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No. 26

The Congress of Young Peasants in Warsaw

LONDON LETTER

By Gregory Macdonald



The Silesian Delegation



Visitors from Nowogrodek

The congress of young peasants, members of the organisation of "The Young Country", which has 1,500,000 members throughout Poland. There were 32,000 participants in the Congress. The organisation received new colours from the hands of Marshal Rydz-Smigly.

The President of the "Young Country" read a declaration of policy, of which the more important points were the following:

The Association works for the unity of the Polish peasants and for their prosperity as a class, but it also has in view the widest patriotic aims of national greatness.

The Association regards the defence of the country as one of its principal tasks and it welcomes the presence of peasants in the ranks of the army, from the lowest to the highest. It owes respect and affection to Marshal Rydz-Smigly, himself a son of the people, who can best understand the moral value of the peasant masses.

The Association condemns all acts of violence, but it believes that in view of Poland's overpopulation it is the alien elements i. e. the Jews, who ought to emigrate first. With the

Slav national minorities living in Poland, the peasants want to establish friendly and brotherly relations.

The energies of the territories with a mixed population ought to be directed towards improving their civilisation and reducing the differences existing between Western and Eastern Poland from the point of view of progress and prosperity.

The peasants express their deepest attachment to religion and regard it as the indispensable foundation of any culture.

The problems of education concern very much the peasants, who request the increase of the number of scholarships in the secondary schools and universities for the rural youth, and, generally speaking, wider facilities for the educational and vocational training of peasants' children.

Among other points of the declaration deserving attention was the statement of participation in the co-operative movement and the declaration of the desire to collaborate with the corresponding workmen's organisations and professional bodies.

Finally, the Congress declared its sympathy for the National Unity Group.

Constitutional Changes in Hungary

Important changes in the constitution of Hungary are anticipated. They will probably concern the powers of the regent, which are to be extended, and the parliamentary franchise.

After the disintegration of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, Hungary became a kingdom without a king. The Allied powers opposed the accession of a Hapsburg to the Hungarian throne, and the considerable diminution of the territory rendered the situation of the country very difficult. In such circumstances the communist revolt of Bela Kun took place in Budapest.

From such a troubled situation Admiral Horthy, the regent, managed to lead Hungary towards greater stabilisation and more peaceful conditions. His powers were defined by the Constitution of 1920, but since that time there have already been two attempts at extending them in 1920 and in 1933. These attempts prove clearly that the constitutional position of Hungary has not yet been definitely fixed or accepted as final by the nation.

The change of the parliamentary franchise was requested by the opposition parties, headed by the populists with deputy Eckhard, as the price of their votes for the law on the extension of the powers of the regent. Besides, a revision of the parliamentary franchise, practically unaltered since 1848, was long due.

Premier Daranyi, preferring not to make the regent's person the object of parliamentary discussions, decided to come to an agreement with the opposition deputies, some of whom had objections, to the suggested revision of the regent's status.

It is planned to: 1) Release the regent from all responsibility for his actions, in order to stress the fact that he holds temporarily the position of a king. Such an

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Silesia after Fifteen Years

On the 20th of June 1922, Poland took over Upper Silesia, as a result of the plebiscite of March 1921, of the insurrection of May 1921 and of the decision of the League of Nations of October 1921, as well as of the Polish-German agreement of May 15th 1922, concluded for a period of 15 years.

Silesia belonged to Poland until 1335, and in spite of nearly six centuries of foreign rule it preserved its national character, expressed by the use of the Polish language and its patriotic feelings. There was a renaissance of the Polish spirit in Silesia about 1900, when young Korfianly was elected to the Berlin parliament. By 1907 there were 7 Polish deputies from Silesia in the German parliament.

According to the census of 1910 and the German school statistics of 1911, the percentage of Poles in Silesia attained 80%, in spite of the persecution of the language, which had continued since the days of Frederick the Great.

The Peace Conference of Paris decided at first in 1919 to give to Poland Danzig and the whole of Silesia. Mr. Lloyd George, however, counteracted that decision and it was due mainly to his influence that some of these territories have been otherwise disposed of, to the disadvantage of Poland. The fate of Silesia was to be decided by a plebiscite. The memoirs of Lord d'Abernon have revealed that Mr. Lloyd George communicated secretly with the German government even before the plebiscite. Germany promised reparations on the condition of retaining Silesia.

Such intrigues, contrary to the treaty of Versailles, have contributed to the fact that Poland finally received only a part of Silesia, leaving about 500,000 Poles on the other side

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Bilbao has fallen, after a siege which disturbed the peace of the world and the peace of mind of the people of this country. The event may be taken as a turning-point, not only in the Spanish War. For remember that Bilbao was used by the internationalist propagandists to excite fear and horror in the breasts of old ladies who are able (as the Peace Ballot and the Guernica bombing story showed) to exert great pressure on the British Government. But now Bilbao has fallen to pieces in their hands. The town not only fell without a massacre but it fell to General Franco with delirious enthusiasm after the responsible elements had taken up the Reds by the scruff of their necks and flung them out along the Santander road. The event came as a shock to the ordinary newspaper reader who had been told to expect the most horrible scenes of carnage. With the best will in the world not one of the newspaper correspondents could find fault with the conduct of the Nationalist troops.

In the first place, the fall of Bilbao removes from the Government the pressure of Righteous Anger which was so embarrassing just before the Coronation. By the same token it removes from the hands of the Labour Party, and from the hands of the propagandists in all Parties, one of their best weapons. It is said that the Opposition was considerably put out on Monday by the stories from Spain. In the third place it suited the Baron Von Neurath, had he come, an atmosphere far more friendly than might have been expected. One can only imagine what might have happened if the German Minister had arrived in London during an atrocity campaign.

