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3rd YEAR

WARSAW, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1937

No. 2

New Year's Day at the Zamek



President Moscicki receiving the New Year wishes of the Corps Diplomatique from the Turkish Ambassador

The French Loan

The loan granted to Poland during the visit of Marshal Rydx-Smigly in Paris is one of the largest credit operations transacted by Poland since the war.

the largest creat operations transacted by Poland since the war. The vote of both the French Chamber of Deputies and the French Senate on the Bill presenting this loan, amounting to about 2.500,00.000 francs, was unanimous. Complete absence of opposition is rare enough in the French Parliament to merit attention irrespective of the object of the vote. When it is a matter of lending two and a half milliard francs to a foreign government, there must be very important reasons to account for such unhesitating unity among the Frenchlegislators, usually divided in their opinion on most questions. As the main purpose of the loan is the strengthening of the Polish defences by means of completing the equipment of the server and of the lear industriant.

As the main purpose of the loan is the strengthening of the Polish defences by means of completing the equipment of the army and of the key industries of Poland, it appears obvious that French opinion sets great store by these elements of the European situation.

Regardless of her treaty with Russia, France realises that it is absolutely essential for her to be able to rely on the help of Poland. Russia is far away, the strategical position of Czechoslovakia is weak, and France cannot afford inefficient partners in the East.

Monsieur Vincent Auriol, Minister of Finance, stated expressly before the French Parliament that the loan to Poland was not a form of rescue accorded to the Polish Treasury in a tight contern. He said that, on the contrary, the financial situation of Poland was perfectly sound, but that the co-operation between the two countries demanded the grant of such a loan, necessary in the mutual interests of Poland and France.

His statement was correct, as can be seen from the fact that the budget of the Polish State has been successfully balanced since last April, while the French Exchequer is constantly faced with large deficits.

But the financial possibilities of France as a whole are so immeasurably larger than those of Poland that such a fact could not possibly have any bearing on the question of granting a loan to Poland.

On the contrary, the sound possition of the Polish Treasury is a guarantee for the French side that the loan will not be used for salvage operations for the benefit of unstable concerns, but that it will actually contribute to increase the military value of Poland as an ally.

The original amount of the loan was to be two milliard frances, but, after the depreciation of the franc, it was decided to readjust that amount in proportion, — so that it will come to about two milliards and a half.

It will be divided under the following sections:

800 million francs in cash, for completing the equipment of Polish key industries, especially those related to national defence.

800 million francs of credit for the purchase of machinery and armaments in France by the Polish government.

500 million francs for building a second track on the railway coal line from Silesia to Gdynia.

The above figures have not yet been officially confirmed, so entically confirmed, so the proper is the poland.

manufacturers and labour in general.

The above figures have not yet been officially confirmed, so that certain sums may still receive other destinations, as e.g. the construction in Poland of roads,

Mr. Beck discusses the French Loan

Mr. Beck speaking before the plenary session of the Diet on the 5th January, dealing with the foreign political aspects of the French Loan, stated that its object was quite clear. It is obvious that Poland must rejoice for every rifle put into the hands of her soldiers, while he. as Minister for Foreign Affairs, working for peace, felt no contradiction between this statement and his conscience. In order that peace should not be a vain ideal, continued His Excellency, two conditions must be fulfilled; firstly the sincerity of intention of the state which inserts this word in its political programme and secondly, the possession of the necessary strength to ensure to the political programme of our country the respect due to it by others. On these bases the draft law presented to the Chambers may be considered as justified in all respects.

During the course of the past

per considered as justified in air respects.

During the course of the past year I have on several occasions referred in the Senate to the favourable development of our relations with France. To-day I would like to draw attention to the manner in which the agreement between the two countries was ratified, the debate in the French Chamber, the attitude of the French Government and lastly but not least, the unanimous vote of ratification of the agreement by the Parliament, a fact which has never before been noted in the course of the current Parliament. Parliament.

The past history of our relations with France dates back to 1921 when the Chief of State, accompanied by Ministers Sapieha



Mr. Beck addressing the Seim

and General Sosnkowski, visited Paris and met President Millerand and Ministers Briand and Barthou.

This was at a period of chaos This was at a period of chaos following on the dislocation of the world by the great war, a period which has been followed by many illusions and many deceptions, political life which had tended to become a succession of relatives between Chessevice of relations between Chanceries sank to even lower level while of the international code practically nothing was left.

Once again we are at the meeting place between two epochs, between the bankruptey of the first tentative to organise peace between the nations and the new effort in this direction which were the mediant to be set to be a set of the median to the mediant to the which must be undertaken. And

it is at this time precisely that I am able to assert the vitality of relations between Warsaw and Paris, as manifested by the relations between Warsaw and Paris, as manifested by the visits of General Gamelin and General Smigly Rydz, and the unanimity of Polish views on this subject; a vitality such as had not been foreseen by the builders of 1921.

As to the future, I can only say, continued Mr. Beck, that there is a complete understanding between the Polish and the

between the Polish and the French Governments as to the maintenance of Polish — French maintenance of Polish — French alliance in spite of any future agreements on either side. We hope that the conservation of this alliance will be a great element of security to each country and one of the factors of general stabilisation in Europe.

but the rough plan of the distribution of the loan will probably remain unchanged.

The transfers and purchases are to be made gradually, over a period of several years. The sum of 1.250.000 francs has been mentioned as the probable amount payable in 1937, but the exact figure will not be known until

payable in 1987, but the exact figure will not be known until February.

