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No. 4

The Problem of Raw Materials

This article opens up a cycle of studies on the problem of raw materials in the light of the present day international situation and also of the essential interests of Poland.

Part. I. A glance at the past.

The problem of raw materials came up before the League of Nations at its very beginning. The project of the Pact of the League, drawn up by the Italian Government, foresaw that the international distribution of the raw materials necessary for the normal existence of a nation and its industries, should be controlled in such a manner that each country would obtain what was indispensable to it.

The project was never realised. The Supreme Economic Council of the Allied Powers confined itself to recommending the abolition of artificial economic barriers erected owing to the war.

Italy, whose colonial desires, as is known, were not satisfied by the peace treaties, returned to the charge at the opening sessions of the League. Finally the Commission of the Experts, headed by an Italian, Professor Corrado Gini, prepared a serious report on the question. Although the Economic and Financial Commission, considering this report, declared itself against the formation of an international institution for the repatriation of raw materials, it, nevertheless, laid down certain generous principles for dealing with this problem. It recognised that each State possessed the immutable right to make such use as it saw fit of its natural riches and to subject them, in exceptional circumstances, to such regulation as was needed. However, the Commission added, that raw materials essential to the economic life of other nations could not be subject to restrictions or discriminations, except under exceptional circumstances.

This platonic declaration put a close to the first stage of the struggle for access to raw materials. The next stage occurred in 1927 during the International Economic Conference, as the conventions relating to the suppression of prohibitions and restrictions in imports and exports had never been put into force, owing to their not having been ratified by the necessary majority of countries. The appeal of M. Scialoja at the 1929 Session of the League was also without effect. The matter was also taken up by the World Monetary Conference in 1933, but again without results.

However, the economic evolution of recent years has not in any way eased the question of raw materials but had only made it worse. The crisis hit hardest

those countries which were overpopulated and which were short of raw materials. Not being able to find countries to which their surplus population could emigrate, nor markets for their goods, and not having large reserves, these States, among which Poland must be numbered, have suffered greatly from the shortage of raw materials necessary for industrial purposes.

The reasons for the present crisis in raw materials are somewhat different to those obtaining after the war. Then the States having raw materials feared to divide them with those who had not, foreseeing the possibility of running short themselves.

Now, with the war psychology ended, the situation is different. Those states which have ample supplies of raw materials now only want to dispose of their surplus. To day there is no lack of raw materials, what is missing is the wherewithal to pay for them, the buyers simply not having the necessary funds, the gold, which they formerly had, having passed into the hands of those financial powers, which while having raw materials are not willing to take in exchange either the surplus of production nor the surplus of population of the overcrowded countries.

Thus one may divide the world into states "saturated" with raw materials and those which are "unsatisfied". The necessity for a solution has been recognised by Sir Samuel Hoare, who, speaking for the British Empire, recognised that disproportions in the distribution of raw materials should be reduced. He declared that Great Britain was ready to participate in any collective effort to solve the question. His successor Mr. Eden confirmed this statement and suggested Geneva as being a suitable place for the examination of the question.

Following the discussion on the subject the League resolved to submit to the January meeting of the Council the question of constituting a committee on raw materials, the Polish delegate being chosen as rapporteur, a fact which will permit him shortly to present to the League a considered report on the whole question.

In this manner, after several years delay, the raw materials question has returned to the League. The problem naturally interests Poland who cannot be said to be one of the "saturated" states, and whose views on the matter are well known in international circles. P. I. P.

New Legal Basis for the Augsburg Evangelical Church in Poland

Protestantism in Poland is spread over seven separate and independent Churches, amongst which the most important position is occupied by the Augsburg Evangelical Church, owing to the number of its members which amounts to 450,000. The development of this Church in Poland since the war has been hampered by the existence of three different Church laws in the three different partitions of Poland, all of the three laws being antiquated and non applicable to present day conditions of church life. The worst of these laws was the former Russian one which was based upon consistory rule, being headed by a Consistory nominated by and responsible to the Russian Government. This naturally seriously hampered the internal life of the Church and did not allow of its development. In view of these difficulties it became necessary to give a new legal basis to the Church which would correspond to the new conditions of its existence. For this reason the Church Council in 1918 convoked a Synod which was entrusted with the task of preparing the draft of the new law regulating the relations of the State and the Augsburg Evangelical Church and also a new Church Law, in fulfilment of the legal requirements of art. 115 of the Polish Constitution.

In 1922/3 the Synod was convoked in Warsaw and prepared the above mentioned projects, further it elected a commission consisting of nine persons, presided over by the Reverend Bishop Julius Bursche, which was to negotiate with the Government regarding the acceptance of the Church Law and also to establish the legal relations between the State and the Church. These negotiations were carried on with frequent interruptions until the second half of November 1936, when the texts of the two projected laws were accepted by the Synod Commission. The Law on the relationship of State and Church was published as a Presidential Decree on the 25th November 1936. Certain of the more important paragraphs are quoted below:

The Augsburg Evangelical Church in Poland enjoys full freedom of faith and in the fulfilment of all its religious ceremonies. In the limits foreseen in the existing laws and, in particular, in the above decree, the internal organisation of the Church is subject to its own regulations, the text of which was approved in the Decree of the Council of Ministers, dated 17th December, 1936.