Again, the event occurred at a moment when the prestige of the Government was raised, and that of the Opposition lowered, by the shooting of the General Staff in Russia. Warsaw understands better than London how profoundly this internal revolution has altered the orientations of European policy. But the results inside Great Britain are clear enough. The intellectuals, the Reds and the Pinks are in a state of bewilderment. The anti-Fascists are now in as much of a pickle as the pro-Fascists. Consequently a Government inheriting the mantle of Baldwin, with his policy of steering an even course between the rival ideologies, scores a notable triumph. And this is shown by a series of by-elections which have become a monotonous series of victories for the Government at a time when Labour, merely by being the Opposition of a Government long in power, should be putting up a formidable show.

(Continued on page 3)



A happy group of young girls

THE ORIGINS OF THE POLISH STATE

By Max Goryński

(Continued from No 25)

Thus on top of the Lusitan puzzle — or is it rather at its bottom? — comes the problem of the original home of the Teutonic tribes in its twofold aspect already mentioned, the first query being: from which region began the spreading of the Teutons over *Germania Magna*; and the second one: from which part of Europe did they reach that particular region having separated, after Graeco-Italians and Celts, from the hypothetical common stock of Indo-Europeans? And of course, the third but not the least important question is that of the most likely time of Teutonic migrations before the Dawn of History in Central and Northern Europe. Any comprehensive arrangement in space and time of these events which became decisive for the course of European history, is, however, made all but impossible by the presence in this very course, *Germania Magna*, since about B. C. 1400 and during at least one thousand years, of a probably non-Teutonic, though almost certainly Indo-European people, the originators of Lusitan culture. Such an arrangement must on no account be considered as a cut and dried system: systems in the presentation of history are easily sliding into bias, sometimes even dangerously brushing dishonestly: the real object of a Bradshaw-like arrangement of prehistoric migrations would be to reconstruct in the rough a comprehensible outline of the most probable sequel of those shiftings, were it even with some gaps to be filled in later by the results of continued research. For the Graeco-Italians a fairly reliable outline of this kind since their first appearances in the narrower orbit of Mediterranean civilization, is already sketched out; the initial date, about B. C. 1415, established from recorded Egyptian history, curiously enough corresponds with the first appearance of Lusitan culture in far-off Central Europe. The trans-Elbian and trans-Carpathian regions, however, remained for thousands of years in a backwater of the main current of human history; digging up their past does not yield such splendid prizes as those unearthed in Troy, Mycenae or Chiosus, and what, I fancy, does not present convincing evidence even to the other hand, political undercurrents which were allowed to creep into scientific work, are preventing its full application to a revision of opinions which, to say the least, are not supported by the new, though still fragmentary, material.

There is no use in sticking to the old hypothetical history of the Indo-European and Teutonic migrations as long as it is impossible positively to establish the Teutonic origin of the prehistoric Lusitans. That much was implicitly admitted even by the late Professor Gustav Kossinna, the most ardent and obstinate opponent of their connexion with the Slavonic group of peoples; he propounded the view that as early as the fourth millennium B. C. the Indo-Europeans as a still undifferentiated stock occupied the Baltic region, from which the Teutons swarmed out in the VIII century B. C., while the Slavs had left that common home of the Aryan-speaking peoples already in the third millennium B. C., marching somewhere far-off to the European East, returning to Central Europe only in the VI and VII centuries of the Christian era. According to Prof. Kossinna the old Lusitans were Illyrians, an opinion accepted by some German prehistorians, while other ones call them Thracians, and a third group of German scholars

still prefers to classify them with the Teutons. Prof. Kossinna's idea of a Baltic habitat of the Indo-Europeans was at the time (over thirty years ago) taken up and even enlarged by another German student who, on the basis of the nomenclature of forest trees and cultivated plants, endeavoured to prove that even before the split into European and Asiatic branches the Aryan-speaking stock was settled to the west of a line Königsberg-Odessa; it is certainly an interesting case of the periodical return of such speculations that quite recently a Polish student used the same arguments for finding in East Prussia the primeval Indo-European centre, with this difference, however, that in his version the Slavonic group would have been the last to leave it. As to Prof. Kossinna's assumption of an early swarming out of the Slavs from the north-east on the Baltic, nobody ever took it seriously, as indeed nobody can, unless it be proved that the Slavo-Lithuanians were not the last but the first offshoot of a common lingual family tree.

Though contributing their very copious and very respectable part to the investigation of the general Indo-European problem, German students since of late not much inclined to discuss the location of the first European home of the Germanic tribes after the separation from the supposed original community, or details of their subsequent migrations. With the great majority of German historians and prehistorians of to-day Tacitus' *Germania* has the authority of a "secular Bible", and his *"Ipsos Germanos indigenas credidit, minimeque aliarum gentium adventibus et hospitibus mixtos"* (The Teutons I am inclined to consider indigenous and with a smallest degree of admixture by arrivals and sojourns of other peoples) they qualify themselves to present an indisputable view of undoubtedly established historical facts. They mostly, and especially in their writings for the general public, claim that *Germania Magna* as described by Tacitus had no other populations but Teutons, the frontier in the east being the Vistula river. Those of them who are still giving a Teuton label to the Lusitanians, assert that even before the time of the great Roman historian (Tacitus lived about A. D. 55–120) the country between the Elbe and Oder rivers was Germanic by practically "first occupation", the advance from an older home farther to the east being made at the latest about B. C. 1700.

