

THE WARSAW WEEKLY

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No. 17

MINISTER BECK'S VISIT TO RUMANIA

On the 21st inst. Minister Joseph Beck and Mrs. Jadwiga Beck left Warsaw proceeding on a official visit to Bucharest. The Minister is accompanied by Mr. Victor Skiwski, Chief of the Press Department, Mr. Tadeusz

Zazulinski, Deputy Chief of the Eastern Department and Mr. Paul Siazrenski, the Minister's private secretary.

The Minister is leaving Rumania on Sunday, the 25th April.

Coming after a series of Rumanian visits in Poland, the visit of the Polish Foreign Minister in Bucharest cannot be described as a sensational novelty. In fact it is all the more important and significant for being considered as the most natural thing in the world. It is natural that statesmen of two allied powers should pay reciprocal visits to each other as is customary.

It is not quite as customary for a political friendship to last so steadily for sixteen years, with only quite slight and transitory fluctuations. The Polish-Rumanian treaty of alliance, concluded in 1921, has been subsequently confirmed and its duration was extended until 1941. It is notable that while the Italo-Rumanian pact, concluded at the same period, was allowed to lapse in 1934 as a result of certain tendencies of Mr. Titulescu's policy, the Polish alliance has stood even that test.

That it did so seems hardly surprising in view of the vital importance for Rumania of some guarantee of her possession of Bessarabia in the first place and of her independence generally speaking. The Soviet government has not yet recognized the Bessarabian frontier and continues its propaganda for revision. The pact of the Little Entente does not guarantee all the frontiers of the member powers, but only those with Hungary. Soviet Russia is of course a far more formidable opponent than Hungary, even should it be animated by a most violent warlike spirit, which does not seem to be actually the case.

France is a long way away and her relations with the USSR are not such as would permit Rumania to have great hopes of an active assistance in the case of an aggression in Bessarabia. The position of Czechoslovakia, a partner of Rumania in the Little Entente, with regard to that question is quite equivocal. It is true that she has recently made attempts at regulating the somewhat strange situation by means of drawing Rumania into an agreement to which Soviet Russia might also be a party. But it was not entirely clear whether that would entail the recognition of the present territorial status of Rumania by Soviet Russia, and even if it did, Rumania would have to pay a heavy price for the gift of what is already her property.

She would have to become a member of one of the European camps, hostile to the other camp, and exposed sooner or later to the risk of war. Such a possibility is viewed by Rumania with the greatest aversion, and this is one of the many points in which her foreign policy is identical with that of Poland, which also desires to remain neutral in the face of conflicts outside the sphere of her own interests.

The other principle of Polish policy which is also professed by Rumania and by her present Foreign Minister, Mr. Antonescu, is the desire to maintain the complete independence of that policy. Rumania seems to be following the example of Poland, and the more recent one of Yugoslavia, in desiring to conclude bilateral pacts with her neighbours and with powers with which her relations are particularly active, as e.g. with Italy.

The two Foreign Ministers will no doubt have ample opportunities for discussing in Bucharest not only problems relating directly to the Polish-Rumanian relations, but also questions concerned with the progressing Balkan consolidation, with Danube problems and with general European questions. Problems of European security, both Western and Eastern, cannot fail to be the concern of the two powers controlling the wall extending from the Baltic to the Black Sea, which is in fact the frontier between Europe and Asia.

The other European powers, vice versa, cannot remain indifferent to the views and policies of the two allied nations holding the line between the two seas and between the two continents.

The strength of that line lies in the unity of purpose existing between Poland and Rumania, and its importance is conditioned by that unity. Affinities and common interests help to cement the alliance, which is the work of such men as King Carol and Marshal Pilsudski. The sincere friendship of Marshal Pilsudski for the Rumanians and for their King was generally known. When after his death Mrs. Pilsudski sought rest, she could not think of a better place to find it than in Rumania, which she had visited so often before together with her late husband.

(ATE)

Poland at the Coronation



The T. B. D. "Burza" which will represent the Polish Navy at Spithead.

Polish delegation

Minister Beck will be the principal Polish delegate to the coronation of H. M. George IV. He will be accompanied by Admiral Unrug, Commander of the Polish navy, and Michael Mościcki, former Polish Minister Plenipotentiary in Tokio, the son of the President of the Polish Republic.

Admiral Joseph Unrug was one of the Polish delegates at the funeral of H. M. George V, when General Sosnkowski was the principal delegate.

* * *

Minister Beck will stop in Paris for some time on his return from London, after the 15-th May, and he will probably hold some political conversations with the French statesmen.

Polish State as a Shareholder

Besides directly controlling the Monopolies (Alcohol, Tobacco, Matches, Salt, Lottery) and owning many great enterprises, such as the State Forests, the Broadcasting Corporation, the "Lot" Air Lines, The State Railways, the State Steamship Lines, etc., the Polish State is also a shareholder in many private enterprises.

In some cases the State has a controlling majority of shares, thus acting practically as owner, but still observing all the provisions of the law relative to private limited companies. The participation of the State in such enterprises is sometimes direct, through the Treasury or one of the State Banks.

According to recent data the

Visit of Minister Roman in Brussels

The visit of Mr. Roman, Polish Minister of Commerce and Industry, in Brussels, is another proof of the close relations existing between Belgium and Poland. After the visit of Mr. Van Zeeland in Warsaw, the Belgian Minister of National Economy, Mr. Isacker, also visited Poland.

