

THE WARSAW WEEKLY

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3rd YEAR

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No. 3

Poland at the next Session of the League Council

The forthcoming session of the League Council is looked forward to in Poland with particular interest, as several questions concerning Polish policy will be discussed.

Danzig matters will hold the principal place among them. In October the Council of the League charged the Polish government with investigating and smoothing out the difficulties which have hitherto hampered the work of the League High Commissioner in Danzig.

The results of that investigation will be probably discussed at the forthcoming session, together with another issue of importance — the question of the appointment of a new High Commissioner, to take the place of Mr. Sean Lester. It is believed that the new Commissioner will be also British, and the name of Mr. Stevenson, responsible for the Danzig section of the London Foreign Office, has been mentioned in this connection.

The new Polish Commissioner in Danzig, Mr. M. Chodacki, a former officer, and a relatively young man, has taken the place of Mr. Papée, a diplomatist of the old school — who took over the Prague Legation.

This change has been interpreted in some circles as signifying Poland's intention to assert her rights in Danzig even more energetically than she has done up to now. It is to be hoped that the two new Commissioners will be able to straighten the affairs of Danzig between them, but very much will depend also on the President of the Free City, and no change in this post is expected at the moment.

Another problem which is vital for Poland will be discussed at Geneva, that of raw materials, put on the agenda of a Commission of Studies. Although the discussing of the possibilities of raw material supply for certain countries, without the simultaneous discussion of emigration and settlement questions is certainly incomplete, it is a step along the right line. Obviously the problem of the distribution of raw materials cannot be separated from that of the distribution of labour and of capital, but a solution of even one of them would be of immense value for the world at large.

The problem of a new Loosano in which Poland is directly interested is at least as important as the two above, and will also be included in the agenda of the present session.

Incidentally, the session of the council of the League of Nations at which Minister Beck will represent Poland, will cause a slight postponement of his official visit to Rumania, which is not expected until the beginning of February.

The Dutch Royal Pair in Krynica



PRINCESS JULIANA AND PRINCE BERNARD ON SKIS.

All Poland is wondering what prompted the Prince and Princess to choose Krynica among all other places for their honeymoon. It is usual to believe that no one knows about the attractions of one's own land, and the Poles always think that owing to insufficient publicity too few people have heard about the Polish spas and resorts. Apparently they were mistaken, and the visit of the Dutch royal pair in Krynica has been received in Poland with genuine enthusiasm. Krynica has had no visitors of royal blood since the war, and it fully appreciates the novelty.

When the management of the ice-rink put a special box at the disposal of the royal guests for an ice-hockey match, they refused to accept it and sat on the usual benches provided for the rest of the public, thus wishing to stress the private character of their visit.

H. M. Queen Wilhelmina is keeping in close touch with the Prince and Princess by telephone. It is rumoured in Krynica that H. M. Queen Wilhelmina will probably join her daughter and son-in-law after about two weeks, arriving herself at Krynica.

The Prince admitted that the choice of Krynica was influenced by the fact that he believed that

he could enjoy there more privacy than in any other large winter-sports resort of Europe. His assumption was correct, for although he was approached by journalists, they were certainly far fewer than they would have been in Switzerland or Austria.

The visit to Krynica is not the first occasion on which Prince Bernard von Lippe Biesterfeld has sojourned in Poland, as he was some years ago the guest of count Mielżyński, in Western Poland. The information of his Polish friend, Count Mielżyński, led the Prince to the idea of spending his honeymoon in Poland and in Krynica in particular.

A visit to Krakow is, also very likely, as that fine mediaeval city lies on the way from Krynica to Holland, and the royal couple will certainly stop there on their way back. They passed through Cracow in the night train on last Saturday, hurrying for rest, but, after a few weeks at Krynica, Cracow will not be missed by them on their return journey.

On Sunday Count and Countess Sternberg went for their first skiing excursion in Poland, trailing behind a sledge drawn by a pair of white horses. Now they are both in skiing attire, a scarlet scarf flying from the Princess' neck and a more sober tartan tie enlivening the dress of

LONDON LETTER

By Gregory Macdonald

During the Abyssinian crisis it was possible to say that the countries of Europe were conducting their foreign relations on a twenty-four hour basis — not so good as the nineteenth century habit of looking ten years ahead, but fair enough in the circumstances. To-day, the estimate of twenty-four hours is too generous. There is an almost complete confusion, a welter of divergent policies, with perhaps any hour bringing a change in the situation.

The present crisis, as it is seen from London, seems to be manufactured by the news agencies and by the Press in more than one country, and as seen from London it gives the impression that British policy is more consistent and assured than it was in the days of the Abyssinian War. In those days the consistency was on the surface as a support of the Covenant in concert with the famous fifty nations; but the policy, and the policy of the fifty nations, was actually a tortuous one. At present, in changed circumstances, there has been a change in British policy, a change from the offensive to the defensive position, and the crisis is being moderated accordingly by the very conservative standpoint adopted by the Foreign Office.

It is impossible to analyse the whirlwind of Notes during the past week, and the representations made by one Government to another. Enough to say that London has experienced with rather less than the usual concern two first-class warscares. One sprang from an announcement that the Turks were massing troops to occupy the Sanjak of Alexandretta. The other sprang from persistent French assertions that the Germans intended to occupy Morocco forthwith. If the British Government were in the mood which inflamed it during the Abyssinian crisis there is little doubt but that both the Turks and the Germans would have been opposed by the united forces of France and Great

Britain. As it is, a change seems to have come over Downing Street — let us call it a change for the better — and in both cases the crisis has been treated with considerable coolness. So it appears that the excitement was manufactured by Paris, that Downing Street does not take the French fears too seriously, and that demands from Paris for an Anglo-French demonstration will be ignored.

