polish Jewry to the Jewish World Congress which deliberated at Geneva in August this year, gave the number of Jews who should emigrate from Poland as 120,000 per annum, and added: "The elbowing out of Jews from their economic footholds in a number of countries is in many cases not only a result of anti-Semitic propaganda and of the specific economic policies of the respective governments, but is the outcome of the immutable laws of economic development, which, at least during this immediate future, can in no wise be changed.

Mr. Zabyłowski, the founder of the Jewish Zionist Organization, the indefatigable champion of free Jewish State and of the rights of Jews in the countries of their sojourn, proclaims the necessity for the exodus of 1,500,000 Jews from these lands. The communiqué of the Organization, announcing its constitution and aims of this body, after dealing with the situation of the Jews in Germany, frankly states that there are other countries where the Jewish element is being pressed out from its economic positions quite independently of the Government, but as an elemental process, inherent in the nature of social evolution. This situation can be met only by one of two solutions: either Communism, or emigration (exodus) from these countries...

It follows from the above that the Polish Government has not devised a definite problem of Jewish emigration but has merely drawn attention to its existence. Amongst others, this is confirmed by Dr. Gottlieb, deputy to the Polish Sejm, writing in the Yiddish daily "Moment" of Warsaw in which, after a review of the Jewish World Congress, he confirmed the objective need for Jewish emigration from eastern Europe and stressed the necessity for an examination of this question on the international forum.

All these opinions of representative Jewish spokesmen are quite unequivocal. But the realization of the need for large-scale Jewish emigration is still far from furnishing a solution of the problem.

It is necessary to consider the territories which have so far served for Jewish emigration and of those areas which could be utilized for this purpose in the future.

Although Palestine has since 1922 taken up over 250,000 Jewish immigrants (of which about 100,000 came from Poland), it is not a country of unlimited possibilities. The United States has received more Jews during less than a century but emigration to that country has today virtually been stopped in practice. The South American republics are also beginning to close their doors to Jewish immigrants, and are applying prohibitive policies and in general adopting an attitude of distrust, considering the Jews as a communalistic, inclined element of social disquiet.

These conditions have caused the revival of a movement in certain Jewish quarters — one which is not new in the line of the twentieth century and the aim of which is to create, apart from Palestine, a more or less autonomous territory upon which the Jews could become the free inhabitants of a free land.

This movement has led to the foundation of the Friaund League for Territorial Colonization, which held its first international conference in 1935 with the participation of delegates from Poland, Great Britain, France, Germany

The Co-operative Movement in Poland.

It is quite evident, even to the casual observer, that co-operation in Poland is now passing through a period which can be justly considered as a revival. Owing to the calamities of war, the devastation and the great and absorbing task of rebuilding the country, co-operation in Poland aroused in the community less interest than was its due. But now when the country has settled down, the greatest difficulties overcome, the Government and all interested in the economical conditions and the welfare of the country, specially of the peasant population, seem to realize that one of the surest and most appropriate means of bettering the lot and the standard of life of the masses, particularly of the farmers, is co-operation. The columns of the daily press bring nearly every day news of small co-operative societies of producers being formed in the country. In one village the commons offered by the community and transformed into an orchard, will assure a living to the unemployed who are forming a society of fruit producers. The small silk industry of the country is considering the transformation of its work and plant on co-operative lines. Small handicraft people in the country exploited by a sweating system of unparalleled low payments, realize that their salvation lies on the road of co-operation.

Before starting on the history of Polish co-operation, we must recall that just a year ago the Polish Co-operative Women's Guild was founded and that in this short time it proved to be a very helpful factor in the spreading of the co-operative idea. Its members, for the greater part professional, hard-working women, brought such a wealth of enthusiasm and energy to the cause, that what a year ago was a small handicraft organization is to-day a very active organization on the way to a powerful development. The example of the English Guild founded by 7 women 53 years ago and having now a membership well over 80,000 is of good augury for the zealous pioneers of the Polish Co-operative Women's movement.

It is an interesting fact that a sort of co-operation was known

and Switzerland. The aims of the Territorialists are: 1) the finding of a territory upon which could arise a concentrated industrial and agricultural colonization of Jews, giving them the possibility of free economic, national and cultural development; 2) to evoke the interest not only of the broad masses of the Jewish community and of the Jewish financial world in this action, but also of leading statesmen and politicians whose opinions carry weight in the field of international politics. It is of interest to note that Lord Marley, Deputy Speaker of the House of Lords, and a member of the Labour Party, came out in support of the Territorialist scheme during a recent visit to Warsaw).

