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3rd YEAR

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No. 8

Seventeen Years of the Polish Navy



T. B. D. "Wicher"

On the 10th February the Polish Fleet celebrated the seventeenth anniversary of Poland's access to the sea, of which the country had been deprived since the first partition in 1772. On the 10th of February 1920, the first detachment of Polish Uhlans and the first Sea Battalion took possession of the Baltic coast. General Haller, commanding these troops, cast in the waves a golden ring as a symbol that Poland had been again wedded to the Baltic. From that day the work for the development of the fleet has been carried out with full energy, understanding that access to the sea is one of the most vital needs of Poland.

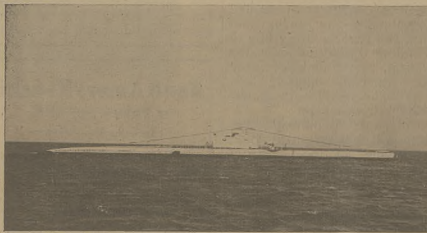
Marshal Piłsudski had shown this understanding even before then, as already in November 1918 he had issued a decree calling the Polish Navy to life. The first year was devoted entirely to organisation work and to the creation of a riparian fleet on the Pina and Pripec rivers; these ships participated in the war against Soviet Russia with great success.

As soon as the sea coast was taken over, the most important question was the acquirement of fleet units. As a first unit the training ship the "Pomorzanin" was bought, soon after a patrol ship the "Mpsiluy". The year 1921 brought new units to the young fleet: the "Komendant Piłsudski" and the "General Haller" were the first Polish gunboats, bought in Finland, soon followed by a threemast schooner the "Ludow", the first Polish training ship for the Mercantile Marine, the development of which was then only planned. In the summer of the same year four trawlers arrived at the navy base in Puck. In the following autumn the Navy acquired some torpedo-boats: the "Mazur", the "Kaszub" (now out of action) the "Krakowiak", the "Kujaniak", the "Ślązak", and the "Podhalanin", which were allotted to Poland by the Ambassadors' Council from the division of the German fleet. All these ships were stationed at Puck, the necessary repairs were made at the Danzig Docks. At this stage the Polish Navy was able to train its crews and

to prepare them for their future duties.

In the meantime, four new river monitors were built in the Danzig Docks, a new transport ship was bought, the Naval Officers School opened. The Polish Government proceeded further in the development of its plan to secure its own naval port, the building of the Port of Gdynia was started. At the same time the Navy was enriched by an old cruiser bought in France for training purposes (the "Baltyk") and two monitors built in Krakow. At the same time the port of Gdynia was growing rapidly, a part of it was allotted for the Navy, after the erecting of the necessary buildings, the Command and the ships were transferred from Puck to Gdynia. In the place of a small fishing village a large well equipped port and a flourishing town has come to life.

In 1926 was started in France the construction of two torpedo-boat-destroyers: the "Wicher" and the



Submarine "Rys"

"Burza" and three submarines: the "Wilk", the "Rys" and the "Zbik". The above ships joined the fleet during the three following years together with the newly bought training schooner, the "Iskra", which every year goes out to sea for a long journey with the midshipmen from the Navy School.

During the years 1931-3 Poland placed an order in France for a minelayer "Gryf" and for two new torpedo-boat-destroyers in

THE BALTIC COUNTRIES AT THE CROSSROADS

The position of the Baltic countries, which received their independence after the War, never appeared any too secure either to themselves or to the world at large. Now, when the antagonisms between some nations are growing violent every day, the situation of the tiny Baltic powers is not a particularly easy one.

It is true that the preservation of their independence is in the interest of the Scandinavian nations, of the Western Powers and of Poland. But the question is who would actually defend their independence if it were menaced. It is rather difficult to imagine Swedish regiments marching to the rescue of Riga. It might be easier to imagine British or French warships in that position, but their intervention does not seem to be by any means certain - and, at any rate, the navy alone would not be sufficient. All the Baltic Powers are, of course, members of the League, - but that makes little difference as far as their safety is concerned, - if examples mean anything.

There remains Poland, a neighbouring country directly interested in maintaining the independence of the Baltic countries, and disposing of a reasonably strong army. But the relations of Poland with each of the Baltic Powers are different, which complicates matters.

So far Germany and Russia have been playing the Baltic

countries against each other. Lithuania has excelled in the game of changing her policy for the sake of economic advantages granted either by Germany or by Russia. Her last turn has been to the Russian side and the present relations between Kaunas and Moscow are of the best. Perhaps Kaunas, having no frontier with Russia, thinks that the Bolsheviks are not so dangerous after all. But the territory separating Lithuania from Russia is Polish, and Lithuania has been hostile to Poland since it obtained its independence. Latvia and Estonia, which have frontiers with Russia, maintain friendly relations with Poland. Unfortunately it seems clear that the fates of the three small countries are so closely linked together, that the fall of one of them would mean the death verdict of all. Lithuania, feeling secure behind the Latvian-Polish wall, separating it from Russia, flirts with the Komintern, hoping to discourage thereby German infiltration through Memel.

The effect of the pro-Soviet Lithuanian policy, and also of the Lithuanian claim to Wilno, is a weakening of the Baltic Entente - dangerous to itself, and also to those interested in its maintenance.

Although the military strength of the whole Baltic Entente, even if it were more coherent than it actually is, would still be insufficient for the defence of its territory, a complete unity of policy and purpose among these powers could do much to save them from disaster.

