

# THE WARSAW WEEKLY

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## POLISH DANZIG NEGOTIATIONS

## CLOSER CONTACT BETWEEN POLAND AND RUMANIA

## LONDON LETTER

By Gregory Macdonald

On the 15th March the Senate of the Free City gave a reception in honour of the new Commissioner General of the Polish Republic, Mr. Chodacki. During the toasts that were exchanged on this occasion the President of the Senate emphasized the realism of the National-Socialist Senate and the return of Danzig to the good old tradition of cooperation with Poland. On his part Mr. Chodacki declared "that while duly appreciating the importance of the vital interests and rights of the Free City, Polish policy does not cease to watch over the vital interests and rights of the Polish Republic. The declarations possess a profound significance for Polish-Danzig relations. Some days ago the representative of the Polish government proceeded to Danzig in order to renew the conversations with the Senate of the Free City which had been interrupted by the January session of the League of Nations at the beginning of that month. The discussions with the Senate will concern a domain of extreme importance for our State and notably for the rights of Poland and Poles resident on the territory of Danzig. In the opinion of Polish centres, the totalitarian system towards which the authorities of the Free City are lending, may lead, more than once, in their practical realizations, to a retrenchment of Polish rights on Danzig territory.

In view of the latest regulations of the Senate, various domains of life in the Free City have been examined by Poland, basing herself on the material obtained, Poland is now entering into negotiations with Danzig, negotiations which ought to bring about a precision of Polish rights. In its declaration of the 19th January, the Senate of the Free City undertook a very definite engagement regarding the rights of Poland and the Poles on Danzig territory.

Poland counts upon Danzig's understanding of the Polish postulate, based on the status in power, and she is convinced that the Senate of the Free City will give proof of that political realism of which the President of the Senate spoke during the reception of the 15th March. A normalized situation as regards the rights of Poland and the Poles on the territory of the Free City will serve as a basis for a permanent and harmonious regulation of Polish-Danzig relations, which is, without doubt, in the interest of both parties. This will put an end, to the complaints raised, among others by Polish economic circles, concerning the difficulties they meet with in their work in Danzig.

We have witnessed, during the last few months, an evident animation in the relations uniting Poland and Rumania. The two states, convinced of the agreement of their interests in that region of Europe which concerns them directly, have resolved to increase the ties which bind them, so as to raise a foundation for their growing friendship, which should be not only political but also economic and intellectual, in a word as extensive a basis as possible. This tendency has become evident in the visits which have followed that of the Rumanian Minister for Foreign Affairs, visits made to Warsaw by the Chief of the Military Staff and the Governor of the National Bank. The next stage was the arrival in our country of M. Angelescu, Minister of Education, an eminent politician, who was warmly received by the Polish public opinion not only on account of the high functions he fulfils in his country, but also for his personal qualities. This visit realizes the project set out on broad lines on the 27th November 1936 when the Foreign Ministers of both countries, Messrs. Beck and Antonescu, signed the Convention for Intellectual Cooperation at Warsaw.

Thanks to a direct and detailed exchange of views between the Ministers of education, M. Swietoslawski and Mr. Angelescu, the attitude of the two governments has been agreed upon as regards the domain and operative methods of the intellectual cooperation.

At the same time the two Ministers have emphasized in their enunciations the particularly important part this cooperation plays in the development of a deep friendship and alliance of the two states and the two nations. The necessity of drawing the relations between the Polish

The prolongation of the agreement relative to the utilization of the Danzig port, signed on the 5th January 1937, has allowed the regulating of the cooperation of the Polish hinterland and the port of Gdynia with the Danzig port to be continued. The negotiations now being carried on should assure the Polish element in the Free City an activity free from all obstacles by which the Danzig port will profit, and this again will contribute to ameliorate the conditions of existence for the Danzig population. The Polish side believes that the authorities of the Free City will, in their own interest, give proof of the goodwill that is indispensable for promptly carrying on the negotiations to a successful finish. P. I. P.

and Rumanian youth closer has been accentuated as this will help to form groups devoted to this idea.

The protocol of the conference of the two Ministers of Education, signed at Warsaw the 18th March, contains a series of clauses concerning the practical realization of the principles expressed in the Polish-Rumanian Convention for an Intellectual Cooperation. These resolutions, announced the 21st March in a communiqué of the Polish Telegraphic Agency "PAT", constitute a vast field including all the most important sections of intellectual life and supplying all directives for the operative programme and its development. It is thus that a vast programme has included within its framework the exchange of intellectual values, which constitute the essential condition for the development of the Polish-Rumanian alliance. Poland and Rumania of to-day thus resume the great tradition of their intellectual reciprocity of the XVI and XVII centuries. The sentiment of these ancient cultural ties has now become one of the soundest foundations of friendships between the two nations, and has created favourable conditions for a stable alliance of Poland and Rumania, an alliance so essential for the peace and development of relations in this part of Europe.

M. Angelescu did not limit his sojourn in Poland to the capital only. He visited some of the most important centres of Polish civilization, such as Poznań, Cracow and Lwów, of which the two latter, in the distant past, have already played an eminent rôle in Polish-Rumanian cultural relations. In cordially welcoming Mr. Angelescu, Rumanian statesman and man of learning, the Polish nation wished to testify that it is ready to take an active part in the work of bringing the culture common to the two allied nations to its highest point. P. I. P.