Following the prevailing opinion of his German colleagues, Prof. J. L. Myers wrote (1911) in his essay: "The Teutonic peoples had grown up, not in a Central European region within the Carpathian ring, but in those parts of the forested flat-land which lie between that barrier and the Baltic. Their home spreads back as far east as the great marsh of the Pripiet, and as far west as the Oder: outside these early limits we find relics of their later advancement only". This very lucid and unbiased writer on these intricate matters sketched out the last chapter of his essay, as he himself says, "on the margin of a closing page", and the lay reader must regret that he is left to his own, necessarily restricted knowledge, when on a next page, after an only a short paragraph on the brilliant early culture of the Scandinavian peoples, he finds, as a sort of afterthought which the author did not like to withhold, the remark: "The people who created it (scil. the early Scandinavian culture) were by blood pure 'Northerners', and yet by

speech so purely Indo-European that it has even been contended, that the language of the whole family of languages is here".

When writing these words, Prof. J. L. Myers did certainly not think of the Scandinavian and German historians of the XVII and XVIII centuries who almost everyone of them were convinced of the Scandinavian origin of all the Germanic peoples in Europe. Prehistory, linguistics and archaeology, as sciences, are archeology of the XIX century; that latter century no German historian or prehistorian cared to return to the old hypothesis, while most of them joined to oppose it when Professor Oscar Montelius, the leading Swedish archaeologist, who by his Italian researches put the chronology of European prehistory on a solid foundation, took it up again in important publications and also in lectures at the German and Swedish congresses, and backed it with all the weight of his great learning and experience. Rudolf Virchow and a few other Germans sided with Montelius in his main thesis of the essential unity of culture in Scandinavia and large tracts of Northern Germany down to A. D. 300, but the great majority of them declared themselves against the revision of current views, while quite a small group, with Prof. G. Kossinna at its head looked out for a compromise designed to leave intact the modern German claim of imprescriptible rights to *Germania Magna*. Outside Germany, however, Prof. Montelius' views are making constant headway. Professor H. A. L. Fisher, Warburg Professor of New College, Oxford, in the chapter on *The Germanic Invasions* of his much admired book *A History of Modern Europe* confines himself to the following statement:

"We know very little of the early history of this remarkable race save that they were originally settled in the Scandinavian north, where they continued to form the parent stock of the present Swedish, Norwegian and Danish nations, while others wandered through Germany in search of food or warmth, or from mere love of adventure and fighting, until one group of these southward trending peoples reached the waters of the Rhine, while a second, pursuing a more eastern course, descended along the Danube and the coast of the Black Sea. It is with these two diverging currents of German migration that the Roman Empire was brought into contact."

(To be continued)

* By the way: Why does Prof. H. A. L. Fisher in the text of this chapter on *The Germanic Invasions* use the word *Germanic* and not *German* to drop the correct term *Germanic* of the heading, and use the misleading term *German* instead? After several centuries of a false process out of the western branch of Germanic (*germanisch*) or Teutonic (*teutonisch*) tribes the German (*deutsch*) people emerged, definitely in the second half of the IX century, at the same time as Romanized Gauls, another part of Western and some Eastern Teutons were welded into a new French people. It is by obscuring this process and by promiscuous use of the terms *germanisch* and *deutsch* that the German nationalists of the last fifty years managed to impress the lay public of the Reich with the idea that the modern German people are the heirs direct of the Germanic tribes, including also those of the eastern branch who during the formation of the modern European peoples were either absorbed by the peoples of the Romance group, or like the Vandals partly vanished in North Africa, or like the Huns and the Burgundians disappeared on the Rhine, may have contributed an infinitesimal part to the formation of the modern German people. Of course, Prof. H. A. L. Fisher is perfectly aware of these facts, has certainly no intention to lend his authority to German nationalist reasoning, and only the use of the word *German* probably only because it seems handier. Nevertheless it would be his own fault were he some fine day to let his name quoted by the German "popular" writer, possibly in the impressive form: *Seine Excellenz* (The Rt. Hon.) Prof. H. A. L. Fisher, the prominent English historian, etc., etc., — as an authority for German "historical rights" in the European East. — M. G.

ECONOMIC MATTERS

Tinned Ham Exports to U. S. A

Delegates of the Polish Association of Bacon Exporters who recently visited the U. S. A. have made new arrangements for the export of tinned ham from Poland. The existing agreements with twelve wholesale firms of importers were dissolved and new agreements concluded with only four of the largest concerns. The first transaction concluded was the taking up of stocks of about one million kilograms of tinned ham at this moment held in Poland; in a second deal, monthly deliveries of 35,000 cases (of 35 kilograms each), that is to say of about 1,750,000 kilograms of that article, were fixed for some months to come. Both transactions are based on the relatively good price of 35 cents per lb. This export business was also reorganized in Poland by the formation of three concerns comprising all the meat packers in the country who produce tinned ham. The allotment of export quotas to the Polish firms is carried out by the Association of Bacon Exporters.

Goods Traffic on Silesia Gdynia Railway

According to the report of the Franco-Polish Railway Co., the concessionaire of the Silesia-Gdynia Railway, last year's goods traffic on this line reached a monthly average of 306 million ton-kilometres. Of this total 188 million ton-kilometres, i. e. 61 per cent, were in respect of coal transports. Since the opening of the line, its goods traffic has been steadily increasing. In 1933 the monthly was 147 million ton-kilometres, 157 million in 1934 and 290 million towards the end of 1935 and 306 million with a steady tendency to further increase in 1936. This favourable development is a result of the constantly increasing import of goods through the seaports of Gdynia and Danzig. In 1934 these imports represented 12 per cent, 16 per cent in 1935 and 18 per cent of the total of Polish imports in 1936. The management of the Silesia-Gdynia Railway, at present operated by the Polish State Railways, will be taken over by the Franco-Polish Railway Co. on December 31st this year. Since June 1st work has been going on for the construction of the Siewkowice-Czestochowa branch line and for the laying down of the second track on the trunk line, completion of station buildings, etc. While the branch line will be ready for exploitation some time next year, work on the trunk line will not be completed before 1940.