In this manner, apart from the Zionist movement, a new one has appeared amongst the Polish Jews — one which also seeks to solve the Jewish problem by organizing the emigration of the Jews from Poland.

It would appear evident that the successful solution of this problem requires the co-operation of the competent Jewish quarters with it. It is sincerely to be hoped that this matter — in the interests both of the Poles and of the Jews themselves — will finally be settled in accordance with the interests and postulates of both sides.

in Poland a long time before the date of the pioneers of Rochdale. The oldest form of co-operation known in this country is probably that on the Baltic coast where Frisian colonists founded in old times mutual help societies called "mishoperies", a Frise or Dutch expression. The other present aspect of co-operation were the aims of a society, providing loans for purchasing live stock, founded as far as 1715 in Pabianice, by the Reverend Father Jordan. The history of the 18th as well as the 19th century speaks of many semiprofitable agricultural co-operative societies of which that of Hrubieszów, founded by the eminent statesman and reformer Słazick had features strongly reminiscent of a modern agricultural credit and loan society.

The real beginning of the co-operative movement in Poland was about 1859 in the part of Poland under Prussian rule. It was the first Savings and Loan Bank for artisans, followed shortly afterwards by similar institutions in the part of Poland under Austrian rule.

Warsaw's first Consumer's Co-operative Society was started in 1899, with others being at the same time founded in the country. After the last insurrection failed, people seeing for the time being no possibility of realizing the ideals of political freedom looked for economic emancipation and independence by means of the Co-operative Movement. It would lead us too far to give an outline of all the stages of the co-operative movement in pre-war Poland. Let us name those men who had the greatest merits in its spreading: Francis Stefczyk and the two pioneers of the consumers' movement Stanisław Wojciechowski, former president of the Republic of Poland and Romuald Mielczarski. The first Union of Consumers' Co-operative Societies in the part of Poland under Russian rule held their first Conference in 1908 representing 600 societies with 40,000 members. This Union acting at the same time as the Wholesale Trading Society was acknowledged by the Russian Government only 3 years later. We had in Warsaw this year a festival commemorating the 25th jubilee of the Union.

We shall skip here the difficulties, the handicaps, the obstacles which faced the co-operative movement at the moment when the reunited parts of Poland were striving to the best advantage. We spoke at the beginning of the revival of the co-operative movement. But still many difficulties have to be overcome. Especially the agricultural co-operative societies, owing to the slump in prices, suffered great losses in the last year. We must acknowledge here the efforts of the Government to lift the heavy burden from the shoulders of the farmers in general and those united in agricultural co-operative societies in particular. In order to protect and support agricultural co-operative societies long term credits at a very low rate of interest were granted by the Treasury. Most of the societies affiliated to Auditing Unions enjoy exceptional position as regards taxation.

St. Goryńska.
(To be continued in next number)

Petroleum Drilling in Poland

The Board of the Polish Petroleum Exploration Fund has recently granted 239,350 zlotys as loans subsidies for the starting of oil strikes and the completion of old ones. Since the establishment of this Fund, the total amount of thus granted has been 928,000 zlotys, sufficient for a total of about 18,500 metres of drilling.

Clearing House for Compensatory Trade.

By virtue of a recent decree of the President of the Republic of Poland a clearing institution is being organized which will conduct all business connected with Poland's compensatory trade and attend to all clearing and settlement of accounts arising from such trade. This new Polish clearing house will be a mixed body consisting of nominees of the government and of delegates representing the business spheres of the country. The president of the clearing-house will be a prominent economist, officials of the ministries of commerce, finance, agriculture and foreign affairs and of the Bank of Poland will constitute a half of its members and deputy members, the other half being representatives of chambers of commerce, artisan chambers and agricultural associations. As the Government has undertaken to fully guarantee all claims against the House, its influence on the composition of the management and control of accounts is provided for. The organization of the chamber is now in hand and when ready all activities of bodies at present connected with compensatory trade, especially those of the Polish Compensatory Trade Co. will be transferred to this new body. The progressive extension of compensation and clearing in international goods exchange and especially the introduction of foreign exchange control in Poland have made it necessary to centralise all such transactions under State supervision.