The Augsburg Evangelical Church in Poland is autonomous and not linked to any foreign

authority, the Church, being a legal entity, makes its own internal regulations and, under the existing laws, may acquire, sell or mortgage property, own its own cemeteries, accept legacies and donations, further it may run organisations intended for religious, scientific and charitable purposes. It is assured of a certain amount of money from the State budget not less than 297,000 zl. (approximately 50 gr per head). The Evangelical Faculty of the Warsaw University assures higher education for candidates for the clergy. All posts in the Church are subject to election, further the teaching of religion to children is assured in all educational establishments taking children up to the age of 18, as are also the religious needs of soldiers. The assistance of government authorities may be invoked in order to carry out the decisions of the Church authorities; members of the Church have the full right to enjoy official Church Holy Days (i. e. in cases where these do not correspond to normal Holy Days, such as Good Friday which is an Evangelical but not a Catholic Holy Day). The Church enjoys certain privileges in respect of State and communal taxation, etc.

On the other hand the State reserves to itself certain rights in respect of nominations and of finance. The Minister of Public Education and Religious Cults, confirms the elections of Consistory Councillors, while the President of the Republic confirms the election of the Bishop of the Evangelical Church and of the Vice President of the Consistory Council. The government is establishing official

regulations regarding the membership fees of the Church, pensions of the clergy, their widows and children, and certain other details of Church administration. The above decree came into effect on the 27th December, 1936.

The Church Law, being the internal regulations of the Church, is based on modern principles, similarly to other Lutheran Churches, it recognises as the basic principle of faith and existence all the Canonical Books of the Old and New Testaments and all symbolic Books included in the Concordia Book of 1580. The Church as a whole is divided into ten dioceses each headed by a Senior, the spiritual control of the Church being in the hands of a Bishop elected by an Electoral College composed of 26 representatives of the Church. The Bishop is ex-officio President for the term of his life of the Consistory and is the President of the Synod. The latter has 54 members, 18 clergy and 36 laymen. All Church authorities are elected. The right to vote is held by both sexes, provided that they comply with the conditions laid down by the law. The clergy may only be men. The law permits of various organisations and institutions taking part in the organisation of the Church, thereby permitting the laity to collaborate to the full in the life of the Church.

In this manner the Augsburg Evangelical Church in Poland commences with the year 1937 a new epoch of its history; the new legal basis together with the amicable relations with the State, opening up a new path for its development. J. S.



Trinity Church in Warsaw

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GLIDING in POLAND

When flying was invented and also in the first period of its development, it was limited to motorless flying. Among the great pioneers of aviation: Otto Lilienthal and the Wright brothers, there was also a Polish engineer, Cz. Tański, who at the same period with them built and flew the first gliders. The invention of the motor and its use in aircraft, and, later, flying becoming a military business during the World War, temporarily turned attention away from gliding.

Once the World War was finished the revival of gliding started. Soon people became interested in it as a sport for the many, obviously because the cost of building and using a glider was comparatively small. Moreover, in some countries the Versailles Treaty restrictions resulted in the use of gliding as a means of reserve air force training and scientific and technical work in aviation.

Thus, when viewing the results secured up to date, we may surely say that it was gliding which made possible the wonderful development of present day aviation and also that it was the stepping stone to success for many proficient scientists, technicians and pilots.

In Poland, the gliding movement started thanks to the efforts of ardent students' organisations, activity beginning in 1923. A planned work was started in 1928 when, thanks to the Aero Club organized by the students of the Polytechnic School in Lwów (Lemberg), the first gliders of Polish construction make their appearance and the first gliding expeditions were made into the Polish highlands. It is worth mentioning that, since that time on, gliders only of Polish make and design have been used in Poland. The work started in Lwów by the students, whose leaders were two engineers, Mr. Sz. Grzeszczyk, a pilot, and Mr. W. Czerwiński, a designer, was immediately echoed in other parts of Poland. Thus, soon not only hill gliding was experimented with, but also gliding with takeoffs from level ground, the gliders being towed by motor cars. At the same time, whilst experience and knowledge accumulated, there began the use of aircraft to launch the gliders into the air, a method which enables many improvements, such as gliding and soaring flights made over level grounds, and, especially, over cities.

In order to improve the standard of the glider pilots, the first move was to make them fit for flying in clouds. Consequently, both aerobatic and blind flying courses were started; the pupils flew in planes or in two seater gliders. Thanks to such means a steady

improvement of performances and records came. However, we do not care for records! That for which we do care is a sound development of individual and team efforts, especially in clubs. The first Polish Clubs were not supported, in their early stages, by outside financial help. Only after a real progress was made did help come, generally subsidies by governmental or other institutions. The League for Air and Gas Defence (better known as the L. O. P. P.) always contributed to the largest extent, its assistance enabling the establishment of pilot and building schools.

The basic element of present gliding organization are the Circles. They exist practically in every town and are conducted either by the L. O. P. P., or a local school, or some sporting or flying club, or an organization, such as the Harcerstwo (Boy Scouts) or the Strzelec (Sporting Riflemen). The body which manages the Gliding Circles is called a District Committee, of which there are ten in Poland. These, in turn, are under the supervision of a main control office, the Polish Gliding Committee (P. K. S.) which constitutes a Department of the Polish Aero Club. The whole of the gliding activity in Poland is under the authority of the Department of Civilian Flying in the Ministry of Transport.