Finland is in a somewhat similar position, but it is obvious that it is less exposed and therefore reluctant to underwrite a common Baltic policy. The visit of Minister Holsti to Moscow brought no definite results, especially as it was opposed on grounds of principle by a very considerable section of the Finnish parliament.

Lithuania, alone of the Baltic Powers without a frontier with Russia, takes advantage of that fact to invite Soviet collaboration, which can give it a certain temporary predominance over the other Baltic nations. But this seems a peculiarly shortsighted policy, - for few people could reasonably expect huge Soviet Russia to collaborate meekly side by side with three million strong Lithuania, without paying itself at the smaller partner's expense. Yet this seems to be the belief of the Kaunas statesmen, who probably even hope to receive from Russia some territories as a free gift into the bargain. Diffusion is bound to come soon, and decisions vital for the future of Baltic Powers will have to follow.

LONDON LETTER

By Gregory MacDonald

King George VI and Queen Elizabeth carried out their first public function together last week when they drove through the East End of London to the new People's Palace in the Mile End Road. Their reception along the route, through Whitechapel and Commercial Road East, was most enthusiastic, recalling the famous drives made by King George V after his Jubilee. Dense crowds more than once broke through the police cordons and the people of a poor district went out of their way to express their loyalty with a brave array of flags and bunting.

This demonstration was in many respects surprising. Not that the East End of London is the place of mystery and murder described by novelists. Not that the poor are likely to be less spontaneous or generous than the very rich. But the East End has been a campaigning ground for extremists of doubtful antecedents, financed from doubtful quarters, and it was not to be expected that a new monarch would at once elicit a loyalty which, after all, his own father did not immediately gain. Nor is that the only point. Recent political events have let loose a great deal of propaganda against Monarchy as an institution. The historians of the future may know more than we do about the sources of this propaganda but every student below the surface of history is aware that Monarchy, when popular, is the inevitable foe of secret corruption; if therefore behoves secret corruption to make Monarchy unpopular.

Argument about Kingship is nowadays very frequent. There is a special run of weekly magazines, imitators of a famous American journal, which live by retailing spicy rumours from Court and political circles. These magazines have a very wide circulation. Other forms of the argument appear in the editorials of the Left Press - which includes not only the avowedly Communist Press and the Socialist newspapers but also (most enthusiastically) the Liberal papers which guided the nineteenth century as Radical organs devoted to the Constitutional Monarchy, the Nonconformist Churches and Free Trade. These are now quite Red, and with their fellow-papers of the Left persuasion they preach the doctrine that a King is a Civil Servant whose job is to sign documents - this argument came out in the House of Commons during the Regency Bill discussion and they hold that to endow Kingship with any other powers is a reversion to mediaeval magic and mummery. It is a mark of modern journalism that a sensible discussion is hardly ever conducted in newspapers. However, the demonstration in the East End may be another expression of a

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LONDON LETTER

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popular demand for Kingship even when the true conception of the Monarchy is overlaid and forgotten. It is also confirmation of reports from other quarters that the East End, far from being a hot-bed of revolution, is the most loyal and domestic corner of the country.

Another broad issue of the times emerges in recent discussions on population. Speakers and publicists who, a short ten years ago, were loudly advocating birth control on the grounds that the fewer we are the better we shall be, are now crying aloud that there must be larger families. The eating of words has become quite a popular pastime. From one quarter there comes a proposal for a tax on bachelors, with the naive explanation that colonies without a large white population are a standing temptation to other nations; the idea evidently is that the other nations will not obligingly until the prospective families of the bachelors have grown up. The more usual statement is an allusion to the imminence of war and necessity to increase the population for military reasons. Or the economic arguments used that the point of decline has been reached, with a diminishing group of young people and a growing group of large people. Just as Prohibition in America boxed the compass, becoming the most unpopular gospel soon after its triumph as the most popular gospel, so Birth Control in Great Britain is now passing from boom to depression.

But advocacy is apt to be topsy-turvy these days. Here we have Sir Thomas Inskip, Minister for the Co-ordination of Defence, declaring that farmers must increase agricultural production and thus reduce the claims upon shipping and the Navy in the event of war. Those excellent sentiments might have come better from the Minister of Agriculture and on different grounds of a more civic character. A Defence Minister might better have concentrated on reducing the Navy's burdens by turning back from oil to coal for ships—protection of the oil routes would impose an impossible burden on the Navy in the event of war. But the agricultural position is assuming importance from another angle. The British farmer, having turned away from crops to stockbreeding (cheap wheat came from abroad and the bread of the industrial worker cost little) now finds that cattle fodder is rising upon shipping and the increased price of its basic maize. He has to endure beef competition from the Argentine, whence also, by a curious coincidence, comes the maize. So the farmer is likely to turn back to crops, both wheat and maize, and once more change the character of British agriculture. It is one of the major recent revolutions that would surprise no longer exist for the control of the export of primary produce, so as to enable the great industrial markets to subsist on cheap food and low wages.

The announcement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that he would take powers to borrow or to appropriate Budget surpluses, to the extent of £400 million over five years, did not please the financial papers. They are scandalised at such large sums of money (£80 million a year) and horrified at the idea of armaments. The real objection is that the Chancellor refuses to deflate the internal market by heavy taxes, proposing instead to continue the regime of cheap money with a continuance of borrowing on Treasury Bills. A Budget surplus is certain; a continuance of his policy will produce even larger surpluses.