Compensatory Trade with Poland.

During first three quarters of the year the transactions of the Compensatory Trade Company comprised in goods exchange with Yugoslavia, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey a total of imports to Poland valued at 15,758 thousand zlotys and a total of exports from Poland valued at 13,043 thousand zlotys. Compensatory transactions with Germany on the basis of the German-Polish agreement of last November were from November 20th 1935 to the end of October this year, 84,315,537 zlotys in imports to Poland and 80,602,685 zlotys in exports from Poland.

Professor MacDermott visits MacDerm.

Mr. Malcolm MacDermott, Professor of the Duke University (U.S.A.), has recently spent a month in Warsaw where he made a study of Polish administrative and criminal law. Professor MacDermott was received by Mr. Siczekowski, Vice Minister of Justice, Dr. Gruber, the President of the Polish Institute for Collaboration with Foreign Countries, further he called on Mr. Kaminski, the President of the Warsaw District Court, and other prominent persons of Warsaw scientific and judicial circles.

Professor MacDermott is greatly interested in the organisation of Polish jurisdiction and he is preparing a translation of the Polish Criminal Code, which will be edited by the University of Dę.

On the 20th of November Professor MacDermott gave a very interesting lecture on the situation prevailing in the United States after the re-election of President Roosevelt.

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Warsaw University

The University of Warsaw, now called the *Józef Piłsudski University*, celebrated this year only the 120th anniversary of its founding, and, although the youngest among Polish institutions of higher learning and hampered for many years by difficult circumstances, is now the most frequented of all Polish universities, and numbers many prominent scholars on its faculty.

When *Krakow* already had its *Jagiellonian Academy*, boasting of a tradition of many centuries, and *Wilno*, *Zamosc*, and *Lwów*, thanks to the kings *Stefan Batory* and *Jan Kazimierz Waza*, had splendid universities, Warsaw lacked a school of this kind. During the reign of *King Stanislaw August Poniatowski*, the *Szkola Główna* was formed, but it could not replace a scientific school, and the one maintained by the bourgeoisie, founded in 1799, the *Szkola Lekarska* (A school of Medicine) embraced only one branch of education, and could not be compared with the other universities in Poland.

It was only after the creation of the Duchy of Warsaw that it was possible to think of establishing a school of higher learning. The Napoleon Code and its practical application to everyday life made learning necessary. The first higher school dates from this time. In 1808 a School of Law, in 1809 a School of Medicine, and in 1811 a School of Administrative Science were opened by Governmental decree.

But even during this period of war and political fluctuation great achievements in educational reform were reached by the Minister of Education, *Stanislaw Koszka Potocki* and by *Samuel Linde* (the author of a famous Polish dictionary). Their work, especially during the years 1812-15, was regarded extremely difficult. But *Potocki*, and with him *Czartoryski* and *Czacki*, did not interrupt their plans for the creation of a University, and special delegations (with *Stanislaw Staszic* as a prominent member) prepared reports on the budget, statute and scientific programme.

It was only in 1816 that it became possible to induce Tsar

Alexander I to issue a decree permitting a University to be opened in Warsaw. It had five faculties, theology, law and administration, medicine, philosophy, science and art.

The school developed quickly, the number of students growing from year to year. Its library, at first only having 25,000 volumes, by 1824 owned 120,000 books (now over half a million). At *Ujazdow*, now *Ujazdowski Aleja*, a botanical garden was opened, and it is still today the pride of the University. Professor *Armiński* was instrumental in organizing an astronomical observatory.

Shortly, however, conditions became less favourable. The first blow was the dismissal of *Stanislaw Potocki*. The second was the liquidation of various patriotic organizations in *Wilno* which had strong repercussions on university life in Warsaw. Finally, during the insurrection of 1830, we find the students forming a special Guard of Academicians under the leadership of Professor *Lach-Szyrma*. When the insurrection failed, the University was closed on November 19, 1831, and remained so for a long time.

The University was resuscitated under the name of *Szkola Główna (Central School)* by *Alexander Wielopolski* in 1862. It remained open during the insurrection of 1863. But in 1869 it was changed into the Imperial University, with all lectures in Russian. The Central School numbered among its pupils such names as *Prus*, *Świętochowski*, *Chmielowski*, *Sienkiewicz*, *Gloger*, *Chlebowski*, *Baudouin de Courtenay*, *Kraushar*, *Dygasinski*, and many others.

