

THE WARSAW WEEKLY

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3rd YEAR

WARSAW, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1937

No. 33

The XIV-th Congress of Legionaries in Krakow



The Legionaries entering the Wawel.



Marshal Smigly-Rydz reviews the Legionary banners.



Marshal Smigly-Rydz addressing the Legionaries.

The XIVth Congress of the Pilsudski Legions was held on the 8th of August, to commemorate the day on which the Legions entered the field in 1914. As the majority of the holders of high official posts in Poland are former Legionaries, who since 1926, have been the principal executors of Marshal Pilsudski's policy, their Congress is always regarded as a political event of major importance.

The culminating point of the Congress was the speech by Marshal Smigly Rydz — the Chief of the Legionaries. After paying homage to the memory of Marshal Pilsudski, the creator of the Legions and of modern Poland, the Commander in Chief dealt with topical matters.

"Comrades", he said "you are aware that the world is now shaken by anxiety. There is everywhere a feeling of uneasiness as to the future, and active efforts are being made on all sides in order to meet that future fully prepared and in good form."

"Every country is making these efforts in its own way. Everyone does either what he thinks best or what he can afford. Can Poland afford to be indifferent to the future? Is Poland an isolated island guarded by supernatural powers, which permit the Poles to indulge in futile quarrels and purely theoretical discussions. Poland's task is ten times greater than that of the others."

"Generations of oppressors lived and died with the idea of the extermination of Poland in their minds. Many generations of Poles died, unable to lift Poland to power. Thus our work and duty has been made more difficult. We must lift the whole of Poland's life to a higher level."

The Marshal stated that "in spite of the enormous progress made in past war years, our life in many respects remains primitive". He concluded that "Poland must leave that stage if it is to be a truly great nation." Towards the accomplishment of that aim, Marshal Smigly Rydz mentioned the necessity of:

1. Having a strong and efficient army, which would guarantee security from outside.

2. Maintaining good order, complete security and peace in the internal life of the country.

3. Having secured external and internal peace, to consolidate an ideological united and disciplined team of men who have had enough of the crooked and simious ways of their own particular ghettos, or those of the youth now entering life, who wish to work for Poland and care for it.

"That team" continued the Marshal, "must bring about an evolution and a change in Polish psychology. That team must work to improve the life of Poland as a nation and the life of each Pole." He added that, perhaps, his solution of the problem might appear too simple, but he explained that "I am giving you only a rough outline and that is why it might strike you as too easy. But, Comrades, great solutions are always simple.

I believe that what I have told you will be done, for I believe in Poland"

"I believe that such a team can be created in Poland. If the energy, ingenuity, enthusiasm and even devotion which is applied for intrigues, quarrels and bickerings were used for good honest work, how different would Poland look to-day."

The speech of Marshal Smigly Rydz was understood to signify his complete endorsement of the action of National Consolidation carried on by Colonel Koc. The nationalist right circles of the opposition received the speech remarkably well and their attitude towards Colonel Koc's party in general is becoming more moderate.

On the other hand the hostility of the left to Colonel Koc's work remains strong and it is rumoured that even the left wing of the Legionaries is critical with regard to his activity. It was the aim of Colonel Koc's declaration to suppress the old division between the left and right, but this could

not be achieved in such a short space of time and the present situation testifies that the division still exists even if it has weakened.

The Camp of National Consolidation, professing to be above the old party divisions, desires the collaboration of all patriotically minded Poles. It is certainly supported by many former members of various parties, but it has been more favoured by the right than by the left wing. (ATE)

At the end of the ceremony at the Blonie, Marshal Smigly Rydz proceeded to Wawel and deposited two wreaths on the tomb of the First Marshal, one in the name of the Legionaries Union, the other in the name of the Army. Other wreaths were deposited by delegations of all the regiments of the former Legions. The Legionaries numbering about five thousand marched past the Wawel Cathedral, bearing their old military colours.

FROM THE RECENT PAST



Marshal Pilsudski in the trenches in 1914.



Marshal Pilsudski and the Staff of the First Brigade of the Legions.

Congress of the Rifleman's Association

The delegates of the Rifleman's Association, founded by Marshal Pilsudski, and devoted to the physical training and military preparation for youths met in Warsaw at the annual Congress.

The Association has at present 4385 branches in Poland, with 453,274 active members—men and women. Moreover, there are 194 branches in France and Belgium, with 5,438 members.

Besides ordinary branches, the Rifleman's Association is the central body of a number of sports clubs, devoted to the pursuit of such sports as riding, motor cycling, sailing and swimming, athletics, football, etc.

(ATE)

AUSTRALIAN LETTER

By Helen Heney

Attention is being given to the question of broadcasting stations and special records existing in Australian conditions. In the course of discussion a few interesting points of comparison of Australian and B. B. C. programmes were published, as showing the different tastes of listeners in the two countries according to those responsible for what is put on the air. While England devotes 14.67% of time to serious music, Australia gives 13.94, light music, England 32.32, Australia 29.95. Talks, school broadcasts, commentaries, readings and news occupied in Australia 33.42%, and in England only 16.69. The comparison best illustrating the difficulty of broadcasting in such a remote country was best shown by the relative proportion of gramophone records used 34.18% in Australia as against 8.03 with the B. B. C.