Poles in Germany

The number of Poles living in Germany is differently estimated by the Germans and the Poles. The German press usually estimates it at about 500,000 to 600,000 — which means that the number of Poles in Germany cannot possibly be smaller than that figure.

The official German statistics provide the best source of information on the subject; if their real significance is understood. According to the census of 1925, there were 259,804 Polish nationals living in Germany and 802,934 German citizens using the Polish language. That second class is described by the German statistics as "bilingual" — and is not reckoned in the total number of Poles.

The official carrying out the census asks what is the mother tongue of the person interviewed by him. The answer is — Polish. The next question is "Do you speak German?". Naturally a Pole living in Germany has to be familiar with that language, so his answer is affirmative. The result in the census books is one more "bilingual". Obviously no one who was not a Pole would ever give Polish even as his second language, so that the number of "bilinguals" can be safely regarded as being actually the number of Poles living in Germany.

On the other hand many Poles living there might have refrained from giving Polish as their native tongue. Such an admission demands a certain amount of courage and it would not be surprising if some people thought it easier or more practical to say simply "German", although they used Polish in private. A certain amount of pressure, moral or

administrative, might have contributed to this.

The Mazurs of Eastern Prussia and the Kaszubs of Pomerania are always described by German scholars as being either members of separate nationalities, or "Polish speaking Germans". As a matter of fact they are people speaking Polish dialects, of a purely Slav character.

In a final estimate it would be safer, however, to omit these two doubtful classes, — doubtful only as to their numbers but not as to their existence, e. i. the Poles who admitted to be Germans and the members of groups using dialects of Polish. The existence of these groups should be, however, borne in mind, as a proof of the fact that an estimate in which they are omitted almost certainly falls short of the actual number of the actual number of Poles in Germany.

The two indisputable figures are the 259,804 Polish citizens, and the 802,934 persons speaking both the Polish and German. The total is 1,062,738. As that figure is relative to 1925, and the rate of natural increase among the Poles living in Germany is about 13 promille per annum, it can be estimated that by 1935 that number must have increased by at least 80,000.

The number of Poles living in Germany calculated exclusively according to German official data, would therefore amount now to 1,145,000. The Polish press in Germany usually estimates it at a million and a half. Without accepting that figure, we may say it seems to be closer to the truth than the 600,000 admitted by the German press. (A.T.E.)

Marshal Rydz-Śmigły in the YMCA Committee

The Polish YMCA made Marshal Rydz-Śmigły its honorary member. The Marshal accepted the membership and agreed to stand at the head of the Honorary Committee of the Polish YMCA.

Marshal Piłsudski had been a honorary member of the YMCA since 1923.

A Pole as Vice-governor of Michigan

The election of Mr. Nowicki to the post of vice-governor of the state of Michigan was received with enthusiasm by the numerous Polish population of Detroit and Hamtramck, as well as other towns in the district. The last Pole to hold the position of a governor of an American state was nominated personally by President Lincoln, but Mr. Nowicki is the first to hold it by election. He is an active member of the Democratic party.

This is the Roosevelt policy applied to Great Britain.

The announcement may also be connected with Mr. Runciman's recent visit to Washington, for a War Debt settlement is in the air. At the same moment President Roosevelt is discussing "hot money" with his advisers. London may consider it a necessity of defence to wipe out the War Debt controversy, so that in the event of war it will be possible to buy American goods. One plan mooted is to buy up British investments in New York and present them to the American Government in settlement of War Debt. This could be done with £600 million — £400 million plus the profit accruing from the revaluation of the Bank of England's gold stocks. There is no indication as yet that this method will be adopted, but some settlement is in the air.

PRESS REVIEW

In an article entitled "Revindication without a pause" *Kurier Warszawski* enumerates the various acts of Hitler tending to the complete cancelling of the articles of the Versailles Treaty. The latest is the demand for the return of colonies with the implied threat either "you yield them voluntarily or we shall compensate ourselves with the Spanish colonies". On this same matter the Berlin correspondent of *Intransigent* writes "It is impossible not to experience an unpleasant impression from the tone of the German press of the last few days.

It is enough to turn one giddy when we read the paradoxical demands formulated in the most ruthless way, admitting no argument, or again when we hear a number of disquieting expressions. It has become the fashion to speak of irreconcilability.

In particular the colonies and the Franco-Soviet pacts are the subjects of conversation. But lately to these two the question of Germans settled outside the frontier has been added; in Czechoslovakia, Austria, Poland etc."

Kurier Poranny writes about the moral right Poland has to demand room for her surplus population and an opportunity to acquire cheap raw materials, bought for her own money and not for expensive foreign currencies. It mentions "a significant voice of an influential Belgian newspaper, discussing the eventuality of interesting Poland in the raw materials of the Congo". This, says the *Kurier*, are the first signs of understanding, others will follow elaborated and approved by the League. Further the *Kurier* suggests that even if Polish settlements and her profiting by raw materials could not be reconciled with the sovereign rights of possessing states this should not act as a deterrent. "As there exists a legal institute of mandates why should not a permanent lease be created or some other such title deed authorizing the exploitation of a colony without curtailment of the sovereign rights of the owner and with advantage both to him and the lessee."