Mr. Roman is returning his visit, and although his journey has nothing as sensational in it as e.g. the visit to Brussels of Dr. Schacht, it certainly also has a significance of its own. Poland and Belgium are equally anxious to remain independent between the big political and ideological camps which have taken stands against each other in Europe.

Situated between powerful neighbours, Belgium and Poland must place their trust in their own strength at least as much as in all the other political factors combining to assure their security. Although no definite alliance of any kind has been concluded between them, it is obvious even to a casual observer that the basic interests of Poland and Belgium are very similar.

Besides such affinities of a general character, there are also other reasons which prompt a collaboration between Poland and Belgium. Poland is an agricultural country, and Belgium an industrial one. Poland has a surplus of capital. The mutual exchanges which logically follow have been proceeding already for a long period of time. Before the War, when Poland was not yet an independent State, there were already Polish workmen in Belgium and Belgian capital was engaged in numerous enterprises in Poland.

Naturally the return of Poland to independence had a most satisfactory effect on that collaboration, which could be organized on more rational lines. Many provincial towns in Poland are supplied with electric power by predominantly Belgian companies, and quite recently

several thousand Polish miners have been recruited to Belgium.

As Mr. Van Zeeland has been charged by Great Britain and France with a preparatory study for the next World Economic Conference, he will no doubt have an opportunity of discussing that most important matter with the Polish Minister of Commerce and Industry. Polish opinions on the subject of a world reform of economic relations are perhaps slightly different from those of some other powers.

There is no doubt that the removal of excessive customs barriers, currency regulations, quotas, etc., would do much to effect a permanent improvement of the world economic situation, as contrasted with a passing boom. But even if a measure of economic liberalism was obtained, it still would mean at most the return to a state which had prevailed a long time ago.

It is clear that a true reform might be expected to accomplish more than that, to create new forms of international economic co-operation. Problems of population and problems of raw materials could not be disregarded and indeed the solution given to such basic problems would be the condition of a satisfactory settlement of most other questions which trouble economists.

It is to be hoped that the point of view of Poland with regard to this matter will be understood in Belgium, and subsequently also elsewhere. The freedom of the movement of capitals and the freedom of the movement of the population is at least as important as the freedom of the international exchange of commodities.

Considered from a purely economic point of view, without any admixture of political ambitions and claims, these problems deserve some satisfactory solution in the interests not only of prosperity, but also of peace.

(ATE)

in their capitals amounts to 3.6 million zlotys and 2,000,000,000 francs. The total holdings of the Treasury amount therefore to 143 million zlotys, 7 million francs, 1.5 million marks, 100,000 Danzig gulden, and £ 82,000.

The Bank of National Economy, which is itself owned by the State, has been led to acquire several enterprises as a result of its credit operations. It owns at present 13 such companies, with a total capital of 35 million zlotys, 21 million Danzig gulden (equivalent to zlotys), and £ 10,000. Moreover the Bank of National Economy holds shares in certain other companies, enumerated under other headings of the present review, to the extent of 23 million zlotys, 7.4 million Danzig gulden and £ 1,000.

(Continued on page 2)

PRESS REVIEW

Express Poranny brings an account of what was seen by a Czech correspondent in Soviet Russia. He relates how the prisoners are employed in building the road between Moscow—Kieff and Moscow—Minsk. "They worked in groups under the supervision of Chekists armed with machine guns and, at about a distance of 150 meters, they were surrounded by a cordon of red army soldiers". He continues "I saw half naked men working on a hot summer's day without pause, without food or water for 12 hours. And I saw others at winter time, by several degrees of frost, chained together by the feet in groups of six. Their warders sat by the fire, beside their machine guns". In conclusion, he says, "the foreigners seeing this can understand, how it has been possible to realize the five year plan." "I am convinced the slaves of antiquity must have worked like this. Only then they were driven to work by whips and now — in Soviet Russia — by machine guns."

Kurier Poznanski strongly opposes rising tendency of prices for many reasons. Among them it enumerates: "Increase of prices in Polish production would obviously result in a decrease of our export, for it would weaken our ability to compete on foreign markets. This would have a negative result on the position of the Polish Bank and for our currency, not to speak of the trade balance". Further, the *Kurier* writes, this would lead to a limitation of import, if the government wishes to protect the reserves of bullion constituting the gold cover. This again would not lie in the interest of industry which must import raw materials (for instance cotton) for manufacture. "A third consideration is, the question of investments which would have to undergo serious limitation if prices rose much. Finally the budget itself—at least as regards material expenses — would be exposed to balance fluctuation."

Under these considerations we cannot deny the justice of the government's action which intends to restrain the tendency of prices to mount".

Kurier Polski has an article entitled "The lack of specialists" in which it very justly criticizes the attitude of the Polish youth towards secondary technical schools, whereas qualified workmen, with a technical school education are eagerly sought. "Yet, in spite of this, an unfounded prejudice against these is observable and the young people are unwilling to frequent such schools. In consequence the lower technical or industrial schools enjoy no popularity whatsoever". By reason of this dearth of qualified technical workers, continues the *Kurier*, it is often found necessary to engage foreigners". We may observe quite a paradoxical situation — on the one hand, a mass of unemployed, on the other a lack of qualified workmen". Further the author suggests that the unemployed should be trained as skilled workmen and in this way "logic itself, without mention of humanitarian considerations, tells us to make use of these large human reserves, train them technically and profit by this rich source".