A Million Men too Many

According to the latest data, the number of extra men living on small farms in Poland amounts to a million adults. Where there are several adult men living on a farm of about 6 to 8 acres, the second, third etc. are virtually unemployed, as there is only work for one man on such a small farm.

The emigration of such men would make no difference to the agricultural production, indeed it would only relieve it of a heavy burden. The great problem of Poland is to find really useful work for the million men who are half idle on their too small farms. Even if all the larger estates were parcelled, which would be disadvantageous for other reasons, only a fraction of that mass of people, representing about 4 millions with the families, could be received land.

Industry may absorb a certain number of these men, but it would be impossible to create in a short space of time enough profitable industries, besides the existing ones, to employ about 750,000 workmen. Poland's need of overseas territories for settlement becomes apparent in view of these alarming figures.

The Parliamentary Emigration Committee

A group of deputies and senators have founded an Emigration Committee. Of the 50 members, most are agrarians. The Committee headed by deputy Hutten-Czapski, is subdivided into 4 sections: settlement emigration (sen. Sapieha), season emigration (sen. Paweł), Jewish emigration (the chief is not yet been appointed) and of raw materials. The object of the Committee will be the study of emigration problems, and the finding of a satisfactory solution of the question of the surplus of population and want of raw materials in Poland.

Polish-Italian Financial Agreement

Count Ciano and the Polish chargé d'affaires Zawisza have signed in Rome a financial agreement, providing the compensation for the trade between the two countries, for conditions of tourist traffic, the method of transfers and other matters relative to the financial relations between Italy and Poland. The agreement has been concluded for a year and a half, until the end of 1938.

Warsaw Underground

As the surface means of transport are becoming inadequate for dealing with the Warsaw traffic, the construction of an underground railway is planned for the near future. At first a single South-North line, about 6 miles long would be built. The cost is estimated at 90 million zlotys and the time necessary for the construction at 5 years. Numerous offers of foreign capitalists have been received by the Warsaw municipality, but Polish capital would be preferred.

The Increase of Polish-French Trade

The French foreign trade increased both on the imports and the exports side. In the first four months of 1937 Polish exports to France increased by 100% in comparison with the corresponding period of last year, while Polish imports from France increased by 23%. The favourable balance of trade for Poland amounted to 98 million francs in the four months.

The Franco-Polish commercial agreement, signed on the 22nd May, provides for a steady continuation of trade between the two countries along the lines which it has been following lately.

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LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 1)

But, such is the good fortune of the Government, the Left Wing in all its forms is now disorganised and split. Major Attlee's leadership in the House of Commons is severely criticised. The pro-Communists and the anti-Communists are at one another's throats. The Third International is at loggerheads with the Fourth International. And, as it is Summer, public opinion is playing tennis or yoking on holiday anyhow.

Yet the changes in the international scene may be thought to have upset the calculations of the Government in other directions. The situation of the City of London and of international finance in general has been discussed before in these letters. It has not improved. The Stock Exchanges are still in a state of inactivity, and although the Government has produced a new Profits Tax which the City professes to like, the markets have not become more active. The future of gold continues to haunt the gentlemen who have lived for a century by a monopoly of its production and use, nor do they forget that Stalin helped to break them by flooding the London market on a critical day. They see signs that the price will be reduced, and like the Left Wing (which has always been associated with finance) they are fighting among themselves as to whether the price of gold can be reduced without a consequent deflation. Some say Yes. Others, however, say No.

Now it is at this juncture that the Government was supposed to be ready to announce an agreement between the British Commonwealth, America, France, Germany, Italy and other countries for stabilisation on a lower gold price (or a tax on gold), with a settlement of war debts, disarmament to some degree and a trade treaty on a basis of goods against goods. The Imperial Conference was working to this end. Members of the Imperial Conference feel that a great objective was attained, as is shown for example by the remark of the Australian Premier on leaving England: "I believe—and I think events in the near future may confirm this belief—that the Conference has made a real

contribution towards the cause of world peace". This statement may be taken to confirm a forecast that the settlement was intended to be soon announced, perhaps during Mr. Roosevelt's meeting with the Democratic Congressmen and during the period of M. Blum's financial dictatorship.

However, the fall of M. Blum has upset whatever calculations were made. Whether he fell with some deliberation because the agreement was against everything for which he has stood in his past career, or whether he was removed by other forces so as to prevent the conclusion of the agreement, and to throw the Tripartite Pact into danger, the fact remains that uncertainties in France obscure the future. The effects have already been felt in London, for the sudden announcement that Bar on Von Neurath would postpone his visit on account of the naval situation of the Spanish coast is generally associated with the fall of the Blum Government. What might have been the occasion for an announcement is now an occasion for curiosity as to whether the internal struggle in France will throw all Europe once more into the melting pot.

So much for politics. This country has had during the past week one more cause to mourn the passing of a great literary age. Sir James Barrie was a fortunate, perhaps, to survive into a period when men and women approaching middle age, with their children, could regard him as one of the patrons of their early years. He was a national institution, with his *Peter Pan*, a yearly Christmas revival as popular as the pantomimes, and with its central figure immortalised in bronze in Kensington Gardens. No sooner dead, of course, than he was subjected to the disparagement of the critics and to the coy investigators of his private life. It is true that Barrie's sentiment was of its age and that a pre-war one. His humour was based on the security of a middle class civilisation. But he had a mastery of his own style, especially in the theatre, and his work in the creation of a new fairyland for children will have its influence for many generations to come.

Constitutional Changes in Hungary

(Continued from page 1)

exemption from responsibility would in any case be purely nominal, as the parliament never brought a charge even against a minister since 1848.