All this seems to imply a radical change of policy. If we put together the outstanding events of the past month we find the British Treasury supporting the pound by the gold purchased on the part of the Bank of England from the Equalisation Fund; we find this vigorous assertion of the validity of the Stabilisation Agreement furthered by the blessing given to Compensation Brokers Ltd., a move to further the distribution of raw materials; and we find the Anglo-Italian Agreement completed to bring together Great Britain and Italy in a common recognition of the *status quo* in the Mediterranean.

What with one thing and another there is apparent now far more sympathy with nationalists than with internationalists. First among the nationalists are Italy and Germany, with General Franco as one of their interests. First among internationalists are France and Russia, with the Valencia Government as one of their interests. If a new consistency can be discerned it lies in the fact that Britain's accord with Italy is based on the Italian side with a continued support of Germany. Again, the easing of the raw materials situation from London suggests a note of sympathy with Germany. And finally, as Italy and Britain both agree not to change the *Status quo* in the Mediterranean, the presumption is that both of them will not put diplomatic pressure on Germany to observe the same engagement. As General Franco does not intend to cede Spanish territory, and as Germany is not likely to embark on Moroccan adventures without sea-power, there is further confirmation for the view that the Moroccan crisis particularly was stirred up in France for certain ends.

There are many beautiful hills and mountains to be explored all round Krynica, so that the royal guests will have their time well occupied.

It is understood that the royal couple will remain in Krynica for at least two or three weeks. After that time, the Prince hinted to the journalists, it is possible that they might visit also other Polish cities, including Warsaw. At any rate the Prince and Princess are sure to go to Zakopane, the biggest winter sports centre of Poland, which is quite near Krynica. They intend to go there by motor coach, and if that is not convenient, their car may arrive to Krynica any day.

(Continued on page 2)

Australian Letter

London Letter

(Continued from page 1)

widen the theatre of conflict, while the nationalists, particularly by newspaper attacks, press home their advantage. France, with Russia—the France represented by M. Blum—takes a strong line, but in fact is increasingly isolated, and Great Britain stands out of the close Anglo-French collaboration in so far as means collaboration with international groups also active in Valencia and Moscow.

This confirms a view previously expressed, that the present crisis is narrowing down to a conflict between France and Germany, while Great Britain is actually arming for neutrality. But nobody can speak of France to-day without remembering that Paris now represents much what Madrid represented last June. There is rather more prospect of a civil war in France than of a general European war. But even Italian and German comments distinguish between France, in the classical sense, and the international groups controlling France. The Franco-German conflict itself is changing its character.

Although interest still centres in foreign affairs, it will be interesting if a war debt settlement with America will soon come to the fore as a topic of interest. Mr. Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, has recently left for Washington to conduct unspecified negotiations. It is known that both Washington and London are anxious to settle the war debts question if payment can be effected without passing large sums across the exchanges and unsettling the recently achieved stabilisation. It is also known that President Roosevelt does not want in New York the large sums invested from abroad in American securities, and that he looks doubtfully at the large sums of "funk money" which might pour across the Atlantic in case of a serious crisis.

The way for President Roosevelt to reverse the current is for him to tax foreign investments in New York; but that would put an equal strain upon the pound as the money came back to London. A way out, now discussed with great disfavour, is for the British Government to purchase the American securities from its nationals by some arrangement which would not touch the market, and then to present the securities to the Washington Administration in settlement of the debt, thus avoiding an exchange crisis. It is not known whether Mr. Runciman's visit has any such significance, but the possibility exists.

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THE RUSSIAN TZAR'S SISTER IN LAW SUES POLISH GOVERNMENT

The wife of Grand Duke Michael Romanoff, brother of Nicholas II, has brought in a claim against the Polish government, claiming the ownership of a large estate which belonged to her late husband and was confiscated by Poland, together with other property of the Imperial Family. The hopes of the ex-Grand Duchess are founded on the fact that the estate in question was donated to her not on political, but on private personal and private grounds. (ATE)

"The Poland of Pilsudski"

Mr. Robert Machray's *Poland, 1914—1931* has remained, since its publication in 1931, by far the best English account of the restoration of Poland. If the book was useful alike to English as well as to Polish readers, it was because the author has approached as near as possible the unattainable ideal of treating contemporary events in the spirit of unbiased history. Not being a Pole, Mr. Machray has avoided all pitfalls of propaganda; and being an English publicist of wide European outlook, he could frankly confess to mistakes at first impressions and after careful research make clear all the points where Polish and general interest converge to strengthen the framework of a New Europe. Out of a formidable mass of materials which might easily have submerged a mind of less power for concentration on essentials, he has built up a coherent, lucid and convincing narrative. It is not too much to say that Mr. Machray's book did much to correct misleading views on Poland current in England before its appearance, offering unimpeachable information to the ill-informed and preparing English opinion for that British-Polish understanding which in the present time of international stress is one of the instruments for reaching peaceable settlements.

