

THE WARSZAWA WEEKLY

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3rd YEAR

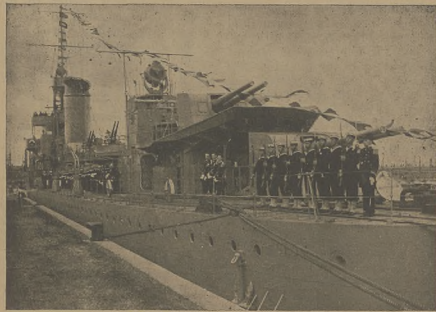
WARSAW, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1937

No. 29

Naval Festivities at Gdynia



President Mościcki on the bridge of the "Mazur"



Two views of the "Grom"

DANZIG LETTER

Danzig items of interest have been quite varied of late. For financial circles, there was the announcement, published in London concerning the result of the meetings held between the Danzig finance senator, Dr. Hoppenrath and the Council of Foreign Bondholders and the League Loans Committee, and the resulting agreement reached regarding the reduction of interest on Danzig's foreign loans.

In political circles, considerable significance has been attached to the article from the pen of Herr Greiser, President of the Danzig Senate, which was published in a prominent German periodical, and has been widely quoted. The article gives his views on the National Socialist attitude to the Danzig constitution. The constitution, it will be remembered, is guaranteed by the League of Nations, and upholds the equal right of existence of all political parties, whereas the National Socialist ideology recognises the rights of only the one party and aims at the total elimination of the opposition. The significance of Herr Greiser's article, of course, lies in the fact that hitherto all the pronouncements on this subject that have gained publicity as coming from Danzig, have emanated from Gauleiter Herr Ferster, the head of the Nazi party in Danzig, and Herr Greiser, though head of the Danzig government, takes second place in the party ranks.

In sporting and aviation circles, Danzig was a point of great interest as the landing place for the aircraft taking part in the German coastal flight, when 75 machines of many different types landed and took off again in one day on Danzig's flying field. Furthermore, the Baltic season is now in full swing and Danzig, or rather Zoppot, is the centre for yacht races, regattas, swimming contests and other important international sporting events. There has been a most successful racing season with many foreign nations represented both among the horses and their riders. The great tourist steamers with their hundreds of holiday-makers are arriving almost daily, to anchor for a few hours in Zoppot roads, and set their passengers ashore to see the sights of the historic old town and enjoy the amenities of the modern pleasure resort.

In the world of music, Zoppot occupies a most important place and to lovers of Wagner it is coming to be more and more widely known as the "Northern Bayreuth". The annual festival Zoppot Forest Opera commences on July 18th, with the performance of "Parsifal". This opera will be repeated later, and this year "Lohengrin" will also be given four times. As a musical achievement, this Wagner festival has no parallel, for the high

Poland's Attitude in the Non-Intervention Committee

During the last few days the Non-Intervention Committee and the system created by it have been through a serious crisis. All the world knows that, if the Committee has not been able to eliminate all forms of foreign intervention in Spain, nevertheless it has obtained certain results, in that it has contributed to a great extent to the abolition of the difficulties created, following on

Spanish tragedy, between the various states, difficulties which threatened to bring the conflict to the other side of the Pyrenees. Without having regard to the reasons which caused Germany and Italy to resign from participation in the naval control of the Spanish frontier, the situation is nevertheless exceedingly complicated. Although these states did not leave the Non-Intervention Committee, it would not have taken much for its action to be brought back to a starting point, which would have destroyed the idea of non-intervention.

The big difference between the opinions of France and Britain on the one hand, and of Italy and Germany on the other allows for the possibility of new misunderstandings and fresh complications.

The attitude of the Polish Government in this matter was underlined in the declaration made by Ambassador Raczynski at the meeting of the Non-Intervention Committee. Although Poland "does not possess any special interest in this part of Europe", she joined the Committee, desiring as others "that the blaze which had taken possession of Spain should not spread beyond the frontiers of that unhappy country." In the same spirit Poland has welcomed the system of control which, in spite of gaps and imperfections,

was the logical consequence of the action taken. We understand the declaration of Mr. Raczynski to mean as follows: while regretting that certain facts caused Italy and Germany to retire from their control of the Spanish waters, Poland has favorably received the proposition of England and France foreseeing the confiding to these two countries of the whole control; nevertheless, Poland has not lost sight of the principal task of the Non-intervention Committee, in that a compromise should be found between the interested elements based on the only principle which Poland can accept, i. e. strict neutrality in regard to Spanish events.

The attitude of Poland - may it be said once again - is not determined by interest or by egotistic sympathies, but only a very definite appreciation of the situation and of the necessity of avoiding further complications in Europe. This is why the Poland, while making efforts to localize the conflict, could not take part in an action tending to engage her vis-à-vis one or another of the fighting parties in Spain.

It is to be hoped that the mediatory mission of England which has taken this responsibility on the unanimous resolution of the Committee, will contribute towards the appeasing of the situation and permit of the finding of an acceptable solution. Great Britain - a country which is naturally greatly interested in the maintenance of peace - is perhaps better qualified than any other to carry out this mission. It is to be hoped that, supported by all those countries which also desire peace, she will manage, in spite of all difficulties, to achieve a satisfactory result, which would be in the general interest.

P. L. P.

Death of Professor Józef Ujejski

On July 8th, Professor Józef Ujejski, Vice-Minister of Religion and Education, one of the most prominent scholar-specialists of Polish literature, died in Warsaw.

