IN ENGLAND THREE PENCE

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WARSAW, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1937

No. 12

AFTER THE YOUGOSLAV EXPOSE.

Dinner in honour of Mr. Byron

The speech by M. Sto-jadinowitch, President of the Privy Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs for Yougoslavia, made a few days ago at the Skoupchine has awakened a favourable echo in European opinion. It contained a number of passages more especially

opinion. It contained a number of passages more especially interesting to Polish opinion. The geographical situation of Yougoslavia invites us to regard its movements in the domain of foreign policy with attention, all the more that we are united to this country by direct connections of sincerity and friendship. Poland also never forgets the sentiments of cordial neighbourliness existing between Yourcedavia and our ally goslavia and our ally

In the last exposé of the leader of Yougoslavian policy we find a balance of serious constructive efforts, efforts destined to maintain all the nations neighbouring in this part of Europe. Whilst tightening the bands of her old

all the nations neighbouring in this part of Europe. Whilst tightening the bands of her old friendships Yougoslavia does not cease aiming at the normalizing and regulating of her relations with all states animated by s spirit of mutual understanding. The most characteristic example of this is the evolution that has taken place in the neighbourly relations of Yougoslavia with Bulgaria, an evolution recently crowned by a pact of friendship peoeived by the whole of Polish opinion with sincere joy. In following this way Yougoslavia, which is without donbt one of the essential elements for peace in this region of the states into bostile blocks, one against the other. Confident in her strength and inspired by a sentiment of political realism, it brings an element of peace and balance into international life. But it is not only these constructive principles of Youg os lavian policy which cause us to greet Premier Stojadinowitch's expose with profound sympathy. We must stress more specially the part of his speech concerning the direct relations between Poland and Ynegolavia.

Premier Stojadinowitch has emphasized that "the relations with the Polish Republic do not Suppose the point of the relations with the Polish Republic do not cease developing in a spirit of mutual concretension and sincere symphathy". This declaration was followed in the Chamber of Deputies by a manifestation of friendship for Poland. The Polish nation on its side cherishes no lesser fee lings of sincere sympathy for Yougoslavia and of esteem for the efficacious policy of its government. Poland welcomes the works of the Prime Minister as well as the reaction they have a wakened in the Skoupchine as a proof that the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries will tighten ever increasingly. *PIP*



On the conclusion of Mr. Byron's successful lecture on "English Homes" on Friday the 12th March, he was the guest of honour at a small formal dinner given by Mr. Falter, President of the POLISH BRITISH CHAMBER of COMMERCE under whose the FOLISH BRITISH CHAMBER of COMMERCE under whose auspices the lecture had been arranged. The guests included: Mr. Aveling, Mr. Benis, Mr. Gruber, Mr. Halecki, Mr. Herram, Sir Howard Kennard, Mr. Leggett, Mr. Minkowski, Mr. Mlynarski, Mr. Podoski, Count Potocki, Count Rzewuski, Mr. Savery, Mr. Staniszewski, Mr. Statkowski, Mr. Sykes, Mr. Tatarkiewicz, Mr. Trepka.

Latvian and Polish Riflemen's collaboration

The Commander of the Latvian The Commander of the Latvian Association of Riflemen "Aisarqi", Col.K. Prauls, arrived in Warsaw as a guest of the Polish Riflemen's Association "Strzelec". Col. Prauls visited the centres of the Polish Riflemen and held many conversations with the leaders of the network conversations wit of the movement.

The Latvian "Aisargi" ("Defenders") are a semi-military organisation, with a membership

of 50,000. Its members practise all the sports and undergo a course of military training.

of military training. The Polish "Strzelec" is a similar organisation, with over 500,000 members. The friendly relations between these two organisations date back to 1927, and since that time many visits between representatives of the "Strzelec" and "Aisragi" have been mutually exchanged.

It is suggested that the National should adopt linen shrts as its uniform. Gen. Zeligowski, the man who gave Wilno to Poland, is at present one of the most active propagators of the use of flax instead of cotton.

LINEN SHIRTS FOR

POLAND

Added at the conference in New Zealand — population. The Federal Minister for Health — well known in Europe as. Australian delegate to the Peace Treaty discussions in 1919 — states the matter strongly when he says that "Australia is bleeding to death". The falling birth rate amounts to a loss of 65.000 per year, or a greater loss and we the sector of the sector of

bleeding to death". The falling birth rate amounts to a loss of 65.000 per year, or a greater loss each year than the aggregate in four years of war. There-fore the task of raising the health of the community, since in such a climate illness is more the result of stupidity in feeding and lack of care than it is in severer regions, is a crying necessity. Taken with this should be another energetic movement for improvement of conditions of life, the formation of a Housing Improvement Board forreplanning Sydney slum areas. Although those to be found in most European cities at all is unnecessary and

As most of the bigger political parties of Europe consider the choice of shirts an essential part of their policy, it would be only natural to wear linen shirts in Poland. It would be a novely, as instead of the colour the texture would be the distinguishing feature.

a strong move for their abolition is on foot.