The reason prompting the French government to grant the loan is clear — safety. There is probably less need to enlarge upon the reasons prompting the Polish government to accept it. Naturally the strengthening of the national defence has an enormous importance for Poland even independently of her alliancer, But there are also other aspects of the loan which made it welcome here.

As the economic depression is nearing its end in Poland, it is felt that this is the most appropriate moment for an injection of capital, which may give a powerful impulse to the development of trade and industry. It is argued that such a loan received in a moment when the crisis was at its worst would

Poland's Trade with European Countries.

The value of Poland's exports during eleven months of the past year totalled 834,606,000 zlotys and that of her imports 819,932, 000 zlotys, leaving a favourable balance of 14,674,000 zlotys. The United Kingdom occupied first place as an importer of Polish goods with 191,301,000 zlotys and exported goods to the value of 115,240,000 zlotys, leaving a balance in favour of Poland of 76,061,000 zlotys, Germany came second (Polish exports to Germany were 114,511,000 and imports from Germany 117,881,000 zlotys, i.e. the balance against Poland

not fulfil the same rôle. The Poles believe that it is better to receive outside assistance at a moment when instead of merely stopping the descent for a while, it may help to build up something leather.

it may help to build up something lasting.

The economic difficulties of the last six years have been fought by Poland single handed, with varying success, but always on the basis of self-reliance.

came to 3,370,000 zlotys (Belgium came to 3,370,000 zlotys (Belgium was third) exports 69,686,000 zlotys and imports 34,713,000 zlotys enving a balance in favour of Poland of 34,495,000 zlotys, Austria was fourth (exports 46,038,000 zlotys and imports 36,495,000 zlotys and import of Poland 9,543,000 zlotys). Then followed:France(exports33,171,000 zlotys) and imports 37,677,000 zloty and imports 37,677,000 zlotys and imports 37,677,000 zlotys. followed:France(exports33,171,000 zlotys and imports 37,607,000 zlot, the balance against Poland thus being 4,438,000 zlotys), Sweden (exports 48,209,000 and imports 22,129,000 zlotys with a balance in favour of Poland of 26,000,000 zlotys), H olland (exports 38,682,000 zlot, imports 28,663,000 zlotys), H olland in favour of Poland therefore came to 9,919,000 zlotys), that we work is 14,907,000 zlotys). zlotys), flary (exports 12,945,000 zlotys), imports 12,945,000 zlotys, balance in favour of Poland 2,042,000 zlotys), Norway (exports 16,352,000 zlotys) imports 11,894,000 zlotys: balance in texports 10,302,000 ziotys) imports 11,894,000 ziotys: balance in favour of Poland 4,458,000 ziotys), the U.S.S.R. (exports 8,211,000 ziotys) and imports 11,491,000 ziotys, i.e. a balance of 3,280,000 ziotys against Poland.

LONDON LETTER

one year eriod of the ear after the Exactly one Exactly one year after the worst period of the Abyssinian crisis the news of an Anglo-Italian declaration of mutual assurance in the Mediterranean relieves a situation which was not made happier by the Palestine trouble and by the Spanish civil war. There is cynical comment in some quarters on the grounds that the transition from enmity to friendly respect is grounds that the transition from enmity to friendly respect is rather sudden, that the League of Nations was broken by a struggle now ended without a blow, and that Italy is too deeply committed on the side of General Franco to be able to meet Great Britain's Mediterranean interests. Certainly the accord signed in

Britain's Mediterranean interests.
Certainly the accord signed in
Rome last week is of great
importance, involving as it does
the balance of European forces
and the relations of both signatory
Powers with France and Germany.
The accord is correctly described Powers with France and Germany. The accord is correctly described in Rome as a friendly handshake; it is not an assistance pact or an alliance. But an assurance to maintain the territorial status quo in the Mediterranean does relate to the Spanish civil war (as well as to Corfu and other centres of interest) while the determination to work for peace and to acknowledge mutually the free dom of transit and communications is at least the negation of the previous tension. That much aids the preservation of peace. And the conclusion of the accord, while it cannot negative the plain fact that the That much aids the preservation of peace. And the conclusion of the accord, while it cannot negative the plain fact that the past eighteen months have seen a struggle for the control of the Medilerranean, perhaps allows us to see the principal contestants under another aspect. For Soviet Russia, in so far as Russia remains international, with the Comintern its director of foreign policy and with its International Column in Madrid, must still be as anxious as ever to retain power in the Mediterranean, especially as against Fascist Italy. The forces which inspire Popular Fronts in more than one European country — the forces which were a year go the inspiration of the League of which were a year ago the inspiration of the League of Nations—would be equally likely to want to see tension rather Nations—would be equally likely to want to see tension rather than accord between Great Britain and Italy, But the discomfiture of the League was in itself a sign that these international elements had been weakened and now that their effort in Spain seems to be just at the point of failing it may be considered, not only that a strong peace move in the Mediterranean is a lead towards peace is a lead towards peace everywhere, but also that both Rome and London realise that as two national capitals they never had serious grounds for friction

after all.

It is said in some quarters that the accord detaches Italy from Germany, going some way to restore the Stresa front, and as considerable stress is laid in our Press upon the economic difficulties of Germany there appears to be a case for concluding difficulties of Germany there appears to be a case for concluding that Italy is prudently withrawing from too close an association with Nazi Germany. This interpretation means that the Anglo-French understanding is as close as ever and that Italy is being drawn into it. The truth seems to be otherwise. More probably the British Government, aware of the seriousness of the international situation, is ready to be on the seriousness of the inter-national situation, is ready to be a little less friendly with France and a little more friendly with Italy, so as to be on equal terms with both, in the full knowledge with both, in the full knowledge that between the Third Republic and Fascist Rome, between what M. Blum represents and what Signior Mussolini represents, there can never be a full or lasting agreement.