Since the publication of the book, many things have changed in Poland as well as in Europe. As stated by Mr. Machray in the preface to a new edition:—

"Poland cannot but be profoundly affected by the changed situation—and this all the more because of the death of Marshal Pilsudski in 1935... Five most eventful years had passed since my book on Poland appeared, during them much of special interest had taken place in the internal affairs of that country, as, for instance, the establishment of a new Constitution and Parliamentary system. As never before, Poland during that period made good her place of vital consequence in the ensemble of Europe. In the story of these years there was plenty of matter for a biggish book, but after anxious consideration I came to the conclusion that it would be better, as giving a larger perspective, to incorporate the pith and substance of *Poland 1914—1931*, in a new volume, which would cover the whole ground since the restoration of the State. There was, moreover, the splendid life-work and tremendous personality of Pilsudski to impart to it a natural unity from start to finish. Hence, then, *The Poland of Pilsudski*."

Mr. Machray is to be congratulated on his resolve rather to preserve most of his former work so well done than to write a completely new book which, anyways, would have required also a "biggish" introduction if its readers were not to be marched over the unfamiliar ground. The new edition has only 50 pages more, but judicious and painstaking abridgements—often by single lines and phrases—of the nine chapters of the first edition have resulted in the addition of four new chapters coming to 200 pages of completely new matter. No essential old matter has been "blue-pencilled". On the whole the author must be again complimented on the skill of his condensing, though the present writer should have liked to see much of the preface of the 1931-edition incorporated at some proper place in the new book, perhaps under the date of the Marshal's death. The preface of 1931 contains, indeed, a summary of Pilsudski's decisive rôle in forming the destinies of Poland and also of Central Europe.

But for him and his activities as virtual dictator the simultaneous collapse of the three Partitioning Powers, though an indispensable preliminary condition for the liberation of Poland, with almost uncanny foresight predicted by Pilsudski as early as February 1914, would have been of no avail to the Poles; and but for him there would not have happened "the ever famous Miracle of the Vistula, which saved not only Poland but also Central Europe, if not all Europe, from the Bolshevik World Revolution". There are in both editions of Mr. Machray's book many passages illustrative of the Marshal's constructive statesmanship in war and in peace, but his outstanding figure was most happily presented in the sober and concise phrasing of that preface which has been now suppressed.

To the developments in Poland and to Poland's international position since mid-November, 1931, where he ended his narrative five years ago, down to mid-July, 1932, Mr. Machray applies the same balanced judgment that was such a distinctive feature of his first book. To those spoiled by sensationalist featurings of politics in the popular Press his detailed and mostly chronological account may seem not forcible enough. But Mr. Machray is not out for "colour", only for facts and the political complexion behind the facts. In that regard the new chapter on Poland's relations with Germany and on the turn given there by Pilsudski's settlement with Hitler is especially important. What the Poland of Pilsudski stands for in Europe, placed as she is between two formidably armed great powers and on the outskirts of two social and economic systems, determined to be nobody's ward, to preserve her inheritance of Western Civilization and to rebuild her house in peace, is expounded by the author not by inane phraseology but by careful recording of all the work done at home and in the international arena. In every respect, by the way, Mr. Machray is giving a handy reference book of nearly all the international conferences, commissions, visits, multifarious negotiations since the end of the World War, and Poland's increasing part in all those arrangements fully justifies his remark on Poland having made good her place of vital consequence in the ensemble of Europe.

There is not one page in this book but testifies to the fact that the history of the New Poland is inseparably bound up with the exceptional personality of Marshal Joseph Pilsudski. His deeds continue to rule Poland even after his death, and the last chapter in Mr. Machray's book records about one year's work done on the late Marshal's lines by the man whom Pilsudski himself has put at the helm of the State, of whom he was sure that they would not change the course he had mapped out for independence, security and peace. The Poland of President Mościcki, Marshal Rydz-Śmigly and Minister Beck is what is was before—the Poland of Pilsudski. M. Gorynski.

* Robert Machray, *The Poland of Pilsudski*—Incorporating *Poland, 1914—1931* much condensed, and carrying on the History of Poland till mid-July 1932. London, George Allan Unwin Ltd.,—15 s. net.

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Jewish Questions

SPEECH ON THE JEWISH PROBLEM

Bogusław Miedziński, vicemarshal of the Sejm and editor of the semi-official daily "Gazeta Polska" made an important speech on the Jewish question in Poland.

He said that the Western Jews were very different, and that therefore the Jewish problems of Eastern European countries could not be compared with those of Western European ones. The concentration of Jews in Poland is abnormal, he continued, and there is every reason to try to reduce it, mainly by means of fostering Jewish emigration to Palestine and other countries.

"The development of the co-operative movement is a healthy and satisfactory phenomenon, and we should support it, notwithstanding the fact that it spells disaster for Jewish trade." "I like the Danes very much, but if there were three millions of them in Poland I would pray God to take them away. May be we should like the Jews very much if there were only 50,000 of them in Poland. Our negative attitude to their presence in our country is due to the fact that there are 3,000,000 of them."

Minister Beck replied to certain questions that have been asked, and he took that opportunity for more or less endorsing the words of Mr. Miedziński, his colleague from Pilsudski's legions.

Never before have such frank words on the Jewish question been uttered in the Polish Parliament by a representative of the Pilsudski party. The stressing of the gravity of the Jewish question had been hitherto the monopoly of the nationalists of the right-wing opposition, who are openly hostile to the Jews.