Professor Józef Ujejski was born 1883 at Tarnów. He studied in Kraków, where in 1907 he took the faculty of philosophy at the Jagiellonian University.

quality of the performance and the perfection of the setting in the open air, where the glade in the forest forms a natural amphitheatre. For the wings of the stage, there are the forest trees, and the back-drop is the hillside, and the acoustic properties as nearly perfect as they could possibly be.

E. C.

During the years 1907—1919 he was a teacher in St. James School (Gimnazjum Świętego Jacka) in Kraków. In 1917 he was nominated Professor at the University in Warsaw, and from 1922 to the day of his death he held the chair of the history of Polish literature. During 1923/8 he was elected Rector of the Józef Piłsudski University in Warsaw.

He was also from 1922 a member of the Warsaw Scientific Society (Warszawskie Towarzystwo Naukowe) and from 1931 — of the Polish Academy of Sciences (Polska Akademia Umiejętności). From 1921 he took an active work in the Miłośników Association (Kasa Miłośników) of which he became Vice-President.

(Continued on page 2)

THE ORIGINS OF THE POLISH STATE

By Max Goryński

(Continued from No 29)

Most Swedish historians agree in claiming for their nation unbroken occupation of southern Scandinavia since early Neolithic times, and the claim is well supported by results of archeological research. This gives the Swedes a unique position among the European nations, equalled only by the antiquity of the Danish people, but it also complicates the puzzles of North European prehistory. The early Neolithic Age means the fifth millennium B.C. Such an early presence, in Scania, Denmark and part at least of Northern Germany of peoples of Aryan speech cannot be made to fit in with the highly learned, and also highly artificial, stories of the coming of the Indo-Europeans, which since the days of Franz Bopp were presented, turn by turn by linguists, archeologists and anthropologists. The clash between such an early and permanent settlement of Indo-Europeans around the Baltic and the fairly well established dates of their first appearances in India, Mesopotamia, Iran and the Aegean cannot be ignored. It is simply impossible to accept the date of about B. C. 2500—2000, or even B. C. 3000 for the first occupation of the South Russian grassland by the supposed parents of all "Aryans", and at the same time to believe that a few centuries after B. C. 5000 Teutonic-speaking children of these parents were already hunting the aurochs in North German forests or fishing herring off Falsterbo, six or seven thousand years before those fish took it into their silly heads to change the track of their yearly migration to the prejudice of the German Hansa. The chronology for the Aegean and the Middle

East as now established is unassailable, possible readjustments to an extent of a century or two do not interfere with the correctness of the general outline; it really makes no difference to us to-day—though it must have done to the parties concerned at the time—whether Helen of Troy eloped with Paris "within a year or two of the sea-raid of 1200", when the "Akhaiavasha" (Achaean) under Menelaus of Sparta and their allies of curiously familiar-sounding names attacked Egypt, or fifty years earlier or later. What matters is a solution of the conundrum so obvious in the Scandinavian and North German case. We have, on one hand, a chronology worked out by Prof. Montelius from B. C. 1700 onward, within the margins of admissible error, for a common Teutonic culture, and the strongly supported supposition that the originators of this culture had been indigenous as far back as 8,000 years ago, and on the other hand, B. C. 2500—2000 as the probable date of the Coming of Indo-Europeans to Europe. That means that either the Teutons of the Neolithic Age were not a stock of Indo-European speech; or that the Indo-Europeans really hail from the Baltic; or that the time given in the imaginary Migrations of the Peoples-Bradshaw for the arrival of the great Aryan omnibus-train is quite wrong, and therefore also all the times now accepted for the consecutive departures of the various Graeco-Italian, Celtic, Teutonic, etc. "specials" are in a complete muddle.

Before trying to explain the way out of these difficulties, the easiest of late we must, however, first give some details referring to the expansion of Teutonic tribes in Central Europe and in particular in the area which was to become the Polish State.

IV.

Apart from southern Scandinavia, Denmark, the Danish isles, Schlesvig and Holstein, the area of the Teutonic culture originally extended on the shore of the North Sea as far only as the lower course of the Weser, on the shore of the Baltic as far as the lower course of the Oder. Inland it stretched not farther than to the present frontier of Western Pomerania, then down to the Havel river at Potsdam and Brandenburg, from there to the Elbe river at Magdeburg and along the Aller and Weser rivers to the sea. Within these limits Prof. Gustav Kossinna locates the habitat of the Teutons until about B. C. 800, but we have to remind the reader that this German scholar propagated also the idea that the cradle of all the Indo-Europeans is to be looked for in the Baltic region. According to him, various Aryan-speaking peoples were at different times next-door neighbours of the Teutons, who never before B. C. spread beyond the above defined lines, while Slavonic tribes became their neighbours only about A. D. 600, as Prof. Kossinna sends them away, in the third millennium B. C., into the wilderness of the far-off European East, and brings them back again two centuries after the Eastern Teutons had left the territory between the Vistula and Elbe rivers. In the meantime, since B. C. 800 to B. C. 60, the expansion of the Teutons in *Germania Magna* had been going on in all directions.