Australia, as a young country, has various events of interest which demonstrate how different her affairs and problems are from those of the countries of Europe. At the present moment, a transfer of territory for administration has awakened the attention of Australians towards a group of islands which the average Australian did not know existed, as though the smallest continent were not large enough in itself, it is by necessity of geography, the administrative centre for certain British areas which could not otherwise be conveniently handled. Such a one is the group of four low uninhabited islands which annexed by Britain in 1878, are in course of being transferred from the control of the Commonwealth of Australia to the care of the Northern Territory Administration. The islands are becoming more important because of the need to put them under fishing laws, and the waters were used for catching beche de mer. They have been used as a base for illicit fishing.

At the same time as this is published a map showing the extent of new aerial survey of a large area of Central Australia, which has not been previously surveyed adequately owing to shortage of water — the practicable alternative to aerial survey, at the further end of human possibilities of transport being camel caravan expedition. The area explored in this way in the last few years is as great as one of the larger European countries — 500,000 square miles mapped to date.

Extremely cold weather experienced this winter in western Australia and specially on the coast has caused a curious spectacle near Dirk Hartog Island, where the sea for twelve miles is covered, sometimes to a depth of three feet, with floating dead fish of all sorts, killed probably by the cold current from the Antarctic. It is unprecedented in that locality.

In Victoria, the return of the State Premier and the opening of the final session of the parliament has brought political affairs into prominence. A conference of the various country parties will probably be the determining factor in deciding the length of the parliament's life, because of the oncoming Federal elections. Meanwhile, the idea of a fuller exploitation of Victoria's brown coal for petrol production will come forward, as Mr. Dunstan went into the possibilities of the scheme while abroad. The needs of the University will also be discussed, as all the Australian states are now full of claims for larger university grants in the interests of research and technical advances for primary production and a secondary industry alike.

THE ORIGINS OF THE POLISH STATE

By Max Goryński

(Continued from No 31)

V.

Prof. Gustav Kossinna's great idea was to prove, by archaeological evidence only, the absolute and exclusive identity of the Teutons in their primeval home in North-West Germany and South Scandinavia with the original, or as he occasionally says "fundamental", stock of the Indo-Europeans. Starting from this hypothesis he evolved a Bradshaw of his own for the early migrations of those proto-Teutons or proto-Indo-Europeans as we may call them in order to avoid confusion. His paper of about 60 pages on *Die Indogermanische Frage archäologisch beantwortet* (The Indo-European Question answered by an Archaeologist; German writers prefer the term Indo-German, or sometimes Indo-Celtic to the term Indo-European generally used) is the hardest reading imaginable, not only because of the difficulties of the subject, but also because of the "personal equation" of the author whose great learning and undeniable experience in archeology were again and again pushed to the wall by his nationalistic bias. In modern scientific literature his writings are perfect specimens of that *superbia Teutonorum* of which, as stated by a German historian, "the whole of the Middle Ages had so much to tell." Like any other attempts at clearing up the important problem Prof. Kossinna's hypothesis was, of course, legitimate; the method, however, and in particular the overbearing manner by which its author endeavoured to make it pass as soundly established on the firm ground of research are open to exceptions without end. Even the lay reader of the treatise cannot fail to stumble over its many major and minor contradictions; to the expert, on the other hand, the archaeological documentation of the main thesis appears of the thinnest, actually based on only 38 types of finds, mostly of rare, in several cases of unique occurrence, of contested dating and dispersed over a vast area. The most serious objection, however, is that Prof. Kossinna claims for prehistoric archeology the means of arriving at a definite answer to an essentially linguistic question without any regard, very often with complete disregard, of whatever have to say in the linguistics matter.

We are not concerned here with the Asiatic branch of the Indo-Europeans; one glaring contradiction connected with that part of the problem as presented by Prof. Kossinna cannot be passed over as being in fact a damaging blow aimed by the author himself at his own structure. After his most positive assertions that the cradle of the Indo-Germans is to be looked for in North-West Germany and South Scandinavia, Prof. Kossinna admits that in the Stone Age Indo-Europeans may have been present in the East also as far as South Russia, and therefore in that region the origin of the group from which the Asiatic Indo-Europeans and probably also the Slavs are descended may be looked for. He does not care really to enlighten the reader where those eastern and south-eastern Indo-Europeans came from, except in a very involved argument on linguistic relations between Indo-Europeans, Slavs and Thracians, and on the possibility that certain linguistic changes may have been prepared within these

peoples before their migration from Germany. In a similar casual manner and without any appeal to evidence the close relation all linguists acknowledge to exist between the Teutonic and Slavonic groups of languages is simply denied. We are vaguely told of archaeological circumstances, without any of them being mentioned, which indicate that the Teutons, that is to say "the fundamental stock of Indo-Europeans who had stayed behind", remained longer in contact with Illyrians, Thracians and even Greeks than with the Slavs. One went off the earliest and only in historical times, by spreading to the West, came again into touch with the Teutons. This assertion of the long separation of the Slavs from the Teutons is given in the puzzling form of the statement that "Slavs and Indo-Europeans" migrated from eastern Germany in the beginning of the third millennium B. C. already, the addition of "and Indo-Europeans" implying apparently some doubt whether those Slavs were really part of the original Indo-European stock, or not rather one of the many non-Indo-European tribes who bordered on the primeval home of the proto-Teutons or proto-Indo-Europeans.