A significant event of last week, upon which there has been

remarkably little comment, an equally strong proof that the Anglo-Italian accord was not directed against Nazi Germany. No doubt there are elements No doubt there are elements which would like to see strong pressure exerted against Germany, pressure exerted against Germany, and many inspired reports describe the joint Anglo-French proposals about intervention in Spain as Anglo-French pressure. On the contrary, the real pressure on Germany seems just now to be internal, for the exchange difficulties and the shortage of raw materials allow certain groups to make their own demands and even to take their own groups to make their own demands and even to take their own independent action. But almost at the same time as the signature of the Rome accord the British Government acting through the Treasury encouraged a move which definitely relieves the exchange and raw materials impasse. In fact, last week the British Government did something to implement the vague hint as to access to raw materials thrown out by Sir Samuel Hoare at Geneva out by Sir Samuel Hoare at Geneva in September 1935. This move, it is worth noting, was criticised last week in some sections of the financial Press.

The move in question was the toundation in London of a new company — Compensation brokers, Ltd. — to enable Germany and certain other countries to secure raw materials from the Dominions and Colonies by barter exchange for German industrial products. The arrangement had approval of Whitehall, of the Dominion Governments and of the German Government. At the same time the U. S. Government issued a similar approval of barter issued a similar approval of barter transactions with Germany. The fact that the new company has the backing of three of the big international houses misleads some critics who see in it just a resumption of international loans but it is nothing, of the cast. resumption of international loans but it is nothing of the sort: rather, international loans are now so much out of the picture that the big houses have to be content with trading commissions, with perhaps another aspect that they better than others know how serious the present international serious the present international situation is and that something has to be done quickly to alleviate the strain — hence, possibly, Sir Henri Deterding's decision to send foodstuffs into Germany. Com-pensation Brokers, Ltd., is strictly

pensation Brokers, Ltd., is strictly a trading venture, allowing Germany to obtain foodstuffs, fats, oils, skins and hides, sisal, jute and rubber, and to export her goods in return.

The provision of short-term credits to Dominion producers to enable them to tide over the period of awaiting payment is subsidiary. But politically the new company must be considered a definite attempt to relieve the strain on Germany, an attempt strain on Germany, an attempt a definite attempt to relieve the strain on Germany, an attempt favoured by the British Government. It therefore offsets many rumours of Anglo French pressure on Germany, and it allows the Anglo-Italian accord to be seen in a new light. One last comment on the new commany is a sidalight mon the

company is a sidelight upon the degree of recovery in the British internal market of which I have often spoken in these columns. The arrangement whereby German The arrangement whereby German industrial products pay for Dominion raw materials meets the present extraordinary situation that Great Britain cannot meet all her orders from the Dominion and Colonies because her factories are fully booked. The London Press opens the New Year with glowing and slightly nuzzled accents of a y puzzled accounts of a r increasing prosperity is described by habit as slightly puzzled slightly puzzled accounts of a rapidly increasing prosperity which is described by habit as "the upswing of the trade cycle" but which is really nothing of the kind. This recovery is not orthodox because it is not a lending boom; the creditworthy

PRESS REVIEW

Kuryer Warszawski in an article on the neighbourly relations between Poland and other countries bordering with her, contrasts the position of the German minority position of the German minority in Poland with that of the Polish minority in Germany which undergoes severe repressions from the side of the authorities. Against them (the Polish inhabitants) the whole enormous apparatus of a modern state—of a "total" state has been brought into operation and state—of a "total" state has been brought into operation and in addition appeal has been made to the voluntary help of the always readily combative German community". The Kuryer regrets that the Senate did not discuss this question during the debate on the exposé of Minister Beck but adds that the watchfulness of the Polish people is profound; the Polish people is profoundly d permanently awakened regarding the symptoms of Polish-German good neighbourly relations".

I. K. C. discusses the chances of an outbreak of war in 1937 and finds that the most vulnerable and finds that the most vulnerable point is Czechoslovakia which is the most likely to be attacked by Germany ostensibly in order to protect the three million Germans inhabiting the Sudet region. "If France and England in spite of passing weakness (England is not yet sufficiently prepared and France suffers from internal unrest) do not capitulate in that case Germany France suffers from internal unrest) do not capitulate in that case Germany will have to capitulate. If she does not wish to be massacred, she must agree to compromise. does not wish to be massacred, she must agree to compromise. There will begin colonial, economic barterings. Europe will be saved from war. On the contrary if France and England show besitation, they confirm Berlin in the conviction of the helplessness of the west then the storm will burst in Central Europe."

Polska Zbrojna discusses the importance of foreign capital for Poland and warns against the danger of generalizing. Because the Zyrardów enterprise was a failure is no proof that all foreign capital is dangerous to Poland, but on the contrary "such as seeks only honest profit can work in Poland usefully".

"An example of the favourable

work in Poland usefully".

"An example of the favourable importance of foreign capital for our economic life is the dam constructed at Porqbka and the opening of the first electrified line on the Warsaw Junction".