Australian Letter

is on foot. The same progressive spirit finds cullet in propagands for the celebrations of next year — Australia's 150th anniversary, and discussion is brisk as to what Australia should most advertise to attract tourists, since the field of interests is wide, and it is hoped that the net result will be increase of settlers as a consequence of its advantages being better known. Terms for the running of the

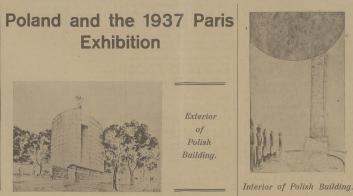
advantages being better known. Terms for the running of the air mails have now been satisfactorally settled, but the chief interest in aviation at the present is the acrimonious discussion following the Federal Government's decision to order 40 N.A. 16 aeroplanes in America for Australian defence. Orgestions 40 N.A. 16 scroplanes in America for Australian defence. Questions are being universally asked why planes should not be ordered in England, and the proposal to build the planes here has done nothing to allay the resentment of the public at the transaction. Parliament is however in recess and the matter must wait its reassembling for discussion. Meanwhile feeling runs high.

H. Heney.

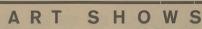
LAUREATE CONCERTS

LAUREACE CONCERTS
A series of concerts are now being given by the foremost marcates of the Chopin Contest. The first book place at the Philharmonic Hall on Sunday the direct state of the first prize was the planist. His rectal excited a great interest and much expectation which was only in part fulfilled. The young art is the possesses a beautiful excited a great interest and much expectation which was only in part fulfilled. The young art is the possesses a beautiful excited a great interest and much expectation which was only in part fulfilled. The young art is the possesses a beautiful excited a great interest and much expectation. The possesses a beautiful excited a great interest and it does not give the impression of a strong individuality or originality of conception. It excites administic, but on the other hand it does not give the impression of a strong individuality or excite a diministic but on the other hand it does not give the impression of a strong individuality or excite a diministic but on the other hand it does not give the impression of a strong individuality or excite a diministic but on the other hand it does not give the impression of a strong individuality or excite a diministic but on the other hand it does not give the impression of a strong individuality or excite a diministic but the test and the young Englishman Lance and the young Englishma Lance and the young Englishma Lance and the statist whe promises to attain the failes the ministic but a beautiful full tone and with a beautiful fu

technically. That he virtuoso qua That he also possesses virtuoso qualities he showed in the difficult Balakiereff piece which was however rather wanting in sparkle. K. M.



Australians are now taking interest in a problem which is for the country a very vital one, and which follows the discussion of the future of immigration raised at the conference in New



The show of Japanese prints in the rooms of the Legation (Pierackiego 10) is well worth visiting both for its intrinsic (Pierackiego 10) is well worth visiting both for its intrinsic artistic value and for the interest of comparison with European art. Not all of the eight hundred prints are exhibited on the walls, the lack of space has kept some of them in portfolics which can be viewed on request. The Exhibition is divided roughly into two sections—the first room contains contemporary work, the Extinction is invited roughly into two sections—the first room contains contemporary work, the second one the retrospective section. This offersfine examples of the work of nearly all the well-known Japanese artists whose merits it would be vain to extol as it has been so often and more competently done before. It is enough to name Hokussi, Hiro shig é, the numerous O ntag a was, who are all well represented. There are also a number of very interesting anonymous prints, thus the astonishing 'View of Fouj'' (no.25) which looks almost like a very modern European webcrolout which looks almost like a very modern European watercolour study. The anonymous Nagasaki prints showing foreigners and their ships are very attractive, particularly the picture of a Russian naval officer (105) and of a Dutch sailing-ship (109). Very fine are the three portraits of courtesans by Kounisada Ontagawa and the scenes with ships by Kouniyoshi. The contemporary section is a