## New Airliners for Poland

The Polish Air Lines "Lot", which will extend their services in the summer of 1937 to Palestine in the south and to Helsingfors in the north, have purchased in America two Lockheed-Electra airliners, which arrived lately at Gdynia. They will bring the number of Lockheed Electras in Lot's service to 6,—besides other types of aircraft.

The setback to General Franco's forces outside Madrid, an event coinciding with Mussolini's visit to Libya, has unleashed in Great Britain, especially in the Press, in the House of Commons and on public platforms, a storm of abuse against Italy reminiscent of the worst days of the Abyssinian crisis. An ostensible reason for the attack is the reported massacre in Addis Ababa after the attempt on the life of Marshal Graziani. Details of this massacre not being to hand, the critics of Italy are forced to rely chiefly on a report from the Paris Correspondent to *The Times*, but no one in his senses imagines that the high moral attitude is dictated solely by a love for Christian principles or for Ethiopian humanity. It is a startling fact that men of repute like Major Yeats-Brown can report the massacre of 10,000 people by the Red forces at Malaga without anyone blinking that out of the way, while the Italians are execrated at once without waiting for evidential reports.

The violence of the outburst calls for explanation. Mr. Lloyd George has particularly distinguished himself by an all-embracing attack upon Mussolini and Franco. We read in the papers that the Italian regime is on its last legs, that Italy is short of food, that Mussolini had to hurry back from Libya to meet the emergency; and, so far as Spain goes, the famous Moors are now almost all Italians. It is freely asserted that Franco is an invader of Spain and that he has no Spaniards on his side. In the Press, constant reports that the British and French Governments are contemplating a joint move against Italy, are found when investigated to come, not from the Quai d'Orsay, but from the French Press, with Pertinax or Madame Tabouis as the oracle.

The odd point about all this excitement is that neither the French nor the British Government shares in it. Mussolini retorts furiously that it is a campaign of ink. The campaign is certainly irresponsible. It makes more marked than ever a situation which has been growing clear for some time, that the organs of opinion are saying one thing while the Government is doing something else. For the Government, apart from the strange invitation to Haile Selassie is on quite good terms with Italy, and its trade delegations are equally active in Burgos and in the Ogaden. This attitude coincides with the expressed opinions of British residents in Gibraltar, Tangier and elsewhere and with the feelings of naval men who have come in contact with the Reds in Spain. The

realists are plainly expecting General Franco's victory with relief. There is already more than one delicate hint that Gibraltar may be amicably exchanged for Ceuta. But everything represented by doctrine, quasi-ideal and City of London opinion for the most international wing thereof is hysterically on the side of the Valencia Government; and, to judge by the fury of current speeches, the Valencia Government is nearer the end of its tether than we are allowed to know.

Attention at home is devoted, as usual, to the weather. It has been the wettest and coldest Winter on record, a fact which would attract only the customary grumblings but for the serious floods which developed in the Fens. The Fens are low-lying lands south of the Wash, a part of England associated both geographically and culturally with Holland, for Dutch engineers helped to reclaim the land from marsh in the seventeenth century.

The drainage of the land caused some desiccation and a falling of the surface level, so that to-day the water-channels are above the fields and the drainage water has to be pumped up to them. This year the whole area was badly flooded, the banks of the water-channels threatened to give way at many points, and troops were called out to reinforce weak points—a copy in miniature of the Mississippi crisis. Luckily the danger passed without loss of life but with very great damage to property and to agriculture. It was a gentle reminder that English land needs upkeep as much as any other land on earth and the pursuit of material wealth does not give us free licence to let the native fields go to rack and ruin. In that sense the seventeenth century looked after England much better than the twentieth does.

The other preoccupation at Easter, in addition to the weather, is the spate of speeches delivered at conferences called for the holiday period. They ranged from schoolteachers discussing malnutrition and physical drill to an international meeting of the Group Movement calling for a revival of Christianity after the Movement's pattern. The Young Liberals heard a speech from their President who declared that Communism and Fascism were simply the two sides of the same coin; but he hoped that the constitutional Government of Spain would ultimately triumph. The National Union of Journalists more sensibly condemned some modern methods of journalism which

(Continued on page 2)



# Economics and Finance

## Extraction of Coal in Poland.

Coal extraction in Poland totalled in February 2,861,000 tons as against 2,982,000 tons in January 1937 and 2,260,000 tons in February of last year. The average daily output of coal in February was the same as in January, the difference in the total extraction being caused by the smaller number of working days. In comparison with February 1936 there was an increase in coal output of 26.59 per cent. Domestic sales in February amounted to 1,795,000 tons as against 1,786,000 tons last January and 1,398,000 tons in February 1936. Thus the increase in the consumption of coal in Poland as against a year ago was nearly 400,000 tons. Coal exports totalled 774,000 tons, i. e., 64,000 tons less than last January but 172,000 tons more than in February in 1936. Pit-head stocks at the end of the month came to 234,000 tons (increase: 57,000 tons). The mines employed 72,242 men more than in January.

## Polish Iron and Steel Industry.

Domestic orders received by the Polish iron and steel works in February comprised 61,615 tons of goods as against 26,806 tons in January. Private orders in February amounted to 39,868 tons of goods and governmental orders to 21,747 tons. Exports of rolled goods reached 21,199 tons (18,068 tons in January) and exports of tubes and pipes 3,945 tons (1,822 tons in January). The works employed 37,794 men which is 804 more than in January 1937 and 5,416 more than in February 1936.

# LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 1)

spare no private feelings where news is to be gained. The National Union of Commercial Travellers came into action with a protest against recent regulations restricting the parking of motor cars.

Perhaps the most interesting conferences were the political ones, and in this category the Co-operative Party must be included, although its Chairman (rather like the Young Liberals' President) claimed impartiality by pointing out that the aims of the movement were purely economic. The meeting was predominantly Left Wing, pledging its full support to the Spanish Government against "the Fascist-inspired military revolt led by General Franco". The fiery Mr. Maxton was more violent at the meeting of the Independent Labour Party, which is anxious to associate with the Socialist League and with the Communists in opposition to the official Labour Party, for the Labour Party has condemned the United Front policy. Mr. Maxton made an abusive speech against the Monarchy and against the Labour Party leadership. It will be surprising if his insults directed against the King do not have echoes in Parliament.

A more remarkable feature of the Independent Labour Party's conference was the sudden appearance of a delegation from Parkhead, boasting that by a sudden strike of engineers they had stopped one of the greatest armament-producing firms in the country. This was one of the first signs that the Government has again hostages to fortune by embarking upon a huge rearmament programme at this particular moment. Communist propaganda is active, and in the weapon of the political strike it

## Polish State Land Bank.

The balance sheet of the Polish State Land Bank as on December 31, 1936 comprises on the assets side: bill discounted portfolio 156,149,000 zlotys, balances from conversion of farmers' debts 55,779,000 zlotys, securities portfolio 37,735,000 zlotys, acceptances of the Acceptance Bank 34,203,000 zlotys, time loans 47,994,000 zlotys, current accounts 29,254,000 zlotys. Mortgage bonds issued totalled 228,117,000 zlotys. Not included in the Bank's balance-sheet proper, the item debtors in respect of land administered by the Bank stood at 622,601,000 zlotys. The chief items on the liabilities side, deposits came to 130,168,000 zlotys, bills rediscounted to 149,861,000 zlotys and the Conversion Fund to 50,866,000 zlotys.

## Conversion of Farmers' Debts in Poland.

The last yearly report of the Warsaw Acceptance Bank which was established for financing the conversion of short-term farmers' debts does not yet present a full picture of the results of this action. Before the end of last October, the term set for the submission of conversion agreement in respect of such debts, a last batch of agreements for a joint indebtedness of over 65 million zlotys came, in which has not yet been quite dealt with. From materials available at present, it may be surmised that the aggregate total of converted short-term debts will be about 440 millions, which would represent nearly 100 per cent of the total indebtedness of the class admissible for conversion. According to statistics the short-term indebtedness of the farmers in Poland aggregated 641 millions of which 450 millions were convertible. Last year the Acceptance Bank granted conversion credits for the sum of 76.6 millions which at the end of the year reached a total of 299,300 zlotys. Up to December 31st the Bank ratified 389,869 conversion agreements for a joint total of 401,576,000 zlotys; since then the number of ratified agreements has risen to 410,712 and the aggregate of debts converted to 427,085,000 zlotys.

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has great power. Of course the result is anarchy, as the result was also in Spain, and it is not difficult to prophesy that action and reaction will be equal and opposite. Events of this kind, and the general tenor of criticism directed against the Government as much by financial papers as by Left Wing organisers in Finance and the Left are the two materialistic Internationals—confirm the view that the effective policies of the Government have turned away from the International Left.

# PAST AND FUTURE OF THE POLISH OIL INDUSTRY

By Jerzy M. Taylor

Among the different branches of Polish production — the oil industry is, or rather ought to be well known abroad. So many countries import Polish oil products. Polish benzine or Polish lubricating oils have an established name on many world markets. They find a market also in Great Britain which is a willing purchaser of good Polish paraffin.

But there are other reasons for which the Polish petroleum industry ought to be widely known both on the Continent of Europe and overseas. Especially in those states, which possess their own petroleum industries and their own crude oil refineries the name of Poland ought to resound.

For the refining of crude oil for the purposes of trade was first undertaken in Poland. There is not the slightest exaggeration when we say that Poland is the mother of the world's oil industry.

The old Franciscan monastery in *Krosno* — an ancient historic town, built on a hill at the foot of which lies the fast flowing river *Wisłoka* — to this day preserves in its library faded and time worn parchments from which it appears that, already in the XVI century, both *Krosno*, as well as not far distant *Drohobycz*, held a royal privilege for lighting by means of shale oil.

In those far distant times drilling of wells was an unknown art. The privileges granted to the town by the kings of the Jagiellon dynasty concerned exclusively that strange greasy liquid collected in various hollows, pools or even wells and springs, to which the natural oil had penetrated from the depths of the earth, covering the surface of the water with a thin opalescent layer. People as yet understood little about the origin of this mysterious liquid, but they knew its qualities. They knew it could be used for lanterns instead of expensive olive oil, and we can easily imagine how smoky and malodorous those lanterns were.

But this is an old story. These beginnings of trade in unrefined crude oil, for rock oil is nothing else, cannot, however, be identified with the genesis of the oil industry. The real birth of the oil industry must be reckoned from the day when the Polish chemist *Ignacy Łukasiewicz* succeeded in extracting a clear paraffin oil from the crude oil and applying it to lighting purposes.