The form and tendency of the programme were now completely changed. Patriotic atmosphere, however, did not desert the school, and the best proof is the fact that the students, during the Great War, were among the most active in the fight for Polish freedom.

In 1915, when the Russians left Warsaw, the *Citizens Committee* re-created the University. Its first Rector was Professor *Józef Brudziński*. On May 2, 1921, the University received its insignia

ART EXHIBITIONS

The present exhibition at the *Zachęta*, in addition to the individual shows reviewed in last week's issue of the *Warsaw Weekly*, also contains a small collection of bookbindings, the work of *Mme Erika Valter*, wife of the Latvian Envoy in Warsaw. They are all of very fine workmanship and designed with great good taste. From an artist's point of view the entirely personal, modern designs, such as the binding of the "Livres Sans Queue ni Tête" are superior in composition to those modelled on traditional motives of renaissance or peasant decor. Besides these one or two very severe designs in black lettering on plain parchment there is a very striking blue binding with an enamelled effect and decoration in white.

The new exhibition at the *IPS* is very interesting indeed. Near on twenty prints by *Labourer* are in themselves no mean attraction and the large collection of work by *Tadeusz Kulisiewicz* and the sculptures of *A. Zamoycki* are a satisfactory fulfilment of the expectations raised by the first glimpse of the exhibition. Four other French etchers (the term being used indiscriminately for all artists working on metal plates whatever their technique) exhibit beside *Labourer*, but he is by far the best. There is a lightness of touch, a limpidity and serenity in his prints which defies description. More especially his rendering of trees — as in *The Deserted House (73) or Flood at La Brière (75)* — is wonderful.

of power from Marshal *Józef Piłsudski*. It has well fulfilled the task placed upon it by the Marshal: the inculcation of science and art.

On May 16, 1935, after the death of the Marshal, the Council of the University, in order the better to link its achievements with the name of Poland's saviour, changed the name of the University to that of "Józef Piłsudski University".

Their beauty is more moving than that of real trees, or at least such as real trees only disclose in rare moods or moments. This is not to say that his treatment of other subjects is inferior — *Market Day*, *The Fisher*, *La Cage* are delightful. In fact, prints which one feels tempted to criticize adversely or to pass over as less worthy of notice would range as the high lights of many another artist's collection. Large plates seem to suit the artist less than medium-sized ones, witness the *Andromeda* and *The Entomologist*. The prints exhibited by *Mme Gramain* are mainly remarkable for their bold technique and the almost aggressively "constructive" design, but seem utterly devoid of feeling, except for a singular obsession by details of the female body. *Pierre Dubreuil* exhibits eighteen prints, mostly line engravings. Some of them evoke reminiscences of *Labourer*, but though good, they have not the same lightness. The most personal and lively note is struck in a small dry-point, *The Bathers (14)*. The technical achievement of the line engravings is stupendous, equal to that of the old engravers. *Jean Friauf* exhibits a number of drypoint etchings. *Edouard Goerg* etchings proper (*eau forte*). The exhibition is particularly interesting in that it presents a branch of graphic art not very popular among Polish engravers who in general prefer the wood block.

A case in point is *Tadeusz Kulisiewicz* who after a short season of etching turned to wood-engraving, changing not only his medium but his entire style. The lyrical quality of his etchings has disappeared without trace from his sombre, sometimes almost brutal woodcuts. Of late he seems too preoccupied with the possibilities of his very original technique, to the detriment of the force of his work. The prints of his earlier period (nos. 1-12) and those later ones (nos. 31, 48, 49, 45) where the composition is not obscured and disturbed by a jungle of curves and patches that distract the attention and diminish the power

of expression, carry far more conviction than the later experiments in black and grey — for of white there is almost none in some prints. The conscious primitivism of the later prints is evidently an attempt on the part of the artist to find a new mode of expression, to save himself from a constant repetition of the old, successful formula — the act of a true artist — but this experiment has not yet wholly succeeded. In the case of nos. 52-53 the artist's technique has been very happily applied. The softer side of his nature is very evident in the collection of drawings which deserves high praise. It is astonishing how the same subjects which in the woodengravings strike a note of despair undergo a complete change of character by the artist's change of attitude. The change of medium alone would not suffice, pencil and chalk can be used with as much force as the graver, but where the artist has chosen to make his prints illustrate the curse of Adam, drawings seem tales from fairyland. Lines and shadows that are almost intangible, that will drift away in a moment — if the shape is ugly, or old, or deformed, that is surely but a passing enchantment. The title-pages and introductions which *Kulisiewicz* has engraved for his three portfolios of prints are also exhibited. The large page of text for "Bacówka" is a very interesting piece of lettering.