Kurier Poranny takes a pessimistic view of the results of the projected international conference in Washington. It writes "That which exists and still effects economic life will exist and operate for a long time yet — is a phenomenon far more real than the crisis: it is a phenomenon of the transformation of the principles of international economy into those of national economy". Further the author writes that the old international economy based on a common market, belonging to all is a thing of the past. The free exchange of goods no longer exists "Liberalism is finished". The only salvation for Poland, he says, lies in "developing national economy, realizing the extent and enormous productive capacities of the Polish economic organism, the great possibilities of human labour and the supply of these consumption possibilities with goods of home production and finally the raising of the industrial potentialities of the country to the level designated by the necessity of the country's defence".

Polska Zbrojna in an article discussing the activities of the National Unity Group, writes "After two months' work, we see clearly, from an analysis of the applications received, that access of the National Consolidation is becoming from day to day an ever more vital moment rising from the base of our national community. This moment is breaking up and crumbling the fetters which hampered Polish life, which divided it into group interests and still more frequently personal ones of an organized professional union of "politicians" and "social workers". K. M.

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LONDON NEWS

By Andrew Blackmore.

FRUITS OF PROSPERITY

Less than six years ago the Unemployed Fund was so low as seriously to alarm those immediately concerned with its administration. The situation was so grave in October, 1931, that, according to Lord Snowden, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, there was a danger that in another month's time "there would have been no money to pay the Unemployed," if drastic measures had not been adopted to deal with the problem. As the result of the financial and political crisis a National Government was formed, and prosperity was gradually restored.

Today the Unemployment Fund is not only solvent but it has accumulated an unexpectedly large surplus. Employment has increased to such an extent that a special committee, which has been dealing with Unemployment Insurance, has recommended two substantial improvements of unemployment benefit. A year ago the committee announced its plan for building up a substantial reserve during favourable trade periods for use in times of depression. The policy adopted covered the whole period of a trade cycle, estimated at eight years. It was expected that the accumulated reserve would increase last year from £21,450,000 to £32,272,000; actually the reserves at the end of the year were £6,700,000 more than the estimate. There will be a still further improvement this year, and the committee confidently expects to have a surplus of £17,250,000 available for distribution. Spread over the eight-year trade cycle, this gives annual available surplus of £2,250,000 which will be devoted to a reduction from six days to three of the waiting period before payment of unemployment benefit, and in some cases an increase in the number of days for which benefit is paid.

JUVENILE LABOUR

Geographical maladjustment rather than scarcity of work is one of the many causes of unemployment among young persons in London. This maladjustment is an unforeseen development of the London Council's slum clearance schemes, which have resulted in mass migrations from the slums to new housing estates in the suburbs. In many of these suburban areas, openings for juvenile labour are fewer than in central London, but the great distance and the cost of fares discourage young persons from applying for jobs in the centre. Investigation of the problem by a regional Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment in London shows that, from March to August of last year, for each boy and girl unemployed in the Council's area as a whole, there were respectively 2.1 and 2.0 vacancies unfilled. In three areas in central London during the same period there were as many as 9.5 vacancies for each boy, and 3.3 for each girl, registered as unemployed.

A Report issued by the Advisory Council states that of the unfilled vacancies in the inner areas, 75 per cent of those for boys and 80 per cent of those for girls could have been filled if the potential applicants had been able to afford the cost of travel involved. At the present time the cheapest mode of travel is by workmen's trains, which only run early in the morning. Young persons travelling by such trains arrive at their destinations some considerable time before their working day commences.

Anglo-Polish Association in Katowice

In 1936 there existed two English clubs in Katowice, the English Conversation Club, existing for 5 years, and the Anglo-Polish Society, founded in 1934. Upon initiative of H.B.M. Vice Consul in Katowice, Mr. L. G. Holliday, both the clubs resolved to amalgamate under the name of The Anglo-Polish Association of Katowice. Stowarzyszenie Polko-Angielskie w Katowicach. On December 18th, 1936, a Statutory Meeting took place, at which the Statutes of the A. P. A. were accepted by the Assembly and the new Executive Committee elected, which is composed of the following members:

Honorary President: H. B. M. Vice Consul
Mr. A. Gieszowski
Vice Chairman: Mr. M. Czaplak
Secretary: Mr. K. Zienkiewicz
Treasurer: Miss M. Lysakowska
Librarian: Mr./Mrs. Kulez
Mr./Mrs. Goide

The Association is not fortunate enough to have its own premises. The meetings are held every Friday at the premises of the Union of The Polish Industry ul. Ligonia 7 (Unia Polskiego Przemysłu Górniczo-Hutniczego) where two big halls, one for smaller meetings, to hold 60 persons, and one for special meetings, to accommodate 100 persons, are at the disposal of the Association. The amalgamated library of about four hundred books has been placed in the smaller hall, and is open to members twice a week. Periodicals supplied in the main part by the British Vice Consulate and newspapers are laid out on the library and meeting days for the use of members, as also circulated among them for private use. The membership is about 50 persons.