Naturally the tendency represented by Mr. Miedziński

by the Salvation Army coming forward in its best known capacity to champion the victim. The most probable explanation is influence brought to bear on the Federal Minister by relations of the fiancé of Mrs. Freer, and the matter will possibly end in the resignation of the Minister concerned, Mr. Patterson. The method of excluding unwelcome visitors capriciously by forcing them to undergo dictation tests in unknown languages (Polish, for instance, might be calculated to exclude all but the most persistent) will hardly be used again. Mrs. Freer may congratulate herself on throwing light on a practice obviously much open to abuse.

Other matters of interest apart from cricket, is the intention appointment of the first Australian diplomats; America will probably be the first country to receive a representative, and will in return set up a legation in Canberra; in which case the Commonwealth Office in New York might be retained for trade purposes.

The drought continues unabated, with consequent loss of crops, fruit, deer vegetables, water restrictions etc, and terrible bush fires laying waste whole townships in certain districts; record temperatures 112 degrees Fahrenheit at Bourke. Sydney. H. H.

Has nothing to do with anti Jewish violence and discrimination. It is a matter of conducting a policy which would ultimately reduce the proportion of Jews in Poland, without any persecution or social injustice. Nevertheless, the outspoken presentation of the case was something of a novelty. (ATE)

THE EMIGRATION OF POLISH JEWS

The Polish Zionist Organisations are conducting an active propaganda for the opening of new territories for Jewish emigration.

They point out that Palestine could easily absorb a large number of Jews. Josephus estimated the population of Palestine at the time of king Herod at 12 millions, and already in the early period of the first Jewish king it contained, according to historians, about 3 million people. To-day, with infinitely greater technical possibilities, Palestine is the home of only about a million people. If it attained the density of population existing now in Germany, it could contain 8,570,000 inhabitants.

The number of Jews in Poland is about 3½ millions, so that the whole of them could emigrate to the National Home in Palestine. So far only 107,000 Jews have left Poland for Palestine since 1919. The Zionists claim that this figure could be easily increased and that Jewish immigration would benefit Palestine as well as the Jews themselves. If all the Jews could not be absorbed by Palestine, the following sparsely populated countries could receive the surplus—argue the Zionists, Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Ecuador, Peru, Angola, Cyprus, Syria, Cuba and Biro-Bidjan in Soviet Russia. (ATE)

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LE MARRIAGE DE FIGARO

New Success of the Teatr Polski

Such a splendid comedy of intrigue as is *Le Mariage de Figaro* is a classical example of the French style and method in writing. What other author than a Frenchman would be able amidst delicious, careless amusement, amidst comic figures and romantic situations, to throw so many poisoned arrows of satire against the aristocracy.



Alexander Wegierko, the excellent producer of "Le Mariage de Figaro" in the title role of Figaro.

This style, however, does not diminish the power of conviction with which the author attacks contemporary society, especially when we remember that *Le Mariage de Figaro* was a work which hastened the outbreak of the French Revolution. That he hit the mark and was unusually penetrating is best demonstrated by the fact that many of his

paradoxes are even now valid. This actuality in politics, however, is not the main point of interest today. Above all we wonder at the precision of intrigue, the perfection of design in character and situation, and finally at the high spirits of the author and his incomparable humour which has turned many of the lines of his play into proverbs.

At the *Teatr Polski*, thanks to the truly artistic production of Alexander Wegierko, the performance is triumphant. Wegierko has given to it such animation and movement, such colour and verve, that it is delightful amusement. This play is a new success for Alexander Wegierko who recently has produced a series of plays with the greatest artistic and financial benefit. This time, his success is double as he plays the rôle of Figaro. Proceeding from the supposition that Figaro is Beaumarchais himself, he has given a more profound tone to the interpretation than other players before him. This conception was, for many people, quite unexpected, but we must admit it was carried out with logic and penetration. In the rôle of Susanne, Miss Janina Romanówna found an ideal part for herself. She radiated with her own talent, and feminine charm. The remaining rôles were interpreted by Mr. Chodecki (Almaviva), Miss Wasiatyńska (Chérubin), Miss Małynicz (Marcéline), Mr. Ziejewski (Basile), Miss Lindorf (the Countess) Mr. Chmielewski (Bartholo), Miss Wysocka and Mr. Zelwerowicz, who as Bidoison gave a masterpiece of burlesque.

The settings of Sliwiński in white resembled the settings for American musical comedies, as in *The Great Ziegfeld*. The costumes of Mrs. Wegierko, as usual, were beautiful in colour and fashion. The music was prepared by Leon Schiller, and the dances by Miss Hryniewiecka. *Le Mariage de Figaro* is one of the most interesting performances of the current season.

Arno

*) Alexander Wegierko has produced: *The Actor and the Man* (Shaw) played 180 times. *The Prisoner* (Anouilh) played 117 times *Tessa* (Constant Nymph) * 170 " *The Pickwick Club* * 80 "



LE MARRIAGE DE FIGARO. First act. (Romanówna, Lindorfówna, Wasiatyńska).

PRESS REVIEW

Express Poranny writes about the investment plan which is to be ratified by the Sejm within the present month. *The Express* says "only a big investment plan and its realization can hasten on the economic improvement which the past year began to show and may lead to the reduction of the misfortune of unemployment. Private initiative will doubtless cooperate in carrying out the government investment plan but the creative energy and widespread initiative of the government is a necessary factor for awakening it and bringing it to act". The entire foreign Press has commented Minister Beck's speech concerning the French loan for Poland. *Le Journal* draws attention to the bi-lateral character of the Polish-French alliance in

distinction to the former attempts of complicating it in an artificial manner. The author writes: "The Polish minister has stated that the failure of the chimera of collective security has allowed the renaissance of the Polish-French alliance".