Yet as regards the neighbours of the proto-Teutons, the fathers of all living Indo-Europeans, one dare not be too positive after reading Prof. Kossinna's paper. During all the Stone Age, asserts Prof. Kossinna, and the two first periods of the Bronze Age there was in southern Brandenburg and Saxony a gap in the population between the upper and middle course of the Oder on one hand, and the White Elster, Saale and Elbe rivers on the other hand, with only narrow inhabited bridges across this whole vast territory which in the second period of the Bronze Age becomes completely deserted. This is a throwing back to the Neolithic Age of that gap or "hiatus" in population which most German prehistorians insist to have existed for at least two centuries between the Oder and Elbe rivers after the East Teutonic migration. The Slavs had occupied those parts. Of this hiatus hypothesis, which is rejected by all non-German students, in particular by Prof. Meiliss, and also by some German writers, we shall have to say a few words later on; here one question only must be asked: If, as Prof. Kossinna says, the hiatus was already extant at the time of the proto-Teutons first migrations, who and where were the neighbours with whom the proto-Teutons fathered all the other peoples of Aryan speech? For the gist of Prof. Kossinna's Migrations-Bradshaw taken from an extensive *résumé* published in 1906 by the Polish historian and archaeologist Erasmus Majewski is such.

About the end of the Stone Age, but not later than in the beginning of the third millennium B. C., two swarms of proto-Indo-Europeans (or proto-Teutons) started along the Elbe and Saale rivers in the west, and upwards the Oder river in the east. By intermingling with emigrants from south-eastern Europe of non-Indo-European stock the western swarm produced about the close of the third millennium, in Thuringia, Hessa and South Germany, a different type of Indo-Europeans from whom, about B. C. 2000 (beginning of the Bronze Age), two ethnic stocks arose, the Italic and Celtic ones. About the same

year B. C. 2000, other proto-Teutonic tribes also marched off to Bohemia, Moravia and Lower Austria, and they gave direct rise to Illyrians and Greeks; the latter ones reached their country at a relatively late period. About B. C. 1600 the Thracians in Hungary, whose origin Prof. Kossinna declares himself unable to define, though he seems inclined to connect it with the swarm of his proto-Teutons who migrated along the Oder, progress from a former state of dispersion to closer compactness, and in the third period of the Bronze Age (B. C. 1400—1200) overflow into Poland down to the confines of Pomerania, into Brandenburg, Lusatia, Saxony as far as the Elbe and Saale rivers and North Bohemia; to those Thracians in their new home outside the Carpathian ring Prof. Kossinna gives the name of Carpo-Dacians; they are the much contested Lusatians of whom quite a lot has already been said in these articles.

We omit the Asiatic part of Prof. Kossinna's Bradshaw of proto-Teutonic of Indo-European migration; its chronology, very open to controversy even at the time of its publication, (1902), is to-day completely overthrown by the results of archaeological research in the Middle East and India. And we set down only as a curiosity Prof. Kossinna's opinion that the Lithuanian linguistic and ethnic group does not represent an independent branch of the Indo-European family but a rather late product of the most northern parts of Slavs thoroughly intermixed with Finnic tribes; his assertion which is exclusively based on the examination of archaeological materials is most emphatically contradicted by the findings of philologists who unanimously declare the Lithuanian languages (the extinct Prussian and Couronian, the Lithuanian and Latvian) to be the most archaic of all the Indo-European languages and having much in common with Sanscrit. It might be possible on the lines of linguistic reasonings similar to that on the archaeological ones of Prof. Kossinna to advance a hypothesis of the descent of all Indo-Europeans of to-day from proto-Lithuanians, part of whom never left the eastern shore of the Baltic just like those proto-Teutons of Prof. Kossinna's who never left the shores of the North Sea and the western shore of the Baltic and gave rise to the Teutons and later on to part at least of the modern Germans.

The archaeological evidence given by Prof. Kossinna in support of his hypothesis is, as already noted, very slight. The whole question really pivots on the origin of the so-called corded pottery culture of which the area practically extends all over the European Continent from the Ural Mountains to the North Sea and deep into France. In this as in all questions of special research the general public has to trust the trained expert, and is in most cases not even able to follow in detail and with sufficient understanding all the steps that lead the expert to his conclusions. That is why only the roughest outline of the corded pottery problem as it was viewed at the time of Prof. Kossinna's publication by this scholar and others, and as it presents itself at present can be sketched out by the present writer.

(To be continued)

VIENNESE LETTER

By Eugene Hinterhoff

During the month of July, Austria commemorated three important anniversaries, each of which though closely connected, had of late years acquired historic significance. First of all there was the anniversary of the Treaty of July 11th, the signing of which was an event of great international importance. Then there was the anniversary of the murder of Dr. Dollfuß, committed three years ago, which was a proof of Germany's attempts to incorporate the then weak and defenceless Austria, and finally the third anniversary of the Schuschnigg Government which has achieved great advantages both in the internal and in the foreign policy of the country. Without going further into the past, let us rather take a look at the present political situation in Austria in view of these three anniversaries: for most of the political problems in Austria, internal as well as foreign, are shaped according to Austro-German relations, as was the case with the above mentioned anniversaries. The present internal situation in Austria is also very much influenced by Austrian National Socialism, a movement that has now come to a standstill. On the one side there is the Government, which is doing its best to co-operate with the legal opposition — as much as is admissible from the point of view of prestige — on the other side the ever increasing undecurrent of resistance; and it is difficult to repudiate the view of these illegal forces opposed to the government. Numerous arrests and subsequent trials confirm the constant organizing and propaganda work of the Austrian Nazis in every province and in all classes of society.