As the number of the gliding clubs and their membership is growing, new training schools are started. The percentage of the total number of schools run by each of the following organizations is:

L. O. P. P.	52 %
Flying Clubs	23 %
Sporting Clubs	8.3 %
Strzelec (Sporting Riflemen)	8.3 %
Boy Scouts	5.0 %
Professional Unions and Guilds	3.4 %

The standard of the schools varies according to the time of their foundation and the gliding possibilities of respective localities. The Central Gliding School at Beznichowca (close to the Carpathian Highlands) is the best. The School is run by the Lwów Aero Club. It is the oldest of the existing schools. Thanks to its favourable meteorological position and outstandingly modern equipment, it is most active. It possesses a meteorological station, a library and a workshop. Its programme, besides the different kinds of flights taught (mountain, thermal, storm and night) includes also theoretical and workshop training. It also has a short wave wireless station to enable radio communication between the instructor on the ground and the pupils in the air. The wireless station was found a very useful asset during primary gliding flights and the aerobatical and towed flights, for it enabled the instructors to correct their students at once when they are still soloing in the air. To this end small and compact receiving sets, using a 3 meter wave length and a very small power supply, were installed on the gliders.

Moreover, there are still five schools which train pilots as far as Class C. The best known of the lower class schools, training up to Class B, is the School in Polichno, run by the L. O. P. P. It trains splendidly because the natural ground advantages of the locality, equipment and many years' experience of the staff provide ideal facilities. The school at Sokola Góra is especially worthy of mention, because it is so located that gliding and winter sports may be enjoyed at the same time. Regular gliding and skiing courses are run by the School. Consequently, a hundred percent of the time available may be fully used.

TABLE No. 1.

Year	1932	1933	1934	1935
Gliding Circles	100 %	200 %	300 %	440 %
Membership	100 %	600 %	850 %	1000 %
Class A and B pilots	100 %	215 %	300 %	360 %
" " " " " " " "	100 %	235 %	320 %	700 %
" " " " " " " "	— %	— %	— %	19 %
Women pilots	— %	— %	46 %	120 %
Number of gliders	100 %	120 %	170 %	530 %
" " flights	100 %	160 %	290 %	700 %
Flight time (total)	100 %	230 %	320 %	940 %
Gliding grounds	100 %	200 %	335 %	720 %
Airdromes used for gliding also	100 %	140 %	100 %	150 %

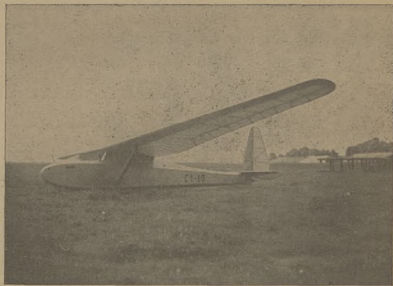
Table No. 2

Name Type	Sokol S. G. 3		C. W. 5		Komar Spoka		Czajka Wrona	
	Aerobatic Performance		Advanced Training		Primary Training		Primary Training	
Manufacturer	Glider		Workshops at					
	Warsaw	Lwów	Warsaw	Warsaw	Warsaw	Warsaw	Warsaw	Warsaw
Span (meters)	11.6	17	17.8	15.82	11.48	11.28	9.2	9.2
Length (meters)	6.2	7.05	7.86	6.75	5.2	6	5.2	5.2
Wing area (sq. m)	13.13	16.91	17.4	17.4	15.34	15.53	13.76	13.76
Weight in flight (pilot, 80 kg)	185	236	244	200	175	174	194	154
Speed (km. per hour)	66.9	68	62	40.6	64	37.3	46.5	46.5
Safety factor	12	9.5	10	9.2	9.6	7	8	8

Table No. 1 shows the development of gliding in Poland from 1932 to 1935, the figures for 1932 being used as 100 percent.

The very promising results so far obtained are due to the splendid work of the organizers, instructors and glider constructors. Their machines, beginning with the primary and advanced training types up to the record and special aerobatical gliders, deserve full recognition not only for their performance and resistance but also for their high structural quality and low cost. (See table No. 2).

Many of these gliders are so easy as to be built that an amateur may do so in his home or back yard.



"Komar" advanced training glider.

Consequently, many clubs include in their programme the building of gliders by their students.

The most important Polish glider manufacturers are: the Warsaw Glider Workshops (Warszawy Szybowcowe, Warszawa) and the Glider Workshops of the Aviation Association of the Polytechnic Students in Lwów (Warszawy Szybowcowe Związku Awiatycznego Studentów Politechniki, Lwów).

There are some Polish glider types, too, which have not yet passed experimentation, for instance sea-going training gliders, reduced span gliders for long distance flights and gliders equipped with auxiliary motors.

To assure the best results of the designers' and meteorologists' work the assistance of scientific institutions identified with aerodynamics, meteorology and radio is obviously necessary. To meet this demand the Institute of Glider Technique (Instytut Techniki Szybownictwa), known

as the I. T. S., was founded in Lwów. The Institute, the second of the kind in Europe, works out all the scientific problems facing gliding and the motor gliding and cooperates with allied organizations. It draws up preliminary regulations concerning glider design and manufacture, and makes experiments on new models both in flight and wind tunnels. It supervises the meteorological researches of interest for gliding and inspects the building of experimental gliders. It publishes a scientific gliding journal, entitled "Czasopismo Lotnicze" (Politechnika, Lwów). The "Skrzydła Polska" Monthly (Wawelska 3, Warsaw), the organ of the Polish Aero Clubs, also places many articles on gliding. At present, the theory of gliding is included in the programmes of all Polytechnics in Poland.