The sculptures of *August Zamoycki* are of a high standard except for one or two which have probably suffered from the wishes of a model whom the artist could not disregard. Nos. 2, 7 and 5 are particularly good. The exhibition will be something of a surprise to those who have not seen anything of the artist's work since his show some dozen years ago or more at the *Zachęta* where he created a sensation by exhibiting masses of strange, utterly unrecognisable forms.

In addition to these collections there are some prints by *Władysław Jahł* and paintings by *Lam* and *Leonhard*.

HERMINIA NAGLER

Authoress of an interesting Saga on Polish pre-war life

The current year has brought forth a great number of interesting literary novelties, among which, and deserving first attention, is a three-volume novel of *Mrs. Herminia Nagler, Krauzowie i inni (Krauze Family and Others)*, a work with a true epic swing. It is concerned with the colourful little town of *Bory* in *Galicja (Matopolska)* during the years 1865-67, and depicts life and relations in that part of the country, then under Austrian oppression.

Mrs. Herminia Nagler, more than twenty years ago, showed possibilities as a writer while undertaking profound scholarly investigations in history at the University of *Lwów*, but simultaneously publishing her first feuilletons, articles and short stories in the daily papers. She already then had the nerve of a thoroughbred writer, a peculiar perceiving, a subtle penetration in her portrayals of men and in descriptions of nature or of facts. Her literary work, however, she regarded as something marginal, and she did not allow any artistic satisfaction accruing from it to interfere with her finishing her historical studies at the

University. Having accomplished her scholarly education, the temper of a born writer forced her to begin a career as novelist and poet.

In 1921 she published her first book, a collection of poetry entitled *Otwarte oczy (Open Eyes)*, which showed an effective form of language and metaphor, and sincerity of feelings. But poetry, however, (although in 1925 a second selection of verses entitled *Szare Godziny — Twilight Hours* had some success) was not the form in which the talent of *Mrs. Nagler* could best express itself. Poetry has given only to many moments of her novels the subtle expression and beautiful tone, but her natural medium is prose. The first collection of *Mrs. Nagler's* short novels, published in 1924 in *Lwów*, *Czarny Pies (A Black Dog)* is marked by good style, as well as by an ability to create a convincing, interesting human situation. But that was only a talented essay in comparison with the second series of sketches, appearing in 1928 and entitled *Motyw z księżycą (A Motif from the Moon)*, where the possibilities of her language, her point of view on the world and men, her

psychologic insight, are ripening. At the same time the author shows great talent in creating suggestive atmosphere in the situations of her novels and great plastic in her descriptions of nature. Especially in the title story the light of the moon described by *Mrs. Nagler's* pen, gives mysterious pictures, as if designed by the hand of a painter, who knows how to bring out the night landscape with all its secrets and dark atmosphere.

The first great novel of *Mrs. Nagler* is an outstanding success and event in the life of literary Poland. She published it in 1930 under the title *Zawalidroga (The Lubber)*. It is a story of a youth, *Franek*, the son of a divorced couple, to whom this circumstance in his parents' life occasions much disappointment in his own. He cannot, then, understand the feelings of his mother and father, and accuses them that his youth is deprived of the right development against the background of family life. Just now, however, the first love of *Franek* gives to him an understanding of the sentiments both of his mother and his father.

Giving to her novel a large background, showing the actual life in Poland with its characteristic human figures and political events *Mrs. Nagler*, in the portrayal of her hero, has given

a rare picture of a young soul. All the experiences of *Franek*, his sorrows, his psychological considerations and unevenness have so much of truly youthful reaction, that his figure alone is a sufficient reason for placing *Mrs. Nagler's* work as a promise of poetry as written in modern Polish literature.