In 1853, nearly 85 years ago, the first paraffin lamps shone in the hospital of the ancient Polish town, *Lubów*, which, from time immemorial to the present day, has retained the honorary title of "City of the Kings".

From that date onwards the era of the paraffin lamp reigned in the world for a long time until the discovery of the electric bulb by Edison led to the introduction of the era of electricity. *Łukasiewicz* may well be called the Edison of paraffin (kerosene). He was the creator of the petroleum industry and its world pioneer, for the first barrels of American oil appeared on the markets only five years later. Shortly after, industrialists and capitalists, men of business, took notice of *Łukasiewicz's* invention. In the neighbourhood of *Krosno* and *Jasło* and later at *Drohobycz*, *Borystaw* and many other places in the Polish Carpathian foothills the exploitation of crude oil began to expand.

Already that which was available on the surface did not suffice,

In the race for profits, people in their search for oil began to dig, and finally to drill wells. Every month, and almost every week brought new technical improvements which permitted ever deeper drilling. In numerous places on the territory under exploration quantities of the priceless greasy liquid came rushing up from the greatest depths through pipes which had been forced down into the earth.

On the whole of the territory where crude oil had been found feverish activities prevailed, similar to those of which we read in the sensational American novels of the time of the discovery of the goldfields in California. The neighbouring lands rise in America are bought wholesale. Exploration ranges. Thousands of drilling derricks spring up on the Polish oil fields.

This forest of wooden derricks, oil blackened, are to this day a characteristic feature of the vicinity of *Borystaw* where the exploitation of crude oil in Poland reached its zenith. The little town itself is extremely characteristic. I have never seen any of the settlements which sprang up in America among places which had suddenly attracted the attention of capital and labour. There, where great railways were built, gold or oil was found. I have never seen any of those towns built without plan, without order, for a year or two and afterwards deserted. I think, however, they must have resembled *Borystaw*. This real oil capital of Poland was also built chaotically and planlessly and without thought for to-morrow. It has however, not been abandoned. The production of oil continues, although its quantity has greatly diminished.

From the time of the Great War, we can observe a constant, yearly diminution of the extraction of crude oil on all the Polish oil fields. For this there is, at present, no help.

"What do you want?"—said one of the most prominent experts in oil industry to me lately. "Everything has its limits. Our old oil wells, which we have exploited for so many years are becoming exhausted. The position is identical with that of a cow—he added coarsely. — It allows itself to be milked for a definite period and afterwards says it has had enough".

"All right"—I said—"that old mines are becoming exhausted is comprehensible, but there is a remedy for that. We can bore in other places of our oil-bearing territory. You do not surely suppose that we have entirely exhausted our reserves of crude oil." "I am far from such a supposition" — was the answer. All available indications prove that our sub-Carpathian oil belt still hides in its depths very abundant deposits of liquid gold. This applies not only to the sub-Carpathian area. We have reason to assume that crude oil is also to be found in other parts of our country.

"Well, then new wells ought to be sunk"—I answered.

Of course, we have not enough capital for that. Our oil industry, which has become impoverished, in consequence of many unfavourable conditions, cannot afford to undertake the expensive work of drilling new wells. We have not the capital to drill new wells. This is the only reason for the decrease in Polish production of crude oil. Is it not time to interest the British, citizens of a wealthy country which is rich in capital, in the above possibilities?

# PRESS REVIEW

*Karjer Warszawski* quotes the French *Journée Industrielle* which writes that the trade agreement negotiations between Poland and France are frequently interrupted and their early completion therefore is not to be expected.

*Polonia* is opposed to the increase of prices in industry, pointing out that an improvement in industrial profits can be attained by other means. It writes — that "it has often spoken against premature tendencies to raise prices, stressing the fact that the lowering of prices leads to greater sales and production". The writer suggests helping the iron foundries, for instance, by giving them profitable government orders, by reductions in public rates and so on. In this way, the rise in prices might be postponed or the scope of such be lessened which would be desirable for many reasons".

*I. K. C.* draws attention to renewed anti-Polish hitleite activities directed even against Polish religious rights. "We meet with cases of creating ferment in parishes and a lately systematic organization of public action threatening Polish parishioners and Polish religious services. The moving spirit of this action, which is permeated with furious hatred, is the Bund Deutscher Osten.

*Diplomatische Politische Korrespondenz* has an article concerning the expiration of the Upper Silesian convention on the 14th June and writes that "the political frontiers between the Reich and Poland are unfortunately not covered by the ethical frontiers. Although the Geneva convention expires we may expect that Poland will continue to extend protection to the German population. This is an act of goodwill which is demanded by the spirit of the Polish-German agreement".

K. M.

## Publications received

*Wiadomości Literackie* No. 14 of 28th March, contains many interesting articles and essays by H. Götlib, K. Pruszyński, A. Strug, Z. Nałkowski, S. Zahorska, M. Janczowska, T. Zelenki, B. W. Tomkiewicz, A. Stoiniski, A. Nowaczyński, M. Rulikowski, L. Berenson, J. St. Bystron, J. Krzyżanowski, W. Borowy, St. Wasilewski, J. Tuwim. Reproductions of interesting drawings by Z. Czernański.

*Morze*, the official organ of the Polish Colonial and Maritime League, No. 4 contains many interesting articles dealing with colonial and maritime problems.

*Biuletyn Polsko-Łaciński-Amerykański*, the official bulletin of the Polish Latin American Chamber of Commerce, publishes a range of articles concerning the trade of Poland with American countries.