Having described the organization and development of the Polish gliding let us present now some of the records broken by Polish glider pilots.

Flight time, 23 h. 15 min.	pilot, R. Dyrzallo;	glider type, Komar 295.
Night flight, 11 h. 15 min.	" Z. Olenki;	" " Komar
Altitude, 9435 m.	" K. Antoniak;	" " S.G. (bis) 36-156
Distance, 352 km.	" B. Baranowski;	" " S.G. 35/36

Women Pilots Records:

Flight time, 9 h. 30 min.	pilot, W. Modlibowska;	" " C.W. 5/33
Altitude, 2235 m.	" M. Youngs;	" " "

Most of the above records were broken during the second National Gliding Competition at Ustyanowa, held in 1936. Twenty

eight competitors were then present, among them one woman. The standard of the competition may be seen from the following:

Total flight time,	572 h. 22 min.
More than five hours,	12 flights.
Long distance,	49 "
More than 100 kilometers,	13 "
More than 1000 meters altitude,	73 "

During the competition 147 examinations for Class D pilots successfully competed.

Besides the records broken by Polish pilots many interesting flights were made by foreign students trained in Poland. For instance, in Beznichowca the national long distance and altitude records of Finland and Rumania were broken. The performances of the foreigners, accomplished on Polish gliding grounds, were the results of several years' study in Polish gliding schools where they received a complete training, starting from Class A. In the whole, 34 foreigners from

Czechoslovakia, Finland, Hungary Yugoslavia and Rumania were trained in Poland. The contacts thus made with foreign countries did not limit themselves to training only, for to some of those foreign pilots, trained on the Polish machines, were granted licences to build some types of Polish gliders. They secured the licences because, obviously, they appreciated the gliders' quality. Others bought new machines outright from the Poles.

The following types of the Polish gliders are built in foreign countries:

- "The Wrona" in Belgium, Estonia, Finland and Palestine.
- "The Czajka" in Estonia, Palestine and Yugoslavia.
- "The Komar" in Estonia, Finland and Yugoslavia.
- "The S. G. 3" in Czechoslovakia.

The next step in the gliding movement in Poland, a step which should bridge the gap existing between the motorless and motor aviation, is motor gliding or, more exactly auxiliary

motor gliding or low power motor gliding. Gliders may be compared with cycles and power aircraft with motor cars. The intermediate machine, comparable to the motor cycle, is still lacking.

Table No. 3

Name	The sort of service for which the glider is suitable
Sokol	Aerobatical flights
S. G. 3	Cross country (long distance) flights
C.W. 5	Thermal flights. Very good machine for this, excellent manoeuvrability.
Komar	Good glider for poor soaring and altitude conditions, easy to pilot.
Spoka	Towed training flights. Training soaring flights. Landing up hill.
Czajka	Training soaring flights.
Wrona	Primary training. Easy, safe and cheap.

St. Piatkowski, Pilot and Instructor.
W. Fiz Don, Engineer.

"Czajka" advanced primary training glider.



Sir John Bowring, an early English Translator

"It will be the height of my ambition," Sir John Bowring once wrote to a friend, "to do something which may connect my name with the literature of the ages."

This desire was accomplished, for the distinguished linguist, scholar and diplomat of England, rendered genuine service to literature by his translations of Slavonic and other verses into the English tongue.

John Bowring was born in Exeter, England, on October 17, 1792, and came of an old Puritan family long identified with the woolen trade. "In the early days," he tells us, "the Exeter merchants were mostly travelled men with a practical knowledge of other tongues, and the quay at Exeter was crowded with ships of all nations. Thus his imagination was kindled by the visible links to far-away countries, and from intercourse with the emigrants of various nations he acquired the foundation of his brilliant linguistic attainments.

In 1811 he went to London as clerk to a commercial house which sent him to Spain and subsequently to France, Belgium, Holland, Russia and Sweden. The tendency which he now began to exhibit to deviate from the career which he had originally chosen and to enter upon the literary career was no doubt detrimental to the successful prosecution of commercial pursuits, but the attraction was too powerful to be resisted and immediately after his return from Russia in 1820, he published a small work called "Specimens of the Russian Poets." The book obtained sufficient success to encourage him in rendering into English the production of writers in cognate Slavonic tongues. In 1827 he brought out a selection from the poems of Polish writers. During his literary career, besides translating works from Finnish, Serbian, French, and other tongues, he was associated with Jeremy Bentham as editor of the Westminster Review. After 1859 when he resigned his post as governor of Hong Kong, he spent the remainder of his life quietly in the pursuit of literary pleasures. Even in his old age he translated fugitive poetry, wrote essays on political, literary and social questions of the hour and frequently delivered lectures. He died November 23, 1872, at the age of eighty, in Exeter, within sight of his birthplace.

Sir John was a natural linguist of the first order. He knew and spoke over a hundred languages and affirmed that he often dreamed in foreign tongues.

His comments on Poland and Polish literature shed much light on the sympathetic sensibility aroused in the early nineteenth century by Poland's "nations" themselves are swept away, and for their independence they name and their glories; but even when they cease to be, the common, the universal voice of mankind rescues the memory of their great and good men from oblivion and receives them into a nobler and higher brotherhood than that of national attachment, the brotherhood of the elect of our race."

If there be any case in which it is natural to look with peculiar interest to the literary history of nations, it is when, by a series of calamities, and not of crimes, a people once distinguished have fallen from a high position, it is Poland. After ages of national greatness, nothing now remains but her past records and her ancient fame. Poland is now the "shadow of a name."