A congress of the People's Party is to be held in January. Writing about it the Lwów Dziennik Polski says: "the following questions are to be discussed: the dissolution of the discussed: the dissolution of the parliament, change in the suffrage system and the question of new elections for the local boards. Also the question of the defence of the country. Rumours that the congress is to raise the question of the return of Vincent Witos, as the leaders of his party declare, are little probable".

borrower is no longer borrowing

— he is paying off all forms of
debt, and wages are rising as
rates of interest fall. It is also
worthy of record that the British
price level is faithfully following the American, which under sure management is now being lifted back to the level of about 1928 back to the level of about 1928 where the predepression debts were incurred, and where we may take it that the stability will once more be maintained. So long as these conditions obtain we are passing out of the old world into a new, for the lender of money will no longer dictate to statesmen the forms of political life.

The Press publishes in full the speech of Minister Kościałkowski broadcasted on New Year's Day. His most important declaration was that "for the first time since many years we witness an improvement in the economic situation of the country. The production indicator shows increase employment likewise has increased in nearly all branches of industry employmentlikewise has increased in nearly all branches of industry. We have made successful efforts in diminishing the misfortune of unemployment, we have greatly increased the number of workmen employed in public worke? Hence the minister concludes that if by means of public help the three winter months can be tided over the fight for a better future will be won. The Agencia Press writes from Danzig that the former President of the Senate of the Free Town has declared in an article that appeared in a periodical, Der Deutsche in a periodical, Der Deutsche in a periodical, Der Deutsche in or peace in the region of the mouth of the Vistula must be a declaration from the Berlin government as to the intentions of the German Reich respecting the Free town Danzig? According to him the German Government ought to declare openly it it intends to respect the present position of Danzig based on the Versailles Treaty or if it intends to reincorporate Danzig within the Reich. Dr. Rauschning foresees the birth of a new party the the Reich. Dr. Rauschning foresees the birth of a new party the "Danzig Party" under the united lead of Poland and Danzig. This party, he writes, would find many supporters among the non-Hitlerite population. He finds that the removal of the mediation of the League of Nations and the direct conversations between Poland and Rarlin on the Danzig direct conversations between Poland and Berlin on the Danzig question are a mistake". The removal of the League of Nations is tantamount to removing the buffer between Warsaw and Berlin in the question of Danzig.

Berlin in the question of Danzig.

Kuryer Polski emphasizes the
unanimity with which the French
parliament has ratified the loan
for Poland which clearly shows
the importance the French people
attaches to the rôle played by
Poland in the international
situation. "A loan is granted in
such a manner only to a state
of great specific importance,
holding a keystone position, a
state which within a given
geographical region has to play
a part of great consequence".
Further the Kuryer says not
only the French government but a part of great consequence". Further the Kuryer says not only the French government but the whole nation looks upon Poland as such a state and "no political situation could have called forth this relation between France and Poland if the widest France and Poland if the widest masses of the French community masses of the French community were not deeply convinced of the great political, military and moral importance of Poland constituting the basis of the present phase of Polish-French relations.

Robotnik is energetically calling

Robotnik is energetically calling for a new more democratic government demanding "a government voicing the masses and based on the will of the masses; a government leading with a plan and decidedly towards a new constitution; a government subject to control — a real, conscientious control free of all clique favouritism." clique favouritism.

Kuryer Warszawski announces improvement in the amount orders in industries. It writes "The measure for the improved situation of the manufacturing industry in Poland for the autumn of the last year is not only observable in comparison with the proceding year relating to the amount of active establishments, and the amount of workmen employed but also to the amount of orders received by sometices. of orders received by separate industrial enterprises". Especially in the last months great changes for the better have taken place says the Kuryer. K. M.

DANZIG LETTER

Unseasonable weather has marked the Christmas season in Danzig, and up to the time of writing, it still continues. There writing, it still continues. There was heavy rain on Christmas Eve, and New Year's Day was more like early spring, with warm and brilliant sunshine. For the many enthusiasts of winter sport, this was most disappointing, but for those taking part in the execution of the elaborate execution of the elaborate ceremonial which has now become the tradition for the observance of New Year's Day in Danzig, it was very welcome.

become the tradition for the observance of New Year's Day in Danzig, it was very welcome. The generally accepted European custom of exchanging official visits on January 1st has developed here into a carefully arranged and punctiliously observed programme of ceremonies, carried out with strict adherence to a set time-table. ceremonies, carried out with strict adherence to a set time-table. The celebrations commenced with the visit of the Polish diplomatic representative, M. Chodacki, to the President of the Danzig Senate, who received him in the historic reception room of the ancient city hall, the 14th century Rathaus whose tall and slender spire is one of Danzig's well-known I and marks. This was M

Rathaus whose tall and slender spire is one of Dazig's well-known land marks. This was M. Chodacki's second call on Herr Greiser within a couple of days, for he only arrived here on December 30th, the day before Mr. Papée, his predecessor, bade Dazig his adieux.

Following the Polish visit, Herr Greiser then received the congratulatory visits of all the members of the consular corps, who assembled together and tendered their good wishes through their spokesman, M. Birzneks, the consulageneral for Latvia. After this Herr Greiser received the good wishes of the congratulation of the congratulation of the consulageneral for Latvia. After this Herr Greiser received the good wishes of all the local government and National Socialist party officials, and then he took the march past of a picked parade of Nazis, brown and black, from the steps of the city hall, to the rousing its risins of a military band. Then Herr Greiser returned the Polish visit, called upon the dopon of the Consular Corps, and finally, with all the high state and party officials of all, the National Socialist district leader, Herr Forster, the while M. Chodacki, in his turn, was

wattonal Socialist district leader, Herr Forster, the while M. Chodacki, in his turn, was receiving the visits of the consuls headed by their doyen, who again acted as spokesman.