The Anglo-Polish Association in Katowice is not in such a fortunate position as the Anglo-Polish Society in Gdynia whose English lecturers, visitors to Poland, every Wednesday are ushered directly to the club room.

But in the short time of its activity the Association has been able to give its members the possibility to be present at two very interesting performances. At the first public meeting of the Association the well known reciter Miss Evelyn Heepe presented an interesting programme, consisting of both prose and poetry, by Kipling, Katherine Mansfield, Shakespeare, Yeates, and A. P. Herbert. The second interesting item in the activities of the Society was the lecture given on April 2nd by H.B.M. Vice Consul of Katowice Mr. L. G. Holliday on "The History of Modern English Music", illustrated by gramophone records. The title of the lecture was not quite adequate, as Mr. Holliday spoke to his hearers of English Music from A. D. 500 until the present days. The presence of some local musicians showed that the interest in that subject was very great, this being supported by an audience of about 60 people. A pleasant surprise was the unexpected appearance of the editor of the "Warsaw Weekly", who on March 5th appeared like the proverbial *Deus ex machina*, and unfolded before the audience in his brilliant way the problem of "London Transport". The general wish of the audience has been that Mr. Sykes will keep his promise and announce his arrival in Katowice. A novelty in the activity of the Association is the introduction of lantern lectures supplied by the British Council. The first lecture was given on February 26th and dealt with British Commercial Aviation. Miscellaneous evenings are also arranged at which club members cooperate, varying the programme with poems, interesting articles and humor. At every such assembly short programmes are distributed, giving the main features of the performance and thus facilitating the following of the text.

M. Lysakowska

Katowice

Polish State as a Shareholder

(Continued from page 1)

The State Land Bank is a shareholder in 10 companies, with a total capital of 17.5 zlotys. The total holdings of the State Land Bank amount to 8 million zlotys and 1 million marks.

The State Concerns, endowed with separate legal personalities, are also shareholders, often with controlling interests, in many private enterprises. Their participation amounts to 61 million zlotys, 14 thousand Swiss francs and 13 thousand Danzig guildens. The number of enterprises under their control is 23.

The Treasury controls or participates in 54 private companies, the National Economy Bank in 13, The State Land Bank in 10 and the State Concerns in 23. The total of the companies in which the State is a shareholder is 100, with a total capital of about 650 million zlotys, of which about 250 million zlotys are contributed by the State (38.5% of the total).

In 1927 the corresponding figures had been nearly three times smaller. It proves the steady progress of the State on the path of its penetration of the economic life of the country. A special Commission has been created, about a year ago, with a thorough investigation of that problem, but its findings have not yet been published in a definite form and it is not known whether they will encourage the tendency of the State to turn capitalist, or not.

Atlantic air services

Since 1919, when the Atlantic Ocean was flown for the first time, about fifty pilots have attempted the flight, with varying success. Now Atlantic flying is to be taken out of the romantic sphere of pioneering and brought within the prosaic sphere of commerce. Five different Governments are co-operating in a scheme to establish mail and passenger air services from Ireland to Newfoundland, and these services will probably be in use within the next eighteen months. Imperial Airways and Pan-American Airways, who have a joint agreement for operating the route, are at present engaged on the preliminary investigations.

The type of craft required is one capable of covering the range of about two thousand miles and of carrying apparatus designed to safeguard it from undue divergence from the route. Of the three machines under consideration for this purpose — the flying boat, the Mayo composite aircraft, and the land aeroplane — the last-named is thought to be the most suitable. It is probable that seaplanes will, on the whole, be employed on shorter routes, while landplanes, fitted with an extra

number of engines, will be the machines more generally employed in the proposed new service. Before the service can be opened to the public it will be necessary to lessen the principal risk of divergence from the route owing to fuel limitation. Weather maps of the route are therefore being revised, and special stations are being built at the termini, fitted with short-wave wireless sets for giving directional guidance to Atlantic aircraft. As an alternative to the Ireland-Newfoundland route, which may have to be closed when the weather is at its worst during the winter, a longer route by way of the Azores may be adopted. Main reliance for commercial services across the Atlantic, however, must be placed on the proposals for a Northern route.

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The Report recommends therefore that the railway companies should be urged to issue cheap weekly season-tickets to young persons travelling to and from in the central London area.

PODHALE AND ITS MUSIC

The following article describes the customs and the broken only here and there part of Poland which is the theme of the opera "Harnasia," written by the late composer, Karol Szymanowski. Incidentally, the opera has been taking Paris, New York and the whole musical world by storm.

I

The long and powerful chain of the Carpathians forms to the south of Poland its natural boundary. In their centre, like a rocky island, rise the lofty and beautiful Tatry. At their foot, there spreads towards the north the plain of Podhale.

A few centuries ago, Podhale was still covered by impassable forests, where wild beasts prowled and few men dwelt. Their density, broken only here and there by a glade, kept new settlers away. Podhale and the Tatry, separated by mountain, hill and forest from other parts of the country, remained practically unknown. The mountain-folk lived in complete isolation from the rest of the world utterly indifferent to their fate.

Owing to this and to their personal qualities, the mountaineers kept intact their high culture and their language—a relic of the ancient Polish language, possessing all its power of expression and richness of colour. They retained also their music, songs, style of building, decorative art and customs.