2) To give to the regent the right of suspending the vote of a law by sending it back to the parliament twice, in stated intervals. This amendment has also not much practical importance, as the regent can always prevent the vote of a law, either by dissolving the parliament, or through the Upper Chamber.

3) To establish a method of electing a regent if the need should arise. The government amendment proposes that candidates may be put forward by a group of at least 50 deputies.

Marshal Pilsudski's monument

60 designs have been submitted to the jury of the Marshal Pilsudski's monument committee. After the choice of the statue to be erected will have been made, an exhibition of the remaining 59 will be held in the National Museum. A sum of 4 million zlotys has been already collected for the erection of Pilsudski's monument in Warsaw, which will be the largest and finest statue of the capital.

4) To give to the regent the right of proposing his successor. This is a constitutional novelty, which occurs only in the new Polish Constitution of 1935.

5) To establish a Regency Council, which would hold office between the vacation of the regent's seat and the election of a new regent.

6. The last article of the proposed law provides for its immediate execution.

The proposed amendments are a proof of the efforts of the Hungarian government to establish a working system of constitutional rule, while bearing in mind the fact that the regency is always temporary and that the throne may be occupied some day by a monarch, which is the hope of most Hungarians.

Death of an English Abbess in Warsaw.

Mother Mary Amata Spencer, Superior of the Convent of the Visiting Sisters in Warsaw, died on the 17-th inst. Mother Amata arrived to Poland 12 years ago from England. Archbishop Gail celebrated at her funeral.

ART

The present show at the Zachęta, entitled "Hunting in Art" is unexpectedly good, in fact it is perhaps the best of the now ending season's shows at this institution. The pleasant impression it makes is largely due to the retrospective section which takes up more than half of the entire space of the Exhibition. This contains a large number of works by Falat, several by Chelmoński, Brandt, M. Gieryski, and even the more commonplace exhibits have for the most part already acquired sufficient patina to be regarded without active aversion. Some famous pictures, as for instance Chelmoński's "Birds in the Snow" (15)-to-day no longer awaken the old admiration. It is hard to say whether the picture itself has changed through chemical decomposition of the paint altering the colour values or whether it is too much removed from present-day conceptions of designs. Falat is shown to much better advantage than Chelmoński. There is the "Hunt at Nieswież" (26) with its perfect rendering of winter sun in the forest and the medley of beaters and huntsmen making for the tawny smoke of the freshly-lighted fire, the wide water-colour sweep of an endless expanse of sunlit bog with a duck (36), the peaceful, almost unworldly mood of the deer nibbling at trees in a wintry wood (35). The three small pictures by M. Gieryski (his brother Alexander was also a painter of merit) are all equally good (43-4) and unfailingly attract attention by their intensity of rendering and harmony of colour. This quality is shared by Strzałek (73).

In the contemporary section one of the best paintings is that by Betley (94), a very pleasant surprise after his stiff and dry paintings at the exhibition "Sport in Art" at the IPS last year. This picture of a hunt is full of life and movement with an exhilarating rushing of horses and twinkling of dogs' tails. Entirely different, full of silent tension, are Jakimczak's waiting hunters in the snow (126). Karniewski and Klukowski have each two very good drawings, of widely diverging style. (Karniewski 131, 132, Klukowski 144, 145).

There is a small section of prints, containing two very good dry-points by Frydrysiak (114, 115), some colour-prints by Busch (100-104), an interesting dry-point by Orłowski (173) and already well-known prints by Chrostowski, Mrozecki, Wolska-Berezowska and others.

With the exception of a "Diana" by Jasiński and a "Boat" by R. Grocholski, the sculptures are all by S. Komarowski.

On the whole the exhibition is worth visiting. It is not representative of the best of contemporary art, but it offers a good opportunity of seeing the not always easily accessible work of painters whose names are already passing into the history of Polish art.

The Storm.

A distant roll heralding the storm, Life's symphony, lighted by a flash, Or like the dreadful drama of the world, "Ring up the curtain"... and spoken with a crash, The fearful prologue...

The scene is played, the climax has swiftly reached, The rolling thunder, the entrance of Death, The prayers of many, the cry of souls released, A sudden pain...

A clutching of the breath; A maze of blinding light.... Then came the rain.... and peace.

P. E. L. S.

SPORTS

The Powsin Country Club.

The third round of the Spring Cup Competition which attracted 32 entrants is now being played, and the rearrangement of the leasing grounds on this 5,500 metre course has undoubtedly favoured the ladies, there being every indication that at least one lady player will appear in the final.

The first prize is a particularly neat and practical Viennese sugar casket, whilst Mrs Landau has kindly offered to present an etching by Dyboska to the other finalist.

The Warsaw Golf Club.

A permanent monthly competition has been instituted in respect of which the best card will receive recognition in the form of a medal or other suitably inscribed device.

For the month of June the contest takes the form of a Medal Competition with full handicap allowance. Any number of cards may be submitted; the object being to encourage every player to compete on every occasion 18 holes is completed.

In accordance with the friendly arrangement existing between the two Clubs, members of the Powsin Country Club are cordially invited to participate, and it should be noted that the work of improving the greens and particularly the approaching ground before each green has now been commenced.

E. C.

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Warsaw Country Club

Upper Silesia

(Continued from page 1)

of the frontier. The Silesian insurrection, organised by Korfanty in May 1921, won for Poland certain territories which she would have lost if the opinion of the British and Italian members of the Interallied commission had been accepted. The French representative, gen. Le Rond, supported the Polish claim.

The part of Silesia incorporated to Poland 15 years ago received a wide autonomy and a larger measure of local government than any other Polish province, in view of the special needs of that industrial and mining area. The progress made since 1922 has been enormous. To-day not 80%, but about 95% of the population is Polish, owing to the emigration of a certain number of Germans, to the arrival of Poles from other provinces and to the high birth rate of Poles. In fact Silesia has the highest proportion of purely Polish population of any province of the Republic.