The contemporary section is a medley of contrasting elements. There is absolute assimilation to Incre is absolute assimilation to European vision, as in the portrait of a Breton peasant-girl by Yamamoto Kanayé (445), or a fusion of Oriental subject and Occidental style, as in the work Ontchi Koshiro (338) or Asahi Masshidé (228) which look as Onlehi Koshiro (335) or Asam Massahidé (228) which look as though a French artist were trying to give a Japanese effect, or a faint flavour of Russian influence eas in the prints of Katsouhira Tokoushi (306,307). On some the influence of Occidental art has been definitely detrimental, making for a naturalism which seems contrary to their nature and renders their work dull and heavy, entirely uninspiring. A hapy fusion is to be found in Foukazawa Sakouitch; (245) and in the entirely different Kawanishi El. One of the best prints in this room is the portrait of a young girl, hanging high up on the right-hang wull.

the portrait of a young girl, hanging high up on the right-hand wall. The Exhibition has been prolonged until Palm Sunday (March 21st) and is open on all weekdaysfrom midday till 4 p.m. The catalogue is slightly perplexing, as the retrospective section is arranged in chronolog-ical order the modern one in section is arranged in circololog-ical order, the modern one in alphabetical order, and the prints which are taken from albums have no catalogue numbers. In view of the prominent particaten by women among European print artists it is interesting to note that there is only one woman exhibitor in the catalogue.

The Exhibition of French The Exhibition of French Painting at the National Museum continues to attract crowds, as is only natural, seeing that it contains some acknowledged masterpieces of European art, which were put at the disposal of the Museum by the authorities of the French State Art Collections in order to origin a good nicture of the

The authornics of the prench State Art Collections in order to give a good picture of the development of French painting during the last hundred years. Here again, as in the case of the old Japanese prints it would be sheer impertinence to attempt an appraisal, at least in some casea-in others-e.g. Matisse — either a better selection should have been made or a better representative of that particular phase should have been chosen. But these occasional blemishes are more than compensated by the opportunity of studying Gauguin, Manet, Degas, Utrillo, Monet, Modigliani, etc.

The most interesting part of the new show at the Zachęta is the collection of caricatures by A. Dobrinow, a Bulgarian artist. They represent well-known members of Warsaw society, among others also some members of the British Embaser. The among others also some members of the British Embassy. The likeness is in many cases excellent but a certain uniformity of treatment is noticeable which the artist should in future endeavour to avoid. This applies color to the nonlinon effth formase endeavour to avoid. This applies only to the position of the figures not to the characterisation of the faces which is very good — thus no. 127 (signature illegible) surely represents an Englishman or an American? The caricature of the Pekinese held by the lady in no. 109 is delightful. — In the so-called "General Exhibition" there is nothing very striking. Two

called "General Exhibition" there is nothing very striking. Two landscapes by Michalina Krzyża-nowska stand ont immediately as the best things there (nos 313 and 314). Two pictures by F. Si-naiberger (331 and 335) also stand and status the core of the status of the

naiberger (331 and 335) also stand out above the average. Two watercolours by Wroczyński (352, 353) catch the eye, and a pleasant unpretentious portrait of a child by Piotrowski (321). The collection of paintings by A. Augustynowicz shows him to be a not ungifted painter of an unfortunately very bad period in arl, a period in which semtimental approach to the subject and unthinking naturalism of presentation destroyed all approach to the subject and unthink in g natural is an of presentation destroyed all consciousness of artistic design and led to the wasting of the most promising themes — as for instance the portrait of a cardinal— a positive Godsend to an artist in these days of universal ugliness of men's clothing. In a portrait by J. Mehoffer, exhibited in in another room, far better advantage is taken of a bishop's costume. At the beginning of the present century Mehoffer was one of the great names of Polish at—his present work makes one wonder whether it was only the greatness of a pioneer breaking sway from the stuffiness of the preceding period, whether it is away from the stuffiness of the preceding period, whether it is his art that has changed or only our response to it. The small sketches for glass windows show the same mediaeval richness of patterning that made him famous when he designed the windows patterning that made him famous when he designed the windows of the Cathedral of Fribourg — the larger fragments are so man if estly disadvantageously placed that it is impossible to judge them. Of the other pictures exhibited the only really good one is a landscape (240). The Zeaheta slaw when an et