In olden times, cattle, mostly flocks of sheep, were bred by the people in forest glade and on the hillside. Gradually the forests began to disappear under the axe. The severe climate of the country and the thin layer of soil, barely covering the hard rock underneath, yielded only wretched crops. In this hard and generally poverty stricken life of the mountaineers, with its long, interminable winter, was eagerly awaited time—Springtime when the strong and lusty menfolk drove their flocks to the "hale", the mountain grazing grounds. There they were free men, fighting against the elements, the wild torrents, the thunderstorm, the menacing rock and gaping abyss—far from their families and all their ties.

Here the character of the mountaineer was moulded: perseverance in fighting against difficulties and obstacles, undaunted courage and coolness in emergency, a spirit of enterprise and adventure, and love of the beautiful and esthetic. An always free people, who had never been serfs, developed as their characteristics a natural dignity and pride, bravery and love of liberty.

The primitive, wild and inaccessible nature of the Tatry and Podhale, abetted by the love of the people for bold exploits and for freedom, favoured the growth of outlawry.

The mountaineer had great respect for the outlaw the chivalrous hero—who killed only to defend his life and had a deep though specific code of honour for himself and his followers.

Casimir Tetmajer—the eminent poet and author, the bard of the Tatry and Podhale—says in one of his works: "Those were heroic deeds, full of fire and with red blood racing in their veins, but splashing blood on the fire too. The outlaws never wronged the poor. What they took from the rich, they distributed among the unfortunate. They adjusted the balance of the world—so say the mountaineers. These loved their brigands, who embodied for them power, honour and contempt of death. To a certain degree, the outlaws were religious and pious. They asked God for luck in their enterprises



A PODHALE VIEW

and thanked Him when these were crowned with success".

They offered a part of their booty to churches, they erected chapels and put up crosses at the waysides. According to a legend, the ancient church of St. Anne at Nowy-Targ in Podhale was built by them and it was they who brought from Hungary the holy picture which hangs over the great altar.

The greatest and most famous of all the outlaws of Podhale, a veritable "lord of the mountains" was Janosik (a diminutive of Jan, read Yan). He lived towards the end of the 18th century. About his person wound a halo of mystery, heroism and romance. The memory of Janosik—the Tatry eagle—lives up till to-day in numberless legends, poems and songs celebrating the life, exploits and death of the outlaw.

Outlawry was definitely exterminated by tortures and the gallows. In the opinion of the mountaineers there was nothing ignominious in such a death. The outlaw had here a final opportunity of showing his mettle and undaunted spirit. The gallows as proof of the heroism of the brigand found their way into the popular ballads and songs.

Outlawry was not a unique trait of Podhale. We find it in every European country and in England, symbolized by the figure of Robin Hood.

Although loving above all their mountains and their barren land, these "Gorale" (mountainfolk) have never forgotten that they are Poles, sons of one mother-country.

In times of danger they have always risen as one man to defend her. In the 13th century they repelled the Tartar hordes. They fought in the battle of Grunwald in 1410. In the 17th century, they escorted the Polish king, Jan Casimir, across Podhale, thus defending him against the Swedes. They took part in Kosciuszko's insurrection. During the great War the majority of their youth enlisted in the Polish legions. They gave their lives unsparingly. In appreciation of their merits and valour a separate Podhale regiment was formed under their leadership by a genuine mountaineer—General Gajda.

Many mountaineers have also distinguished themselves by their scientific researches and talents. On the whole, the Tatry and Podhale were unknown to Polish society for many centuries, as was already mentioned. It was not till the nineteenth century that people became interested in this wild land. Scientists: geologists, botanists, and geographers began to explore the region. Poets and artists found here their inspiration.

Among other visitors many persons came from abroad; the first of their number being the Swedish botanist, Wahlberg, who in 1813, wrote in the account of his expedition to the Tatry: "Nowhere in Europe, with perhaps the exception of Lapland, is Nature so majestic and sublime."

In 1861, the celebrated French scientist, Dr. Gustave Le Bon,

described his impressions in the *Nouveau Journal* under the title: "An anthropologist's trip to the Tatry mountains". Besides the main subject of his researches, he was interested in the life of the people, their art and technique of building. About the Tatry he wrote that "few parts of Europe, even Switzerland itself, possess scenery so wild a grandeur. The most picturesque parts of Switzerland have not such a profusion of rocks, torrents and cascades, which one meets here at every step, such lakes lost in clouds, dark valleys covered with dense forests, whose solitude is rarely broken by man and wherein only bears and other wild animals dwell."

The fame of the Tatry and Podhale, and principally of Zakopane, which was then only a hamlet, grew after the visit paid to it by the eminent and honoured Warsaw physician Tytus Chalubinski, in 1873. It was he who for the first time explained to his compatriots the immense value of the Tatry and Zakopane for people who were ill or run down. In his steps followed eminent artists, poets and writers: Sienkiewicz, Reymont, Paderewski, Zeromski, Kasprowicz and many others. All were drawn by this magic, mysterious, fantastic world.

Since those times the Tatry and Podhale have changed considerably. We find there several health resorts and climatic stations as Zakopane, Rabka etc. which possess up to date comforts and excellent means of communication. Tracks, shelters etc. have made the Tatry accessible. Nevertheless they have not lost a particle of their wild beauty. The Tatry society takes care that they should not lose their primitive appearance. Besides that, there are people both in Poland and Czechoslovakia who are endeavouring to make the Tatry a Common National Park.