Gazeta Polska, discussing at some length the investment plan of Minister Kwiatkowski and coming to the conclusion that its quick realisation is imperative for Poland, finds that "this action must be undertaken exclusively by the State". Further it explains the reason for this is "because the aims are general state and general national and therefore in

such an enormous undertaking there must exist one plan and central authority and because it is here, in a large measure a question of investments that are so-called indirectly profitable, which private initiative could not in any case carry out. For this action the state must have means. If it does not get them abroad it must acquire them from the home market. We entirely estimate the importance of the problem of sanitating the home market, but in our opinion - it is less important than quick state investment". Concerning the incident of Mr. Seba's disparaging book on Poland the *Kurier Polski* writes "It has agitated public opinion not only in Poland but also in Rumania and Yugoslavia, evoking there serious disquiet and astonishment." Further the *Kurier* finds this to be a proof that there are serious rifts in the edifice of the Little Entente which has for some years shown a tendency to exhibit these rifts, but thanks to the preventive policy of different factors - above all Czechoslovakia - it was possible till now to keep it more or less untouched. But what will happen now?"

I. K. C. has an article by Alexander Millerand, former President of the French Republic, in which he protests strongly against continual yielding to German demands as exhibited by the Powers. He asks if they will again yield to German pressure in the matter of colonies and says "To allow the Reich to win in the question of her colonial revindication means to yield her to-morrow the European territories taken from her by the Versailles treaty. For the victors of 1918 there exists only one way of preserving what remains of their victory; to insist at last, to say: no to the German demands. Resist! But to do this they must be strong and united. This is the only way for the victors of 1918 to defend themselves against German pressure." I. K. C. brings also an interview with the American Ambassador, Mr. Cudaby, who is now leaving Poland, in which the latter says concerning Polish foreign policy that he is "full of the greatest admiration for it. I must say, this is above all the merit of Minister Beck. We may boldly say that this Minister is at present one of the most eminent statesmen of the world. It is his merit that there is now a distinct Polish tendency in the whole world. And why? Because the policy of Minister Beck is truly Polish and most independent, having only the good of Poland for its aim".

K. M.

Danzig Letter

Much interest appears to have been aroused in English and other newspapers over the recent arrest of Dr. Stachnik, attributing to him an importance far greater than he actually enjoys. Of course, Dr. Stachnik is a leader of the Centrum party, and one of the spokesmen of that party in the Volkstag, but as a matter of fact, since the death of Prelate Sawatzki, some months ago, the Centrum party has not had a real leader of any outstanding merit. Among its members, too, unlike the National Socialists, there are not many of the younger generation to be found.

A man named Grzenia was arrested together with Dr. Stachnik, on the same charge, that of contravening the press laws. They were sentenced to four and six months imprisonment, respectively, and Grzenia attained a prominence he never had before, the reports citing him as the leading Opposition journalist in Danzig, a position he certainly never earned for himself, and for which he would have several formidable rivals here.

Locally, apart from the question of who will be the next High Commissioner of the League of Nations, which seems to be near a solution, and from Herr Greiser's invitation of the shooting party to be held at Białowieża, there have been two topics of interest. The first is the starting of a drive in Danzig, similar to that in Germany, for the reclaiming of waste material of all kinds. Housewives are about to be asked to save every scrap of tinfoil, tooth-paste tubes, razor-blades, electric-light bulbs, and an every odd metal, in order to assist in the national economy of foreign currency. Plans are being worked out for the practical application of this economy.

The other popular topic is the wireless exhibition, which brings the people the opportunity to see what a radio sending apparatus

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looks like. The high light of the exhibition, of course, is the demonstration of television. Most people believe in the ordinary radio with difficulty, accepting it as a sort of telephone without the wires, but the idea of sending pictures through the air is even harder to swallow!

And of course, there has been a carnival at Zoppo, but the celebrations took place in the Kurhaus chiefly, because the weather at this season has not been encouraging for any

festivities out of doors, even though the Danzigers are optimists by nature. Last Sunday there were a couple of inches of snow. That was enough to send the skiers in their thousands to the hills around the town, even though they had to go far afield in search of sheltered spots where the snow could gather deep enough to make a runway and the skis did not immediately grate on the hard frozen earth beneath. But that never daunted the enthusiasts.

The Salon of Paintings at the I. P. S.



I. Wilczyńska
„Interior“

The present Salon at the I. P. S. holds paintings only, in contrast to the usual practice of this institution which justly disdains the division of art into "pure" and "applied" and hitherto admitted to its annual "Salon" not only all branches of the former, but also pottery, textiles, metalwork, etc. Apparently a separate Salon of sculpture is to follow the present show of paintings.

This exhibition has been organized on lines entirely different from those usually followed for an official Salon (as distinct from the Salon des Independents and the Salon des Refusés) — instead of an exhibition open to all and a jury of selection, participation was by invitation only and the pictures were selected by the artist and the Commissioner of the Salon. Though in this way

or his brother (no. 120 and 121). These two have parted company this time, each producing a picture by himself. Both are good, but not quite so good as their common work at the exhibition of the "Blok" group about a year ago. The range of subject is as wide as that of styles. There is a large proportion of landscapes and those by E. Arci, (no. 4) G. Hufnagłówna (no. 51), A. Jędrzejowski (no. 60) E. Kokoszko (no. 68), M. Krzyżanowska (no. 77), S. Grabowski (nos. 44, 46), M. Roubá (no. 118), are among the best. There is also a very interesting large canvas by J. Gotard who usually exhibits only portraits. In the landscape of "Kazimierz Dolny" (no. 42) we find his usual characteristics of minute detail, sombre, almost uniform colouring, and the particular, flaky effect he has been cultivating of late,