Roderich von Erckert's map in *Helmut's Weltgeschichte* (1st edition, vol. 6) mentioned already as one of the starting points of the present discussion, differs at a first glance only slightly from

Prof. Kossinna's delimitation of the original Teutonic homelands. In the west it gives a line half-way between the Elbe and Weser rivers as the limit of that home in the second millennium B. C.; in the east, beyond the Oder estuary, it extends that area over a small segment of Further Pomerania. And then comes the legend displayed between Oder and Vistula telling that this whole stretch of country was before the immigration of East Teutons since B. C. 1000 to about B. C. 600 inhabited by West Teutons. The loose wording of the legend may be variously construed as regards the period of East Teutonic immigration or the period of West Teutonic occupation, which ever construction be preferred, it would mean that either down to B. C. 1000 this country was without inhabitants, or that its former population was replaced first by West Teutons, later on by East Teutons. The very circumspect statements of Prof. Antoniewicz leave, however, no doubt that since about B. C. 1400 Pomerania belonged to the territory of Lusatian culture, that expansion of Teutonic culture from the west set in about B. C. 1000 and continued to about B. C. 650, while in the last century and a half before Christ Burgundian culture became predominant in Pomerania and Cuyavia; in the same period Burgundian and Vandal cultures are taking hold of western, central and southern Poland; between A. D. 1—150 Goths, Gepids and some other small East (sometimes also called North) Teutonic tribes, like Burgundians and Vandals, newcomers from beyond the Baltic, begin to spread in Pomerania-Cuyavia and Great Poland.

By the middle of the second Christian century Goths and Gepids start to withdraw from the lower Vistula to the Black Sea; though only a smallest remnant of them seems to have stayed behind in Pomerania, their cultural influence from the new centres in the South-East is continued in the Polish lands far into the period of the Great Germanic Migrations (A. D. 375—600), and there appear to have been actual waves of back-rushes from the Black Sea to the North-West giving occasion to fierce fightings between Goths and Vandals, whose sphere of cultural preponderance extended for a time from Silesia nearly as far as the present eastern frontier of Poland, leaving outside only the Villo voivodship and part of Volhynia. As a result of the Gothic back-rushes between A. D. 250—375 the Vandal sphere of influence was reduced to Silesia and a small northern part of central Poland. Prof. Antoniewicz who, as already pointed out, suspends his judgement as to the Slavonic nature of the Lusatian culture, is quite explicit in his statement that this new expansion of the Goths over the south of Poland was accompanied by the spreading of undoubtedly Slavonic elements. By the end of the fourth century of the Christian era no Vandals or any other East Teutonic tribes were left in Poland; they had, excepting stray groups which may have stayed behind, all marched off to the South and West, and shortly afterwards the whole East-Elbian part of former *Germania Magna* was open for the expansion of Slavonic tribes, or for occupation by them, if it be admitted that the old Lusatians may also have been of this race.

(To be continued)

Currency Restrictions. English Texts of Polish regulations affecting England and America; as and when published for the month June 1937 £ 2.10.— or \$ 10.— Polish-British Chamber of Commerce Warsaw, Plac Napoleona 9, tel. 281-51.

Economics and Finance

Economic Conditions

The chief characteristic of economic conditions in Poland in the course of the last few weeks has been, according to the monthly bulletin of the National Economic Bank, a fair increase in the liquidity of the money market, which found expression in a considerable influx of bank deposits. During the first five months of the year this increase came to over a quarter of a million zlotys, of which nearly 100 million came in during May. The expansion of credit operations being much smaller, the banks dispose of considerable liquid reserves which they make use of for reducing their indebtedness with the Bank of Poland. The increased liquidity of the money market had no animating influence on the investment market, turnovers on the bourses in May were lower, with uneven trends apparent. The credit activity of the banks expanded only slightly as several branches of industry had lower requirements for operating funds. In comparison with April there was no great change in the level of industrial production. The textile industries are now passing through their slack season and are continuing the liquidation of old stocks; production in the clothing, leather and paper industries has slackened down and in the timber industry the sales of sawn goods and exports declined, the metal and machinery industries employed more workers but coal extraction and the production of the iron and steel works were lower because of the many holidays in May. Export and the production of zinc improved; the stone glass and ceramic industries and several branches of the chemical industry advanced their level of production. The general index of industrial production rose by 1 per cent to 85.4 (1928=100) exceeding the figure for May 1936 by 20 per cent. The number of persons employed in the industries and on public works increased, and the number of the registered unemployment was reduced by 80,000 persons. The adverse balance of trade was reduced to 3.5 mill. z. in consequence of reduced imports. Exports of grain and flour have all but ceased, domestic grain turnovers were also low, but there was a fairly considerable increase in the export of cattle for slaughtering, meat, meat preserves and eggs. The prospects of the crops in the middle of June were less favourable than a year ago.

Silver and other Token Money

As on June 30th the circulation of silver coin and other token money in Poland totalled 408.6 million zlotys (408.5 million on June 20th). There were 345.6 million zlotys of silver coin (328.7 million) and 82.0 million zlotys of nickel and bronze coins (79.8 millions) in circulation.

Encouraging visitors to Poland at the Paris Exhibition.

The Paris Exhibition is used by all the countries taking part, for propaganda purposes.

This is indeed a golden and notsoot to be repeated opportunity of contacting millions of people attracted to the Exhibition and for the furtherance of trade. Polish tourist propaganda is represented in the Polish pavilion by "Orbis". The part assigned to tourist propaganda is given a prominent place on the right of the entrance. The main pavilion is well planned and beautifully decorated. "Orbis" distributes hundreds of thousand pamphlets in various languages concerning tours and travelling in Poland, printed and illustrated by the tourist Section of the Ministry of Communication.