(To be continued)

Józef Chelmonski's Art in the United States

By Dr. Irena Piotrowska

Today, as in the past century, Americans are ardently collecting European works of art of past and contemporary times. Because Paris, in the past century, was unquestionably the centre of the entire Art World of that day, Americans travelled to Paris to buy paintings, as far as possible directly from the artists, especially from those who then enjoyed great fame. Thus, there came into American collections the immeasurably valuable French paintings of the 19th century which more than one French museum, not excepting the Louvre, beholds with jealousy. Similarly, a great number of paintings by artists, temporarily resident in Paris, of various nationalities found their way into the United States. In the second half of the 19th century, many Poles came to belong to the Artists' Colony in Paris. Among these Poles, Józef Chelmonski enjoyed particular fame. He arrived in Paris in 1875 as a young man of twenty-five and remained there for a period of fourteen years. A great longing for his own country, which nothing could appease, consumed him. Chelmonski lived over again all he had seen in his native land and created under foreign skies works of art pulsating with distinctly Polish life. All that was purely Polish became his vision. His excursions to the Ukraine between 1870-75, where he used to spend his vacations, became the source of his constant inspiration during his Parisian sojourn. The markets, the hunt, his famous troikas and four-in-hands, the borderland types of gentry, and peasantry, the wide roads, either snowed over or thawing — are recurring themes in his works. All this is portrayed over and over again but always new and fresh, thrilling with life for it is drawn from the depths of the living soul of the artist.

The fourteen years spent in Paris are a closed period in the life of the artist. The moment he returned to Poland, the memories of the Ukraine ceased to exist and in their place new impressions revealed themselves. Of Chelmonski's paintings of the Parisian period, E. Niewiadomski (in his interesting book, "Polish Painting", published 1923) has this to say: — "His pictures are sought after by wealthy foreigners especially Americans. The major part of his priceless canvases have gone across the ocean".

For a couple of decades little was known of Chelmonski's work in the United States, because his paintings were hidden in private collections. Thanks to various circumstances, they are now beginning to come into sight.

Greatest credit is due to Mr. M. F. Węgrzynek, a passionate lover of Chelmonski's paintings, for his vigorous efforts and searches which have enabled him to bring together a collection of five gorgeous canvases in his home in the Forest Hills, New York. Independent of this collection, two other canvases found their way by gift to American museums. Of Mr. Węgrzynek's collection, Antoni Słonimski has written with enthusiasm. In one of his "Letters from America", published in the "Wiadomości Literackie" of the 3rd of January 1936, he reproduced four of these pictures.

The earliest Chelmonski's canvas to be known in the United States is in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia. It presents "Poland's Borderlands" and the inscription reads: "Józef Chelmonski, Paris 1877, Souvenir d'un voyage en Ukraine"; showing a four-in-hand of grays, perfectly caught at the height of action as they speed their sleigh over the half frozen road in the first spring thaw. This picture was at one time in Mr. Henry C. Gibson's valuable collection. At the death of Mr. Gibson in 1890 this canvas was assigned to the Academy of which he had been Vice-President.

A year after the painting of "Polish Borderlands" comes a different scene of the Ukraine from the brush of this artist, dated and signed, and is found in Mr. Węgrzynek's collection. A four-in-hand turning a corner at top speed, almost capturing the carriage to which they are hitched. — A canvas, dated 1880, depicts a racing horse, hitched to a sleigh moving over deep snow; another, dated 1882, shows still another four-in-hand, pulling carriage over stones and spluttering mud. The beautiful "Horsefair" was also created in 1882.

The last three canvases are the property of Mr. Węgrzynek — "The Snowdrift" now in the Newark Museum in New Jersey, is also dated "1882". It portrays a sleigh lost in a drift with two anxious men and tired horses and hounds searching for the right road.

We should not forget that each of the paintings mentioned above conveys not only exquisite studies of horses but also of persons and landscapes, by means of which the artist speaks to us of his beloved Ukraine.

The canvas in the Newark Museum was a gift in 1927 from a collection of Mrs. Charles Bradley and Mrs. John O. H. Pitney of Morristown, N. J., being originally an heirloom of the Valentine family of Newark.

The last of the Chelmonski canvases, known in the United States, also belongs to the collection of Mr. Węgrzynek and is dated 1902. It brings us to an entirely different period of this artist's art. In 1889 he returned to Poland and buried himself in a Mazovian village, humble but poetic. This Mazovian landscape becomes, from then on, the only theme of his pictures. The horse in action, the energetic gentleman and his page disappear and in this second stage of his creativeness the artist becomes attached to the quiet and solitude which made possible his rendering of the great and retiring charm of the Mazovian landscape. His canvases of this period are well known in Poland. The canvas in Mr. Węgrzynek's collection is typical of this period. It portrays a bittern of large proportions hovering over a swamp and the quiet poetry of this picture is simply indescribable.