The Frankfurter Zeitung finds that the present loan is the most advantageous which Poland has hitherto received from abroad. The article also stresses that during discussion in the Sejm it was made evident that the contract contains no secret clauses. "Minister Beck's speech was moderate in tone and constitutes an answer to the declaration of Minister Dalbos in the Chamber of Deputies".

The London Press particularly emphasizes the part of Minister Beck's speech in which he states that "the French-Polish alliance ought to be maintained in face of an eventual new Locarno".

Concerning the economic policy of Poland the *Economist* writes "the question of etatism (state ownership of the big economic concerns) and its solution is one of vital importance for the welfare of Poland. Poland will have to make up her mind if she wishes to remain a capitalist State and if so she will have to act ruthlessly. The present prevailing tendency of indecision and drift may lead to State Socialism".

Doposa writes "Private economic spheres have an enormous asset in their hands. They can still show an enormous acquisition of creative work. They can prove to the nation that the attempts

(Continued on page 4)

Kazimierz WIERZYŃSKI

The 1935 State Literary Prize was awarded to Kazimierz Wierzyński, a poet from the *Skamander* group.

Wierzyński (born in 1894 at Drohobycz) began his higher education at the Krakow University, where he studied philosophy; afterwards he continued his studies in Vienna and Lwów. In 1914 Wierzyński joined the Legion *Wschodni*, a Polish military formation, and later also served as an officer in the Austrian Army. From 1915 to 1918 he was a prisoner of war in Russia. On his return to Poland in 1918, he took an active part in the formation of the Polish military forces, and also issued an army paper under the title *Dziennik Kijowski*.

The poetical work of Wierzyński began in 1918. He was one of the founders of the group of poets "Skamander", including such modern Polish lyricists as Jarosław Iwaszkiewicz, Julian Tuwim, Jan Lechoń and Antoni Słonimski who have now become the most noted and appreciated names in the Polish literary world.

Wierzyński first confined himself to writing for *Skamander*, but in 1919 issued his first individual volume of verse under the title *Wiosna i Wino* (*Spring and Wine*).

Wiosna i Wino and his next collection of verse, *Wróble na Dachy* (*The Sparrows on the Roof*), complete the first stage of Wierzyński's development. The feeling of happiness in life is prevailing. Everything seems to have a good influence on the optimistic psychology of the poet, who in each object finds the picture of beauty and fortune.

This youthful rhythm of joy finds its reproduction in the poetic form of Wierzyński's works, a series of happy verses, pulsating with joy, humour, and careless charm.

The experiences of life, however, and the ripening of his psychology make the soul of Wierzyński more profound and his creations are overshadowed by the mist of melancholy, sorrow, and suffering. In *Wielka Niedzielnica* (*The Great Bear*) (1924) we can already find many profound and earnest accents on the world and men. The poet, after many experiences, after much reflection, becomes more balanced in his ideology. During this epoch he wrote one of his best verses, *A Letter Home* (*List do Dama*), wherein the world is seen in other more gloomy colours. Wierzyński, persuaded now of the bitterness of life, and more sane in his understanding of man and character, already longs for those moments passed beyond recall when all seemed so uncomplicated in its happiness.

Pamiętnik Miłoci (*The Memoir of Love*) (1925) leads the poet into the sphere of love with all the diversities of its "tender condition", which is above all the best field on which to paint a most beautiful poetic canvas. For love, indeed, always finally decides on change or confirmation of a view of the world, and especially for such delicate and fine individualities as poets.

This poem is divided into three parts, and forms a very expressive picture of the crystallizing of the poet's feeling, who seems to have passed through several phases from happy-youthfulness to the gravity and profundity of great feeling.

The continuation of the psychological and emotional development in Wierzyński can be observed in the further activities of the poet—that is to say in his further collections as *Rzeczona z Puszczy* (*Discourse with the Wilderness*) (1929), *Pieśni Fanatyczne* (*Fanatic Songs*) (1923) and *Grzki Urodzaj* (*Bitter Harvest*) (1933). Apart from the deepening of the soul of the poet in these works, his circle of interests in enlarging. In addition to personal statements and love verses, he gives voice to several matters concerned with philosophy and the universe. The world of Wierzyński now is quite a different thing from the first pictured in his early works. We cannot find the happy author of *Spring and Wine*, in whom all the symptoms of living were blazed with genuine and undisturbed joy. Wierzyński now sees all the crusty of life, with its tragedies and indispensable compromises. Even the freedom of Poland, bought by the anguish of his compatriots, has tragic accents, as is witnessed by the title of his last collection of poetry published as *Wolność Tragiczna* (*Tragic Liberty*) (1933) which contains in poetical form the most important happenings of the past epoch and concerns many interesting social problems.

A special position is occupied by the collection issued in 1927 under the title *Laur Olimpijski* (*The Olympic Laurel*), which was awarded a Gold Medal at the Art Competition at the Olympiad at Amsterdam in 1923. The collection includes such verses as those in praise of sportsmen as Charles Hoff, Ermino, Spalla, Paddock, Porritt, or Nurmi; in another part different sports are portrayed, such as football, the cast of the discus, the pole vault, the relay race and others.

Wierzyński, from his youth, has been a true enthusiast of sport and interested in its propagation and so was able to give his verse penetrating reflection, and fully weigh the value of each success. The poet has well adapted the tone, kind and tempo of his verse to each sport in question. Poetry and sport perhaps have never been so inseparably linked and so truly united as in this excellent poetic summary of Wierzyński's.