State Revenue and Expenditure

Polish Treasury revenue in June, the third month of the fiscal year, totalled 186,188,000 zlotys and expenditure 186,772,000 zlotys resulting in a deficit for the month of 584,000 zlotys. As the first two months of the fiscal year had closed a surplus of 1,082,000 zlotys the first quarter of the year has yielded a surplus of 498,000 zlotys. Expenditure in June this year, exceeded the expenditure of June 1936 by 13,504,000 zlotys, the service of the National Debt requiring 17,405,000 zlotys as against 12,450,000 zlotys a year ago. The total revenue exceeded that of a year ago by 12,084,000 zlotys. The amended Land Tax came into operation at the beginning of the fiscal year, and as usual with all tax reforms, there was a drop in the yield of this tax (from 14,832,000 zlotys for the first quarter of the last financial year to 7,600,000 zlotys for quarter just ended). It was this difference which caused the deficit in June this year.

Exchange Equalization Account.

A new measure to increase the Exchange Equalization Account by a further £200,000,000 was recently introduced by Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Sir John stated in the House of Commons that the Account had become an essential element in the nation's financial machinery since the abandonment of a formal gold standard, and that it had been instrumental in promoting the steady national recovery of the last few years. He also said that secrecy in the current operations of the fund must continue to be absolute, but he was now ready to give deferred information so that, in accordance with democratic principle the Public Accounts Committee would have the same right to examine the operation of the fund as they had to examine the transactions of any Government Department. Members of the House of Commons were satisfied with this promise of fuller information, and it was generally agreed that the policy governing the Fund had been right and should be continued. The Exchange Equalisation Fund was introduced by Mr. Chamberlain, the present Prime Minister, in 1932, its purpose being to preserve as much stability as possible for the pound in terms of other currencies. Other leading countries, notably the United States, France, Holland and Switzerland, have followed Great Britain's example and under the Tripartite Agreement of last September between Great Britain, the United States and France, the Exchange Equalisation Funds of these countries are now operated in unison, to maintain mutual stability as far as possible between the three countries. It was in order to carry out Great Britain's obligations under this agreement that Sir John Simon desired to increase the Account to a total of £550,000,000.

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Professor Józef Ujejski

(Concluded)

Apart from his work as professor, teacher and minister, Ujejski all his life made deep studies of Polish literature, discussing the activities and characterising several Polish poets and authors, as also the epochs, during which they lived.

Ujejski published: Antoni Malczewski—the poet and the poem—1921, *The King of New Israel*—1924, *O cęga absolutu* (a work on the sense of words)—1925, *The history of Polish Messianism*—1931, *Conrad Korzeniowski*—1936 and several smaller works and studies, including one on Juliusz Slowacki. He had been decorated with the Golden Academic Laurel.

The burial of Professor Józef Ujejski took place last Saturday at the Holy Cross Church. After the ceremonies—the funeral procession arrived at the Powazki cemetery. Several speeches (of Minister Świętosławski—in the name of the government and of the Ministry of Religion and Education, Prof. Antoniewicz—in the name of Józef Piłsudski University, prof. Chrzanoski—in the name of the Academy of Sciences; prof. Szober—in the name of the Warsaw Scientific Society, prof. Wędkiewicz, prof. Jackowski) rendered homage to the values of Ujejski, as scholar, professor and man, and also manifested the grief in that painful loss, which Polish science has sustained and above all Polish literature in the death of Józef Ujejski.

Ujejski is buried in his family grave, nearby his son Andrzej, killed in 1931 in a aeroplane catastrophe.



Interior of Polish Lockheed Machine on Warsaw—Lydda Service

Extension of the Airport at Lydda.

The power of the United Kingdom is in the first place due to the importance of its navy which, crossing the seas during hundreds of years, hoisted the British flag in the different parts of the world, thus contributing to the wealth of the English Crown. In the countries thus conquered, the British made themselves strong by colonization and building new harbours. Colonization ensured exploitation of the new land and their powerful navy protected them against the attempts of other states. Those naval expeditions cost much blood and money, but they were worth while.

To-day, besides land and water, there is a third element which begins to play a great rôle in the life of nations.

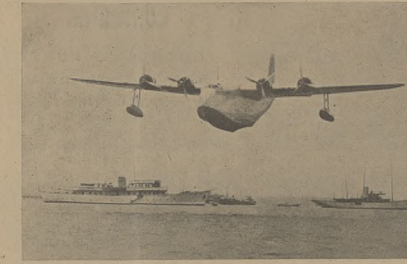
Air is that element. Now it is open to everybody, and those who first succeed in conquering it will draw in the future such advantages as the nations reigning over the lands and seas.

And here again England, guided by instinct and long experience, makes the first big steps in this field. English transport aeroplanes are flying round the world. But a mighty fleet requires ports and naval bases, the air-power must have land-bases which are indispensable to good air-communication.

During the last years, the British budget shows very important amounts for the development of air-communication. It is characteristic that the main part of that money is not destined for buying aerobases. The best example of the stress laid by the English on the air-communication is the new air ports now being built in Lydda, and Haifa (Palestine). Lydda will constitute a link in the chain of wonderful aerodromes built by the English at Alexandria, Port Said, Gaza, Bagdad, Basrah, on the route to India. The aerodrome at Gazais to be scrapped, due to its bad situation and a new one is to be built in Lydda in its place. This small town, 16 km. from Tel-Aviv and 42 km. from Jerusalem, will shortly become the flying centre of the Near East and the entrance of the historic road to India.

The air-port of Lydda will be one of the best equipped on the road to India. Its estimated cost is £250,000. In the first place, several starting and landing roads have been built, their total surface amounting to 300,000 sq. m., its width 100 m., which enables starting and landing in every direction. The length of every road is 1200 m. A new kind of waterproof road-surface (made of bitumen) has been applied, so as to correct the bad ground

British and Polish Aviation Progress



"Caledonia" leaving Southampton on her first Atlantic flight

non-stop flight between Newfoundland and Ireland. Alcock and Brown were the aviators who accomplished this great feat, and the twin-engined biplane in which they flew is now an honoured exhibit in the Aeronautical Section of the Science Museum, South Kensington.