A TYPICAL WOODEN CHURCH OF PODHALE

Translated by R. Stefania Jarmuch

Art



J. RUDNICKI. Portrait of Mrs. T.

The memorial exhibition of the portrait painter Jan Rudnicki at the "Zacheta" shows him to have been gifted with a dangerous facility of graceful composition and elegant flow of line. The consequence is an impression of shallowness left by this collection of more or less beautiful young women, an impression naturally reinforced by the fact that this particular style of portrait was bound to be attractive to a particular type of model. In a few cases the painter seems to have been aware of the character of his models and to have emphasized it with a touch of irony, but mostly he took these living fashion-plates far too seriously and their inner emptiness is repeated faithfully and without any saving touch in the emptiness of their portrait. The studied counterpoint of their attitudes seems to have become his second

The Warsaw Zoo, which is steadily being enlarged by acquisitions of new or by birth of young animals on the premises, has been labouring under great excitement during the last two days caused by the birth of a little daughter to the elephant "Kasia", who is well known and well liked by the Warsaw public.

The happy parents are Mrs. "Kasia" aged 19 and Mr. "Janek", who is seven years younger than his mate. Besides them there is another female elephant called Miss Jenny, acquired by the Zoo three years ago.

A birth of an elephant in captivity is a very rare event, and during the last hundred years this fact in the history of Zoological Gardens has been registered only eleven times, so the newly born animal in Warsaw is the twelfth and therefore it has received the original name of Miss "Dozen".

The greatest care is being bestowed on the mother and child by the administration of the Zoo and a special menu is being supplied for the former. Always having been temperamental, "Kasia" has for some time shown considerable nervousness. After the birth of the baby she is still very excitable and therefore kept separately and nobody, except the Director of the Zoo and the keepers with whom she is very friendly, was allowed to see her. It was, however, impossible not to admit a few visits from inquisitive journalists, who have been permitted to see the young

Theatre and Music

NAGRODA LITERACKA (The Literary Prize)

Treat Nowy

Maria Pawlikowska-Jasnorzewska will undoubtedly count the current season as a very fruitful one in her literary career: she has published a new volume of lyrics, and now the *Treat Nowy* presents a third premiere of hers, *Nagrada Literacka (The Literary Prize)* in the new comedy Pawlikowska-Jasnorzewska again demonstrates her satiric capabilities and ridicules the *travaux* of literary prizes and competitions, where the jury is influenced by the opinion already gained by an author and lacks individuality in its own judgement.

In *Nagrada Literacka* Pawlikowska-Jasnorzewska shows an author, who is publishing his novels under the name of his friend. The false author plays his new role perfectly and makes money by printing the books of the talented novelist. His fame grows and even the fiancée of the true author changes her ideal and decides to marry the newly created authority of the literary world. The paradox of the play, however, is that finally Albin (the name of our hero) decides to write a novel himself. His work is, naturally, a collection of stipulances and stereotype phrases, and the jury awards him the "great literary prize" not for one of the real novels, but for his last, quite worthless work. In the opinion of Maria Jasnorzewska-Pawlikowska the fame, already gained, is sufficient to secure later successes. An author with a well-known name can write stupidities, the connoisseurs and the public will accept them as masterpieces.

This satire of Pawlikowska-Jasnorzewska can, in some way, be adapted to herself. She already has the opinion of being an excellent comedy-writer but now her literary level is on the wane. The ideas of *Nagrada Literacka* is amusing and fine, but the realization is not quite good, as the situations are often banal, the construction of the play is feeble, and some of the characters are pallid. Perhaps the

nature, for even in the coloured drawing of a schoolgirl's head a corresponding feature is to be found in the two plaits of different length accentuated by their heavy bows.

Two small landscapes (nos. 29 and 63) are pleasant in colour and well balanced in design.

author also reckons on her reputation which she owes to some of her preceding works.

If the play is not very amusing it must be added that *Nagrada Literacka* has fine paradoxes and wit, also the production at the *Treat Nowy* is excellent. Above all Jerzy Leszczyński as Albin, displayed all the values of his comedy-talent, personal charm and finesse in dialogue, and gave a capital character to the light-headed "author", one of the best in his rich repertory. He finds a very graceful partner in Karolina Lubieńska, who endowed the rather pall role with the talent and temperament of a born actress and woman. The true author finds a correct interpreter in Stefan Hrydzicki, perhaps not quite suited to this role. Among the remaining players Janina Krzymuska has given a burlesque of a devoted servant full of warmth and amusement, while Maria Duleba does not find in that repetition of a satire on aristocratic old ladies a new role suited to her talents.

The stage-direction of Jerzy Leszczyński. The settings by Stanislaw Jarocki. ARNO.

SYMPHONY CONCERT

The Symphony Concert of April 16th at the Philharmonia was conducted by a very promising young Polish musician *Cezary Mierzejewski* who is coming always more to the front, as orchestral conductor. His rendering of Brahms' 4th Symphony showed insight and individuality. It being the 40th anniversary of Brahms' death the soloist *Beveridge Webster*, the American pianist, gave a thoughtful and musically performance of the D Minor Concerto, a work which makes the highest intellectual and technical demands on the artist, which the pianist thoroughly satisfied. *Mr. Webster* possesses high musical culture, as well as an excellent technical equipment. Other orchestral works were a rhythmically interesting overture by a young Polish composer *Mr. A. Szatowski* and Richard Strauss' "Attill Eulenspiegel". K. M.

Warsaw Amusements.