The Zacheta also runs an art shop in its building, entered from shop in its building, entered from Królewska. Now and again its front room is devoted to a single artist or a group of artist. At present it shows the work of a small group of women etchers-MMes Zofin Stankiewicz, L. Lan-zanka, I. Mińska-Golińska, Z. Sznuk-Koskowska, M. Wolska-Berezowska (why do these ladies complicate matters unnecessarily instead of sticking to their maiden instead of sticking to their maiden names?). Mme Stankiewicz, the doyenneofPolish women engravers is sufficiently well known. She exhibits only a small part of her work. Among the other ladies Mme Wolska-Berezowska is the most intractions and head the Mme Wolska-Berezowska is the most interesting and has the most varied range. Mme Mińska-Golńska's "Monkeys" are full of zest. Mme Lanżanka is the youngest of the group and is still a little stiff in her work. It still a little stiff in her work. It is so rare to see an exhibition of etchings in Poland where the woodcut is predominant in the graphic branch of art that a special interest attaches to this small exhibition. A few pieces of glazed coloured pottery by Mme Rudzka - Wypychowa, showing Polish pensant customs are also exhibited. The best is the little group called "Oczepiny" (the ceremony of changing the headress of a bride to that of a married woman). woman)

THE WARSAW WEEKLY, MARCH 20, 1937

Cultural and Art News in Brief

The Institute Reduta, one of the branches of the famous Polish touring theatre managed by Jaliusz Osterwa, is giving by Jaliasz Osterwa, is giving each Sunday at Kopernika Str. 40 each Sunday at Kopernika Str. 40 very interesting literary matinées of scholarly prelection, interspersed with recitations of verses, and included in their programmes: Kazimierz Tetmajer, Kazimierz Wierzyński, Leopold Staff, Julian Tuwim. Last Sunday's matinée was dedicated to a Polish poet, Oscar Miłosz. Mr. Tymon Telecki gave an interesting literary portrait of the poet, and afterwards Juliusz. Osterwa read one of the Juliusz Osterwa read one of the best of Miłosz's works, a mystery, Don Miguel Manara, a very original conception of the famous Don Juan.

Last Tuesday Polskie Radio broadcast from Lausanne an especially attractive chorus concert under the direction of the popular Polish composer, Mr. Henryk Opieński. The Swiss have produced several Polish songs«(in the musical versions of Stanisław Niewiadomski and Henryk Opieński) in Polish.

The National Library of Józef Piłsudski in the Krakowskie Przedmieście has opened a memorial exhibition, dedicated to the great Polish novelist, Henryk Sienkiewicz. The exhibition includes many menuscripts of the creat subher

The exhibition includes many manuscripts of the great author, and several documents, connected with his life and literary creation. The first room is dedicated to the historic Polish novel, before and after Sienkiewicz, the second demonstrates the manuscripts of his famous novels, Ogniem *i Mieczem, Potop, Wotodyjowski* and Quo Vadis, the illustrations to these works and the historic sources of the author, and finally the third room gives a review of memorial documents and writings connected with the remaining Sienkiewicz's works.

On Thursday, on the day of Marshal Edward Rydz-Śmigły's namesday an Exhibition of Polish namesday an Exhibition of Poilsh Military Press was opened at the Military Museum (Aleja 3 Maja 13-15). The Exhibition has amassed all the old and modern military papers, dedicated to Polish military affairs, etc.

A chair of Polish military history has been endowed by the Polish Academy of Sciences for the Centre d'Etudes Polonaises

*

the Folish Academy of Sciences for the Centre d'Eudes Polonaises in Paris. General Faury will be the lecturer, while Major Teslar and Captain Dziewanowski will assist him. The lectures began on the 1-st March. The course will be intended for eivil students as well as for French staff officers wishing to gain a closer knowledge of Polish militaryhistory. The war of 1920 will be the subject treated by Gen, Faury in his first term. The idea of founding such a chair in Paris owes its origin to Marshan Rydz-\$mighty's visit to France in the autum of 1936, when the contact between the French and Polish armies was strengthened and renewed.

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PRESS REVIEW

Kurier Warszawski brings an tiola criticizing "total states" article criticizing "total states" in which it writes that independent in which it writes that independent thinking in such states is undesirable, that the place of constitutionalism is taken by the idea of authority and that such states doubting the possibility of transforming the older generation expend all their efforts on forming the young. The Karier writes that the critical attitude of Polish men of learning to to totalism proceeds not only from historic arguments but from "the depths of the Polish nature and from Polish political traditions as well as from the vital tendencies peculiar to our nation. We are cupable of spontaneous tendencies peculiar to our nation. We are capable of spontaneous self-organization, of active love for the Republic. From these qualities of the Polish soul a far stronger constitutional construction can be built'. *Karter Poranny* discusses the attitude of the Lesgue of Nations in the question of access to raw materials. It writes-"the strings must not be stretched too tightly, the more so that they are

the more so that they are already more than sufficiently tightened by the demographic strain in some countries and the egoism shown by others as well in the domain of population as in that of raw materials. The disproportion that has been In that of raw materials. Ine disproportion that has been created on this ground must not be deepened ad infinitum or it will lead finally to radical measures social or political, which all surely would wish to avoid".