Unfortunately the conciliatory efforts of the government have not met with the success that was expected; on the contrary, this illegal agitation is spreading more and more, and it was for this reason that a special "Security Corps" (Sturm Corps) was organized within the Fatherland Front. This Sturm Corps is composed of young Austrian patriots and is very similar to the German SA; who knows, but that it may yet play an important part in the future. In spite of this, however, it would be wrong to take too pessimistic a view of the state of affairs, and to imagine that the atmosphere in this country is charged with electricity and only needs a spark to set it on fire. It is just a year ago that the author of these letters wrote an article in the columns of the Polish press, strongly opposing the exaggerated views of the French journalists, at the head of whom was the well-known writer Madame Tabouis, regarding the supposed Nazi Putsch.

The constant improvement in the economic conditions of Austria are greatly in her favour, and cannot but increase confidence in the Government, and in the Fatherland Front. Then again, the signing of the Treaty of July 11th, which compelled Germany to refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of Austria (officially at least) and also from supporting the Austrian Nazis, was another achievement. Thus, any attempt to revolt on the part of these Nazis, now deprived of any real German support, could be suppressed by the Government within three or four days. The possibility of a rising in this country is, therefore, only a dream of the Utopians.

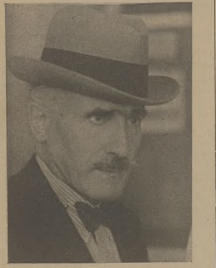
Austria's foreign policy is based to a certain extent on her relations with Germany who is, as it is stated in the part of these Nazis, now deprived of any real German support, could be suppressed by the Government within three or four days. The possibility of a rising in this country is, therefore, only a dream of the Utopians.

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(Continued on page 4)

IN MOZART'S CITY

IMPRESSIONS OF SALZBURG FESTIVAL
(from our own correspondent)



Arturo Toscanini

converted into a theatre, in the concert hall of *Mozartium*, in *Fauststadt* (the city of Faust), before the Cathedral, and even in the churches, performances and concerts, true feasts of art are being given and treated with rare pietism and artistry.

This year's Festival, once again, drew great crowds of music and theatre-loving tourists to Salzburg, among whom were already annual patrons and enthusiasts of the *Festspiele*. This year the artistic side of the Festival was entrusted to *Arturo Toscanini*, *Bruno Walter*, *Max Reinhardt*, *Hans Knappertsbusch* and the *Wiener Philharmoniker* (one of the best symphonic orchestras of the world), a galaxy of names which readily drew the public.

So, Salzburg from day to day grew more animated as the day of the *Festspiele* drew near. The great hotels, as well as the little *Gasthauses* were filled by the arriving tourists from all parts of the world. The town became an international centre; at the restaurants, in the streets, in fact everywhere in Salzburg, every language under the sun was heard.

Salzburg greeted us in the morning with music. Just before 11 o'clock, on *Mozartplatz*, before the Mozart-memorial, or on the *Residentenplatz* we heard the famous *Glockenspiel*, the old chimes from Amsterdam, resounding with sentiment and charm, playing different musical compositions. This year, for example, during July the programme included the Minuet from Mozart's *Don Juan*.

The last notes of the *Glockenspiel* are still in the air, when a tremendous peal of an organ resounds from the cathedral. That is either Professor *Joseph Messner* or Professor *Franz Sauer* playing before the daily concert.

Another organ recital takes place every day at *Mozartium*, where during the visit of the tourists, religious music is played in the big hall, causing many happy and uplifting moments.

In Salzburg the whole day is full of an intense activity. Perhaps a snobbish tourist, whose wish is only to include Salzburg in his world-tour, is quite satisfied with a two days' sojourn, but the enthusiasts

of Salzburg (and who is not an enthusiast of the city of Mozart?)... have never time enough for seeing all the architectural and curious beauty of the town. The Cathedral, the Castles of *Hohenzalzburg* or the Church of *St. Francis* have such an attractive power, are such uncommon works of art, and are so impressive, that we feel we must return there.

The free evenings before the beginning of the Festival were dedicated to the *Salzburger Marionette Theatre*, famous already in 1912, which includes in its repertoire three operas by *W. A. Mozart*: *Bastien and Bastienne*, *Apollo and Hyacinth* and *The Theatre Manager*; delightful pictures of Mozart's youth, as e.g. *At the Court of the Empress*, and also the eldest version of *Faust's* legend (from the XVI century). These performances have a delightful and amusing style of fair shows, and the artistic manager, Director *Herman Aicher*, is to be congratulated on his marionettes being nearly perfect in their resemblance to living people, both in appearance and in gesture.

The beginning of the Festival took place on Saturday, July 24. The whole town bore a joyful atmosphere, and only the black flags — the signs of mourning in connection with the anniversary of the tragic death of *Dollfus* — contrasted with the fest and aroused some anxiety in the minds of the numberless guests, arriving that day.

The programme of the *Festspiele's* opening included the opera by *Ludwig van Beethoven*, *Fidelio*, under the baton of *Arturo Toscanini*, featuring *Lotte Lehmann* in the title rôle. In spite of the fact, that the beginning of the performance was timed for 7 o'clock, already at 5, crowds of local inhabitants assembled before the *Festspielhaus* wishing to assist and to see the arriving guests. The public arrived early, every seat being filled. From hundreds of luxurious limousines ladies and gentlemen in evening dresses appeared.