The past year has brought some notable changes in the ranks of these

The past year has brought some notable changes in the ranks of these important personages in Danzig. One or two of the senators have changed, there have been a new Polish minister, a new German consul general, a new Italian and a new Danish consul, and Mr. Lester is also going away. As a matter of fact, he is not in Danzig just now, but taking a holiday, and he may be returning for a few weeks before starting in his new post at Geneva, but still the question of his successor as High Commissioner of the League of Commissioner of the League of Nations has not yet been decided

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II-nd International Exhibition of Wood-engravings Warsaw 1936

The Polish section is by far the largest in the Exhibition and deserves to be treated separately. If we compare its catalogue with that of the Polish section at the Exhibition of 1933 we find that there are 57 exhibitors against 155 in the first Exhibition, but could 1930 each 1930 eac 55 in the first Exhibition, but only 129 prints against 168 which were shown then. In part this is pure gain and evidence of severer selection, on the other hand the fact that at the 1-st Exhibition a number of artists exhibiting by invitation were free from submitting their work to the jury of selection and nearly all showed four prints of their own chines. four prints of their own choice made for a clearer picture of the whole. Of course the present system, which knows no exception from the jury of selection is much more fair, particularly to the less known artists, but the general impression is somewhat

bewildering. It is difficult for one, not a member of the jury, to judge of the rightness or otherwise of the selection made, to luge of the selection made, but there are one or two gaps in the catalogue which are striking—for instance the lack of Wactaw Wasomicz's aname, the very meagre representation accorded to the work of Marya Dunia and Janina Klopocka, who both differ considerably in their style from other Polish artists. As far as it goes however, the exhibit seems to be a fairly comprehensive representation of the present-day state of wood-engraving in Poland. A stranger contemplating it with an entirely fresh eye might perhaps discern some common, unifying feature—to one lacking that freshness only the very great diversity of approach and treatment is plain. If I were asked to pick out anything

characteristically Polish among these prints—apart from subject-matter, of course — I should unhesitatingly point to the work of Bogna Krasnodębska. Gardowska, but I am afraid I cannot give any rasponable. Gardowska, but I am afraid I cannot give any reasonable grounds for this exclusive choice. Her manner of treatment has changed again (for the fifth or sixth time within my recollection) and in her present style there is a marked kinship with Kulistewicz's although it remains entirely individual. It is by far the most interesting work she has exhibited for some time past. Of other well-established artists we have E. Barttomicfezyk who has three prints very characteristic of his style and one (Motif from Tirmow) which seems to pressage something new, at least in wood-engraving, though it is slightly reminiscent of some of some of signity reminiscent of some of Tirnow) which seems to presage something new, at least in wood-engraving, though it is slightly reminiscent of some of his pen-and-ink illustrations. It is a well-balanced design with a very clever use of the artist's mark. S. Chrostowski shows three well-known prints, among them the "Wood" which I consider one of his best, and a portrait of the late Władysław Skoczylas which unfortunately somehow misses complete likeness. T. Clesiawski lan. has four prints. Succeyas which unfortunately somehow misses completelikeness. T. Cleslewski Jun. has four prints, all of them good, but the two new ones mere variations of his usual subjects, whilst "Poland lies by the Sea" (335) has some interesting new features and the excellent "Head of a Sleeper" (338) is a surprise from an artist who scarcely ever attempts the human figure. The one print by Marga Dunin which is shown is chiefly remarkable for the sharp characterisation of the figures. As a design in black and white it is somewhat restless. The work that seen discussed at length in the "Warsaw Weekly" not so long ago, so that the few words which could be devoted to them

A. PÓŁTA WSKI

here could not add anything of interest. S. Mrożewski's portrait of G. K. Chesterton was mentioned in the first article of this series. It is very happily enlivened by an apsergu of the artist at work in one corner of the print. The work of L. Tyrowicz was also reviewed on the occasion of his exhibition at the I. P. S., at the same time at that of Mrożewski. Jadwiga Htaukówna's colour prints are pleasant and restful de signs (352, 353). Janina Konarska's prints are interesting as always. At a first glance the "Ducks" (362) are the most striking (the 'Freckled Cow'' is already well known) but closer scrutiny shows the "Milkmaids" (363) and the 'Head of a Knight' (364) to be even better. 'Milkmaids' has a solemnity as of some ritual, while the 'Head', apparently inspired by some old

K. WIŚNIEWSKI "WILNO"

> sculpture, contrives to be neither sculpture, contrives to be neither a representation of sculpture nor a portrait but a thing with a mysterious life of its own. The work of E. Manteuffet is eminently suitedforbook illustration, its light colour would go extremely well with print, far better than the macolour would go extremely well with print, far better than the majority of modern wood-engravings whose heavy black destroys the unity of the printed page. W. Podoski is not as well represented as he was in the I-st Exhibition. The hest of the three prints exhibited is, to my mind, the "Still-life" (399), a very characteristic piece of work, carefully designed and carried out with unfailing artistic logic. The portrait of a girl is interesting in expression, but the print entitled "Morning Toilet" bears no comparison with the two prints of nudes which were (Continued on page 4)

War About the Parish Priest From "Elizabeth's Country" by Pola Gojawiczyńska
(Continued from last week)

When they had gone into the splendour of the curia, they felt uncomfortable, and especially when the bishop himself received uncomortable, and especially when the bishop himself received them graciously, gave them his ring to kiss, they were lost. He told them that that church, that parish famous for its miracles, needed a great deal of care, and great capability, even a gift for administration in its priest. The present priest, who was loved there in the curia and appreciated no less than in the parish, was weak in health and could not do everything, for the material resources were very small, and very many pligrims came there. In the further conversation, the bishop told them that among the lesser church dignitaries who were present at the andience, accusations were made that the Catholic action was too weakly carried on about the associations and societies, even about the

carried on about the associations and societies, even about the benches to be had for money by the richer, and more distinguished parishioners, which the priest did not want to bring into the church. With the sight of all this practicality and the full splendour before their eyes, they came back with no result.