The most beautiful poetic paraphrase is the verse *Pieśń o Amalsenie* (*Song of Amalsen*) which portrays in a perfect and sublime way the historical rôle and figure of this famous traveller.

The literary form and language of Wierzyński may be defined as deriving from the same elements as the whole work of the poet, that is, sincerity, directness, and truth. Wierzyński does not operate with the complicated, ornamented and metaphorically dazzling kind of writing. On the contrary, he always strives to give in his verses a direct expression. This does not, however, in any way impede his language which is, at times, noble and his methods should allow him, in time, to achieve a well-merited success.

The prize which Wierzyński received was for the whole of his creative work, but *Laur Olimpijski* and, above all, his last poem, *Wolność Tragiczna*, were especially mentioned. In this last work, the poet, in a very artistic manner, was able to portray the course of Polish history from 1914 until the most tremendous and tragic moment in Poland's life, the death of Marshal Piłsudski. The personal feelings of Wierzyński here harmonize with all true Polish hearts, and the profundity and gravity with

which he deals with contemporary questions make of this work something well deserving appreciation.

Apart from his poetry, Kazimierz Wierzyński has edited a collection of very interesting short stories, *Granice Świata* (*The Boundaries of the World*), and for several years has been the theoretical critic of the *Gazeta Polska*, one of the most influential of the Warsaw daily papers. In this field, Wierzyński's work has distinguished himself as a clever, sincere, but impartial judge of plays, at the same time he fully sympathizes with the modern Polish theatre in all its greater and more dignified theatrical essays.

This near contact with the theatre and its life has induced Wierzyński to turn his talents to this field, and he is now working on a play, *Wóz Tespisa* (*The Car of Theopis*), which will probably be published and played on one of the Warsaw stages within a few months.

Jerzy Macierakowski

The following works of Wierzyński are available in foreign languages:

In French: *Laurier Olympique*. Translated by Théobald Koerner. Paris. 1930.

In Italian: *Laurio Olimpio*. Translated by Enrico Damiani. Venezia. 1929.

In German: *Olympischer Lorbeer*. Translated by Józef Heintz-Mischel. Berlin. 1928.

In Russian: *Olimpijskiy Laur*. Translated by Michal Choromański. Berlin. 1929.

Prikluczenia Iwasuki Krakuski i drugie razkiży iz yznyi zivotnog. Moscow. 1915.

The Golden Treasure of Polish Lyrics, edited in the U. S. A. by Watson Kirkconnell also includes a translation of a poem by Wierzyński.

Warsaw Amusements.

MUSIC, PLAYS AND FILMS

A Night in Venice (Teatr Wielki)

For the carnival, the *Teatr Wielki* has revived one of the most popular and melodious operettas by Johann Strauss, *A Night in Venice*, showing the arrival in that picturesque and romantic Italian town. The opera, in its musical transcription of W. Korngold is instrumented for a large orchestra, and the adaptor has added to the score several of the most popular of the waltzes of the great Johann.

The style of Strauss is already classical. This permits his works to appear on the grand opera stage, but certainly does not deprive him of any of his freshness, charm and true Viennese lightness and elegance. The audience of today is equally under the spell of the delicious melodies as at the time of their composition, especially when, as with this operetta, the joyful tunes are linked with a well-drawn libretto.

The performance at the *Teatr Wielki* renders well the style of Strauss, and offers an agreeable evening as the leading roles are well interpreted both in singing and acting by a talented group headed by Maryla Karłowicka, who appears in one of her best parts, *Stawa Resteni*, Zofia Tokarzewska (who deserves to appear in a larger role), Mr. Popławski, Mr. Belko and Mr. Pelecki.

The orchestra was conducted by Jerzy Sillech, and settings and costumes were by Józef Wodzyński, the stage direction (perhaps somewhat ordinary) by Adolf Popławski, while the ballet master, Szecha Leitow, gave many interesting dances and choreographic effects, showing all the possibilities of the corps-de-ballet of the opera, and adding attractiveness to the performance.

Teiko Kiwa in Madame Butterfly

The famous Japanese primadonna Teiko Kiwa, the favourite of the Warsaw public, is again starring in this, her masterly creation, at the *Opera*.

"The art of Teiko Kiwa is well-known and appreciated. We can only recall, in our opinion, that—'an artist of smaller intelligence and artistic subtlety would have fallen, by force of so many performances of the same role, into a stereotyped pattern. But Teiko Kiwa is a true dramatic artist, as well as a singer, and thanks to these qualities she offers every time a fresh and very expressive creation by the costume designer of her appearance and style of acting... The tragedy of the unhappy young Japanese wife and mother, has, in the interpretation of Teiko Kiwa, all the colours of true life."

The new appearance of Miss Teiko Kiwa is one more great success for her; it is made at the *Teatr Wielki* good support in Miss Janina Hupertowa (*Suzuki*), Mr. Mieczysław Salecki (*Pinkerton*) and Mr. Zenon Dzięciński, (*Szechu*).