Fidelio, conducted by *Toscanini*, was an artistic triumph never to be forgotten. *Toscanini* is not only a great musician, but what is more an inspired artist. His interpretation of *Beethoven's* opera was a phenomenon of true musical genius. The impression, growing with each scene, reached its peak before the fourth act, when *Toscanini* conducted the



Salzburg. The foyer of the "Festspielhaus",
Fresco paintings by Anton Faistauer.

famous overture *Leonore III*. I have heard this overture under the direction of the greatest contemporary conductors, but not one of them ever created such impression, as did *Toscanini* in Salzburg. His triumph was enormous.

Lotte Lehmann, as *Fidelio-Leonore*, gave great pleasure to all lovers of singing. Her exquisite culture and understanding of *Beethoven's* style are incomparable. The whole cast, directed by *Lothar Wallerstein*, an eminent producer of operas, and headed by *Aleksander Kipnis*, one of the best basses (*Rocco*) and *Helge Rosowenge*, was irreproachable.

An added attraction of *Fidelio* was the presence at the *Festspielhaus* of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, and of the President *Roosevelt's* mother, *Duchess of Windsor*, the centre of interest of all women during the entire act was indeed a charming and attractive figure, exquisite in her appearance, dress and gestures...

A new triumph for *Toscanini* was *Verdi's Falstaff*, an opera sung in Italian by the singers of *La Scala*. This time the great conductor drew out all the humour and wit of the music. The whole opera was excellently prepared and the famous but most difficult act in the first act was a vocal and orchestral masterpiece. *Falstaff*, at the same time is a capital scenic performance, and the finale of the opera is the most beautiful of its kind. (Producer *Guido Salvini*, choreography *Margareth Wallmann*). The title rôle is played by *Mariano Stabile*. His vocal and dramatic portrayal of the Shakespearian hero is one

of the chief attractions of the Festival. *Stabile* is supported by a fine ensemble, among whom *Angelica Gravencio* and *Franca Sonnigl* were especially outstanding.

The Mozart's contributions, *The Magic Flute*, conducted by *Toscanini*, *Le Nozze di Figaro* and *Don Giovanni*, both under the baton of the greatest German conductor, *Bruno Walter* and with *Ezio Pina* in the title rôles, were then presented.

The modern operatic music was represented by *Richard Strauss* with his two operas *The Rose Cavalier* and *Elektra* (under the baton of *Hans Knappertsbusch*), *Lotte Lehmann* again excels in the rôle of the *Fieldmarshall's* wife, while *Jarmila Novotna* (a guest of the *Warsaw Opera* some years ago) is the *Rosecavalier* — *Octavian*.

The settings for the operas, however, are rather weak in spite of their richness and correct style.

Included in this year's Festival are also *Richard Wagner's The Mastersingers of Nuremberg* (conducted by *Arturo Toscanini*), *C. M. Weber's Burjanythe* and *Ch. W. Gluck's Orpheus and Euridice*, both under the baton of *Bruno Walter*.

Jerzy Macierakowski
(to be continued)

PRESS REVIEW

I. K. C. in an article discussing the question of the Straits of Gibraltar the causes of so much anxiety in England, writes that although there are signs of a relief of the tension in the Spanish situation, we must always bear in mind two facts: — 1) Moscow is making every effort to have the conflagration in Spain spread to the rest of Europe, and 2) England reacts nervously to the Gibraltar question. These two facts may still cause many a surprise.

Dziennik Poranny proposes to create a new front which it calls the "Democratic front". This is to take up the position of a parliamentary democracy. The author writes "If anything can be initiated in Poland in the nearest future it would be rather a broad democratic understanding. And if this democratic understanding is treated by parties and groups only politically many will be astonished; in a short time an enormous front of political democracy may arise of which neither beginning nor end will be perceived by the short-sighted politician, a front stretching from the extreme right to the socialists — with a watchword of the day, the watchword of a necessity resulting from the fault of those who still want only to experiment with Poland instead of taking what there is and using this to mould a better to-morrow".

Czas, writing on the Congress of Legionaries in Krakow, says that it awakens much interest, not to say anxiety, in the circles

(continued on page 4)

Joseph Conrad and Poland

(*P. I. S.*) *Joseph Conrad Kozłowski*, the man who won world fame under the pen name of *Joseph Conrad*, belongs to the realm of English letters. He was born a Pole and maintained a close contact with his native country throughout his life. His works are very popular in Poland, both in their original versions, and in the excellent translations of *Aniela Żagórska*, a cousin of the writer.

From time to time letters or souvenirs relative to *Conrad's* life are published in Poland by his relatives or friends and they often throw an interesting light on his personality and his relation to Poland.

In the "*Kurier Warszawski*" of June 13th an article by *Maria Dynowska* reveals several interesting details.

In a French Merchant Ship

Both parents of *Conrad* died in his early childhood and a brother of his mother, *Bobrowski*, a squire in the Ukraine, took him under his care. In 1874, satisfying the boy's insistent wish of serving on the sea, he sent young *Korzeniowski* to France, where he enlisted on a French merchant ship. After some distant voyages,

Conrad found himself in Marseilles again in the beginning of 1878, waiting for a new enlistment. The money sent by his uncle was spent and the young sailor was short of funds.