Czas writes concerning access to Col. Koc's action for consolidation that if the new camp wishes to recruit other elements than that of the former elements than that of the former B. B. it must use other methods than those of the Non-party bloc. "It must desidedly break with bad habits of the past. Fortune hunting hiding under the closk of social work must be driven out. The ordinary citizen must be appealed to, the man who shows what he is worth in commonplace every-day life. A. B. C. in an article about the shoemakers' strike recommends that the aim should be to make the sweated workman the

that the aim should be to make the sweated workman the independent owner of his workshop and where there is a larger production to create workmen's market cooperatives. "The passive exploited masses should be awakened from their unconsciousness and instructed how to defend their rights in a still unorganized branch of work".

Letters Received

Sir: May I thank your reviewer for the very generous, ioo generous perhaps, review of my book on Upper Silesia. It was very good of you to giva so much space to this publication; and on that account I am moved to ask you to print two comments of my own on Mr. Gorynakt's remarks. I feel that the cause demands just this explanation. The provide the second second

Warszawski.Dziennik.Narodowy protests against the abolishing of trial by jury, a measure which has recently passed the Seym saying that "the modern state which ought to be the highest form of the organized nation and to serve its interests as a whole must build its as a whole must build its institutions in such a way that the social factor, joining with the official factor, should be able to limit it and to exercise as it were a constant control over it?.

Kurier Polski reporting on the enormous success of the meeting of representatives of rural Poland of representatives of rural Poland who demonstrated their agreement with the declaration of Col. Koc writes "Yesterday's meeting may be truly called a success of the ideological thesis formulated by Col. Koc. So great was its success that we may risk the affirmation that if the creator of the National consolidation camp had formulated his thesis on the basis of vesterday's meeting it basis of yesterday's meeting it would have completely coincided with his actual declaration speaks exactly to the heart of the Polish peasant and finds in

speaks exactly to the heart of the Polish peakant and finds in him its essential support. Now it is the question of widening the horizon of this scope and of raising the Polish countryside from the level of approbation to that of action and cooperation". *Depessa* criticizes the action of the Seym in abolishing trial by jury as was causomary in former Austrian Poland. It says "The most important moment is, that the question of the guilt of the accused is not decided by specialist knowledge (necessary for the measuring of puishment) but by moral elements in man; intuition, conscience, common sense. For this reason the verdicts of juries awaken confidence in society and Little Poland feels acutely the loss of the last outpost where representatives of the community took independent part in the functions of state life.

toxi interport part in the fractions of state life. Czas writes concerning the conversion of the dollar loan into Polish currency which it considers to be an absolute necessity. "The neglect of this operation writes the author would lead to smuggling Polish zlotys abroad and to hiding away gold, foreign currencies and bills. It would discourage people from purchasing new state bonds which would again act unfavourably for the government action.

The declaration of the Minister of Finance proves that the government realizes the actual state of affairs and at the actual state of arrans and at the same time constitutes a guarantee of relatively advantageous and quick definite conversion of the dollar bonds into zlotys.

K. M.

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THE ENGLISH CHURCH WARSAW, SEWERYNÓW 3 Easter Services.

Thursday: 8 pm Communion Good Friday: 11 am Morning Prayer Sunday: 8.30 am Communion 11 am Morning Prayer and Communion.

A VISIT TO THE BELVEDERE

by Cecilia Halpern.

As March 19th was the name day of Marshal Pilsudski we are happy to publish, in all reverence, this sympathetic description of his former home, the Belveder

description of his former home, home, the beilt description of his former home, the came of Marshal Pilsudski for 13 years from the moment when he came into power after his return from a German prison, in November 1918, until the day of his death in May 1935, with an interruption of 4 years, when it was inhabited tirst by President Narntowicz, for a few days only - and later by President Wojcechowski. This palace stands in its wn wooded grounds in the South part of the town near the Lazienki Park and was originally constructed in 1664 by an Italian architect in 646 by an Italian architect in 646 by an Italian architect in 646 by an Italian architect of be the abode of the Italian wile of Krzystof Pac. In the eighteenth century it was bought together with the Lazienki retaite by the last Polish King. Stanislaw August, and he arranged there a pottery, the beautiful products of which were well known abroad as the Belvadere pottery. In 1822 the Palace was reconstructed by Kubicki, a Polish architect, and the Administrative Guncil of the Kingdom of Poland gave it as a residence to the Kussian Grand Daice Constantine, Viercy of Poland, who was married to a Polish tory which was here hard bere had been one moment in a its history which

married to a Polish Counters. Nevertheless there had been one moment in its history which heart in the first night of the November insurrection 29,11. 1831 a group of twenty pupils of the nearby Infantry Officers School entered itto take prisoner the Grand Duke Constantine, who, however, escaped and joined the Russian troops. After the rising the Palace became the property of the Russian Government.