*Japan Trade*, No. 1, published in Osaka, Japan, a review on Japan's trade and industry.

## The abolition of Juries

In the course of a debate on the advisability of the abolition of juries in Poland, the Minister of Justice, Mr. Grabowski, energetically opposed that institution. The decision was adjourned, but it appears very likely that judgment by jury will soon be a thing of the past in Poland. As the institution has no very old traditions in the country, its abolition will probably not be regretted too much. (A.T.E.)



## An exemplary Sanatorium and School for children

The authorities, as well as the society, are showing great interest in the welfare of children in Poland. Great stress is laid on the questions of education and health. Thus the country, during the last few years, has been enriched by a large number of school buildings, the majority being constructed according to the latest technical standards, the equipment being most modern where possible.

All that has been done in this respect, will, however, be surpassed by an exemplary sanatorium and school for children in the first stages of tuberculosis, erected in the Voivodship of Silesia in the Beskid Mountains, near Istebna, to which the finishing touches are now being given. This sanatorium, which will house about 300 girls and boys, aged from 6 to 16, is destined for the children of Silesian miners and metallurgical workers. The school, which is attached to the sanatorium, will not adhere strictly to the normal school programme but will lay stress on the development of the child's

passing through the corridor, will have the school museum before its eyes and will get accustomed to its contents. The schoolrooms are constructed in such a way that three of the walls are exposed, so that the children will enjoy the light coming from three sides and the maximum amount of fresh mountain air and sun, so important for those attacked by tuberculosis.

In the bedrooms the bedsteads made of metal attract our eye, whilst the verandas are equipped with special deck chairs. It is likewise worthy of note that everywhere the principles of the utmost hygiene are observed and the internal arrangements are thought out in such a manner as to teach and accustom the children to maintain order and cleanliness. With regard to the medical part, all the latest apparatus necessary for the rational cure of tuberculosis are available.

The staff of the school, as well as the doctors and nurses, will live nearby in one of the buildings adapted for their accommodation. The housekeeping department

## The history of English Lawn Tennis terms in Poland

by Bernard W. A. Massey

The noticeable increase of English words in other languages was commented on by Prof. Arthur G. Kennedy in *American Speech* for December, 1933. The present study of a section of the Polish sports vocabulary — not American-Polish, which is subject to special influence, but the Polish of Poland — was undertaken as part of an enquiry into the elements at present common to Polish and English and has afforded a very interesting glimpse of linguistic influences at work in a restricted field.

In general we have been struck by the number of English sports terms introduced since the re-establishment of Polish independence, largely (it would seem) through the games brought in or encouraged by the American Y. M. C. A.

Nevertheless, in spite of this American influence and the further one which we might have expected to result from the reimmigration of Poles from America in the early years after the War, we cannot but note evidences of carelessness and ignorance in the spellings of some of these terms. Sports writers and players too often misunderstand and maltreat the terms they yet find convenient to borrow. There is no excuse for turning the N. Y. Women's Swimming Association into *Woman Swimming Association*, as one did in 1926 or for writing of the *Priddy Boxing Club* of Warsaw. *DRIVE* as *smelt driff* in 1924, *SMASH* as *smetch* or *smecz* in 1930, and presumably the man who described the *eros* between five nations at Dublin in 1925 (*CROSS-COUNTRY* race) believed himself

sons" in which regional groups from Podha (Mountaineers), Masovia, Silesia, Houtzouli land (Eastern Galicia), Vilno, Lublin and other districts will take part, all in their beautiful, multicoloured national costumes.

With regard to music, the programme foresees a large number of concerts in which the Symphonic orchestra of the Polish Radio, famous soloists and the League of Choirs and Orchestras will participate. The great symphonic concerts will be held in the courtyard of the Wawel Castle. A special series of interesting spectacles is also being prepared by the Cracow theatre.

Lovers of sports will be able to witness in addition various sporting events, the football match between Poland and Germany.

The "Cracow Days" promise this year to be not only a great artistic festival but also a great popular gathering with national fairs, kermisses etc., at which a foreigner will be able to have a look into Polish folklore.

Visitors coming from abroad will be able to obtain considerable fare reductions on Polish railways and free visas. All facilities are to be obtained on presentation of Registration Cards. Information may be obtained at all Polish Consulates abroad, the offices of the Polish Travel Bureau "Orbis" and at the Polish Tourist Traffic Association, 4 Lubicz, Cracow.

## Karol Szymanowski



Poland has suffered an irreparable loss. Her greatest musician of modern times, the composer who after Chopin stands highest in Polish musical history and who in the eyes of the musical world at large may be considered the heir of Chopin, has passed away in the prime of his life. His death is a sore blow to Polish culture. His loss will be painfully felt by all who love and understand music and who care for the development of that art in Poland. Szymanowski's fame has reached far beyond the limits of his own country. He has been acknowledged universally as one of the leading composers of his time.

Born in the Ukraine in 1883, Szymanowski studied first in Warsaw and later in Berlin and Paris. He has produced masterpieces in every branch of the musical art and his talent went through various stages until it reached its highest expression in works which, while revealing a complete musical culture, express no less than Chopin the racial characteristics of the Polish spirit. These are the *Stabat Mater*, with its deeply religious feeling that in its sublime simplicity seems to come from the heart of the Polish people, and *Harnasie*, the choreographic poem performed not long ago in Paris, in which the music of the Tatra mountaineers has its most authentic interpretation. It is the soul of the Tatra that speaks to us from this work of Szymanowski. In his too short life, the composer produced an unusual number of works of first class merit in every branch of music — operas, symphonies, concertos for piano and violin, numerous works for pianoforte, songs and choral compositions. Every one reveals the subtle, refined artist and the inspired musician. His influence on young musicians was enormous and his work as rector of the Warsaw Conservatoire has had a lasting effect on the rising composers of Poland.