Sir John gives us specific reasons for his desire to translate

Polish poetry into English. He wrote: "In preparing this volume (referring to "Specimens of the Polish Poets") I have been encouraged by a melancholy pleasure akin to that with which we remove or lighten the sum of human suffering. Poland as a nation seems sunk forever. Her provinces partitioned, her capital occupied by strangers, her institutions destroyed, her strength dissipated; but Poland, forgotten by statesmen and politicians, has some claim on the attention of those who make mind and not territory the subject of their thoughts. And if I can be instrumental in elevating the intellectual reputation of the Poles, then my feelings tell me I shall have done a good work."

Sir John began with some of the very early poets of the 16th

Moja wdziężna Orszulę boday ty mnie była
abo nie umierała lub się nie rodziła!

Małe pocięchy płacę wielkim żalem swoim

Za tym nieodpowiednym pozaganiem twoim!

Onyliłaś mię jako nocny sen znikomy,

Który wielkością złota cieszy zmieszakomy,

Potem nagle uciecze, a temu na jawi

Z onych skarbów jeno chęć a żądza zostawi.

Tak-że ty mnie, Orszulo droga, uczyniłaś

Wielkię nadzieję w mojem sercu roznieciła,

Potemś mię smutnego nagle odbieżyła!

I wszystkie moje z sobą pocięchy zabrała.

Wzięłaś mi, zgoła mówiąc, duszę połowicę,

Ostatkę przy mnie zostali na widzenia towarzysze.

To mi kamień, murarze, ciosany połozić,

A na nim też nieszczęsną pamiętkę wydrozić:

"Orszula Kochanowska tu leży, kochanie

Ojcowe, albo raczej płacz i narzekanie.

Opakę to, niebaczna śmierci, udzielała.

Nie jać onej, ale mnie ona płakać miała."

Thus we see that this is more than a mere translation. As a representative example, it demonstrates Sir John's rare ability to apprehend the intrinsic nature of a poet's soul, mind and reason. His other specimens show equally subtle sensibility.

This rich and romantic field of literature has been assiduously cultivated since his time, but to

century such as Kochanowski, Szymanowicz, and Sarbiewicz, and interpreted works up to the time of Brodzinski, who was his contemporary. The following excerpt from Kochanowski's works and its translation in English illustrates the sensitive delicacy with which Sir John interpreted the mood and emotions of the poet. Jan Kochanowski wrote nineteen elegies or songs of lamentation after the death of his daughter who died at a very early age. In these verses he reveals to the reader his sorrow and despair after the most tragic loss of his life. Here we find all the gradations of suffering, from blasphemy and frenzy to quiet meditations about his daughter; from jeers at human wisdom to somnolent idle fancies and an apesment.

"Would thou hadst ne'er been born - or being born
Hadst left me not, sweet infant! thus forlorn:

I have paid lasting woe for fleeting bliss -

A dark farewell, a speechless pang like this:

Thou wert the brightest, fairest dream of sleep;

And as the miser cherishes his heap

Of gold, I held thee; soon't was fled - and sought

Left but the dreary vacancies of thought,

That once was blessedness. - And thou art fled,

Whose fairy vision floated in my head

And played around my heart. And thou art gone,

Gone with my joys; and I am left alone:

Half of my soul look flight with thee, the rest

Clings to thy broken shadow in my breast.

Come raise her tombstone, sculptor! Let there be

This simple offering to her memory. -

"Her father's love; - his Ursula lies here,

His love; - Alas! his tears, his misery.

Thine was a barbarous murder dealt death,

Thee the tear

I drop for her, she should have shed for me."

Sir John Bowring we owe a deep measure of gratitude for his sensitive interpretations and for his honest and sincere desire to create the nobler and higher brotherhood "the brotherhood of the elect of our race."

Caroline Ratajczak

* "Specimens of the Polish Poets" by Sir John Bowring.

PRESS REVIEW

The question of access to raw materials for nations not possessing colonies is discussed in the press and will be subject for discussion at the January session of the League of Nations, a representative of Poland having been chosen to report on this matter.

Kurier Poranny writes "This question is one of vital interest for Poland which can by no means be included among the 'satisfied' countries in this domain. Poland's interest in adequate access to raw materials has already been voiced by the Foreign Office of the Republic as well as at the international forum, and likewise it has been placed before Polish public opinion which, as was seen at the recent discussion in the Sejm, entirely supports the initiative of our government."

Kurier Warszawski reporting on the congress of the People's Party quotes the Vice-President of the congress, Mr. Maciej Rataj, who said that he was both against the doctrines of Hitler-Fascism and Communist dictatorship "that Poland must act according to her own line and that line is organized democracy." For this reason the People's Party does not wish to enter into any pact either with right or left but continue the policy hitherto carried on independently, aiming at the supremacy of a system based on the broad masses of the people.

Nowe Drogi the organ of the radical party founded by Mr. Gabriel Czechowicz and Mr. Filipowicz favours the democratic idea while coming to the conclusion that the policy of the State must be based on the national idea. Further it writes "Poland must have a strong government and it was well that the new constitution put an end to the autocracy of the Sejm but" the power of the government must be based on the consolidation of the nation grounded on a common ideology. "The government must follow this line and endeavour to bring the community to one united aim", must alter the suffrage system, let the nation express its will, abolish artificial lines of division and summon all valuable elements to co-operation."