The same day the new priest arrived. They saw his carriage from a distance, coming from the station, and those, who had bicycles, were the first to bring the news.

Then the village fairly boiled!

bieycles, were the first to bring the news.

Then the village fairly boiled!
They got possession of the keys of the church, nearly smothering the sacristian in the process, and the gloomy groaning voice of the bell, which rang out just at that moment, was certainly

the newcomer no welcome to the newcomer-He got out of his carriage, tall, impressive, with a fattish face full of dignified graciousness, but the church remained closed, and the way to the priest's house was filled by a stormy crowd. He tried a jesting diplomacy. "Let me in, my brothers, for a little chat with your priest", but they answered that just as they wouldn't let their priest out, so they wouldn't let this man in. "As long as we're alive, our priest long as we're alive, our priest remains here, and nowhere else,

remains here, and nowhere else, we have our own priest and don't need any other?"
They saw the red surge up into his big face, Putting his foot on the step of his carriage, he said to the police sergeant Gromek. The responsibility for what is happening here falls on you" and he gave the order to drive off. Gromek, sizing up the crowd with his eyes, shrugged his shoulders. Let it be so. He had already taken the responsibility, announced the affair to the authorities and demanded reinforcements. Asecond delegation was formed,

A second delegation was formed, to go direct to the capital, to the archbishop, to the church and state authorities. If necessary, and state authorities. If necessary, they would go to the pope himself, in defence of their priest! Nobody could lead them by the nose in such things. Already the papers were writing, without knowing anything about it, of the "violent occurences" in the village. The delegation set out, with whom at their head—a woman. Agnes Ligenza. a a woman. Agnes Ligenza, a powerful woman with a head for thinking, who wouldn't let herself be frightened! When it

was decided, when she was dressing with all speed, the widowed Mrs. Mistol asked suddenly "is she going like that"? and pointed to the other's black dress. She had a head for use, too. From the trunk they brought the costume, the damask apron, the corset, skirt and headdress, beads and earrings — that was the only dress suitable for such the only dress suitable for such an occasion. Agnes dressed hurriedly, and when she appeared, tall and broad, with a calm face and light blue eyes under her snowy cap, people gained confidence that the affair would be properly defended. Their soil was going to the defence of its son, already it was not people but the people which was sending its representatives. The village calmed down by degrees.

calmed down by degrees.

They scattered to their homes, to work, and the day passed in some sort of quiet. The day passed in the next came, and still there was no news from the delegation, when those who remained near the priest's house brought the news that he seemed to be preparing to leave. Again the rumour collected crowds, people dropped everything and ran, pouring into the churchyard, the church, the grounds of the priest's house.

"Maybe it wasn't possible, he

"Maybe it wasn't possible, he simply couldn't do that?"

simply couldn't do that?"

Inside, quiet reigned. But at the side door stood a car, ready to start, police were in the hall — well then, they must be kidnapping the priest! Suddenly, as they stood talking, the house door opened quietly, and the priest appeared.

"You are pagans!" he said.
"Pagans! I order you to go home
in peace! I wouldn't even think
of remaining with such a pagan
people!"

He was scourging them with sharp words again. There you had him, the priest, small but indomitable. But already Aloysius, the bookkeeper, fell weeping at his feet, crying "Then tread on us, father, if we're pagans step over us out into the world!"

Then they saw that the priest, leaning his head against the doorpost, was weeping. That was too much to bear; days they had spent in threatening excitement and now that weeping freed them, humbled them, beat them to their knees. A cry spread, tears, groans—oh, father, treed them, numbed them, beat them to their knees. A cry spread, tears, groans—oh, father, little father, shepherd, stay with us, stay with us, don't leave us! In this pleading wailing, someone, raising his hands, began to intone In this pleading wailing, someone, raising his hands, began to intone the supplication. A quavering, beseeching singing rose, broken with sobs and lament. The priest disappeared into the car, the doors closed, with the crowd gathered round. When among the singing, the car began slowly to move between the people kneeling in the road, among the raised hands, the bells began, madness seized the people, they crowded together, shoulder to shoulder, forming a long row along and across the road, only giving way when in the open window flashed the hand of the priest, making the sign of the cross over the kneeling crowd. So the whole village stood, right to the station, here and there showed the flags of the religious societies, rolled as a sign of mourning, but the car had not moved from in front of the mine, when, in the door of the post office, stood Elizabeth in her heavy mourning, with a paper in her shaking hand. Only those office, stood Lizabeth in her heavy mourning, with a paper in her shaking hand. Only those nearest could catch her weak voice, but at that moment, as though thunder had sounded, they burst out "he's to stay! he's

to stay!" the paper, passing from hand to hand, reached the car, Sergeant Gromek seizedit and read it sloud. Agnes had telegraphed in the name of her daughter Elizabeth that the priest's transference had been rescinded, everyone was to behave quietly. From the open car, trembling with emotion, the priest got out. They seized him in their arms with joyful cries, and, not in the car, but like a king, carried high on men's shoulders, he returned to his home. But no-one foresaw in the light of human reason, for how short a time they had preserved him, for how short at time they had preserved him, for how short at time they had preserved him, for how short at time they had preserved him, for how short at time they had preserved him, for how short at time they were to keep him among them. After these stirring events the little priest fell lil, and one day at twilight the curate found him dead, with his face turned to the miraculous spring. They buried him near the church he had built, in the separate, beautiful chapel, on the hill.