K. M.

TENNIS, which was played in an enclosed oblong court, and was so popular at Oxford and Cambridge in Elizabethan times. Originally, the latter had been introduced from France in the fifteenth century, and the name is supposed to be derived from the French *tenetz* (modern French *tenet*) called out by the server.

(To be concluded in next number)



General view of the Sanatorium and School

brain by giving it suitable occupation, which is so important for children attacked by tuberculosis, as this ailment usually affects the centres of will and energy. Thus the school will supplement the medical treatment. This conception is quite new.

The sanatorium and school, which bear the name of Marshal Joseph Piłsudski, the great friend of children, erected from funds supplied by the Voivodship of Silesia, consist of a group of buildings situated in their own wooded grounds of 40 acres, at 750 m. above sea level. The first impression, when nearing them from the main road, is the harmonious setting of all the buildings, the central one possessing a tall square tower and two wings: one the girls' the other the boys' sanatorium. The interior of the buildings makes an extremely gay and bright impression, the walls and the furniture painted in light colours are well harmonised, so as to please and attract the child's eye. There is really something wonderful in the simple and, at the same time, clever ideas adopted in the solution of the internal decoration of the buildings, in the furniture adapted to the age and height of the children, in taking all possible advantage of space, light and air. Along the school corridors, where possible, are in glass panelled chests, a whole collection of exhibits for the natural history lessons. Thus the child, when

with the latest known technical kitchen appliances, cellars, food stores, mechanised laundries etc., is in itself well worth seeing.

The plans were prepared by Mrs. Jadwiga Dobrzyńska Łoboda and Mr. Zygmunt Łoboda — both well known architects. They are also responsible for the arrangements of the whole of the interior of the buildings, furniture, decorations etc.

Poland possesses a certain number of open air schools for weak children, this one, however, will be the first which will combine proper medical treatment with normal educational training, where possible, for children threatened by the most dangerous and wide spread disease.

Jadwiga Krawczyńska

## The "Cracow Days" in 1937

Similarly to those held last year, Cracow will arrange this year, between the 27th of May and 20th of June, a series of celebrations and artistic events based on old local customs. The most important will be the religious ceremony and procession on Corpus Christi day and the traditional festivities, dating back to the Middle Ages: "Lajkonik" and "The abdication of the Sharpshooter King".

Besides a whole cycle of regional reviews will be organised under the title of "The Polish people in its music, dances and

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EXHIBITION AT I.P.S.



DINING-ROOM

Dr. S. Sienicki

The IPS is now housing an exhibition of modern furniture and interior decoration in which great taste and ingenuity is displayed in the use of various woods, in colour effects, etc. The designs of the furniture itself are the least successful feature. Its shapes are either aggressively ugly, flaunting their purely "functional" character, or unnecessarily tortured in the endeavour to create a hitherto unknown style.

The most pleasing piece to look at is decidedly the couch in the room designed by Boguslawski and that is frankly Egyptian. Among the avowedly modern pieces the dining-room set by S. Lubinski is the best, though the small sideboard is ugly in shape. This room has a very fine lamp and flower dish. Another very striking lamp is that in the Boguslawski room. The opulent office room designed by Sienicki has a very impressive colour scheme - dull grey and brilliant polished black wood, with vermilion upholstery. The rug, by Mme Handelsman, attracts attention, as do several others by the same designer. In a library signed by Poljan, where the size of the bookcase compares rather unfavourably with that of the tautalans and the fine natural design of the wood used for the writing-table is carefully placed where it is sure to be covered by papers - if any - there is a pleasant green and yellow curtain and a dark grey upholstering material, both of flax. The hammered silver is by Mme Kellam. The dining-room by Leykum looks very uncomfortable and the purpose of the "openwork" table is a mystery, but the cut glass is pleasing and so is the large grey curtain.

„Print Collector Quarterly”

The first number of the "Print Collector's Quarterly" to be published under the editorship of Mr. Fowler has already appeared and maintains the high standard of excellence for which this publication was renowned. A new feature of interest has been added in the shape of a section devoted to reproductions of new prints. Compared with the trend of contemporary Polish art the tastes of Anglo-Saxon collectors appear to be extremely conservative. If one may judge by the illustrations they put craftsmanship and subtlety of technical handling at least on a par with artistic originality and force of expression. It might almost be said that the XVth century Passion prints described in the first article are nearer in spirit to present-day Polish art than any of the modern work shown in this number.

In the section devoted to new prints there is a very dramatic "Night Mass" by Gene Kloss and a very attractive, peaceful landscape by Stow Wengenroth.

Opposite this room are a few chairs and stools showing plaited and knotted seats by Wolfkowsky, some of them very striking and decorative. In a small passage between the room designed by Boguslawski and that designed by Prószyński are two small sculptures of animals which are worthy of notice. The green chair introduced into the cream and red colour scheme of the Prószyński room is an aesthetic outrage whose purpose it is impossible to guess. A sun terrace whose chairs look somewhat untrustworthy is closed by a charming vista designed by Jaworski, Koch, and Zywnanski in patterned wall-papers.