Ornise Polski announces great animation in economic spheres, enormous increase of work in foundries, factories, mines etc.

It writes "from different parts of the country comes encouraging news of great animation in industry. Especially iron and steel foundries are busily engaged. Foundries are so overwhelmed with work that they accept no new orders for 1937. Similarly good news comes in from other branches of industry, so that the economic situation for 1937 is full of promise."

Depesza gives figures showing the increase of gold and foreign bills in the Polish Bank and of greater influx to the Treasury. The Treasury is in better condition than when Minister Kwiatkowski began his office "Now after the acquisition of the French loan the situation of the Polish Bank is beginning to rise still higher and together with the economic improvement also the situation of the Treasury."

Kurier Warszawski discussing the results of withholding foreign payments writes "Economic life of recent years has created many new forms the further fate of which is uncertain. Among these new forms that of currency restrictions must be included. The Kurier comes to the conclusion that a country not wanting to be entirely cut off from other lands must as quickly as possible liquidate regulations restricting payments abroad. Loans or credit will not suffice". The creditor countries must enable debtor ones to regulate their debts, that is to say, they must open their doors wider for imports from those countries. They must accept goods for their credit - there is no other way of issue. K. M.

Poles claim £ 2,000,000 English heritage

Members of the Butler family living in Poland have founded a syndicate for the recovery of the inheritance left by the English branch of the Butlers, which became extinct. In the terms of the last lord Butler's will, his estate was to be administered by trustees for 100 years after his death. 98 years have lapsed, and in the meantime the value of the estate, which includes properties in England and Scotland, mines in Australia, jewels and bank deposit of £ 2,000,000 sterling, has considerably increased.

Art Exhibitions

The Winter Salon of the Zachęta has been followed by an exhibition consisting of several one-man shows, none of which is very inspiring. The newest fashion calling collection of landscapes a following of the footsteps of this or that great figure unfortunately does not in any way improve the quality of the paintings. A picture's a picture for a that, and no amount of invoking national heroes or poets will increase its artistic values.

Some of the landscapes exhibited by Stanisław Czajkowski have pleasing colour combinations and the wide, somewhat flat treatment makes them eminently suitable for decorative panesaux. In fact, the stronger one deplors the unfortunate divorce of painting from architecture. It was a development which has presented the world with many pictures of wonderful beauty, which would otherwise perhaps never have existed, but its artistic and economic consequences are becoming an increasingly heavy burden on modern painters.

Besides this collection of landscapes there is a large collection of painting by S. Klimowicz whose unabashed realism is distressing to present-day artistic sensibilities, particularly in the religious pictures which are a positive shock, despite the visibly reverent intentions of the artist. He is at his best in some portraits of a small baby which immediately attract the eye amid the other works.

K. Górski belongs to a still earlier period and his portraits which form the bulk of the collection are very characteristic of it.

All these artists are somehow heavy-handed in their use of oils and coming to M. Nehring's collection of water-colours the very technique is a relief. The most striking thing here is a painting of Marseilles Old Harbour, bathed in delicate blue light, a fairy landscape.

The most interesting part of the exhibition is certainly to be

(Continued on page 4)

The Annual Polish American Ball.

Under the patronage of Ambassador John C. Cudahy the Polish-American Society will give its annual Ball in the Reception Rooms of the Hotel Europe on January 30, 1937. Thanks to the co-operation of a large Committee of Hosts, composed of members of the American Colony and their Polish friends, the Ball promises to attain the success of former years and to be one of the outstanding social events of the season.

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Foreign Prize winners in Engravings Exhibition

The Jury of the IInd International Exhibition of Wood-engravings in Warsaw has awarded the undermentioned prizes to foreign exhibitors:

Mr. Eric Gill (Great Britain) - Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs' Prize (Zl. 1000.-)

Mr. Rockwell Kent (U. S. A.) - Wl. Skoczylas' Memory Prize (Zl. 1000.-)

Miss Grete Schmades (Germany) - Leopold Wellisz' Prize (Zl. 500.-)

Mr. Philippe Barnot (France) - Zl. 250.-

M. Jean Chleze (France) - (Zl. 250.-)

M. Hando Murgato (Estonia) - Ruch Co. Prize (Zl. 300.-)

M. Wesselin Staiokoff (Bulgaria) - Weekly "Widomości Literackie" (Literary News) Prize. (Zl. 100.-)

PLAYS AND MUSIC



IRENA GRYWIŃSKA

The Doctor's Secret

(Teatr Kameralny)

The well-known Hungarian playwright, Fodor, in his comedy *The Doctor's Secret*, for the first time concerns himself with a marriage which is broken up through the professional occupation of the wife. Usually the women stay at home and are concerned with romance while their husbands are too often otherwise occupied. This time, however, Mrs. Anna Delbrück, a physician, is so much wrapped up in her profession, often remaining whole days and nights at the hospital, that she lacks time to be a good wife also. Her husband, John, is a painter with that capricious character often to be met with among artists. The greatest part of his life is spent at home, and when we have added the element of Anna's younger sister, Martha, the outcome is easy to foresee. The inevitable happens, John and Martha are to have a child, and so Anna cedes the rôle of wife to her younger sister, sacrificing her personal happiness and henceforth wholly devoting herself to her work.