THEATRES

NARODOWY, "Horszynski" "Pan Jowialski".
POLSKI. Until Tuesday appearance of Viennese Theatre "Jean" with Lili Darvas and Hans Jarry. "The Cherry Garden" of Tchechov.
NOWY, "Nagrada Literacka".
LEWNY, "Sunday-to-morrow..."
MALT, Until Tuesday "The Chocolate soldier".
"Freud's Dream Theory".
MALICKIEJ, "Little Kitty".
ATENEUM, "People on an Ice-Field".
KAMERALNY, "The Marriage".
REDUTA, Closed.

MUSIC.

TEATR WIELKI - OPERA.
Saturday, "Blanche-Neur".
Sunday mat. "Siraszy Dwid".
Sunday eve. "Boris Godunow" appearance of Shalapiene.
Tuesday, "The night in Venice".
Wednesday, "Blanche-Neur".
Thursday, "Boris Godunow" appearance of Shalapiene.
Friday, "Orpheus in Hades".

MUSICAL SHOWS

OPERETTA - "This should be seen".
CYRULIK WARSZAWSKI - "Balagan".
TEATR S.S. "Victoria and her husband".
13 RZEDOW - "Szopka Polityczna".
CIRCUS. Daily at 8.15.

ART AND OTHER EXHIBITIONS

I. P. S. "Interior Decoration".
ZACHETA. Shows of Fr. Siedlecki, J. Rudnicki.
NATIONAL MUSEUM "Old Warsaw".

CINEMAS

A POLLO Igo Sym and Kenda in "Diplomatyczna Zona", Polish.
ATLANTIC DeannaDurbin in "Penny".
American.
B. A. J. Y. K. Greta Garbo in "Dame aux Camelias". American.

BRITISH PASSPORT CONTROL OFFICE

UJAZDOWSKA 18, WARSAW

No 40

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

No. of certificate	NAME	Age	Category	Last date of visa	Address
101840	WINER Rysia	29	D	19.7.37	Zalesziki
101847	KRAUS Riwka	49	D	20.7.37	Sosnyce
101848	RUBINSON Chasia	52	D	20.7.37	5 Owcowe, Lwow
101850	BROMBERG Masza	61	D	21.7.37	Milosna
	FRYDMAN Rywka	16	B		
	Rachela	13	B		
101855	PRECHNER Lea	64	D	26.7.37	Warsaw
101857	BRANDWAIMAN Dwora	39	D	26.7.37	Biala Podlaska
	Elichanan	48	D		
101858	AJZENBERG Sara	48	D	26.7.37	Grojec, Stodolna 4
	Jankiel	15	B		
	Witla	15	B		
	Awigord	5	B		
101860	HUFNAGEL Maika	42	D	26.7.37	20 Borakowski Street, Warsaw
101862	BURG Rachil	41	D	28.7.37	4/44 Wolowa, Warsaw
	Abraham	8	B		
	Doba	6	B		
101866	KIRZGNBERG Tauba	73	D	28.7.37	Mlawka 5/4, Warsaw
102581	REZNIK Leizer	60	D	28.7.37	Zuniencien, ul. Okresz-an 21
102585	MANDEL Leja	16	D	27.7.37	Warszawska 14, Kowel
102587	ROZANSKI Welwel	58	D	27.7.37	Rutki Kossaki
	Etkha	46	B		
102595	NIEWALKOWSKA Ruchel	17	D	28.7.37	P.G. Pierackiego 3, Kutno
	Channa	16	D		

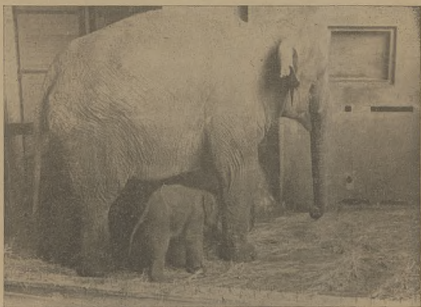
Admission to Palestine not later than:

F.2345	ROZENBLUM Szmelka	30	G	31.5.37	Malachowskiego 13, Bezdin
2375	RAPOPORT Makar	70	G	31.5.37	—
F.2375	HELMANIS Jekabs	56	G	30.4.37	—
F.2377	129 MEKLER O	28	C/H	9.6.37	c/o H. M. Consulate
F.2377	126 ALTER Natfoll	33	G	5.10.37	Zamenhofa 1, Warsaw
F.2377	127 BIALIK Hinda	30	G	5.10.37	12 Kalinskiego, Lodz
F.2377	128 DUBELMAN Fruma	25	G	17.6.37	Baranowice
	Itka	5	B		
F.2313	126 GELBORD Jeszua	36	G	7.7.37	Kilinskiego 47, Lodz
	Krajndia	6	B		
	Sosia	5	B		

Following persons will be granted immigration certificates in Cat. A(1):

F.2367	TENENBAUM Judel	45	A(1)	—	Jasnadowska 3A, Pinsk
	Eika	33	B		
	Mowzsa	13	B		
	Hirsz	11	B		
	Marjem	8	B		
F.2380	AICHENBAUM Szajm	35	A(1)	—	Luszkow-Komora
	Froim	15	B		
	Josel	8	B		
	Tauba	12	B		
	Chaja	10	B		
F.2380	LIEBSTER Ettal	35	A(1)	—	Brzezany
	MENKES Cyla	7	B		
	MENKES Leon	3	B		

(Mr. AICHENBAUM and Mrs. LIEBSTER - subject to production of evidence of qualification).



The elephant "Kasia" and her offspring.

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