Government. To commemorate this first military action of the young patriotsJoseph Pilsudski chose the evoning of 29th November 1918 to enter officially his new residence as Chief of State. He occupied then as his abode only one large program on the first occupied then as his abode only one large room on the first floor. This room was his bedroom and study. It has a beautiful view on the Belvedere Park and the Lazienki, while on the horizon one can see the greyish ribbon of the Vistula. The decisive night before the battle of Warsaw in 1920 was spent by the Marshai sleepless in this

room, and many more nights not less difficult and not less fruitful. This room was also the Marshal's study from 1926 to 1935. Here he very occasionally received his nearest collaborators. His desk still stands in the middle of the room, on it a list of his collaborators made out by his own hand, a box of his cigareties, a bronze statue of a Legionary by Lieutenant Wiodzimierz Koneczny, who as a soldier of the first Brigade gave his life for his country in Jaly 1916. On the wall at the head of the bed hang three swords presented to the Marshal: on the other walls a picture of his wife and daughters in Sulejowek (his private residence near Waraaw), and a view of his beloved town of Wire

private residence near Warsaw), and a view of his beloved town of Wilno. The room as all those which composed his apartment are kept just like they were when he lived there, except that on the desk on which his firm hands were always working - a broaze cast of his right hand rests in black.

black. In the room nearby, from which there is access to the large balcony on which the Marshal liked to hold conferences or to rest, are kept in cupboards all the private signed copies of his works issued in Polish and foreign languages. The ground floor where is the

Instantial for the second seco

in it, but was before all haman. living, fall of modesty and simplicity. When visiting these now abandoned rooms, I had the impression that the Great Man is not gone for ever, but that he is just only resting and still present. Passing through the two waiting rooms and the chancery of the alde-de-camp, one enters the room which served the Marshal as a cloak room. Here

on the table were asually deposited his cap, and gloves (the swort was in the chancery). Now, in one of the chests there are kept his unit form, his vertice, the swort is favourite short legionary unic, the belt which his mith dress, the famous had dress coat which he wore in Geneva, and others which he wore in Geneva, and other which he wore in Geneva, massing, for the same of the contry. The next room is his library; full of books. Polish, French, German, Russian, English, mostly presented to him by the authors. The dining room where be invariably joined his family at 3 p.m. for lunch, to take his simple food is haunted by the memories of his adminted by the memories of his daughters. Then his bedroom mahogan furthure, on the other at a beautiful girl of filteen, on the other as the sheat of his adminted by the administry of the beloved mother as a sensitive the trade of his administer. A photograph of his beloved mother as the and is sister. On the walls two portraits of his daughters, a picture representing in quarters in Laski in 1914, another of the head of his administer. The nom is beautiful, for the walls two portraits of his daughters, a picture representing the last favourite place during the last favourite place that in this room his favourite place during the last on the eiging. And the signs of the other is a pack that in this room has been changed into a mourning head, and it restored with black and it very discussion with some notable for the noisy through the site of the last farewell, are now its decorred with black and it restored with black and it restored with black and it restored with black and it re

spreatest son and slowly, on tiptoe, we leave his house. After the death of the Marshal

After the death of the Marshal the Government decided that the Belvedere should become the the Pilsudski Museum. The part containing reception rooms and the private apartment of the Marshal was left as it was during his life. In the remaining rooms which have been renovated will be located the rest of the Museum. Museum

Museum. The Museum is understood as a Memorial to the life and deeds of the Great Marshal. It will consist of sections: 1) containing souvenirs illustrating the life of the Marshal from his early childhood to the moment of his return from Magdeburg prison in 1918. II) On the first floor - Marshal Pilsudski as Chief of State 1918-1622. III) The apartments of the Marshal in