Translated by Helen Heney

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International Exhibition of Wood-engravings

(Continued from page 3)

(Continued from page 3)

To be seen in the previous Exhibition either for drawing, design, or manner of execution. Of A. Poltauski's prints one is reproduced here. His chiaroscuro print "The g at e" (301) is reminiscent of some English work, more perhaps by its mood of pastoral tranquility than by any marked similarity in treatment. The dark silhoueth of the tree against the sky and the landscape receding into the distance are details particularly worthy of note. K. Sopočko exhibits three small illustrations, printed in black and one other colour, very light and siry. Marya Rużycka shows a very good "Head" (408) and two other prints which are full of life and movement, not so much through the drawing of the figures as through the artist's seemingly careless manner of disposing white flickering specks in the black spaces and vice versa. P. Steller exhibits four heads which show very marked progress since the last Exhibition. The best is Nr. 418 where by a different manner of modelling the artist has released himself from the stiffness which still clings to the others, in spite of his efforts to lighten it by working a variety of tones into the background. It is disappointing to endeavour to break away from her established style, an effort always worthy of respect. K. Wiszniewski has two small prints in a style entirely new to him, one of which is reproduced with this artise.

with this article. In the group of somewhat younger artists and those who exhibit less frequently there is also some interesting work and a variety of styles to be found. The extreme simplification

Aniela Cukierówna's "Garde
on the Outskirts of a Town" (33 anteta Chrierowan's Garden on the Outskirts of a Town' (339) captures the mood of such places very successfully in the fragment of background with the road and the house — the foreground is marred by too many parallel horizontal lines at almost equal distances from each other, Zofta Fijatkowska's "Landscape" is very English in treatment, as were several other prints of hers in the exhibition of the "Czerń i Biel" group of artists held some time ago. Whether this is an innate affinity of spiritleading to similarity of results or the influence of study it is impossible to say. Another artist belonging to the same group, F. Zufberberg, exhibits a very good head, exhibits a very good head, "Portrait of a Paioter" (432). His two landscapes appear cramped by overmuch detail, but this portrait is excellent — in the wide sweep of its modelling, in its treatment of eye and mouth it is reminiscent of Egyptian monumental sculpture. W. Lam, a painter who but seldom takes up the graver, has sent in "a "Head of Christ" (378) which is so different from his previous work that it arouses intense interest as to the artist's further development in this field. S. Racupiask's "Knock-out" (402) is dramatic in its contrast of white and black but some of the dangerous foreshortenings of the limbs don't seem to be carried off quite successfully. J. Watach is decidedly at his best in religious subjects to which his directness of approach and artistic naiveté give a sentimental charm. Charm is also the chief quality of M. Jurgielewicz's prints and I should be inclined to say that although the formal resulis are so very different it is largely due to the aame source — straightforwardness of purpose. exhibits a very good head, "Portrait of a Painter" (432). His

PLAYS AND FILMS

Hurly-Burly (Zamieszaj)

The Maria Malleka theatre presents a light comedy by a Rumanian author, A. de Herz entitled Hartly-Burly (Zamieszaj). This play was prepared for the summer season of the theatre, but due to the unusually great success of G.B.S.' Mrs. Warren's Profession, it appears only now in the best part of the theatrical season, when all the playhouses come forth with their most attractive novelties, both literary and artistic. and artistic.
Under such conditions, Hurly-

Burly does not continue in the tradition of the repertory of this theatre, even when we consider, that there are some very amusing

theatre, even when we consider, that there are some very amusing moments.

The first act of the comedy is indeed a very well-turne dexposition: the scene where a strange passer-by hearing the fictitious excuses of a husband a propos of his night of amusement, enters the house and plays the rôle of the friend created by the fevered imagination of the husband, who is quite stunned by such a change of situation,—is truly original and promises an ingenious continuation. This well fastened plot, however (as usually is the case in the greatest number of farces), did not receive any interesting solution in the two following acts, and from that moment the atmosphere of Hurly-

Among new names we find three belonging to Ukrainian artists, one of them, P. (Cholodny), already known as an interesting painter. He contributes two small pieces of book decoration which have a pleasant lightness of touch. Of W. Maslutyn it is difficult to judge by the two portraits which he shows and which belong to the most difficult class of artistic problems. The treatment is conventional, the technique of a high order. The most interesting of the three is decidedly N. Chasewicz whose "Young Girl" (325), a peasant child wrapped in a shawl, is a very good piece of work. F. Burkiewicz (322, "Defilade of Prisoners"), W. Gawron (345, "Going to Midnight Mass"), W. Romanowicz (406, "Church of SS. Peter and Paul", highly formalised illustration, very decorative in a book), Stefania Krzyżanowska (372, a bold use of colour), and more particularly Stefania Juer - Dretterowa (357) and 358) should also be noted. It is of course impossible to do justice to each and every artist. As it is, this article has already degenerated into an abbreviated eatalog ue with marginal remarks, but the only conclusion of a general nature which it is possible to make is that the Exhibition should be inspected at leisure and, ifpossible, in several visits.

The catalogue, printed in Polish and French, gives the addresses of all exhibitors and is thus a useful book of reference. It contains 50 reproductions besides the one from the cover and is carefully printed though not altogether free from printer's errors and some minor beimishes in the French title translations.