Drawn by the hunger of adventure and youthful imprudence, he allowed himself to be mixed up in a smuggling affair. When he also lost heavily in Monte Carlo, he could see no other issue than to take his life. On the 27th of February 1878, his uncle, *Tadeusz Bobrowski*, arrived to Marseilles summoned by telegraph. The shot was not fatal and *Conrad's* uncle, a man of stern principles, but also of common sense, realized that his nephew was honest at heart and was only entangled in the affair by accident and inexperience. *Conrad* left France and went to London, to enlist in a British ship.

The curious details relative to this incident have been revealed only now, thanks to the discovery of a letter of *Tadeusz Bobrowski*, who after returning from Marseilles described the whole incident in a letter to *Stefan Buszyski*, a good friend of *Conrad's* late father, who took an interest in the boy's future.

Another letter of *Bobrowski* to *Buszyski*, dated May 1879, reports the health of *Conrad* and compliments him on his good knowledge of Polish, in spite of the fact that he had no one to speak Polish with for the last five years.

Conrad himself remembered the friend of his father. On August 14th he wrote the following letter to *Buszyski*:

"Very Honourable Sir,
We had hoped, uncle *Tadeusz* and I, that we would meet you here in *Teplitz*; but we have been informed about your departure. Unable to remind you personally of myself and obtain your indulgence for all my faults, I attempt to do it by letter, enclosing my photograph, in the hope that the memory of my father's friendship may win your kindness for his son and a good reception for his letter, although written after such a long absence. Though separated from the country for a long time and apparently unmindful of those whose kindness and favour I enjoyed, I never really forgot either the country, or the family or those who were kind to me and among them you, Honourable Sir and my Patron since my bereavement, will always hold the first place.

I venture to ask you to remind me to dear *Kostus* — if I

may call him so. I may have given him the right to forget our friendly relations in *Cracow*; I never forgot them myself, though it now seems so far! Perhaps he will also remember the old times and accept my hearty greeting and friendly handshake.

"Wherever you sail, you sail to Poland"

I am now leaving for London for a few days; I do not know where fate will take me thence. In the last few years, that is since my first examination, I was not too fortunate in my voyages. I shipwrecked and my ship was afire, but the health is good, and good spirits and inclination to work are not wanting, as neither is attachment to the profession; and I always remember what you said on my departure from *Cracow*: "Remember", you said, "that wherever you will be sailing, you will always be sailing to Poland".

I have not forgotten that, and I never will.

Trusting that my sins will be forgiven, I recommend myself to your kind memory, remaining with affection, gratefulness and the highest esteem.

Your obedient servant
Conrad Korzeniowski"

Theatre Review

The English comedy, *The Admirable Crichton*, by James M. Barrie, written nearly 30 years ago is a satire on the caste-system of life in Great-Britain. The work, however, is rather uninteresting to Polish audiences and seems to be a little stereotypic in its ideology. The purpose of the author is to ridicule from the first act on quite unnecessary to wreck Lord Loom's yacht near a desolate island and to force him and his family to live there 3 years, to show that the butler Crichton is more intelligent than his master; we know this fact from the first scene. It is also naturally he who becomes the chief of the shipwrecked party. But the play, on the whole, is rather disappointing and artificial, as it is adapted too much to English conservatism and tradition... In our opinion, Crichton, who on the island demonstrated talents of an inventor and leader, is worthy of a greater career, than the opening of his own restaurant in London. Also, we cannot understand why, on her return to England, she, the daughter of Lord Loom, used to then in love with Crichton, decides to marry such an uninteresting individual as George Brocklehurst. On the island she seemed to be more romantic and progressive. This end of the play is a kind of homage to English tradition, but in *The Admirable Crichton*, a satire on caste-system, not convincing.

Under such circumstances, the psychological line of the play is rather weak, but at the same time it must be admitted that as a theatrical performance the work of James M. Barrie has undoubted values: the II-nd and III-rd acts, on the desolate island have a very specific charm. The satirical humour of *The Admirable Crichton* deserves, on the other hand, excellent interpretation: the three male roles of Crichton, Lord Loom and Ernest Woolay, at *The Teatr Narodowy*, only the title role received a creditable performance. The George Woolay, who created a very characteristic and suggestive portrayal of the incomparable butler and talented leader on the desolate island, the two other roles were miscast; Zygmut Chmielewski's (Lord Loom) and Jan Ciecierski's (Ernest Woolay) impressions rather than means

of inciting humour. *Mieczyslaw Milecki*, as George Brocklehurst on the other hand, created a fine and discreet burlesque both in appearance and in acting.

Among the ladies *Alina Zeliska* was full of characteristic humour and sincerity, as the servant Teency, and *Helena Sztima*, in the role of the Countess Brocklehurst, was very stylish in her elegance both in word and gesture.

The stage-direction of *Karol Borowski*, the colourful settings of *Stanislaw Jarocki*, and the translation by *Karol Jacek* were all correct.

Where the Deal Can't... (*Gdzie diabli nie moze...*) a new Polish comedy by Roman Niewiarowicz, unfortunately cannot be greeted with enthusiasm. It is a very mediocre play, bears the character of an operette or a popular film, and has a distinctly provincial atmosphere. In addition, at the *Teatr Letni*, the leading feminine role was taken by *Janina Martini*, a newcomer to the stage. It is rather surprising that such a major role should be so unhappily cast, when Warsaw has a large number of talented and seasoned artists. Where the deal can't... appears under the stage-direction of *Stanislaw Josef Orwid* and *Jadwiga Zatojewska* offer amusing characterizations. The settings of *Stanislaw Jarocki* are dull.