From the artistic point of view, the production at the *Teatr Kameralny* is on a good level. *Irena Grywińska* has directed *The Doctor's Secret* with intelligence with the possible exception of the gloomy tone given by the play. She also took the leading rôle of Anna, and was quite successful in creating the figure of physician more than lovely wife. *Karol Benda* as the painter, John, with finesse and elegance draws out the capricious and nervousness of the artistic nature. The rôle of Martha did not have a convincing representative in *Aлина Skubnińska*, whose artistic possibilities seem quite raw and not sufficiently prepared for playing greater parts.

Karol Adwentowicz, as physician-professor, has created a very amusing and characteristic figure, showing once more the scope of his talents which permit him to be an unusual interpreter of all theatrical rôles from the tragic to farcical.

The settings were by *Stanisław Jarocki*. The translation, at points, was not satisfying as to the correctness of the language.

Fritz Kreisler at the Philharmonic

The appearance of *Fritz Kreisler* at the Philharmonic for the first time since the war was the signal to attract an audience that filled the hall to overflowing. All his old admirers were there as well as a host of the new generation having for the first time the opportunity of hearing this king among violinists whose interpretation of the classic masters may well be considered authoritative. A thrill of delight went through the audience as the first tones of *Kreisler's* incomparable violin arose. The sonority of his instrument is almost unearthly and when played by such a master must indeed evoke the highest enthusiasm. And so all listened entranced to the Mozart concerto succeeded by the unsurpassed Beethoven. There followed, after a pause and the performance of the *Leonora* overture by the orchestra, the brilliant concerto of Paganini, the orchestral part of which has been re-scored by *Kreisler* in an interesting manner. The audience to the Beethoven concerto is also the work of the violinist-composer whose various transcriptions and adaptations have enriched the violin literature. Warsaw has had a second opportunity of hearing the great violinist at his recital on Tuesday the 19th. inst.

The anniversary of the Society for the Propagation of Old Music

This society which has done eminent service in spreading the culture of music in Poland, celebrated the 10th. anniversary of its existence on Tuesday the 19th. Many of the leading spirits of the intellectual world were present including the Minister of Education Prof. Świętosławski the Rector of the Warsaw Conservatoire, many professors and artists as well as foreigners such as the German Ambassador, Count von Moltke, and others. The concert opened with a discourse by Dr. Chybiński, who received on this occasion, a gold medal in recognition of his services for music from the President of the Republic. The Rev. Loth also made a speech of thanks to the executive committees of the Society in the name of the members. The interesting programme contained works by Szarżński, Bach and Haendel's Te Deum for chorus, orchestra, organ and Bass solo.

K. M.

Jozef WEYSSENHOFF

Miss Caroline RATAJCZAK of 9412-52nd Avenue, Elmhurst, New York, who is preparing a critical essay on this author for Columbia University would appreciate any information relating to his life and works, and also the loan of any original documents, letters or manuscripts, which will be taken great care of and duly returned.

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Art Exhibitions

(Continued from page 3)

found in the room „Under the Clock” which contains the work of MM. A. Girs and E. Barcz. They conduct a well-known studio of „commercial” art (the term is used in its English sense) and all their exhibits are signed jointly. Some of the conventionalised forms are a little on the affected side and the level is very uneven, but this may be due in great part to the insistence of artistically uneducated clients. There are some very good etchings, (men round a fire and soldiers in gas masks) posters and book jackets (particularly one, a bear in a winter wood), two pleasing Xmas cards, and a very interesting coloured print of flowers with a bold, decorative effect. The „Militari” type face looks well on the specimen page, giving it a pleasant, uniform tone, but on closer inspection its forms prove far too tortuous for ordinary reading, so that it is eminently a display type, not a book face.

The Café SIM makes a practice of enlivening its walls by exhibitions chosen to suit the taste of its restricted hanging space pictures not always show to the best advantage, when the eye is attracted either to the interior. It is eminently fit however for such exhibitions as the one opened last week which consists of photographs by *Władysław* and fencing engravures and woodcuts by *Wiktorja Goryńska*, whose small format and intimate character harmonise well with its style. *Miss Bilow* has already taken part in international exhibitions of photography, her range of subjects is wide, including portraits, landscapes, children, animals and architecture, and her straightforward and serious style is a pleasant contrast to those over-fanciful and over-eclectic ones, so often in exhibitions, and which seem ashamed of their own art, trying to make it appear what it is not.

Two of the woodcuts by *Miss Goryńska* have already been reproduced in the *Warsaw Weekly*, the „Madonna with Fencers” in our Xmas issue, the „Foil Fencers” in an earlier number. The caricatures of the Polish Olympic fencing team will mostly interest those who are acquainted either with the noble art of fencing or with the artist's victims, though one or two may appeal to the general sense of humour, as for instance the cocking approach of M. Pappe, the croaking attitude of M. Zubielski, or the „Sabre Ballet.”

Publication received.

Wiadomości Literackie (Literary News) No. 4, containing: chapter V of a new novel by Antoni Słonimski, an article on Pirandello by Aleks. Kołkoński; Return from U. S. S. R. by Andr. Gide, translated by J. E. Skiwski; Julian Krzyżanowski's critique of Julian Tuwim's book „Cztery wieki fraszki polskiej”; M. J. Toporowski on Joseph Ujejski's book „Conrad”

Balkan Herald, the only English Newspaper covering exclusively the Balkans and the „Near East” — Belgrade, January 1937.