The general impression left by the exhibition is one of good craftsmanship throughout, a high level of aesthetic sense in the designing of all the auxiliary branches - textiles, pottery, metal work, glass, etc. - a well-developed sense of colour and an understanding of the natural beauty of materials, but as yet no prospect of anything that might be called a style in furniture design.

Laureate Concerts

The fourth of the International Chopin Competition Prize Winners' Concert included the recitals of three pianists: Miss *Chieko Hara* (Japan), Miss *Tatiana Goldfarb* (Z.S.S.R.) and Miss *Monique de la Bruchollerie* (France). The excellent technique, intelligence and full tone of Miss *Chieko Hara* has again confirmed our opinion expressed already after her appearance at the Competition: she is a first-rate pianist.

The second pianist, appearing that evening, Miss *Tatiana Goldfarb* displayed all the values of the Russian musical style. Her temperament together with great sentiment show themselves in her interpretation. Another style of playing but similarly artistic was demonstrated by Miss *Monique de la Bruchollerie*, the pride among the French group of competitors.

A finished technique, brilliance and exquisite finesse (always linked with the French musical education), and clever interpretation of each composer - are characteristic for *Monique de la Bruchollerie*.

Another French pianist, Miss *Colette Gaveau* gave her recital, together with the Polish prize winner, Mr. *Witold Maczulynski*.

Miss *Colette Gaveau* has a good musical education, but her productions lack individuality and conviction. This made her recital rather monotonous. Miss *Gaveau's* possibilities seem to be more adapted to modern music.

The production of Mr. *Witold Maczulynski* was one of the most attractive and artistic moments during the Laureate Concerts. The monumental tone and his bravours found this time an excellent opportunity to dazzle

"Old Town" YMCA

The new branch of the Warsaw YMCA at Krakowskie Przedmieście 64, has now been in operation for four months. For several years the Warsaw YMCA investigated the idea of a boys' branch in or near the Old Town, and the success of these experiments led to the opening of a permanent branch at the above address.

There are now 526 boys and young men enrolled in this department, 427 of them under 15 years old. Of these 293 are in common and industrial schools. Of the older members 49 are apprentices, 47 are farther advanced in hand-craft trades, and, unfortunately, 130 cannot find work.

The boys have the use of 10 rooms on the first floor of the building in the court-yard, the amenities including a ping-pong and table games room (no cards or games of hazard allowed), a buffet, cloak room, a class and club meeting room, a library and reading room, a small lecture room and a work shop. These are all used intensively, the daily attendance wavering from 100 to over 200.

These boys and young men are organized in accordance with the basic YMCA principle of group work, groups varying in size from 10 to 20. There are 256 boys in 22 such groups, who meet weekly for discussion, playing games, making models, singing, music, etc. There are several lectures each week, on history, aviation, travel, sport, health, and a wide variety of topics, sometimes for groups of 15, sometimes for 70 or 80 members.

Sport is naturally an important part of the programme, with contests and tournaments of various kinds. Though the rooms are not large, the occasional dances for older boys and their girl friends are popular and average over 100 in attendance. Of the younger boys, some are very poor, and some, 50 receive a light mid-day meal from the YMCA.

The staff employment consists of one full-time secretary, Mr. Karol Rejek, and two student assistants of part-time, assisted by 67 volunteer workers. Guests who wish to see this work may drop in any evening, asking for either of the two men named above, or the second student assistant, Mr. Kościuszko.

The Warsaw YMCA is now planning the erection of five small club houses for working people, located in the chief industrial sections of the city, Praga being first, to cost around 125,000 zł. each.

PAUL SUPER  
General Director  
Polish YMCA

in the Liszt's *Sonata*, which in the Polish pianist's production was deeply moving and full of musical expression. In Chopin *Maczulynski* demonstrated the truly Slav style, i. e. poetry and romantic feeling. The *Variations* by Karol Szymanowski, on the other hand, showed that *Maczulynski* is also able to play modern music with logical and clear style.

The audience filled to the last seat the Warsaw Conservatory and applauded the Polish pianist with well-merited enthusiasm.

J. M.

Warsaw Amusements.

THEATRES

NARODOWY. "Pan Jowialski"  
POLSKI. "Pigmalion"  
NOWY. "Three-Six-Nine"  
LETNI. "Sunday to-morrow"  
MAŁY. "Le Nozze"  
MALICKIEJ. "Little Kitty"  
ATENEUM. "People on an Ice-Flot"  
KAMERALNY. "The Marriage"  
REDDUTA. Closed.

MUSIC.

TEATR WIELKI - OPERA.  
Saturday. "Carmen"  
Monday. Lucienne Boyer.  
Sunday mat. "A Night in Venice"  
Sunday ev. "Faust"  
Tuesday. Lucienne Boyer.  
Wednesday. "Kreutzberg Dances"  
Thursday. "Lespêcheurs de Perles"  
Friday. "A Night in Venice".

FILHARMONIA

Friday. Symphonic Concert

MUSICAL SHOWS

OPERA. "Parnell's Ballet and attractions."  
CYRLIK WARSZAWSKI - "Balagan"  
TEATR B. "The Dance of Happiness"  
13 RZĘDÓW - "Szopka Polityczna".  
CIRCUS. Daily at 8.15.