(no. 28). The two portraits by Olga Bożnańska (no. 13, 14), though undoubtedly good, were either already exhibited recently in Warsaw or else resemble so closely work already exhibited as to raise a doubt about the reason of their presence. (It is the general rule of most Salon exhibitions that no work previously already shown in the same town should be entered) W. Koch (no. 67) is good, as usual. L. Siendziński is less wooden and less unpleasing in colour than often happens with this artist (no. 135). B. Frydrysiak is undoubtedly one of the most competent craftsmen of the young generation of artists, but it is a pity that he produces only pictures of the XVIII century Flemish School without infusing any note of his own (nos. 35, 36).

It is a relief to find W. Bórowski giving up his perennial chalky and affected maidens and showing far more forceful and better work, such as the horses started by a storm (no. 10) or the "S. S. Piłsudski" (no. 9). There is a good studio interior by Irena Wilczyńska (no. 143) and the pictures by H. Jaworski (no. 59), K. Słomczyński (no. 126) and C. Włodzowski (no. 141, 142) are also worthy of notice. K. Zielenkiewicz has been strongly influenced by the Makowski Memorial Exhibition, with unfortunate results. The nudes and semi-nudes are mercifully few, but they raise the question: Why are modern nudes so often merely disgusting? It is nothing to do with the model. Not the fattest Venus of Rubens, not the grossest mountain of flesh by Tizian evokes that feeling of faint nausea which is experienced in front of some of these contemporary pictures. This does not apply to W. Palessa's "Nude with a Gramophone" (no. 95), irresistibly reminiscent of Manet's "Olympia", though that is probably only because of the velvet ribbon round the throat which is saved by the artist's visible preoccupation with problems of colour and design, nor to the charmingly impertinent figures of J. Kubicki's "Epitaph for Annie" (no. 80). This is perhaps the most striking picture in the whole exhibition. In its title and its meaning are a mystery. It is richer in colour than the artist's work has hitherto been — at least that part of his work which was to be seen in Warsaw — and the figures, though retaining their characteristic elongation are far more firmly drawn.

In view of the fact, expressly stated in the catalogue, that only "full-grown" pictures were to be included in the Salon, no sketches, it is difficult to see why there are no fewer than three sketches by T. Pruszkowski which cannot by any stretch of the imagination be described as anything else and which have nothing in particular to recommend them.

Filharmonia.

The performance of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony is a sort of musical religious act. It can only be approached with reverence and such indeed seems the attitude of the famous German conductor Herman Abendroth. His enthusiasm is imparted to orchestra and audience alike. The vocal parts of Beethoven's immortal work are so stupendous that it is rarely indeed that they are met with anything like success. It is not therefore surprising if in this case we must say the will was better than the deed. The performance of the Ninth Symphony was preceded by that of the First played in a completely satisfying manner. On Sunday also Abendroth conducted the Fifth Symphony of Beethoven in the concert of the Kleines Musik. Other concerts of interest this week were the song recital of the well known negro baritone, Julius Blasser, and the concert of Polish chamber music by the O. R. M. U. S. Society for the propagation of musical culture. K. M.



Z. Gliński "Parish Church in Kazimierz"

The London Anglo-Polish Society

The Anglo-Polish Circle, which has done good work in London for many years past to promote cultural relations between Great Britain and Poland, will in future be known as the Anglo-Polish Society.

This was decided at an Annual General Meeting held at the Polish Embassy in London. H. E. the Polish Ambassador was in the Chair. The meeting adopted a new Constitution prepared by the Executive Committee, deciding to continue the traditions of the Circle but with a wider sphere of activity.

The Honorary Presidents of the Society are Lady Mac Muller,

the British Ambassador in Warsaw, and the Polish Ambassador in London. There are three Presidents: Lord Derwent, Lady Granville and Lord Howard of Penrhyn. There are six distinguished Vice-Presidents and a Council composed of well-known people who are interested in Anglo-Polish affairs.

The Joint Honorary Secretaries are Lady Clementine Waring and Dame Una Pope-Hennessy, with Mr. Gregory Macdonald acting as Assistant Honorary Secretary. Arrangements for the future work of the Society will be announced in due course.

The Power of the Spoken Word

During the next two months thirty five Anglophile Societies in Northern and Central Europe and Portugal will be visited by lecturers sent abroad under the auspices of the British Council.

The subjects chosen cover a wide range.

Lord Trent will discuss the contribution made by industry to the welfare of the worker in Great Britain.

Sir Stephen Gaselee, the Librarian of the Foreign Office, will lecture on subjects of which he has special knowledge, namely Cambridge University and Samuel Pepys. Mr. Robert Byron has chosen as the topics of his addresses "The English Home" and "What is English Civilisation?"

Fleet Street will be represented by Mr. John Walter and Mr. Bruce Lockhart. Mr. Walter will speak on "The History of the Times Newspaper". Mr. Lockhart, who will mainly be concerned with contemporary affairs, gives as the titles of his lectures "Will Books Survive?" and "An Englishman looks at the World".

Admiral Sir Herbert Richmond, the recently appointed Master of Downing College, will take as his subjects certain aspects of British Naval History, while English Art and English Music will form the subjects dealt with respectively by Mr. Kenneth Clark, Director of the National Gallery, and Mrs. Ethel Lewis.