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THEATRES

NARODOWY, „The Great Love” by Molnar with Cwiklińska, Eichele-rowska, Milecki and Osterwa.
POLSKA, „The Pie kwick Club” by Dickson with Zajaczkowicz, Le Mariage de Figaro” by Beaumarchais with Wegiecko and Romanowa.
NOWY, „The Moon in the Yellow River” by Johnston with Irena Sołska and Elbieta Barczewska.
MALY, „Lato w Nohani” (Chopin and George Sand) by Iwaszkiewicz with Maria Przybylo - Potocka and Ziembińska.
LETNI, „Zolnierz Królowej Madagaskaru” (The Queen of Madagascar's Soldier) by Dobrzański.
MALKOCKIE, „Hurly-Burly” (Zamieszanie) by Herz.
ATENIUM, „Firstly” by Birabeau with Jarecz.
REDUTA, Closed.
KAMERALNY, „Doctor's Secret” by Fodor with Grywińska and Adwentowicz.

MUSIC

FILHARMONIA Sunday Matinée Concert. Dir. Emil COOPER. Soloist: Wilhelm KEMPF. Friday 28. I. Symphonic Concert. Dir. EMIL COOPER. Vocalists: Ewa BANDROWSKA (soprano). Tuesday 2. II. Concert of Johann Strauss 2. Dir. JOHANN STRAUSS from Vienna.
KONSERWATORIUM Saturday, Alfred Kitchin, Pianist. Wednesday: Max Rosta, Violinist. Saturday: Boleslaw Woytowicz, Pianist.

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Monday 21:30:	Joseph Haas. Day and Night for soprano and orchestra.
Tuesday, 17:45:	Dutch Music and Songs.
20:00:	Symphonic Concert. Dir. Grzegorz Fitełberg. Soloist: Sigurd Rascher (saxophone)
Wednesday, 21:00:	Chopin's Concert. Soloist: Alfred Kitchin (piano)
Thursday, 19:00:	Works of L. van Beethoven. Piano
Friday, 20:15:	Great Symphonic Concert from Warsaw Philharmonia. Dir. Emil Cooper.
Saturday, 16:15:	Masegni Leoncavallo
19:00:	For Poles abroad.
19:45-00:	Music for dance.

MUSICAL SHOWS

OPERETKA — „A Girl from Andalusia” with Elza Olstedt.
CYHULIK WARSZAWSKI — „Cabaretissimo”
TEATR 815 — „The Dance of Happiness” (Soli).
13 RZĘDOW — „Duby Smalone”.
CIRCUS, Daily at 8

ART AND OTHER EXHIBITIONS

I. P. S. II-nd International Exhibition of Wood Engravings.
ZACHĘTA, New Year Show.
NATIONAL MUSEUM, Acquisitions during 1936/6.

CINEMA

*** APOLLO Mankiewiczówna the „Pani Minister tancerz” Polish.
*** ATLANTIC Jean Hersoltin „Forgotten Symphonies” American.
*** BALTYK Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland in „The Charge of the Light Brigade” American.
*** CAPITOL Miriam Flynn and Merle Oberon in „We Three”
*** CASINO Smosarska in „Barbara Radziwiłłówna”, Polish.
*** COLONNINI Rodo in „Amerykańska Awantura” Polish.
*** EUROPA Clarke Gable and Jeanette MacDonald in „San Francisco”, American.
*** FILHARMONIA „The Stradivarius” German.
*** HOLLYWOOD „Romance in Budapest” Austrian.
*** IMPERIAL Carol Lombard and Fred Mc Murray in „Concertina” American.
*** PAN Andrzejewski „Papa się tuli”, Polish.
*** RIALTO Jean Harlow, William Powell, Maxine Loy, Spencer Tracy in „Labeled Lady” American.
*** ROMA Kay Francis in „Florence Nightingale” American.
*** STYLONY Norm Shearer and Robert Howard in „Roméo and Juliet” American.
*** SWIATOWID Fertner in „Będzie Lenin” Polish.
*** STUDIO Marta Eggerth in „A Chateau in Flanders” German.

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

TEATR WIELKI — OPERA

Saturday: Halevy's LA JUVIE
Sunday Noon
Christmas performance for children
Sunday Matinée: Moniuszko's STRAZNY DWÓR
Sunday evening: Bizet's CARMEN
Tuesday: Masegni's CAVALIERA RUSTICANA and Leoncavallo's PAGLIACCI
Wednesday: Johann Strauss' A NIGHT IN VENICE
Thursday: Verdi's AIDA
Friday: Tschajkowsky's EUGENE ONIEGIN

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100741	BORAKS Fradla	25	D	24.4.37	Złuska Wola
100754	BORKOWSKI Chaja	23	D	22.4.37	Piśudskiego 35, Lodz
100755	WITENBERG Dwojra	17	D	24.4.37	Skiernewice
100788	FLINT Herz	57	D	27.4.37	Warsaw, Grybowska 16
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	„ Chaim	14			
	„ Israel	13			
	„ Ita	11			
100764	RAPAPORT Dawid	20	B/3	6.2.37	Zachodnia 49 m. 22
100765	SILBER Baruch	22	B/3	6.2.37	Lwow, Szpitalna 30
103211	REBEN Dora	22	D	25.4.37	Przemyski, 3-go Maja 71
103212	REBEN Brucha	21	B/3	25.4.37	Warsaw, Nalewki 23-25
103214	OBRAZ Jakub	16	D	27.4.37	Lodz, Ceglaniarna 71
103218	LANGNER Malca	62	D	28.4.37	Kolomyja, Rynek 5
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