

# THE WARSAW WEEKLY

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GENERAL VIEW  
OF LWÓW

## LWÓW-POLAND'S BULWARK IN THE EAST

By Dr. Alexander Czołowski

War and massacre were the factors which in the middle of the 13th century called Lwów to life. Far from beaten tracks and great waters, among forests and bogs, it rose as a fortified shelter against the savage Mongol-Tartar tribes.

A hundred years later that first Lwów was completely erased by the devastating raids of the Lithuanians. Nothing but its name remained. In the middle of the 14th century the old stronghold - in a new place and under a new aspect, however - was brought to life again, owing to the great toll of the last of the Piasts, who freed Ruthenia from the Tartar yoke. To Casimir the Great Lwów owes not only its second founding between years 1353-1370, on a Western pattern this time, but also the factors which brought about its future development and importance. For centuries, the town walls built by Casimir the Great, remained the boundary and the defensive armour of the city. To this day the Royal endowment is the source of its income.

From that time begins the history of Polish Lwów. War and devastation do not disappear from its pages, but at the same time there also appear patriotism, perseverance, sacrifice and all the virtues of its citizens that make of Lwów the focus of Polish life and culture.

Lwów, being the largest border city in those parts of Poland, was exposed to incessant danger from the East. The Crimean Tartars, and those who dwelt at the mouth of the Dniester, raided it incessantly. From the middle of the 15th century, these invasions became still more frequent. Following always the same direction, they grooved at last three distinct tracks: the Black, the Kuchman and the Wallachian. Departing from the Crimea these trails met near

Lwów and charged at it from the North, the East and the South. It was rightly said of Lwów, that it lies in the "jaws of the Tartar".

The Lwów High Castle, built by Casimir the Great, looked down upon those sinister tracks and became consequently a watch-tower warning the town and its environs of danger. When only the red glare of conflagrations spread on the horizon, the watchmen knew the Tartars were sweeping on towards the city and sounded the alarm. This continuous danger of invasions called forth from Lwów's citizens, organised as they were in various guilds, an incessant alertness, and at the same time a knowledge of military art. They acquired it in their "Sharpshooter Brotherhood", mentioned in the city documents as far back as A. D. 1407, but for certain it is as old as the Lwów of King Casimir. There the citizens attained their soldierly efficiency, and were prepared to show a bold front to the enemy. So great was the belief in their valour, and the strength of the City walls, that unhappy refugees from all over Ruthenia flocked in to gain their protection.

Up to the 18th century, not counting small encounters and combats, Lwów had repelled seven heavy sieges, had seen 21 Tartar raids, devastating its suburbs, watched two great battles fought under its walls, had not known what was cowardice and had never yielded or capitulated. The activities of the old Shooters Brotherhood did not have to wait long to be crowned with success. In 1498 and 1509, the citizens withstood and repulsed four sieges: Turkish, Wallachian and Tartar.

In the beginning of the 16th century the previous shooting from bows and cross-bows was replaced by that of muskets and flint-locks. Towards the middle

of the century the Brotherhood received from the Town Council written regulations, defining exactly the new order and way of shooting. These regulations were confirmed by subsequent Kings. In 1575 the Brotherhood received a new gilt silver cock, which has been preserved up to this day as an emblem of the "cock-kings". In 1623 new paragraphs ordered practise of shooting from guns. This duty was discharged with the greatest enthusiasm. The Brotherhood guarded and favoured by royalty became a hotbed of chivalrous and martial spirit among the towns-people.

The art of using weapons made these peaceful folk confident in their strength. In the memorable epoch from 1648 to 1699, in the chaos of Cossack rebellion and Swedish invasion, which flooded the whole country, during the war with Turkey and the Tartar raids, when on the Eastern borders of Poland all hope, peace and safety were forlorn, when the enemy met no check on his way - then Lwów alone withstood the victorious march of the invader and the city's walls and battlements rose proud and unmoved out of the turmoil of alien oppression.

When after the death of the childless Ladislas IV (in 1648) and the terrible defeat of the army at Pilawce, Poland was left without king, generals or army, when from the Dniepr to the Carpathians, one great conflagration spread, and all the strongholds fell one after the other, Lwów was the first to offer a million thalers to form a new army. Only a few days later, though without any regular army and unprepared for a long siege, it shut its gates before the swarming hosts of Tartars and Cossacks under the leader Chmielnicki.

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## AFTER THE VISIT OF THE SWEDISH MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The visit of the Swedish Foreign Minister, Mr. Sandler, in Poland and the invitation which he extended to Mr. Beck are proofs of the satisfactory development of the Polish-Swedish relations.

From the point of view of Poland, next to the French and Roumanian alliances and to the problems of relations with Germany and Russia, the problem of those with Scandinavia is perhaps one of the most important. Naturally these relations cannot be anything but friendly, — and much may depend in Northern Europe on exactly how friendly and close they will be.