Cheap Air Postage

From a small 360 h. p. aircraft, carrying a handful of letters for 250 miles between London and Paris at a postage rate of half-a-crown a letter, to a giant 3,000 h. p. flying-boat-carrying 3,500 lb. of first-class mail for

PRESS REVIEW

I. K. C. discusses the importance of the Balkan peninsula for Polish economic expansion, and especially of the advantages that would arise from the construction of the projected bridge across the Danube on the Roumanian-Bulgarian frontier. "Whoever" — writes I. K. C. — "follows carefully Polish foreign policy from the time of its initiation, after the regaining of independence by Marshal Piłsudski till the present day, must admit that our policy contains one guiding principle. This is the creation of a bloc of states animated by the desire to maintain peace and cooperating together for this aim". This bloc, continues the article, ought to unite the two seas, the Baltic and the Black Sea, Poland being the joining link. "Bulgaria sees in Poland the most powerful Slav State, her position in Greece is exceptionally strong". Of Roumania it is unnecessary to write after the recent events of the royal visit. Hence only the existing chances need be exploited and developed as far as possible.

Kurier Poranny draws certain conclusions for Poland from the present economic crisis in France. "Since 1932 every French government has undertaken to balance the budget assuring the citizens that for the last time it appeals to their patriotism and demands of their sacrifices and renouncements. Yet after a certain time the budget deficit re-appears. While wishing France a speedy end to her difficulties, Poland has every reason to congratulate herself that the country has acquired a balanced budget and "is insured against financial crises and that we have created conditions preserving us against valuta anxieties and rendering possible the conduct of a proper economic policy without endangering that which is the basis of all healthy economic development — stabilized currency".

Express Poranny writes concerning the conflict between Archbishop Sapieha and the government. "As we are informed, Archbishop Sapieha's letter did not contain sufficient satisfaction for the Majesty of the Republic and the feelings of the nation, but entered into a controversy with the wishes of the Head of the State and the declarations of the governing factors after the arbitrary transference of Marshal Piłsudski's coffin".

K. M.

3,000 miles from England to South Africa at a postal rate of only 1/6d. per half-ounce letter!

That summarises British air-mail progress between the year 1919 — when the Post Office first made formal contracts for the aeri transport of mails between London and the Continent — and the present year of 1937, which sees the inauguration of the great new scheme whereby all first-class letter-mails are to be air-borne on Empire routes without anything in the nature of special surcharges, labels, or other formalities.

On Tuesday, June 29th., the flying-boat "Centurion" left Southampton for Africa, carrying the first actual load of Post Office mails to be consigned to the air, without surcharge, under the new Empire scheme. From now onwards the air-mail becomes the normal means of transport for all letters and postcards sent from Great Britain to East and South Africa. The scheme will be extended to other territories as an amplified organisation becomes available, including the great trunk route serving India, the Far-East, and Australia.

Husband Through Politeness

(Maż z grzeczności)

Teatr Narodowy

Among the comedies, written in Poland during the end of the past and in the beginning of the present century, the works of Abrahamowicz and Kuszkowski are of the better class. Written with a good knowledge of stage effects, with humour and temperament, they portray the past epoch, forming an excellent burlesque of the life of Galician and Krakovian bourgeoisie or Polish landowners. To-day, in the perspective of the past, they have even gained in special value, reminding one of an old picture, sometimes comical, sometimes moving in its fashion and manner of life, but always agreeable.

Husband through politeness (Maż z grzeczności) is one of the best comedies by Abrahamowicz and Kuszkowski. It is a history of the tribulations of a young married couple of the Krakovian bourgeoisie, with fine characterization of that sphere, including also a capital portrayal of a Pole, a Colonel in the Austrian army.

It needs, however, great care in the production which must draw out all colour, sentiment and humour of the epoch in the stylish form of a burlesque. At the *Teatr Narodowy* the comedy appears unfortunately after the well-known failure of *Zawiejski's Return of Przeglęci*.

The hurry in preparation of the *Husband through politeness* is more than evident. The actors do not know quite few rehearsals made the situation are insufficiently prepared by the producer Jerzy Leszczyński. It is very astonishing to note that his season at *Teatr Narodowy* seems to work without organization or artistic sense. Some failures therefore derive only from the management, which by miscasting and few rehearsals made the performances lack style and level.

It is probable, that after some performances the play will gain a more uniform style and the tempo will be better. Then, it should be an amusing evening, especially attractive as the cast includes a great number of talented comedy artists, *Karolína Lubisnka, Janina Lancka, Helena Sulima, Stanisława Szubnicka, Janina Krzymuska, Wanda Leszczka, Teoduz Wesołowski* and *Julian Krzewiński*. *Kapitan* and *Franciszek Dominik, Folks Chmar-kowski*, and others, headed by the favourite of the public, *Jerzy Leszczyński*, who in the rôle of the Austrian Colonel is giving an outstanding burlesque of humour and parody. The settings are this time very bad and banal.

THEATRE



Zofia Nakoneczna, as Thérèse Coursan

Papa
(Teatr Polski).

PAPA, one of the best comedies of the famous French playwrights, Robert de Flers and Gaston Armand de Callavet, always meets with success. The comedies of de Flers and de Callavet are unalterably fresh. Above all the technique in creating situations and characterizations, the humour and wit, as also the vivid dialogue are all marks of the French authors' works. *PAPA* and *UNE BELLE AVENTURE* are their best works, full of charm and sentiment.