The Council are throwing their net wide. The countries to be visited by the lecturer will be Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Rumania and Yugoslavia.

Visits abroad by prominent Englishmen have always played a valuable part in forging cultural links with other countries. The recent lecture-tours by Dr. John Massfield, the Poet Laureate, and

by Mr. Wedgwood Benn were notable examples of this form of "cultural diplomacy". Large audiences and the warm welcome given by official circles show conclusively that the Council are sowing on fertile ground. Indeed the demand for lectures made by the 185 societies in the countries with whom the Council are in touch far exceeds the supply. In consequence the Council are forced to supplement their lecture activities, especially in the remoter countries by other means. During the past year over 2,000 gramophone lecture records were presented to 62 institutions in some 40 countries as remote as Iceland from Iran, Ecuador from Estonia, or Argentina from Afghanistan. The Council is also responsible for the circulation of the scripts of lantern lectures, prepared by authorities in Great Britain, for the use of local speakers.



M. Seidenbeutel "Conversation".

the exhibition perhaps reflects too much the judgment of one man — the Commissioner — it must be owned that the level is certainly far higher than in most exhibitions of the Salon type, a type whose appeal is first and foremost to the general public, offering samples of artistic styles over so wide a range as to provide for everybody's tastes. The present exhibition includes such contrasts as M. Eglina's "1581" (King Stephen Batory commanding a battle, No. 17) with its carefully antiquarian flavour and K. M. Witkowski's highly modern design, so modern that it has no title at all (no. 145), or S. Ptuzanski's "Shooting" (no. 101) which may be termed a "modern primitive" with its clear colouring and its faithful details and the broad sweep of the pictures by E. Seidenbeutel

but also a great calm, a peaceful contentment that is mostly lacking in his portraits. It is not to be considered an additional merit that he has found a new and interesting aspect of Kazimierz, a town of whose well-known architectural features the regular visitor of Warsaw exhibitions is by this time sick and weary. J. Jelowicki's "Battle of Krzyżopole" (no. 61) should also be counted among the landscapes and is a very good rendering of the atmosphere of a hot summer's day. There are some good portraits, one by S. Appenzeller (no. 3), by far the best thing he has hitherto exhibited, another by X. Danikowski, most interesting in expression, but in which the colouring and the lack of any coordination between the figure and its background unfortunately betray the eye of the sculptor



W. Dowiszewski Cz. "Flowers".

BOOKS

Progressive Revelation

By E. J. Vivian.
(Watts, Co. London.)

This is a popular and abbreviated edition of a bigger work dealing with Christian beliefs in the light of Comparative Mythology. The author seems to have a double aim. He firstly wants to show that the only possible teaching of the Church in the face of the latest studies on mythological grounds is "Progressive Revelation" and secondly he aims to show that the idea of progressive revelation is an impossibility compared with the facts of historical research.

As a result of scientific study of ancient Mythology and religions it is clear to-day that there is scarcely anything in the Christian doctrine the origin of which cannot be traced back to some other religious system. The Church having in face this difficulty tried at first to plead that the heathen have borrowed from Christianity. After it has been scientifically stated that many of these religions existed long before Christianity appeared, the Church tried to help itself by launching the idea of so called "Progressive Revelation".

"Progressive Revelation" means that God before revealing Himself in Christ in the full measure revealed certain truths to the nations long before the Christian era. "That these rites and beliefs obscured by superstition... were designed to serve as Schoolmasters who lead the heathen at length to Christ". The author thinks that, in fact, progressive revelation decides about the existence of the Church and, if accepted, many grave difficulties of faith are swept away — on the other hand a refusal to accept spells disaster to the Christian faith. And now he refuses to accept in his chapter "Vegetation Gods" (p. 52) he says: — "Even if we could agree that these are some details to present a savage's glimmerings of the truth, we must allow that the theory collapsed when the object of the custom can be shown to have little or nothing to do with religion in any true sense of the word". He shows that the highest Christian rite of the Holy Communion has its origin in a heathen custom to sacrifice human victims whose bodies are buried in the field in order to fertilize the soil.

I see in Mr. Vivian's book two fundamental faults:
1. He fails to distinguish between religion and revelation.
2. He fails to understand the specific features of faith.

In the first instance even if the Church admits that there are striking parallels between the Gospel story and the heathen world it does not yet need to see in "progressive revelation" its only way of escape. The fact that all the different religions have got their chief features in common serves rather as an argument that men of different ages are equal in their religious needs. And Christianity answers these needs in the person of Jesus Christ who is above all Krishnas and Buddhas. And after all, the heart of Christianity is the person of Christ and not the dogmas of the Church.

Mr. Vivian's other great mistake is that he makes faith dependent on scientific research. He speaks of many Christians who have lost their "faith" in the Gospel message because they have come in touch with the study of Comparative Mythology. These "Christians" never had faith in the true sense of the word. Faith never can be dependent on scientific studies. Faith can never

PLAYS AND MUSIC

People on an Ice-floe
(Teatr Ateneum)

People on an Ice-floe is the symbolic name given to the whole contemporary young generation, which in the struggle for life goes forward and gains work, position and money without any thought of the moral qualities of its resources.