The Silesian industries have developed considerably in the last 15 years, although the period 1931-1935 has been particularly difficult, in view of the general economic crisis. New railway lines, especially the coal line connecting Silesia with Gdynia, have facilitated the merging of Silesia into the Polish economic system, of which it is one of the most valuable elements. (A. T. E.).

PRESS REVIEW

Kurier Poranny writing of the congress of Polish Rural Youth and its march through the town on Sunday says "For the first time in the history of Poland the Polish peasant has manifested his role as citizen and so has emphasized his importance and his union with the state". The crowds of spectators welcomed them with loud acclamations and the *Kurier* writes "They understood that there were marching a throng of people, the most sincere and the most faithful to the nation. There were people who represented the most precious values in the present community".

Express Poranny describes the same scene saying that Rural youth feels the dignity of its class, the distinction of its folkculture which it desires to carry on and develop without losing any of the treasures of the past customs, dress, songs, and dances etc." It feels its right to precedence in work on all fields in the towns also, but is opposed to violence directed against the Jewish masses. "In the sphere of cultural, educational, and economic work rural youth has high ambitions to transform the rural conditions in all domains, beginning with their own cottages and including the village population and the communes, by improving farming, by the development of education and culture.

The English periodical "Contemporary Russia" publishes an article on the Ukraine and Germany, in which the author writes "Much is being said and written about German intentions as regards East Europe. This has its source in Soviet propaganda or in former associations, for "Drang nach Osten" is not a new phrase. Therefore we ought to investigate how matters stand in reality and to what extent Great Britain's interests are involved. It is evident that the Ukrainian problem belongs to those towards which Great Britain cannot be indifferent, and the more so that it may equally well be solved without Great Britain. The Ukrainians have determined to carry their point and are encouraged in this by other states. It is therefore a pity to lose time and the British public ought to be informed about the Ukraine and shown to what degree Great Britain is interested in this part of the world. The author comes to the conclusion that there will be no peace in Europe till the Ukrainian question is settled.

Czas is doubtful as to the possibility of a French-German pact, a question, which in view of the Polish-French alliance, touches Poland nearly. An eventual agreement between France and Germany could in no way touch the mutual obligations existing between France and Poland. "Knowing the negative attitude of French diplomacy towards bilateral agreements and with regard to English-French co-operation it is doubtful if a pact between France and Germany in a two-sided form would have a chance of realization. It is more probable that it could come into effect only if Great Britain undertook the role of guarantee for the French and Polish-German non-aggression pacts". The author thinks that the growing interest of British policy in affairs of central Europe would seem to justify this supposition. "The Polish-French alliance, the importance of which constitutes an essential element for the European status quo in the present conditions, would retain its full value and weight within the limits of such agreements".

The Return of Przełęcki

Zeromski's Masterpiece Continued

Among the dramatic achievements of Stefan Żeromski *Uciełka mi Przełęckiego*... was his most mature work, yet at the same time young in its noble idealism. (The title "*Uciełka mi przełęckiego*..." is a line from a well-known Polish folk song; in literal translation it is "The quail I had caught has escaped me", used symbolically to express the loss of ideals and of fate.)

Each scene has its own proper style, all are logically and consecutively connected, there are no dull patches anywhere in the action, and the secondary characters are drawn with such variety, humour and delicate irony, that they form a colourful background for the splendid portraits of Przełęcki, Dorota and Smużon, who have become some of the most popular and beloved figures in modern Polish theatrical literature.

Professor Przełęcki, a prominent scholar, social worker and idealist, thanks to his hard work and intense activity in which others join him, has organized vacation courses on a large scale for country teachers, thus enabling them to take advantage of the most expert instruction. Everything develops smoothly and favourably, and gives promise of exceptional results, when one of the country teachers, Dorota falls madly in love with him. The tragedy of the situation is increased the more when her husband, Smużon, also a country teacher, comes to him and begs for help, confessing openly that his wife means everything to him, and that he cannot live without her. And so, in order not to ruin the lives and happiness of these two people and their child, Przełęcki decides to sacrifice everything, — his fame, his ideals and hopes, — and in order to make Dorota go back to Smużon he intentionally makes a laughing stock of himself and brings disgrace upon his head by appearing as a career seeker and a man of shallow morals, a comedy only understood by Smużon. He also tells Smużon to take his place and threatens that if Smużon fails, he will return unexpectedly and take away Dorota. The self sacrifice of Przełęcki, his ethics and morality make of him one of the most noble figures in Polish literature.

Among those impressed by Żeromski's masterpiece was a certain Mr. Jerzy Zawieyski who decided to give to his admiration an original, but somewhat impertinent form by writing a continuation of "*Uciełka mi Przełęckiego*...", entitled *Powrót Przełęckiego* (The Return of Przełęcki), which shows the characters after ten years. Przełęcki returns to the country. The play is full of bold phrases, especially glaring in comparison with the work of Żeromski and cannot in any way be counted as a solution of *Uciełka mi Przełęckiego*. In many moments the imitation of Żeromski's style and situation is so evident, that it is very disagreeable and irritating to see such a lack of individuality and originality. What is more, it is definitely bad and will spoil our memories and impressions of Żeromski's masterpiece. It is difficult, indeed, to understand why the management of the *Teatr Narodowy* had decided to present such a play. Instead of such dreadful imitation and copy of Żeromski, it would be better to present one of the original works of the great author.