Contrasting with the *Teatr Letni* and its dull atmosphere, the *Maria Malucha* Theatre offers a delightful evening, presenting *Dawn, Day and Night (Sud, dzien i noc)* by Dario Nicodem. In Poland this comedy is inseparably linked with the name of *Maria Malucha* who from the premiere on all Polish stages and in all Polish towns, numbering more than a 1000 performances, is the incomparable interpreter of *Anna*. This new series of performances is another well merited triumph for *Malucha*, this time with a new partner — *Wojciech Wojtek*, who as *Mario*, has the opportunity of displaying his artistic abilities.

Governor of Pennsylvania in Poland

Mr. George H. Earle, Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, arrived to Poland on the 7-th inst. accompanied by Mrs. Earle and Col. Victor Mather. Mr. Earle will visit the whole of Poland, including Krakow, where he will pay homage to the memory of Marshal Pilsudski, and Lwów, where his old school-friend, Lieutenant Edmund P. Graves, is buried.

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PRESS REVIEW

(Continued from page 3)

of the left, of the reformers and of the opposition. "This is not surprising. Recent events have proved for all these circles to be a series of grave errors. This began with the Wawel dispute which as a means of a great political offensive turned out a failure. The enunciation of Minister Poniatowski has greatly weakened his position as a confidential man of the left group in the Government and it is still uncertain as to whether this will not entail grave consequences. The Polish press in general attaches much importance to General Gorecki's visit to Berlin considering that the conversation he has had with Herr Hitler will doubtless have much significance for the further development of the Polish-German political situation and especially for the behaviour of the German authorities towards the Polish minority in German Silesia. K. M.

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103592	RABIN Sara	49	D	10.11.37	5, 3-go Maja, Sarny
103593	LIBERMAN Regina	23	B/3	10.1.38	7, Katowice, Warszawa
103594	GOLUZEK Nison	19	B/3	10.1.38	2, Sienna, Kowel
103595	ZOLINSKI Chaim	20	B/3	10.1.38	3, Strulyskich, Sejny
103596	WOLOWELSKI Eli	20	B/3	10.1.38	3, Kosciuszki, Warszawa
103597	SZCZUBA Mirlam	21	B/3	10.1.38	2, Sienna, Kowel
103598	OLIWENSTEIN Ludwik	20	B/3*	10.1.38	3, Strulyskich, Sejny
103599	KRYCZ Menachem	26	B/3	10.1.38	3, Marianska, Warsaw
103600	PEREL Chana	18	B/3	10.1.38	49, Waiawa, Tarnow
103601	STYRM Pessel	21	B/3	10.1.38	3, Czarna, Poznan
103602	JABLOWSKA Hinda	21	B/3	10.1.38	45, Pieracko, Tarnow
103603	SZENIUK Boruch	24	B/3	10.1.38	18, Planduskiego, Lodz
103604	HAMERSZK Kaja	18	B/3	10.1.38	3, Kosciuszki, Warszawa
103605	KORN Basse	19	B/3	10.1.38	5, Mickiewicza, Kowel
103606	STEINHEIM Regina	20	B/3	10.1.38	14/9, Sarego, Krakow
103607	KLEINKOJ Ida	23	B/3	10.1.38	15, Pieracko, Tarnow
103608	HAMERSZK Kaja	18	B/3	10.1.38	18, Planduskiego, Lodz
103609	FAK Mendel	27	B/3	10.1.38	9, Golubowskiego, Strzy
103610	KORN Alexander	18	B/3	10.1.38	28, Jaroslawa, Hrodzina
103611	GOLDENBERG Jakow	21	B/3	10.1.38	5, Gdanska, Lodz
103612	ERLICH Salma	17	B/3	10.1.38	1/9, Na Bajkach, Lwów
103614	GOLBERG Lechok	26	C/L	31.7.37	5/10, Mylna, Lodz
103618	SCHMERLER Klara	20	B/3	12.1.38	78, Poniatowski, Stanislaw
103629	WARGAFKIC Izaak	21	B/3	12.1.38	15, P. Poniatowski, Dainna
103630	ROTEBERG Michal	20	B/3	12.1.38	12/9, Szewska, Poznan
103631	LANOWICZ Monchka	21	B/3	12.1.38	1, Sarewska, Orla
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103625	LERNER Nachman	21	B/3	13.11.37	25, Twarda, Warsaw
103626	KORA Israel	23	B/3	13.11.37	Rendzin
104187	LINDER Selma	63	D	12.11.37	Sulayin
104189	MILKOWSKI Mejer	49	D	12.11.37	18, Rozenska, Slonim
104187	KOZYLOWSKA Golda	49	D	12.11.37	29/4, Cienna, Bialystok
104422	ROSENBLUM Olga	20	D	12.11.37	13, Poprzeczna, Skierzwice
104423	Chanine	15	D		
104424	Gitla	63	D	12.11.37	
104429	KORZYNNYM Joche	64	D	16.11.37	7, Długa, Brzesz w/Boh.
104430	BUTMAN Sara	61	D	16.11.37	9, Hallera, Rybnik
104438	BARAN Githa	75	D	16.11.37	16, Kwiatka, Plock
104438	PSYALIN Jozefa	57	D	17.11.37	Swir
104439	SZMUSZKOWICZ Yenni	39	D	18.11.37	11, Gdanska, Lodz
104440	GOLBOWICZ Zawel	58	D	17.11.37	5, Strazaka, Pruzany
105577	SZATAN Szmel	50	D	14.11.37	14, Rynek, Sompolno
105578	LEZYCA Malka	49	D	14.11.37	23, Cegielniana, Lodz
105579	BRBERGOWICZ Mako	20	B/3	18.11.37	15, Rynek, Prasnysz Dobromil
105580	LIPD Lipa	24	B/3	18.11.37	2, Rzeznik, Lwow
105582	KLAIR Tobiasz	15	B/3	18.11.37	19, Lokiecka, Lwow
105584	BERGER Samuel	24	B/3	18.11.37	8, Nowolipie, Warsaw
105585	RODENTIN Ita	20	D	18.11.37	18a, Chlopowska, Wolowyski Berezestok
105590	LWJ Szejna	15	D	18.11.37	18a, Chlopowska, Wolowyski Berezestok
105591	KOTLER Chaina	58	D	18.11.37	11, Kotlarska, Pultnik
105592	ARONOWICZ Zwi	56	D	18.11.37	
	Chala	58	D		
	Shifra	10	D		
105593	CYTRINBLAT Pinka	64	D	18.11.37	Nasielsk
105594	BRENETKA Chana	15	D	18.11.37	Brostowicza, Zrilka, pow. Wyszak
105595	LOPATKA Zofia	24	D	18.11.38	13, Swobodna, Nowy Sacz
105597	NAGEL Malka	26	D	12.1.38	4, Kosciuszki, Wolowyski
105598	KARBUZICKI Herzel	16	B/3	12.1.38	15, Nowa, Tarnow
105596	WEISS Sabina	22	B/3	12.1.38	Szczekierskiego 28, Bedzin
105597	WITKOWICZ Jozef	17	B/3	12.1.38	Lokata 16, Podczasz
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105599	FINKELSTEIN Awrum	21	B/3	12.1.38	Orodowa 26/46, Warsaw
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105603	GOLPIN Judel	18	B/3	16.1.38	2go Maja 27, Rowne
105604	STAREC Jeremia	18	B/3	16.1.38	Nowolipie 36, Warsaw
105605	FREYDMAN Szwja	24	B/3	16.1.38	Andrzaja 54, Lodz
105606	ERWIN Mendel	19	B/3	16.1.38	Kosciuszki 37, Kolejowca
105607	HRESSEL Rozja	19	B/3	16.1.38	33, Kosciuszki, Wladimierz
105608	GITZ Hinda	20	B/3	16.1.38	Zadworzanska 194, Lwów
105609	HICHOWITZ Oskar	22	B/3	16.1.38	Corkiewicza, Wlodzimierz Chonsk
105610	PERELH Abram	20	B/3	16.1.38	
105627	KLORFAN Mowzja	61	D	18.11.37	Zasl. Osmani 5/8, Wilno Dubrowskiego 18, Brzesz n/Boh.
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105630	HIMBLMAN Moshe	28	B/3	14.11.37	