The comedy offers that splendid figure of a "papa" — Gaston Court de Larzac, a modern and rather elderly Don-Juan, a *bon-voleur* and a *charmeur*. He is designed with perfect knowledge of such a type of French aristocrat, who with special grace, in due time, wishes to give up women. But in spite of "papa's" wishes, he still continues to attract and even falls happily, and for the first time profoundly, in love with Thérèse Coursan, the fiancée of his illegitimate son — Jean and marries her with his son's approval.

PAPA offers big opportunities to the artist featuring the title rôle. At the *Teatr Polski* Count de Larzac finds an incomparable interpreter in *Kazimierz Jankowski*, who plays with all the brilliance of his talent, his charm and his elegance as a born gentleman. More... he was not playing this time — he was himself.

The illegitimate son of "papa", *Jerzy Bernard* was interpreted by *Jan Pichelski*. The young artist discharged his difficult task very well; he was a fine contrast to *Janoszka-Sieposki*, representative of the world of elegance and brilliance, but he has, on the other hand, given to that part a sincere directness and feeling.

Of the remaining male cast an opportunity was given to *Jerzy Woskosiński* as *Parson Jocasé*, and also to *Julian Krzewiński*, who as the friend of "papa" — *Charmelleu*, has given an amusing burlesque. Also the humorous episode of *Père Aubrin*, rendered by *Roman Derz* deserves mention.

The ladies... *Thérèse Coursan* — *Zofia Nakoneczna*, all the intelligence and culture of *Zofia Nakoneczna's* talent. The young peasant girl, *Jeanne Aubrin*, played by *Lydia Wysocka*, was colourfully convincing in her love for Jean. Neither of the actresses, however were correctly cast. Their typically modern style and appearance were far from the indispensable directness and naïveté of the little heroines of *Papa*.

Miss *Hanna Parystowska* has given a good rendering of a Parisian cocotte, *Madame Toury-Melcourt*.

The stage-direction of *Alexander Wegierek* enhanced the values of the comedy which at the *Teatr Polski* is undoubtedly one of the most agreeable evenings of the current season.

ARNO.



ARNO Jerzy Pichelski, as Jean Bernard

King Sobieski's Otter

An Excerpt from the Memoirs of J. C. Pasek

(Continued from No. 27)

When travelling, the little beast was also a great comfort. During Lent (it is usual in our country, that when you go out on a small boat to ask "Where can one buy fish here?" they are quite surprised: "How can there be fish here, we don't know how to fish, and we are drifting past a stream, or pond, if it were there, no nets were needed. I used to get out for a while, and say: "HOLY, HUI, HUI" and there was Robak fetching such fish as were in the water one by one, till there were enough. Then I did not pick and choose, as for the good pond, but took what he brought, frogs excepted. These he also often fetched, being no chooser of persons, by what he seized upon that he took. Then both I and my servants had plenty to eat, and sometimes a stranger had his fill, as it often happens when you stop in one inn with other guests. My guests were often surprised and used to say: "I told them to look in such and such a town for fish, and nothing could be got, where did you get such fine fish, Sir?" Then I answered: "In water." Even on a meat day sometimes my guests used to say: "Where did you get it in this pond, let the otter go!" Then I used to go with him, for he would go with no one else. And there he would fetch the fish. If it were fine fish, a pike or a big perch, then not only my servants but I ate it also, for I would take the best cooked meat for a good fish. There was only one annoyance with the otter on a journey, namely that wherever I went, every one was amazed, and people used to crowd round me just, as if it had been something brought from India. I was always surrounded and particularly by the crowd; when I drove through the streets, a crowd followed me out of town. At one time I was at my cousin's, Mr. Szczygiel Chodkowski, and sat down beside me on the bench at the table. The otter, having eaten his fill, lay by me on the floor, as if asleep, sprawling on his back as was his favourite custom. After a while the priest noticed the otter and imagining it was a fur muff, took hold of it to have a look. The otter wakened up gave a piercing cry, caught hold of his hand and bit him; the priest fainting from shock and fright, it was with difficulty that they brought him to himself.

After Straszewski had seen all the good animals my otter had brought him my other hobby, i. e. an aviary covered with wire netting, and in it all the birds that could be found in Poland. They nested and were hatched, as if by book or crook, bring me the otter". So letters were sent me again, asking what I should demand for the animal. The Master of the Horse, Mr. Piekarski wrote thus: "For God's sake: send no excuse. You had better give, otherwise you will have no peace, for you are doing nothing but walking or sleeping thinks of nothing but the otter. He has even given his beloved lynx to the Malbork voivode, lest the otter should be spoiled, and the cassowary bird he has sent to Jaworów, so as to enjoy none other but the otter's company". So Mr. Piekarski came again to me, and gave me the letters and said that the King was grateful for the promise and said: "Bis dat, qui cito dat". The letters were full of grand promises. Straszewski told me that the King wished to show his pleasure by sending money, but Piekarski said: "Your Majesty it is no good to send him money, for he will not take it; he is a gallant gentleman and may be offended; you must send something which may be taken. I have sent you to Jaworów for two Turkish horses, (he has there very fine ones) splendidly caparisoned, to be taken to him. But he said: "I will not take any horse would I take, for I should be ashamed to take such reward for so paltry a gift. So I dispatched money to his service. He took it with a very bad grace, squinting and barking so pitously in his cage, when they were driving away, that I had to get out of the carriage, and he neighed sorry for the animal. On their way wherever they saw water in an open place, where he could not let his tongue plunge in, both to cool and to enjoy himself. It was of no use; the row he made was terrible. The poor