Under such conditions the admiration for Żeromski, as also the lack of self-interest of Zawieyski's action seems very dubious. Mr. Zawieyski, as a dramatist appears unable to create original characters and borrows the best of Żeromski to write a play. But even with this "literary loan" the play is uninteresting. Przełęcki, Dorota, Smużon and others are only interesting when they are speaking the words of Żeromski, or imitations of his style. In the moments, when Zawieyski is even a little original, the figures are pallid and not convincing. The "child" of Zawieyski's literary achievements, Gabrys is also not original, as Gabrys is only a new edition of Przełęcki, repeating some of his ideas, mixed with the banal phrases. "*The Return of Przełęcki*", similarly to the first play of Zawieyski, presented without success (either literary and financial) some years ago at the *Teatr Kameralny*, and entitled *Dyktator I* cannot be considered a success.

The presentation of *The Return of Przełęcki* at the *Teatr Narodowy* is causing many discussions in theatrical life.

This play causes an injury to Żeromski's artistic rights and his heroes by impressing the audience with the ideas that the amateurish work of Zawieyski is the continuation of *Uciełka mi Przełęckiego*. In the minds of the greatest part of everyday theatregoers the two plays will be from this time inseparably linked.

We hope, however, that the enthusiasm and admiration of Zawieyski for another author and his works will not continue in a similar way.

At the *Teatr Narodowy* *The Return of Przełęcki* appears under the stage-direction of Julius Osterwa, the unsurpassed interpreter of Przełęcki in *Uciełka mi Przełęckiego*... and the successful producer of Żeromski's masterpiece on all Polish stages, beginning from the premiere at 1924 at the *Teatr Narodowy*. Also the three leading rôles of Przełęcki, Dorota and Smużon are cast by Julius Osterwa, Maria Modzelewska and Franciszek Dominik, all playing these figures during the last revival of *Uciełka mi Przełęckiego*... at the *Teatr Narodowy*. Under such conditions the unity of the two plays has grown to the greatest possible limits, specially as Osterwa has also produced *The Return of Przełęcki* with rare artistry; from the point of view of the stage-directing and of playing it is one of the finest performances seen lately on Warsaw stages, the best of the season at the *Teatr Narodowy*. But this time it is rather a lack and a fault. This splendid realisation often over-shadows the banality and ghostliness of Zawieyski's play, making some of its lines possible to listen, and at the same time uniting it more and more with *Uciełka mi Przełęckiego*... It is a pity, that such a great artistic success of realization is attained by a work, not only not worth such care, but also not deserving to appear on the stage.

The stage-direction of Osterwa and the playing of the artists is quite unforgettable. He, as Przełęcki, as also Maria Modzelewska, Franciszek Dominik, Wojciech Brzdęk, Stefan Hyniński, Zdzisław Przeradzki, Artur Socha, and Bolesław Łoś, change the stage-illusion into true life.

Arno

"Maitre Bolbec et Son Mari"

(TEATR KAMERALNY)



MISS GRYWŃSKA
as Maitre Bolbec

For the summer season, the *Teatr Kameralny* has prepared a French comedy by Georges Beer and Louis Verneuil, entitled *Maitre Bolbec et Son Mari*, presented in Warsaw for the first time ten years ago by Mieczystawa Cwiklińska in her own theatre. *Maitre Bolbec et Son Mari* is a satire on professional women, full of truly farcical situations and with well-drawn figures. The heroine of the play is a lawyer, who cannot divide her life into private and social parts. There are, then, some tribulations, some heartbreaks, etc. etc., but all ends well, as the husband finds a solution by becoming her secretary.

The French authors have written their work with a big dose of temperament, humour and typical French wit. The characterizations are vivid while the situations amusing enough to make the play agreeable and deserving a successful long run.

The comedy is produced by Artur Kwiatkowski, who has given it a fine tempo.

In the first place Miss Hanna Różańska deserves mention, as she played with rare intelligence and witicism in the rôle of the only "true woman" — a Parisian midwife, having all the values best appreciated by men; charming, stupidly, temperament and desire for love.

The title rôle of Maitre Bolbec was well played by Miss Irena Grywńska of the *Teatr Kameralny*.

Miss Grywńska well underlined the talents of Madame Bolbec — a lawyer, but seemed a little too severe as a woman. In any way she must be applauded for her artistic work. The friend of scenic characterization in Miss Hanna Parsiewicz, giving to her part some definitely characteristic traits.

The men were represented by Bronisław Darziński, Aleksander Balcerzak and Zygmunt Rzecki. Among them a burlesque of an unfortunate client given by Bronisław Darziński.

The settings of Stanisław Jarocki form an esthetic background to the performance.

A R N O

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THEATRES

NARODOWY. "Powrót Przełęckiego" POLSKI. "Caesar and Man" NOWY. "A Free Woman" MAŁY. "Freud's Theory of Dreams" LETNI. "The Vagabond King" MALICKIEJ. "Little Kitty and Big Politics" A TENEUM. Closed. KAMERALNY. "Maitre Bolbec et son Mari" REDUTA. Closed.

MUSIC.

TEATR WIELKI — OPERA. Closed.

MUSICAL SHOWS

CYRULAK WARSZAWSKI Bodo in Ciotka Karola (Charley's Aunt) TEATR S.B. "Koleta" WIRLIK REWIA. "100% Humour"

ART.

I. P. S. Waliszewski, Adwentowicz, Rafalowiec. ZACHĘTA. Hunting Show. NATIONAL MUSEUM "Old Porcelain"

CINEMAS

"APOLLO Joe Brown in "Sporting Trouble" American. "ATLANTIC Joe Brown in "The Tractor Salesman" American. "BALTYK Al Jolson in "Broken Melody" American. CAPITOL. Menjou in "Call of the North" American. "CASINO Zehlewska in "Ty co w Ostrzeżewicz Brame" Polish COLOSSEUM. "Legion of the Damned" American. "EUROPA "Dodsworth" American. "FILHARMONIA Egerth in "Girl from Prater" Austrian. "HOLLYWOOD "To Freedom" German. "IMPERIAL "Silver Torpedo" American. PAN "Dorczarz No. 13" Polish. "RIALTO "Hollywood" American. ROMA "Call of the Wild" American. "STYLOWY Bette Davis in "Allure" American. "STUDIO "La Kermesse heroique" French. "SWILODOW "The Last of the Mohicans" American.