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F.2377	f. 18 RECHTMAN Feila	—	G	30.4.38	Legbil, Lubartowska 88
F.2377	f. 88 PASTERNAK Jankel	—	G	31.12.37	Suchodniow
F.2377	f. 87 HOPKENSZ Szajman	—	G	22.10.37	15 Dzialina, Warsaw
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105654	LIPSKER Mako	47	A/1	10.11.37	Lwow
	Malwina	44			
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	Edwa	15			
	BURSTIN Chana	76			
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105698	LEVIN Yachanan	40	A/1	16.11.37	M. Wolkolota P. Postowski 2, Wilno
	Riwka	36			
	Ahram	12			
	Herz	9			
	Chana	8			
	Rechel	6			

Viennese Letter

(Continued from page 2)

Anglo-Italian negotiations, especially those between Grandi and Chamberlain, which seem to indicate a slackening of the tension between these two countries. According to an opinion shared by official circles here, the Italian Government would be only too glad if England would grant them financial support in order to enable them to exploit the natural wealth of Abyssinia. The promise alone of such support, would be a serious menace to the Rome-Berlin axis, which was formed chiefly as a weapon against Great Britain.

In this country, however, the German and Italian view regarding the inviolability of the axis, is not shared; for in spite of various demonstrations of mutual cordiality, such as the visits to Rome of Göring and Blomberg, and Ciano's visit to Berlin, (not to mention the meeting announced to take place between the Duce and the Fuehrer) the contemptuous views expressed by General Ludendorff concerning the Italian army have not been forgotten, though the General was not officially connected with the German Government. His opinions are also shared in many military circles, especially now in the face of some recent events in Spain. This attitude towards Italy of the Reichswehr, which at the same time observes a certain aloofness concerning the political tendencies of the N. S. D. A. P., cannot be treated as evidence of mutual loyalty between the two partners in the axis.

There is no doubt, therefore, that in Austria at least, any changes that may take place in the relations of the two Fascist states will be studied with the keenest interest. In conclusion,

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***An outstanding feature. **Very good. *Good. /Average entertainment.