ART AND OTHER

EXHIBITIONS  
I. P. S. "Interior Decoration".  
ZACHETA. Jubilee Show of Augustynowicz and collection of Mehoffer.

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CINEMAS

APOLLO Igo Szym and Kenda in "Dymaszynca Zosa". Polish.  
\*\*\*ATLANTIC Deanna Durbin in "Fanny". American.  
\*\*\*BALTYK Greta Garbo in "Dame aux Camélias". American.  
\*\*\*CAPITOL Barczewska and Brodniewicz in "Ordynat Michorowski". Polish.  
\*\*\*CASINO Ignacy Padarewski in "Moonlight Sonata".  
\*\*\*COLOSSEUM Irene Dunne in "Theodore Career". American.  
\*\*\*EUROPA Errol Flynn in "The green sign".  
FILHARMONIA. Pola Negri in "Shanghai". German.  
HOLLYWOOD Hortense Raky in "Only You". Austrian.  
\*\*\*IMPERIAL Myrna Loy in "Marriage of Love".  
\*\*\*PAN Dietrich and Boyer in "The Garden of Allah". American.  
\*\*\*RIALTO Joan Crawford in "Don't trust a man".  
ROMA "The Dancing Pirate".  
\*\*\*STYLOWY Sonia Henie "One in a million".  
ŚWIATOWID "New Tarzan". American.  
\*\*\*STUDIO Renata Muller in "Madame Lenox". German.

What the asterisks mean: -  
\*\*\*An outstanding feature. \*\*Very good.  
\*\* Good. \*Average entertainment.

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No. of certificate	N A M E	Age	Category	Last date of visa	Address
101687	MSLIER Israel	58	D	1.7.37	Verba, pow. Dubne
101691	PODHORCER Helena	48	D	1.7.37	Lwow
101693	EINZIGER Pinkas	59	D	2.7.37	Brzozow
101695	LITMANOWICZ Hajja	41	D	1.7.37	Zakamowka 7/24 Warsaw
101698	GIERSENOWICZ Sara	46	D	1.7.37	Zabinka
	" Pesa	14	F		
	" Mojzese	7	F		
	" Dina	9	F		
101700	RAIER Gitla	68	D	2.7.37	Poland
101700	SZKLAR Fruma	24	D	1.7.37	Katno, Al. Mickiewicza 3
101701	TURBOWICZ Szjola	39	D	1.7.37	Opoczno, Przysucha
101702	FARBBER Chja	12	F		
	" Rachil	11	F		
	" Malka	10	F		
	" Gitel	10	F		
	" Pinchos	6	F		
101704	ROZEN Lejzor	62	D	1.7.37	Ciechanowice
	" Fajdla	61	F		
101706	REZNIK Jona	62	D	1.7.37	Lyskow, K. Slonima
	" Chana	58	F		
	" Brjnja	15	F		
101707	BAŁ Pesia	59	D	2.7.37	Pinsk, Grodzka 15
101711	BERNBAJAM Jakob	57	D	5.7.37	Biatostopol
	" Feigle	46	F		
101718	SPILAK Szalom	71	D	5.7.37	Kobryn
101719	BAUM Joruda	57	D	5.7.37	Wlomin
	" Szprincja	53	F		
101724	RADZKOWSKI Ieek	76	D	5.7.37	Warsaw
101725	SZARACZKIEWICZ Etel	37	D	5.7.37	Radoszkowicz
	" Benjamin	14	F		
	" Hinda	9	F		
101727	FISZER Josef	47	D	5.7.37	Mlezyntec, Lubelska 104
	" Jenta	48	F		
101728	BERNBAJAM Jakob	58	D	5.7.37	Kalisz, Dobrzecka 11
	" Feigle	46	F		
102506	GOTTJNER Ber	41	D	29.6.37	Pinsk
102511	GRADUS Rachl	41	D	29.6.37	Slupca
	" Abram	14	F		
	" Ieek	10	F		
102513	KAPLAN Zew	71	D	29.6.37	Poesza Niechaczewo, Lihia Brzeski, Baranowicz
102514	SCHÖRFFSTEIN Zita	32	D	29.6.37	Tortokow, Rynek 22
	" Gizia	8	F		
102515	JOSKOWICZ Hija	59	D	29.6.37	Ogrodowa 20, Warsaw
	" Sura	59	F		
102519	LANSKI Nochim	62	D	7.7.37	Filipow, Mlynska 30
102520	FESSEL Hinda	44	D	7.7.37	Gerlicze, ul. Golna
102523	ALBERT Chana	58	D	7.7.37	Piotrkowska 120, Ledz
	" Jochewed	47	F		
	" Roise	16	F		
	" Bina	15	F		
102530	SZAC DAWID	86	D	7.7.37	Brzesko Kartuz
	" Rachel	72	F		
103721	BERLINER Szapaj	39	A/I	1.7.37	Czestochowa
	" Charlote	30	F		
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E.2345	AJZENSTAJN Nuta	-	G	30.4.37	Warsaw
E.2377	SEGAL Kefir	28	G	21.7.37	Rozyany, Slonim D
E.2378	SZLESSER Chana	31	G	25.8.37	Nadowna 14, Kalisz
E.1381	DATNER Motel	-	G	11.3.37	Hotel „City” Krakow
E.2377	EZO FLANCAKRAJCH Judka	51	G	8.3.38	Ora S, Warsaw