But the best of *Mrs. Nagler's* literary achievements is undoubtedly this splendid novel *Krauzowie i inni (The Krauze Family and Others)*, which will perhaps begin a whole cycle under the title *Kariery (Careers)*.

Mrs. Nagler gives here a true picture of life, the patriotic fights of the heroes as mingled with their careers, showing that they were able even in the grey moments of their existence to think of the regaining of freedom and to identify their interests with the future of Poland. In



Mrs. HERMINIA NAGLER.

attaining simplicity and directness in presenting all the events in the town of *Bory*, *Mrs. Nagler*, while showing the effects of politics on private lives, casts

(Continued on page 4 col. 1)

PRESS REVIEW

The Conservative Press headed by *Czas* is critically disposed towards the economic and financial policy of the government being in favour of what it calls "greater elasticity of the currency," in other words modified devaluation. "We should hasten on Poland's inclusion into world economy by bold moves in currency. In other words, the course of the currency ought to be rendered more elastic without forfeiting its fundamental par of exchange." It demands that the Sejm ought to interfere in the investment plans of vice-premier Kwiatkowski, and writes "The question of the investment plan ought to become the dominant of the parliamentary discussions at the approaching session. In so far as the Sejm proves able to carry through the struggle for the investment plan it will prove that it is after all a political factor which must be counted with." *Goniec Warszawski* asks what is the object of this struggle for the invest-

ment plan and concludes that it is the question of what use is to be made of the money foreseen for the plan. "And as the five-year investment plan foresees expenses amounting to one billion 600 million zlotys, the Conservatives including the big landowners and industrialists want to secure for themselves influence on the way this money is spent." They fear, writes *"Goniec"*, that the government plan will push aside their interests. *Goniec* also asserts that this year's parliamentary session will be distinguished by a great battle over the government's economic and financial plan. In authoritative circles it is stated that Marshal Smigly Rydz will agree to this programme as it is connected with the increase of our industrial and military potentiality.

Kurjer Poranny discussing the devaluation suggestions of the Conservatives writes: "For the big landowners devaluation spells an automatic cancelling of the indebted landed estates and in this way their rescue from compulsory re-division. For the great industrialists the 'elasticity of money is to become an instrument for export dumping which in reality would lead to throwing the costs of financing increased export on the shoulders of the workers, whose pay represents the only element of the costs of production subjected to lowering and to endowing foreign consumers with the sacrifices to which the home consumer would be compelled"

The disturbances at the universities have called forth various comments and suggestions in the Press. *Slowo*, a Wilno paper, writes: "We think that the dispute must end by a regulation of the University Senate that the audience be divided into groups of students' organizations, and in such laboratoria where the space is limited tickets might be given individually. Finally such organizations as 'Odrodzenie' (a Catholic students' organization) and others which wish to sit together with Jews, as far as we understand from their reports at meetings, could conclude an arrangement with Jewish organizations and shine with an example of good relations."

Czas takes up a different standpoint on the subject of what it calls the "bench ghetto" (the Christian students demand that the Jews should sit on separate benches at the University lectures). The suggestion made by *Czas* is that the best way for the Christians to show their superiority and to overcome the Jews in the struggle for life will be to show greater diligence in learning and conquer by reason of their superior attainments". Some people advise the University authorities to enter into a compromise. We are of quite opposite opinion. It seems to us, without entering into the merits of the case, that a yielding of demands, supported by physical force would be the beginning of the end of autonomy. "If the demonstrating students to-day oblige the authorities to assign places and number the seats in the lecture halls, to-morrow with the same result the students may demand the withdrawal of an unpopular professor, a change in the curriculum of studies, etc. This would mean nothing else but an end of academic autonomy".

Jerzy Macierakowski.

K. M.

Music in Warsaw.

There is certainly no lack of concerts this season in Warsaw. In fact so many are there that it is only possible to select the most striking.

To these belongs in first place the concert of the Polish Radio Orchestra conducted by *Gregory Fitelberg* at the Roma Cinema, on Nov. 14th. The programme contained many interesting items, such as the Variations on the theme of "Big Ben" at Westminster by *Ernest Foch* and above all the music to *Szymanowski's* ballet "Harrisia", played for the first time in its entirety, including chorus and solo in Warsaw. Unfortunately, we have not yet had the opportunity of seeing this ballet on the Warsaw stage. The music alone is so overwhelming that the effect of the whole must be something astounding. Yet the music tells its own tale and seems to require no further adjuncts. The grandeur, majesty and wildness of the Tatra mountains are created to perfection and the final tenor solo, beautifully sung by *M. Janowski* seems to sum up the whole spirit of that region, that has been the inspiring source of so many Polish artists.