Miss Heepe's Polish Tour

Miss Evelyn Heepe, a well known recitalist is giving a short series of concerts in Poland during the course of the present week. Her programme is as follows:

Katowice, January 18th Anglo-Polish Society
Poznan, January 20th, Anglo-Polish Society & English Students Club
Bydgoszcz, January 22nd, Anglo-Polish Society

Those who have had the privilege of hearing Miss Heepe on previous occasions in her recitals in English, French and German, and who have had the opportunity of measuring the extent of her repertoire, will regret that the absence of any suitable organisation in Warsaw has rendered it impossible for her to give a show in the capital city on this occasion. However it is to be hoped that the defect will be remedied on the occasion of Miss Heepe's next tour.

Shakespeare on the Screen

Film producers in the United States and in Europe have recently shown an interest in Shakespearean masterpieces, finding in them excellent material for artistic picture productions. After *Midsommer Night's Dream* (directed by Max Reinhardt), *M. G. M.* produced *Romeo and Juliet* and *20th Century-Fox* *As You Like It*, both now being shown in Warsaw.

ROMEO AND JULIET

The tragic-comedy of *Romeo and Juliet*, produced by M. G. M., under the direction of George Zuko, offers many moments of true artistic satisfaction. Firstly, there is the background of the film, the picturesque Italian landscape and the monumental medieval architecture of Verona, rendered with care and artistry in its authenticity. The costumes, also, copied from famous Italian paintings, add splendour and beauty to the production. Perhaps Juliet's dresses are too rich and pretentious when we remember that Shakespeare's heroine was only twelve years old.

Norma Shearer in the role of Juliet showed her truly feminine charm, rare talent, and high culture in expressing Shakespeare's text. She was especially good in the famous balcony scene and the balcony scene. Her partner, however, Mr. Leslie Howard, a very intelligent artist, seemed too reflective to persuade us that Romeo was a feverish and ardent lover. A great creation is given by John Barrymore as Mercutio, and especially in the death scene which made a deep impression. Film Mac Oliver was very amusing as the old nurse, Bael Ballbone draws out reality to the very unpleasant character of Tybalt, while Reginald Denny treated the role of Benvolio with intelligence.

The scenario has well preserved the sense and style of Shakespeare's tragedy.

AS YOU LIKE IT

This comedy appears on the screen as a vehicle for Elizabeth Bergner. It is truly an unusual pleasure to see and admire such an artist. As Rosalind she runs the gamut from humorous and witty to dramatic, understanding, in each word the mind of Shakespeare, portraying with subtlety the psychology of the character. We do not know what is more to be desired than the mimicry of her eyes, her delightful interpretation of Shakespeare's poetry, or the enormous score of her talent.

As You Like It is very uneven. It is indeed a theatrical performance, and we know that the theatre and the screen are quite different. The talented producer, Mr. Paul Czinner, does not profit to the full from the poetry of Shakespeare, and his charming fairy tale. The cast, the settings, and the costumes were no more than correct. But all its faults, lack and roughness pale before the dramatic talent of Elizabeth Bergner on the screen.

J. M.

Warsaw Concerts

After a brief recess at Christmas the music season has set in again with replenished energy. The Symphony Concert on Friday the 8th inst. gave above all an excellent rendering of Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony conducted by Ignacy Neumark with full understanding of the poetry of this sublime work and he was seconded by the orchestra which responded with entire sympathy to the conductor's touch. The result was a harmonious and satisfactory performance amply appreciated by the audience. An artist well known and deservedly popular with the Warsaw public, played with his usual surety and musical understanding two Concertos, the D major by Mozart, and the Mendelssohn Concerto.

On Monday the 11th, *Frederick Lamond* gave a recital in the Conservatoire. This famous Scotch pianist has not appeared in Warsaw for many years and is not known to the younger generation, which perhaps accounts for the lamentably small audience. Lamond is considered

to be a specialist in the interpretation of Beethoven and certainly his rendering of the *Appassionato* would seem to justify this opinion. He was less fortunate in his performance of Chopin's G minor ballad and the G flat major Waltz. *Lamond* is perhaps too far removed from the Chopin spirit. On the other hand his playing of the Brahms Paganini variations was remarkably fine.

K. M.

TEATR WIELKI — OPERA

Saturday: Puccini's *MADAME BUTTERFLY*
Last appearance of TEIKO KIWA
Sunday Noon
Christmas performance for children
Sunday matinee, Johann Strauss' *A NIGHT IN VENICE*
Sunday evening: Gounod's *FAUST* and *WALPURGOS NIGHT*
Monday: Dance Recital of Zluta Eucayska, Inna Pucisicka and Baltra Hulabicka
Tuesday: Johann Strauss' *A NIGHT IN VENICE*

Press Review

(Continued from page 5)

at reform made heretofore by State interference have given sad results of general poverty, that they have not proved themselves capable of combating unemployment, that they have weakened the energy of the community, have killed initiative, that they destroy competition, that is to say decent emulation in the organization of work and that they have enormously overburdened the costs of production". The remedy proposed for these evils is expounded as follows: "We are ready to solve the economic problems, we can take over the necessary initiative for reforming economic life as demanded by modern times. We have the necessary conditions of experience, knowledge and elasticity for organizing economic life in the name of universal good without growing pains, without shocks and without sacrifices."

Further the declaration affirms that this group speaking in the name of private capital and initiative is ready to take over the responsibility for the totality of the nation's economic life under the condition that it has freedom of action. "If — writes *Depeza* — "the world of private economy were to come forward with such speech there the citizens of the State would cease to regard it with suspicion, on the contrary would regard it with respect and confidence".