The Marshal's bedroom

<text><text><text><text><text><text>





The dining-room

MUSIC

The III International Chopin Competition in Warsaw

Competition in Warsaw The two last days of the III International Chopin Competition were folloved with special interest not' only by Polish cultural circles but by the whole musical world. And how great and sensational was the Chopin Competition, the best proof is in the fact, that the final audition (on Friday) was relayed by several American and Russian radio stations. On the two even in g s of Thursday and Friday 21 young pianists, selected by the Jury for the final part of the Competition, played one of the Competition, played one of the competition Concertos for pianoforte and orchestra. The level of the ir playing was offentime very high, calling to mind the productions of ripe artists, and but rarely an examination of talented adepts. The first place was gained by the excellent Soviet school always so delightfully rendering the music of the immined Polish examination of taiented sacpts. The first place was gained by the excellent Soviet school always so delightfully rendering the music of the immortal Polish composer, of which colouring, finesse, deep understanding and true a sentiment are the characteristic traits represented by several first-rate planists: M is a Tatiana Goldfarb who uniting high technique and orillinance, great temperament with sincetify and direct sentiment has given an unusually fine and ravishing production of the P-minor Concerto; Miss Rosa Tamarkina had the charming and sincere poetry of a child with the technique of a virtuose, while Jakov Sak, on the other hand, who had shown himself as a fine planist already during his recital, in the Concerto showed certain mannerism makinghis production artificial in its sentimet. M. Wildd Mateutyniski, a Polish planist with tremendous tone, bravoura and a monumental style, - displayed a truly Polish understanding of Chopin, and received a marked ovation; he has great talent and was trained by Ignany Paderewski?... The appearance of the English planist Lance Dossor was a very artistic moment of the final autilies exactness of technique. The poetical tone of his production has on the other hand made bin

Soviet Competitors



Front: TATIANA GOLDFARB and ROSA TAMARINA, Back: NINA EMELIANOWA and JAKOW SAK

JAKOV SAK, the 1st Prize winner of has finished the Conservatory in Odesa and a higher school for the eiritauses pupil of professor Nunhaus. Beginning from 1835. he has been an assistant of professor Nunhaus. In 1835 he received a prize during a Soviet of Jean 1stic competition.

a prize during a soliei pianistic monitoria da anterio da anterio da anterio da anterio da monitoria da anterio da anterio da anterio da anterio vinner is only aixien pears old. Ske began hor musical studies in Kijów in 1982, and alternards continued her education in the special group for children at the Conservatory in Moscow, under professor A. Goldanneiser, In under professor A. Goldanneiser, In So viet broadcasting committee competition.

A scene at the Philharmonia



Mr. Dossor at the piano

Lance Dossor. Born in Weston - Super - Mare, Somerset, 1916. At 16, won a scholarship, open to the British isles, to the Royal College of Music, London, studying the piano with Herbert Fyrer and composition with Herbert Havells. Finishing studies there in July this year, In June last year, entered for the III International Competition for piano piaying in Vienam - 110 competitors with an international jury. Won the Franz Liszt prize. Has played many times with a crhester, including the Brahms B Concerto with Dr. Malcolm Sargest. Awarded 4th prize and also the prize for the best interpretation of one of the Somatas. First time an Englishman has entered.

an equally excellent interpreter of the Concerto, as of the recital. It is impossible to mention here the productions of all the talented producers separately. Apart from these Chicka Hari, Agi Jambor, Monique de la Bruchollerie (the best representative of France) and Jan Ekier are finished pianists, truly talented artists among the competitors, whose future seems to be m ost hopeful and triumphant. triumphant. *

The Jury had a difficult task in their distributing the prizes – as such a great quantity of different values and qualities ossibilities of the competitors – and after the last audition on priday they sat from midnight until 3 am. The first prize by Jakov Sak (Soviets), the second by Rosa Tamärkina (Soviets), the third by Witold Makenzynski (Poland), the fourth by Lame Dosson (England), who also won the special prize for the best interpretation of Chopin's sonatas, the fifth by Agil Jambor (Hangary), the sixth by Lätth Azenfeld (Germany).

(Germany); the remaining prizes were gained by Monique de la Brachollerie (France), VIII, Jan Ekier (Poland), VIII, Tatiana Goldfarb (Soviets)-1X, Olga Hiwicka (Poland)-X, Pierre Maillard-Berger (France)-XI, Leila Gousseau (France)-XI, HalinaKaimanowicz(Poland)-XII, the honceart diplomes and Letta Gotasseau (france)-XII, HalinaKamanowicz(Poland)-XII, the honorary diplomas and following places were gained by György Farago (Hungary)-XIV, Chieko Hara (Japan)-XV, Colette Ganeau (France)-XVI, Zbiqniew Grzybowski (Poland)-XVII, Ann Bereżyński (Poland)-XVII, Ann Beneżyński (Poland)-XVII, Martha Blaha (Hungary)-XX, Wiktoria Solhikowa (Dzechy)-XXI, Joseph Weingarten(Hungary)-XXI, Martha Blaha (Hungary)-XXI, Martha Blaha (Hungary)-XXI, Martha Blaha (Hungary)-XXI, Wiktoria Solhikowa (Dzechy)-XXII, Martha Blaha (Hungary)-XXI, Martha Blaha (Hungary)-XXI, Martha Blaha (Hungary)-XXI, Martha Blaha (Hungary)-XXI, Martha Solhikowa (Dzechy)-XXII, Martha Solhikowa (Dzechy)-XXII, Martha Solhikowa (Dzechy)-XXII, Martha Solhikowa (Dzechy)-XXII, Martha Martha (Hungary)-XXII, Martha Martha (Poland)-XXVII, and Natalla Hornowska-Pęzińska (Poland) 'XXVIII, In the opinion, of the great