little beast was brought before the King yearning and wretched, and solemn as an owl. The King was very happy to see him. "He is plump, poor little thing, but we shall see". The otter snapped at the hand of whoever came to stroke him. "I say, Marysielka, I shall try and stroke him" - said the King. The Queen tried to dissuade him from touching the otter as for certain it would bite the King, nevertheless, sat down beside the animal, where they had placed it on the bed, and slowly stretched his hand, saying: "I shall take it for a good omen, if he won't bite me and if he does, well, it doesn't matter, they won't write about it in the newspapers". He patted the otter and it moved closer to him. That made the King very happy and he went on stroking it; next, he gave orders that some food should be brought, and fed it bit by bit, and the otter ate, sitting (not lying) on the cloth of gold. She began to walk in the rooms, wherever he wanted, quite freely, and thus passed two days. They put great buckets of water, with small fish and crayfish, in them, and the otter was pleased and fetched them. The King said to the Queen: "Marysielka, won't eat other fish, to-morrow, than that caught by the otter; we shall please God, to-morrow to Wilanów, and see whether he will make acquaintance with the fish there".

When I sent the otter I wrote how they were to take care of it. I wrote it should never be fastened by its collar; the otter's neck being thicker than the head, the latter will slip easily through the tightest collar. And so it happened. They fastened him by his collar with gold. In the morning a dragon saw it, and thinking it wild, struck with his battle axe and killed it. When they rose in the castle, there was no otter. What an uproar that a questioning! They sent all over the town with prayer and threat, that whoever found it should bring it to the King. We suddenly goes by a Jew, journeying from Płozów, and the dragon following him for the money for the skin. "What have you there, Jew?" - asks the porter. (The Jew had his hand in his pocket). He peeps under the Jew's garbantine and lo! there the skin attached with straw. They took them both before the King. When the King saw the skin, he covered his eyes with one hand and with the other tore at his hair and called out: "For the love of God, kill him!" Both were taken to the tower, and it was decided that the dragon would be shot. He was to prepare himself for death. However, there came to the King priests, Fathers confessor, and Bishops, persuading and beseeching, that the man deserved not death and had sinned only by ignorance. Thanks to their instances, he was not shot, but died in the dungeon. And so the violent joys turned into great grief, for the King would not eat or talk the whole day, and the whole court was downcast. Thus they deprived me of a beloved pet, and not only enjoyed it themselves but had trouble to boot.

V. P.

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Comedies

CHARLEY'S AUNT (Teatr Cyrulik Warszawski)

The farce of Brandon Thomas, *Charley's Aunt*, has for years been the most popular theatrical comedy, already classical in its style, situations and characterizations and is always greeted with satisfaction: the humorous power is great and it excites laughter in the most earnest people, even then the most stupidity or improbability of the situation is quite evident.

This season *Charley's Aunt* is produced at the *Teatr Cyrulik Warszawski* under the stage-direction of *Jerzy Golaszewski*.

The famous role of Lord Babberley is played for the first time by *Eugeniusz Bodo*. He has given to the figure the traits, character and style, he has added songs and couplets - although perhaps, compared with great farce artists, his creation has not the classical uniformity of style. The scenes, however, when he appears as a woman - *Charley's aunt* are a big *vis comica* and the platinum blond "aunt" is warmly applauded. The performance as a whole is, on the other hand, not quite correct and sometimes has the atmosphere of a provincial theatre. It is not, however, very extraordinary as *Bodo's* troupe is composed of both provincial and Warsaw actors. This accounts for some moments of quite amateurish acting. The high level and style of a farce are represented only by *Józef Orwid* (Steven Cheshey) and the correct playing by *Ina Benita* (Lili) and *Aleksander Balcerzak* (Jack Ausney).

The remaining actors are poor as in the case of *Wanda Arciszewska* (Lucia Lardner). Such "kind" of acting is unexpected and very rarely seen on the Warsaw stage.

The popular *Bodo*, however, in this suitable role will undoubtedly ensure a long run of the performance.

COLETTE

(Teatr S.15)

In pre-war musical comedies the heroine was usually a young princess, the hero - on the other hand - a young girl, often a tomboy, who came from lower society, and even then they learned finally that their unknown parents were rich and that they had times change. The heroine of today is either unemployed or at the best a typist, while her ideal, instead of a Guardsman is only a poor office clerk. The heroine of today, however, are always the same; after the usual trials and tribulations in the second act, comes the happy ending (the third). So, the modern epoch and crisis deprive the play of the brilliance of a background, but simplicity and sentiment tend to make it a success. The musical comedy by *Ralph Benatzky* (with the Polish text by *Jerzy Walden*), *Teatr S.15* is typical of this tendency. The music, however, composed with other works of the composer, is not very good, and only the couplets on advertising are good, especially as sung by *Zybszek Rakowiecki*. The singing of *Lucyna Szczepanska*, appearing in the title role of *Colette* is magnificent and she fully deserves to return to the operatic stage, especially as there are not many interesting voices amongst the younger generation.

The hero of the operette, *Andrzej Papin* received excellent support from *Mr. Igo Sym*, the popular Polish and German film star. The vaudeville roles-played by *Zybszek Rakowiecki* (Florestin Filibustian) and *Julia Kraszewska* (Susanne Libachow), were success thanks to their dancing and singing abilities. *Farce* was well portrayed by *Władysław Walter*. The remaining actors, were of rather mediocre calibre.