I. K. C. discussing the importance of the French loan for Poland allowing her to place her armed forces on a par with powerful neighbours writes: "The French loan for the defence of the country is one of the important links in the chain of our preparations, the aim of which is the strengthening of Poland's defensive forces. One of the links—but not the only one. Of our defence, of the strengthening of the military power of the Polish State we must think ceaselessly". In conclusion the writer says: "In completing our military preparation we are taking out an insurance policy which we pay in the hope that in this way we are increasing our chances of keeping peace and in case of the outbreak of war our chances of victory."

K. M.

THEATRES

NARODOWY, "The Moon in the Yellow River" by Johnston, with Inna Solaka and Hlebka Barszczyńska.
POLSKI, "Le Mariage de Figaro" by Beaumarchais with Węgielko and Romanowa.
NOWY, "Les Femmes de Jean Girardoux with Inna Eichlerówna.
MALY, "Lato w Nohani" ("Chopin and George Sand") by Iwaszkiewicz with Marie Przybylo - Potocka and Ziemblicki.
LEŃSKI, "Zolnierz Królowej Madagaskaru" ("The Queen of Madagascar and Soldier") by Dobrzański.
MALICKIEJ, "Hurly-Burly" ("Zamieszanie") by Herz.
ATENUM, "Elston" by Birabeau with Jaracz.
REDUTA, Closed.
KAMERALNY, "Medical Secret" by Fodor with Adwentowicz.

MUSIC.

FILHARMONIA
Sunday matinee: symphonic concert Dr. Józef Oziminki. Vocalist, Mrs. Matylda Polifka-Lewicka (Soprano) Friday: Symphonic Concert.
KONSERWATORIUM.
Saturday, S. Frydberg, Violinist. Monday, S. Askansen, Pianist. Tuesday, Concert of the Society of Old Music.

Radio Repairs Emergency and Renovations Tel. 904.59.

Broadcasting from Warsaw
Sunday, 21.30: Recital of Stefan Askansen (piano)
Monday, 15.15: Lucyna Szczępańska (piano)
17.15: Songs of Beethoven
17.35: Concertistic emall of Weber (piano Robert Casadesu)
22.00: Symphonic Concert.
Tuesday, 17.30: Violin-sonata of Beethoven
20.00: Concert of the Society of Old Music on the occasion of its 10-year jubilee
Wednesday, 21.00: Christ's Concert
21.40: E. Chausson, Concert for violin and piano
Thursday, 17.15: Mozart
21.00: Sonnettes of Polish composers
Friday, 20.15: Symphonic Concert from the Warsaw Filharmonia. Soloist Alexander Unifski (Piano)

BRITISH PASSPORT CONTROL OFFICE

UJAZDOWSKA 18, WARSAW

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

No. of certificate	N A M E	Age	Category	Last date of visa.	Address
100792	STOHRER Abraham Fryma	65	D	18.4.37	Walcuchy, Poczta Rohatyce pow. Grodzki Jagi. Lesko
100729	HONIG Leib	62	D	15.4.37	
101845	ROZENHUM Tauba	64	D	11.4.37	Pulawy Lubelski Dist.
101847	ROZENHUM Chana	52	D	11.4.37	Szczurzyn, Rynek 3
101850	KRAZIER Renka	64	D	14.4.37	Kalocze, Szinkowicza 15
101851	SCHLEKER Ita	24	B	11.4.37	Tarnopol, 3-go Maja 13
101852	ROZGORT Ryka	17	B	12.4.37	Szerocze Polskie
101855	KANOWICZ Chaim	20	B/3	12.4.37	Zawies, Muranowska 7/9
101861	BERMAN Leiser	78	D	18.4.37	Zdzielice
101863	ROZENBLUM Feiga	59	D	18.4.37	Sieradow
101864	SZATYWAJNER Sara	56	D	18.4.37	Jromska 86, Radom
101857	RIAGRODSKI Pinchas	14	B/3	18.4.37	Białystok, Sienkiewicza 51
101871	LICHM Muzsa	16	D	18.4.37	Lida, Krupnowa 10
101870	HILDSHEIM Mala	17	D	18.4.37	Szerocze Polskie
101880	BILNIMAN Rubin	55	D	18.4.37	Tarnow, Warszawska 5
	Chaja	51	B/3	18.4.37	Lodz, Kilińskiego 75
101886	CYFINSKIOWICZ Ajala	17	B/3	18.4.37	Lodz, Pirmansowicza 7
101887	GLORUS Bernard	17	B/3	18.4.37	Grojec
101888	HAMMER Daniel	17	B/3	18.4.37	Grojec
101889	MAJEROWICZ Sera	31	D	20.4.37	6, Walowa, Warsaw
101402	FINKELSTEIN Iegida	50	D	23.4.37	24 Dłhowy Warsaw
101403	FROHMAN Majer	17	B/3	17.4.37	Lodz, Poludniowa 28
102827	ZELWER Zofia	32	D	21.4.37	Kosciuszki 53, Lodz
	Janina	47	A		
102658	DZIAŁOWICZ Mordchai	47	A	16.4.37	Kielce, Pl. Wolności 11
	Chena	47	A		
	Ziala	17	A		
	Simcha	17	A		
Admission to Palestine not later than:					
F.2373	BRUNNER Blima	24	G	31.3.37	Krakow, Batorka 18
F.2375	N. Bono	20	G	31.3.37	Lodz, Sienkiewicza 46
F.2377	STOŁOWICZ Leca	18	H	24.3.37	Lucka, Zydowska 8
2377	I.2 ALPERIN Palek	59	H	4.4.37	Piludskiego 26, Wilno