Of quite a different type was the Symphony Concert at the Philharmonic conducted by *V. Bertalov* who, as a Russian, was evidently in his element in directing the second symphony of *Scarlatti*, a romantic work containing many beautiful moments but suffering from a lack of concentration and over lengthiness. The soloist *Leopold Muzner* is an excellent pianist and musician which is not always synonymous. It was to be regretted that he played on a *Pleyel* piano, the tone of which is too shallow and sharp for a *Beethoven Concerto*, and was better adopted to the brilliant, *Prokofiev* concerto.

Claudio Arrau at the Conservatoire on the 22nd. Nov. delighted, unfortunately, a small but enthusiastic audience by his thoroughly artistic playing in which the virtuoso never overpowers the artist for whom his technical mastery serves only as a means for recreating the composer's works interpreted with insight and individuality.

The recital of *Madame Magda Tagliaferro* introduced us to a very brilliant pianist whose renderings of works of modern French composers were especially interesting. The artist was evidently in her congenial element. Less convincing was her performance of the essentially romantic sonata of Schumann with which the pianist seemed in little sympathy.

K. M.

Les Pêcheurs De Perles.

(THEATR WIELKI)

The *Theatr Wielki* has revived the opera of *Georges Bizet Les Pêcheurs de Perles* with a new cast under the baton of conductor *Boleslaw Tyllia*. This is an operatic work, deprived almost entirely of action and scenic vitality, and forms a rather effective background for the soloists, whose art and taste has an opportunity to show the beauty of the voice, but, at the same time, *Les Pêcheurs de Perles*, to be interesting, must have a perfect vocal interpretation.

This time the task was too great for the possibilities of the prima donna, *Maria Karłowska*, as the part of *Leila* does not correspond with her voice, while *M. Janusz Poplawski*, in the leading tenor part of *Nadir*, attained some success in the famous aria of the first act, but on the whole lacked sufficient force of voice.

The remaining artists, *Mr. August Witkowski (Zurga)* and *Edward Bender (Nurabad)* treated their rôles, both in singing and acting with artistic poise and good understanding of Bizet's style. The stage direction and settings extremely naive.

J. Macierakowski.

Warsaw Amusements.

THEATRES

NARODOWY "Weseli" (Wyspiański)
"Słuby Panienskie" (Fradro)
"Wielki Fryderyk" (Nowaczyński)
"Cyganeria Warszawska" (Nowaczyński)
POLSKI "Sutkowski" (Zeromski) with Juliusz Osterwa
NOWY "Dobry obywatel" (Januszewski)
MAŁY "The Dominant Sex" (Rigan)
Tuesday, Premiere, "Lato w Nohant" (Waszkiewicz)
LEPNI "The Golden Wreath" (Słobos)
MALICKIEJ "Mrs. Warren's Profession" (Shaw)
ATENUM "L'Ecole des Femmes" (Molière)
REDDTA Closed.
KAMERALNY "Sparrow's Nest" (Gosch)

MUSIC.

TEATR WIELKI—OPERA

Saturday: Musorgsky's BORIS GODUNOFF
Visit of FIDOR SZALJAPIN
Sunday: Matinée: MOZIŁSKO'S H A L K A
Sunday evening: Leoncavallo's PAGLIACCI (and BALLET)
Thursday: Musorgsky's BORIS GODUNOFF
Second visit of SZALJAPIN

FILHARMONIA
Sunday: Matinée concert (noon)
TAGLIAFERRO (piano)

MUSICAL SHOWS

OPERETKA — "Queen in Love" (Brodsky)
CYRULIK WARSZAWSKI — "Król z Persepolis"
TEATR 815, "Gaby (opereita)"
13 RZĘDÓW — "Mira i Satyra"

BRITISH PASSPORT CONTROL OFFICE

UJAZDOWSKA 18, WARSAW
The following persons are entitled to receive visas or immigration certificates for Palestine:

No. in certificate	N A M E	Age	Category	Latest date for application	Address
99875	HASKIEL Regina	43	D	21.2.37	Częstochowa, Al. Kościuski 14
	" Ruth	16	D		
	" Alho	10	D		
	" Szymon	13	D		
99878	ZILBERMAN Majer	19	D	23.2.37	Kalisz
99879	ZALCOW Abi Szulima	78	D	22.2.37	Kurow
99882	TAYLOWNIK Eta	58	D	23.2.37	Sikierzyńska, Batorego 6
99888	BORENSTEIN Rachel	58	D	23.2.37	Ostrowie, Rynek 43
99888	BILLIG Szelmka	67	D	23.2.37	Grodzki Jąg.
	" Chaja	68	D		
99890	CINCINARA Rachel	63	D	23.2.37	Łódź
99891	POMOCNIK Jozka	63	D	23.2.37	Dombrowa Gornica
99892	" Gosia	63	D		
99893	SORCZĘKIN Ewel	65	D	23.2.37	Stolpce
99898	GUTENRAJND Julia	16	D	23.2.37	Warsaw, Genia 12
100600	KROSNIEWSKI Jonas	20	B/3	22.2.37	Kolo, ul. Nowy Rynek 10
100602	SZARBARG Hajza	18	B/3	22.2.37	Kowel, Perca 21
100603	SCHERLANG-MOJZ Sz. -muel	18	B/3	22.2.37	Zbaraz
100606	ARATEN Fajga	60	D	24.2.37	Warsaw, Pl. Grzybowski 1
100618	TUREC Riwka	43	D	28.2.37	Kamienie Litowski
	" Szmul	11	D		
	" Sara	11	D		
	" Rachel	13	D		
	" Ester	8	D		
101135	RAND Nachum	172	B/3	24.2.37	Przemyl, Czarnceki 57
101140	RECHT Frajda	64	D	24.2.37	Warsaw, Okopowa 15
101141	BLASSER Markus	65	D	24.2.37	Grodzki Jagielnicki
101142	SIMONOWICZ Abram	6	D	27.2.37	Kutno, Zamienhofs 26
101153	Bram Frymet	70	D	28.2.37	Kutno, Nowozarska 29
101159	DANCYGER Mordka	57	D	28.2.37	Bedzin, Kollataja 38
	" Chaja	62	D		
	" Sara	16	D		
101160	HAMMER Tosza	18	D	28.2.37	Łódź, Pilsudskiego 18
	" Hella	17	D		
102214	SEIMAN Gisla	63	D	19.2.37	Bolnow
102217	BECKER Miha	20	D	21.2.37	Rowne
102220	BRAUENER David	54	D	21.2.37	Saworzna
	" Maria	51	D		
	" Chana	14	D		
102224	ZIEGLER Karolina	33	D	21.2.37	Lwow, Zolkiewska 148
F.2313 (F. 62)	SHIMONOWICZ Rywka	33	G	(Admission to Palestine not later than 5.3.37)	Kutno, Zamienhofs 26
2313	Ł.59 RAKOWER Rachel	59	G	(Admission not later than 23.3.37)	
	" 60 " " Gita	62	G	(Address: Warszawa, Nalewki 22)	
2313	61 JUWILER Wilf	51	G	(Admission not later than 15.2.37)	(Address: Warsaw, Wierzbowa 9)
	" 62 " " Ester	51	G	(Admission not later than 1.2.37)	(Address: Lwow, Tondora 12a)
2313	116 SCHWARTZ Jakob	25	G	(Admission not later than 1.2.37)	

Persons who will be granted immigration certificates in Categ. A (1)–(3):
F.2341 KRISTEN Josef 33 A/1 — Bress'n/Bugien
F.2344 ROSENTHAL Jakob 33 A/1 — Łódź
2344 MATĚŠLOV Chaim 33 A/1 — Tarnow
2344 KURZ Sara 23 A/1 — Wilno
2344 Rmlja 39 A/1 — Tarnow
2344 SCHNUR Josef 40 A/1 — Tarnow
2344 Teuba 40 A/1 — Tarnow
2367 HERSCHDORFER Ruchla 38 A/1 — Łódź

Traveller visa will be granted to—
KANUSZER Rej 26 H
(Miss Kanuszer must be possession of a national passport valid for return to her country of origin within six months).
(Valid for admission to Palestine not later than 2.2.37)