The Hanging Committee have laid themselves open to serious reproach in neglecting to see that all those engravings which are not printed on perfectly opaque paper should be properly backed with white paper besides being framed in the ordinary white mask. Owing to this neglect quite a number of prints have their colour values entirely falsified by the dark grey wall at their back.

The Exhibition will be open until January 19th only as the Winter Salou is then due.

Maria Malickal

(Zamieszaj)

**Maria Malichaj*
Burly lacks good taste in its wit and situations, too often trivial and disgusting, and always not new in their conception. The figures of the leading married couple, the mistress of the husband, as well as the farcical judge are well-known to the stereotyped style of vriting, in use during the past century.

The preparation was worthy of a better comedy. The stage director, Mr. Zbyszko Sawan, gave a very good tempo to the performance, the highest trump in a farce; while Mr. Stanisław Kurman correctly prepared the inside of a modern apartment. The artists, such as Miss Janina Biesiadecka, Mr. Zygmunt Biesiadecki and Mr. Wojciech Wojtecki (playing the leading rôle) played with a deal of humour and scenic poise. An amusing episede in the rôle of ex-inquiry judge was given by Mr. Henryk Modrzewski, and Miss Stachowicz was a sympathetic parlour-maid. Only Miss Ina Benita in the part of a doubtful character showed atruly provincial style, rare to be seen on the steges of Warsaw, and provincial style, rare to be seen on the stages of Warsaw, and very disappointing to the public, accustomed by the talents and culture of Polish dramatic artists to highly artistic productions.

San Francisco

(Europa)

The Metro Goldwyn - Mayer Production presents in San Francisco the famous earthquake, which occurred in 1905. Only for that extraordinary screen realization of the tragical earthquake by the producer Van Dyke, San Francisco is a picture deserving to be seen. On the other hand, the history of the love between an artist and a cabaret-owner is performed by such artists as Jeanette MacDonald and Clark Gable, so it forms a very attractive evening, especially as Jeanette MacDonald has the opportunity to show the bas the opportunity to show the beauty of her uncommon voice in several melodious songs and in fragments of Gounod's Faust and Verdi's La Traviata.

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Opera ay, 16.15: Music of the Moun-Upera
Saturday, 16.15: Music of the Mountaineers
19.00: Programme for Poles
abroad
21.00: Life is a dance (from
Vienna).

Warsaw Amusements.

THEATRES

THEATRES

NARODOWY, "Cyganeria Warszawska"

("The Bohemians of Warsaw") by
Add Nowacynski.

Barszczewska.

POLSKI.

POLSKI.

POLSKI.

POLSKI.

POLSKI.

NOWY.

"Judith" by Jean Giradoux with

Irena Echlerówna.

MALV.

"Lato w Nobant" ("Chopin and

George Sand") by Iwaszkiewicz with

Maria Przybytko - Potocka and

Ziembiary:

"The QueenofMadagaskary:

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NIME.

"The Consed

Jaracz.
REDUTA. Closed.
KAMERALNY. "Medicinal Secret" by
Fedor with Adwentowicz. TEATR WIELKI - OPERA

Saturday
Halevy's LA JUIVE
Sunday Noon
Christmas performance for children
Sunday matinée, Moniuszko's
H A L K A Sunday evening Bizet's C A R M E N

Tuesday, Puccini's MADAME BUTTERFLY Appearance of TEIKOKIWA Wednesday, Johann Strauss A NIGHT IN VENICE

Thursday, Verdi's A I D A Friday, Massenet's MANON LESCAUT Saturday I. Johann Strauss' A NIGHT IN VENICE

FILHARMONIA
Sunday Matinée: Concert,
Friday Symphonic Concert,
Soloist: Fritz Kreisler.

MUSIC.

MUSICAL SHOWS OPERETKA — "Queen in Love" by Brodsky CYRULIR WARSZAWSKI — "The King with the Umbrella" by Benatzky), TEATH 815. "Gaby". IS RZEDOW — "Duby Smalone". CIRCUS, Dally at 8

I. P. S. II and International Exhibition of Wood Engravings. ZACHETA. Annual "Salon" of art. NATIONAL MUSEUM. Acquisitions during 1985/6

CINEMAS

"APOLLO Andrzejewske in "Ada to nie wypada" Polish.

"ATLANTIC Elisabeth Bergar in "As you like it" American
"BALITYK Gloper Rogers and Fred "Swing Time" American.
"BALITYK Gloper Rogers and Fred "Swing Time" American.
"BALITYK Gloper Rogers and Fred "Swing Time" American.
"CAPITOL IS "Swing Time" American.
"CAPITOL Swing Time" American.
"ACASINO Smosarska in "Farbara Randawilowna". Polish.
"CASINO Smosarska in "Farbara Randawilowna". Polish.
"CAIOSEEUM. Hedo in "Amerikanisha".
"FILHARMONJA Anny Ondra in "The MacDonald in "San Francisco".
"FILHARMONJA Anny Ondra in "The Trikeh in "Children of Linek".
"FILHARMONJA Anny Ondra in "The Frital Love" American.
"MPERIAL Robert Taylor and Loretta German.
"Adalah. John Swing William Powell, Myrns Loy, Spencer Tracy in "Lithelied Lady" American.
"NOMA Kay Francis in "Forence"
"NOMA

American.

**SWIATOWID Fertner in "Będzie
Lepiej" Polish.

***STUDIO Sylvia Sydney in "Fury"

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Assistant Editor. CECILIA HALPERN

What the asterisks mean —

**** An outstanding feature.

*** Very good. ** Good.

* Average entertainment.

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