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

BRITISH PASSPORT CONTROL OFFICE

UJAZDZOWSKA 18, WARSAW

No 49

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

No. of certificate	N A M E	Age	Category	Last date of visa	Address
102089	KACNELSON Abram Ita	62	D	20.9.37	Warsaw Franciszkanska 6/3
102090	LIPMAN Sura	36	D	20.9.37	Bychawie
102091	GOLDBERG Drezel Zila Shalom	14	D	20.9.37	Przemysl, Zgoda 7
102094	WOLF Rojza	19	D	20.9.37	Lodz, Pulnacza 12
102104	ASS Sora	10	D	20.9.37	Grojec, Mogilniczna 8
102105	KWIELEWITZ Resze	70	D	20.9.37	Wilno, Słowackiego 24
102108	GRINSZPAN Chaja	55	D	20.9.37	Wilno, Słowackiego 24
102110	BERGNER Raphael	69	D	20.9.37	Zaleszczyki
102112	MARMURSZTEYN Frimot	27	D	20.9.37	Lwow, Tomaszewskiego 28
102113	HALBZERN Chaja	58	D	20.9.37	Konark, 3-go Maja
102114	SAWATYCKA Dwosia	31	D	20.9.37	Zyrardow, Narutowicza 1 pow. Choroszczanska
102116	GOLDBERG Malka	70	D	20.9.37	Wysoko-Mazow,
102118	JANOWER Juda	19	B/3	20.9.37	Lowicz, Stanislawskiego 26
102119	SCHEINFELD Samuel	19	B/3	20.9.37	Wloclawek, Ogynka
102122	DUNSKA Reizla Rachel	52	D	20.9.37	Drohozycz, Mickiewicza 2
102123	FEDER Jehuda	14	D	20.9.37	Grodno, Gorczarska 9/1
102121	SABLOTZKI Moses Malka	14	D	20.9.37	Stalinalawski 26
102127	BRONSTEIN Srol Rachel	61	D	20.9.37	Wloclawek, 3-go Maja 27
102128	UNGER Eika	63	D	20.9.37	Groje, Warszawa 22
102129	WOLNOWICZ Gtla	38	D	20.9.37	Czortkow, ul. Kolejowa
102131	FISCHBACH Dora	29	D	20.9.37	Lwow, Rapoport Str. 1
102132	GRUNFELD Liepe	65	D	20.9.37	Wies Romanow, Poesta
102728	FRIDMAN Usser	15	D	22.9.37	Armi Tolanow, pow. Luck
102732	PINKELSTEIN Pesia	16	D	22.9.37	Armi Tolanow, pow. Luck
102733	PINK Ester	49	D	22.9.37	Armi Tolanow, pow. Luck
102734	KIPFERBAUM Nachman	17	D	22.9.37	Armi Tolanow, pow. Luck
102735	GOLDWASSER Teodor	17	D	22.9.37	Armi Tolanow, pow. Luck
102736	GULJAN Berl Chaja	59	D	22.9.37	Armi Tolanow, pow. Luck
102740	KRIEGER Idesa	16	D	24.9.37	Gorlice, 3-go Maja 5
102741	ROZENBAUM Rosa	28	D	24.9.37	Bresle n/B, Szpitalna 74
102742	" Sina	8	D		
102743	" Riwka	9	D		
102744	" Abraham	3	D		
102745	ROMBORSKI Pesia	67	D	24.9.37	Plock, Szeroka 80
102746	MENDELSON Chana	76	D	24.9.37	
103453	GITMAN Sara	42	C/L	31.7.37	Zolkiewka
103455	KNOFF Lea	15	D	18.9.37	Zydaczow
103980	BEKER Nochum Chaja	51	A (U)	19.9.37	Warsaw, Zawaina 55/38
103981	HOROWICZ Sana	48	A (U)	21.9.37	Krakow, Stolarska 18
103982	" Doba	42	A (U)	21.9.37	
103983	" Zofia	13	A (U)	21.9.37	
103984	GRUNFELD Isak	41	A (U)	21.9.37	Krakow, Syrokomla 19
103985	" Perla	40	A (U)	21.9.37	
103986	" Zygmunt	13	A (U)	21.9.37	
103987	" Irena	8	A (U)	21.9.37	
103988	GRUNFELD Eliaz	39	A (U)	21.9.37	Krakow, Wrzesninska 10
103989	" Erna	31	A (U)	21.9.37	
103990	" Mieczyslaw	8	A (U)	21.9.37	
103991	" Zelma	6	A (U)	21.9.37	
103994	WYSOSKI Lejor	20	C/L	31.7.37	Ostrolenska, Lemozjezpr 4
E.2319 f.38	HERMAN Zyzykind	28	G	Admission to Palestine not later than — 30.11.37, Warsaw, ul. Focha 8	
	" Cywa	48	G		
	" Estera	29	G		

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

F.2380	SENHOLC Teodor	26	A (U)	—	Lodz, Kilińskiego 21
F.2380	SENHOLC Maria	60	A (U)	—	ditto
F.2380	SENHOLC Sana	47	A (U)	—	ditto
F.2380	SENHOLC Joachim	21	A (U)	—	ditto
F.2380	GORSKOWICZ Sara	57	A (U)	—	Bresz n/B
F.2380	FUKS Tauba	44	A (U)	—	Miedzyrzecz k Lukowa

(Miss FUKS — subject to production of evidence of qualification)

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