Witold Zdzitowiecki, as stage director deserves praise, for the musical-direction of *Lucyna Szczepanska*, the setting of *Colette* by *Witold Zdzitowiecki* and the choreography of *Helen Bekeff*, executed by *Helen Tanasow* were not always satisfying and correct. ARNO

Warsaw Amusements.

THEATRES

NARODOWY, "Mąż z grzeszności"
P.O. S.KI. "Papa"
NOWY, Closed.
MAYL, "Freud's Theory of Dreams".
LETNI, "The Vagabond King".
MALICKIEJE, "Świt, Dzień i Noc".
ATENEUM, "Zadrosć i medycyna".
KAMERALNY, "Maitre Bolbec et son Mari".
REDUTA, Closed.

MUSIC.

TEATR WIELKI - OPERA.
Closed.

MUSICAL SHOWS

CYRULIK WARSZAWSKI Bodo in "Ciotka Karola" (Charley's Aunt)
TEATR S.15, "Kolejka".
WIELKA REWIA, "100% Humour".

ART.

I. P. S. Sulkowski, Adwentowiec, Rafalowiec.
ZACHETA, Hitting Show.
NATIONAL MUSEUM "Old Porcelain".

CINEMAS

APOLLON Closed.
**"ALAN" "Bengal Tiger" American.
**"BALTIC" "The Death Ray" American.
CAPITOL "Two from the crowd"
**"CASINO" Eggert in "Viennese Nightingale" Austrian.
**"COLOSSEUM" Cantor in "Luna Park" American.
**"EUROPA" "Don't kiss in the movies" American.
**"FILARMONIA" Eggert in "Girl from Prater" Austrian.
**"HOLLYWOOD" Dietrich and Cooper in "Morocco" American.
**"IMPERIAL" "King of Burlesque" American.
P.A.N. "Dorozkarc No. 18" Polish.
**"RIATTO" Lucien Baroux in "Gamine" French.
ROMA Lawrence Tibbet in "Under your Charm" American.
**"STYLLOWY" Dietrich in "X 27" American.
STUDIO Closed
**"SWIATO WID" "Love Tango" American.

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

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102856	GLIBSKA Juleta	29	D	14.10.37	Lublin, Lubartowska 22, Lesko
102860	HONIG Mendel	61	D	14.10.37	Lesko
102861	Lea	64	D	14.10.37	Prabiezow, Sapitajna 18
102862	GLOBEMAN Mordechaj	58	D	14.10.37	Pinsk, Pilsudskiego 53
102863	Chajja	15	D	16.10.37	Wisitki
102864	Miriam	16	D	16.10.37	Nadworna
102871	GRUBERMAN Chajja	61	D	18.10.37	Gliniany
102872	GROSMAN Bella	74	D	19.10.37	Chelm, Krzywa 29
103496	GYNER Ryszka	47	D	16.10.37	Lublin, Lubartowska 22, Horodenski
103497	HANDELSMAN Chawa	18	D	16.10.37	Lida
103499	ZIMMER Herka	15	B/3	16.10.37	Błock, Kwiatka 47
103500	NIEBUSKI Szolom	82	D	18.10.37	11, Katedralna, Czestochowa
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104022	BOJARSKI Dwejra	70	D	11.10.37	Pilsudskiego 68, Hrabie a26
104023	WYLOZNY Tawia	81	D	11.10.37	9 Szopena, Stanislawow
104024	FAJNGLUZ Aron	82	D	11.10.37	Luck, Weola 2
104025	Ruchla	15	D	8.10.37	Bialystok, Mazowiecka 29
104026	Chana	17	D	8.10.37	Krakow, Os. Agnieszki 53
104027	HOROWITZ Liza	15	D	8.10.37	Stanislawow, Pieriebiegi 6
104028	WAKSMAN Symon	14	D	8.10.37	6 Orzeszkowej, Grodno
104030	BOROWICZ Leja	72	D	8.10.37	8 Zyltewicza, Kierzewsk 33/35
104031	Fejga	64	B/3	13.10.37	14, Zamenhofa, Bialystok
104034	BLAT Stefan	25	B/3	13.10.37	Wojew. Dzierż-Kowiec
104036	PIPPER Henia	22	D	13.10.37	Minsk-Mazowiecki
104040	KOTOWSKI Reisel	65	D	13.10.37	Dziga Szostka, Ostrow-Maz
104042	BIDA Sosia	24	D	13.10.37	25, Stefanska, Wilno
104044	KROL Haja	83	D	13.10.37	8, Sosnowa, Bialystok
104050	FRYDMAN Chaim	82	A/1	18.10.37	15, Bialostocanska, Bialystok
104051	ZILBERBERG Dawid	62	D	18.10.37	5, Kazanowska, Koszkie
104052	ROSENBERG Lejba	78	D	18.10.37	Krakow
104056	CUKIER Ryska	33	D	18.10.37	
104060	KLONIK Chawa	54	D	18.10.37	
104061	KUPENBERG Abram	56	D	18.10.37	
104062	JANOWICZ Szejna	58	D	18.10.37	
104065	PRZYZUSKA Genetia	65	D	19.10.37	
104069	BRACIEJOWSKI Lejb	58	A/1	11.10.37	
104410	MAZUR Israel	87	A/1	12.10.37	
105410	KLINWITZ ELER Abram	29	C/3	31.7.37	41, Sienkiewicza, Siedlce
105418	SILBERSTEIN Isaac	40	A/1	17.10.37	20/29, Mila, Warsaw
105419	Rejsza	35	C/3		
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