Abbinous are realised (FOISEG) -XXVIII. In the opinion, of the great part of the Chopin Competition isteners, the Japanese Miss Chieko Hara was unjustly classified in the 15th place, as she is undoubtedly one of the greatest pianistic latent of this year's competition, a splendid virtuoso. As an homage for the unusual artistic individuality of Chieko Hara, a group of Warsaw and foreign public created a special prize for her, which has been awarded during the recital of M. Sak. The impressions of the whole Chopin Competition are of the

best. These competitions are an excellent and artistic means of cultivating among the public love and understanding for the works of one of the world's greatest composers. An other satisfying fact was that while in the final group of the 11 International Chopin Competition in 1932 coly 3 pinalists (Kon,

In the main group of the first first stand for the first stand for the forme stift of the first stand for the standard s

interesting. The competitors playing during the final auditions with the summer the batton of the excellent to ductor have a truly great chance. For the evicent lack of billities of the other conductor Bronisław Wolfstahl and Józef Dzimiński were more than evident. This was a great lack during the last auditions, as used young artists as the such stage. With such conductors there the soloist and the orcbestra such young artist and the orcbestra the soloist and the orcbestra such young artists and the orcbestra the soloist and the orcbestra the soloist and the orcbestra such young artists and the orcbestra the soloist and the orcbestra



WITOLD MALCUZYÄSKI, the 3rd prize winner of the 111 International Chopin Competition, 22 years oid, funished last year the Warsaw Conservatory, as its laurate. He was a papil of professor Jösef Turczyński, a well known Polish pianist-virtueso, At the International Pianistic Competition in Yenna he gained the 5-th prize. He has given avvoral conserts in Warsaw, and also adroadi

Warsaw Amusements. "FBUROPA Shirley Temple in "Poor Little Rich Gill," American, "FILL HARM ONIA Marka Eggert in "Blond Carnen", German, "HOLLY WOOD Maria Eggert in "Her Mother's Song", German, "IMPERIAK Kay Francistin "Frander", "IMPERIAK Kay Francistin "Frander", Garden of Alabi", American, Garden of Alabi", American, "RIALTO Bodo in "Pietro wyżej", Polia,

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** KIARDY Book Polish. **STYLOWY. Danielle Darrieux and Henry Garatin "Mauvais Garçon". French. **SWIATOWID Gary Cooper in "The Bilissman". American. *STUDIO Reasts Muller in "Madame Lenox". German.

At the Opera

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Wednesday: Parsifal. FILHARMONIA Sunday. Matinée Concert. Hursday. Sunday. Toesday. Recitals aturday. Sunday. Tuesday. Recitals of the Chopin Competition Laureates.

Thursday. Symphonic Concert. Stabat Mater.

MUSICAL SHOWS

DORRETA - Closed CYRULIK WARSZAWSKI --"Bałagan", TEATK 5.15. "The Dance of Happiness" (Stol), W.-"Szopka Polityczna". CHROB, Catch as Gatch Can Wresting. CHROB, V.D. GWURT,

ART AND OTHER

EXHIBITIONS

D.A. M. F. F. C. F. D. T. D.

CINEMAS

- *** APOLLO Freddie Bartholomew in "Children of the Street". American. **** ATLANTIC DeannaDurbin in "Penny"
- ****ATLANTIC DeennaDurbin in "Penny" American **BALTYK ERbieta Barszczewska and Mieczyskaw Milecki in "Piomienne *CAPTIOL Barszczewska and Brodnie-rozinia" fordynat Michorowski". polia. "Ordynat Michorowski". ***CASINO Ignacy Paderowski in ***CASINO Ignacy Paderowski in ***CASINO Ignacy Paderowski in ***CASINO ERUM, Loretta Young in *Ramona". American.

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