The Czech author, Mr. *Wilhelm Werner*, shows in his play such a group arguing that the conditions of modern life have killed in younger generations higher and noble feelings, ideals, faith... In the family of Professor Junek, the hero of the play, the author demonstrates the conflicts between psychology, ethics and morality of generations born in the past century and to day — the profound difference and diversity of opinion, caused by hitherto unknown difficulties of living.

The family of Junek — an honest man, passing his life with probity, and as result attaining a model social position, — is suffering want. For the more than small salary must be enough for the whole family, as the two sons are without jobs and the daughters — a doctor and a typist — receive but little for their hard work. The situation changes, however, as the daughter, Anna, until this time a typist, becomes a film-star, and at the same time the mistress of a rich man financing the productions. Thanks to her lover she finds also a good place for her brother the engineer, who accepts it, even well knowing the way, in which Anna has obtained her powers;

to be based on reasons outside of itself. The reason for faith is faith and nothing else. Mr. Vivian speaks of men and women who have lost faith in Christianity because of outstanding discrepancies — does he know that no real Christian believes in Christianity — but in God? I do not think faith is only possible as a *sacrificium intellectus*. I rather think with St. Augustine and Anselm of Canterbury, *Credo ut intelligam*. For the scholar this book has nothing new to say. It is rather a compilation of quotations with no personal additions of the author himself.

"The Street of the Fishing Cat" by Jan Földes

(The Albatross Modern Continental Library) M. 316

This book has been awarded a prize of £ 4000 — in the Nations Prize Novel Contest of last year. The judges of this competition were: Dr. Binding (Germany), Gaston Rageot (France), Johan Bojer (Holland), Fredenborg (America) and Hugh Walpole (England).

The authoress is a Hungarian and although she depicts a story of an emigrant family of her compatriots, she has chosen an international milieu of all kinds in the voluntary and involuntary emigrants gathered in the heart of Paris in the Street of the Fishing Cat and its neighbourhood.

The book is most interestingly written and it must be stated that the authoress has pictured the different types with great skill and that their silhouettes show a wide knowledge of the different nations.

The book has been already translated into almost all European languages and has been published in 13 countries, and it will undoubtedly find countless admirers. A Polish translation has been recently published.

C. H.

the other daughter decides to marry her rich colleague, not from love, but only because of her wish to live in luxury etc. — in a word the financial side of the whole family succeeds for the best. But Professor Junek is not able to enjoy the financial happiness of his children for he sees too clearly their morality and spiritual ruin.

Such very problems of the day are discussed by Werner's play, which thanks to the theme, well-turned (even when stereotype) characterisation and effective situations highly interested the audience of the *Teatr Ateneum*. The reaction of the audience, so deeply living with Werner's heroes, would not be of course so great if the playing of the whole *Ateneum* ensemble were not so good.

Above all, that great master in portraying the tragedies and lives of simple, quiet people — *Stefan Jaracz* finds a new opportunity to show in the rôle of Junek all these qualities of his tremendous talent. Each glance, each word was full of true human suffering. The characteristic and psychological deepening of the figure was as always excellent.

Near by *Jan Stanisława Perzowska* (who also directed the play with intelligence and care) has created a direct and sincere figure as the Professor's wife, a good mother, who with her intellect cannot, but with her heart can penetrate all the anxieties and troubles of her children. *Ewa Bonacka* and *Elżbieta Kryńska* with talent and temper displayed the daughters of Junek. Of the sons, *Leszek Popełkowski* must be highly praised for his capital figure of a 20-year old boy, who thanks to his football talent... receives a position of book-keeper in a brewery; *Stanisław Danilowicz*, on the other hand, pertinently underlined the neurosis of an unemployed young engineer. There was also a fine episode in the part of the young doctor's happy fiancé — given by *Andrzej Bogucki*, who demonstrated how without over-playing the greatest comic effects can be drawn out of the rôle. The settings by *Władysław Dasewski*. Arno

At the Opera.

In connection with the hundredth anniversary of the death of Pushkin, the famous Russian poet, the *Teatr Wielki* gave on Thursday, 11th and Sunday, 14th February, two special performances of the popular opera by Tchaikovsky, *Eugene Onegin*, based on the novel and most charming of Pushkin's romances.

On the occasion the audience filled the Warsaw opera to the last seat, especially, as the leading male rôles of *Lenyuk* and *Onegin* were sung by two well-known Russian singers *Dimitry Smirnov* — tenor and *Alexander Balaban* — baritone, whose artistic expression, and delightful pianissimo, united with the elegant and exquisite style of his dramatic playing — permit us to forget, that to day his voice in many moments and especially in the higher notes lacks sufficient force.

The great aria of *Lenyuk* before the Angel, thanks to the high culture of *Smirnov* gave the hearers a moment of artistic satisfaction. Mr. *Alexander Balaban* does not offer any extraordinary values in his vocal interpretation of *Eugene Onegin's* rôle, but has nevertheless created a convincing figure of the hero of Pushkin's romance, so beautifully transported by Tchaikovsky into an operatic masterpiece.

Among the other interpreters *Maria Karousowa* gave to *Tatiana* sincerity and lyricism in voice and dramatic expression and Mr. *Edward Berens* — tenor, who was also in the performance was directed by Mr. *Bolesław Tyllia*, who profoundly understood the Tchaikovsky music; it was warmly applauded by the numerous public.

J. M.

Warsaw Amusements.

THEATRES

NARODOWY. "Fiesco" by Schiller. POLSKI. "La Mariage de Figaro" by Beaumarchais. N O W Y. "Dowód osobisty" (The Passport of Zebrydzewicz Family) by Januszowski. Thursday. Premier. "Three-Six-Nine" by Duran. MARY. "Lato w Nohant" ("Chopin and George Sand by Stanisławicz with Maria Przybylko - Potocka and Zimbiński). LETNI. "Zohner Królowej Madagaskaru" ("The Soldier of the Queen of Madagascar") by Dobrzański. MALICKIEJ. "Hurly-Burly" ("Zamieszanie") by Herz. A TENEUM. "Ludzie na krze" by W. Werner. KAMERALNY. "Doctor's Secret" by Fodor.

MUSIC.

TEATR WIELKI OPERA. Saturday: "The Legend of Joseph" "Schubertiana" ballet. Sunday Matinee: "Halka". Evening: "Traviata". Tuesday: "Traviata". Wednesday: "The Legend of Joseph" "Schubertiana" ballet. Thursday: "Lucia de Lammermoor". Friday: "Barber di Sivilla". Note. Miss Bandrowska — Turka will sing on Sunday evening, Thursday and Friday.

FILHARMONIA

Sunday 21.11. (Matinée) Opening of the 11st International Chopin Competition in Warsaw. Friday: Symphonic Concert.

KONSERWATORIUM.

Saturday: Concert. Monday: Ormuzd Concert

BROADCASTING FROM WARSAW

Sunday: 17.00. Relay Concert from the Argentine". Friday: 19.15. Filharmonia Concert. Monday: 20.00. Ormuzd Concert.

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№ 31

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

No. of certificate	NAME	Age	Category	Last date of visa	Address
101498	TKACZ Mirjam,	75	D	18.5.37	Włodzimierz Walska
101500	GLASBERG Sara	2 m.	D	18.5.37	Dobrych, ul. Reńska 23
101502	MUENZ Josef	57	D	18.5.37	Tomickiego 13, Łódź
	Marjem	60			
101504	CZOŚCIEK Haja	16	D	18.5.37	Paltusk, Rynek 15
101505	ZALCMAN Jerdo	62	D	18.5.37	Kilińskago 75, Łódź
101508	GIMPEL Berta	22	D	18.5.37	5 Bonerowska, Kraków
101509	LES Benjamin	15	D	18.5.37	Swislaw
101517	ROSENBERG Cyra	58	D	23.5.37	Szwajka 4/23 Łódź
101519	RUHBERG Biwka	55	D	23.5.37	Byrszaw, Drobyczka 46
101520	FETTER Benjamin	75	D	23.5.37	Resow
101533	BRETT Rebeka	52	D	24.5.37	Lwow, Batorego 28
101534	FRYDMAN Twya	60	D	24.5.37	Niska 55, Warsaw
	Feiga	54			
	BROMBER Chwula	80			
102441	GLINKA Chaja	38	D	19.5.37	Ostrow-Lacz, 3-go Maja 4
102447	CHEZIŃSKA Zyla	71	D	22.5.37	Dzielnica, Łódź
102448	SZER Ajzma	59	D	22.5.37	Kaloz, Ciasna 12
	Samuel	45			
	Gerzon	16			
	Wolf	15			
	Abram	18			
102291	MĄGD Abraham	25	B/3	17.5.37	Rynek Kosciuszki 49, Białystok
102247	PODCHORCER Etylda	21	B/3	15.5.37	Lwow, Grudecka 69
102248	GRINTZ Jeshuwa	18	B/3	15.5.37	Berdardynska 5, Radom
102249	LIEBERMAN Simon	18	B/3	15.5.37	Luskow
102251	MIERECKI Lejser	78	B/2	15.5.37	Jeremias, Dist. Stojce
	Chaja	68			
102252	NYŚENBERG Moszek	25	B/3	15.5.37	Krakow, Mostowa 24
102253	NYŚENBERG Haja	25	B/3	15.5.37	Warszawa, 3, Radomsko
102254	ROZENBERG Chana	33	D	16.5.37	Grzybowska 14, Warsaw
	Malika	62			
102256	AJDELMAN Rachel	61	D	17.5.37	Kanalarwa 5, Lukow
	BUCHHALTER Chawa	41	D	17.5.37	
	Jankiel	14			
	Josef	12			
	Nelama	11			
	Masza	9			
102357	RAFALOWICZ JOSEK	70	B/2	17.5.37	Piotrkowska 35, Kielec
	Chana	18			
102359	WOJCIŚLAWSKI Prom	18	B/3	17.5.37	Owiarcyk Kujawski
102361	NUNBERG Perla	23	B/3	18.5.37	Krakowska 3, Radomsko
102362	KAC Sruł	27	B/3	17.2.37	Sarnacki
102364	SEIDEN Biwka	22	D	17.5.37	c/o Rubin Schild, Jasło
	Ruth	8			
102375	FLURER Dwoja	17	B/3	23.5.37	Bochna
102376	KRAUSZOFF Ita	53	D	23.5.37	Lódź, Środkiemiska 39
	Nelama	12			
102379	ROZANY Jakob	64	D	24.5.37	Dzielnia, Warsaw
	Tauba	64			
102371	GRANAT Rubin	15	B/3	24.5.37	Szerszaw, Woj. Poleskie

Admission to Palestine not later than:

F.2377 1. 11 WEYBARE Henryk 56 G 4 3.8.37
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