Poland, like Scandinavia, desires to remain neutral in the face of ideological conflicts which are now shaking the whole of Europe. Scandinavia, however, is better fitted geographically for a policy of neutrality than Poland. A certain collaboration between the Scandinavian countries on one part and Poland on the other might facilitate the protection of their neutrality to both parties. The Baltic countries have similar very small size, they may have great difficulty in protecting their independence, unless they are supported by some outside help.

From the point of view of Sweden and of the other Scandinavian nations, there is certainly much advantage in

maintaining friendly relations with all the powers on the Baltic. As the situation existing at present both in Germany and in Russia renders them somewhat unsuitable as friends for nations of the democratic type represented by Sweden, Denmark and Norway, together with Finland, Poland remains the only country of any appreciable size to be reckoned with in the Baltic, for purposes of co-operation with Scandinavia.

Peace in the Baltic is vital both for Poland and for the Scandinavian countries and in fact for the whole of Europe with the sole exception of those who contemplate its disturbing. Theoretically speaking: peace in the Baltic, as well as anywhere else, should be assured by the community of nations — peaceful nations. But as the experiences of recent years seem to indicate that such a safeguard is not yet practicable, some other means have to be devised for the same purpose.

Of such means, the direct understanding between nations which have obvious common interests seems the most commendable, even though it may seem very insignificant beside grandiose schemes for world peace and safety. Poland and Sweden realise only too well that unless they themselves take care of their common interests, no one else will do. (ATE)

THE ROMAN-CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL

## STROLLING THROUGH LWÓW

Lwów, the capital of the South Eastern provinces of Poland, has been for ages on the main route between the Baltic and the Black Seas; now with the modernisation of transport it is also an important airport on the air-route connecting Helsinki in Finland with Lydda in Palestine. I used this perfect means of transport on a sunny September morning, the luxurious streamlined Douglas plane of the Polish Airlines "Lot" bringing me together with some tourists and business men to the Skniłow Aerodrome of Lwów.

While still in the air, I could see quite well through the small window of the plane the beautiful surroundings of Lwów, its gardens and woods in the full splendour of every autumn shade ranging from yellow to red brick. The town itself,



situated in the valley of the small river Pelteu (a tributary of the Bug) at the foot of a hill called the High Castle (Wysoki Zamek), even through the dim mist looked most promising.

Lwów, ranking third in Poland size and population, is the cultural and commercial centre

(Continued on page 2)



# Strolling through Lwow

(Continued from page 1)

of Eastern Galicia. The history of the town, since it was founded in 1250, has been a long series of heroism, sacrifice and courage during the many wars and sieges to which it was exposed, whereas it is known that the population was hard working, industrious and prosperous during the years of peace. Its beautiful surroundings, the various and rich architectures of the different churches and other buildings, the art treasures kept in its museums, have made Lwow well worth a visit from the eager tourist.



The Black and the Royal Houses on the Market Place

Leaving the Market Place, I paid my first visit to the Gothic Roman Catholic Cathedral, the lofty tower of which is seen from afar. Founded in 1360 by Casimir the Great, terminated in 1494 by the patrician families, and rebuilt in the 18th century, the Cathedral is famous for the beauty of its chapels, the loveliest of all being the chapel of the Compa family, resplendent with marble and alabaster (Renaissance) the work of the well-known Breslau sculptor Johan Pfister. Years ago the Cathedral was surrounded by a cemetery, a remnant of which is the Boim Chapel, a family mausoleum, built in 1609, a typical and picturesque sample of German Renaissance.

The Armenian Cathedral, dating as far back as the 14th century,

creates quite a different impression, combining harmoniously Gothic and Armenian architecture. The Cathedral has been recently thoroughly repaired, Mehoffer's mosaic and Rosen's frescos glitter now with the riches of the Orient. The church, the old bell tower and the courtyard of the former Armenian cemetery form a secluded corner of indescribable charm.

The lovers of Rococo, will enjoy a visit to the Dominican Church built according to the drawings of Johann de Witte in 1749, which besides magnificent architecture has fine wooden sculptures. In one of its chapels the altar is adorned by a tiny alabaster statuette of the Holy Virgin, which according to tradition was rescued from Kiev by St. Hyacinth Odrowaz, after the wars

with the Tartars in the 13th century.

Entering the Dominican square, my attention was caught by a lofty tower of the Wallachian Church. This is undoubtedly the most beautiful Italian tower in Poland. The church itself was built by Paul "The Roman" in the 17th century, as a gift of the Wallachian Hospodar.



The Ossolinski Institute

On a hill which overlooks the town towers the Greek Catholic Cathedral of St. Jur (George), built in the second half of the 18th century, another fine specimen of Rococo.

The University (the former Diet of Galicia), the Polytechnic with its fine classic facade, as well as several municipal and private collections are well worth a visit. There is, however, one institution which should be specially mentioned, as it has been since the beginnings of the last century, a prominent factor in promoting culture and science in Poland. I mean the Ossolinski Foundation, which consists of a fine library (the third largest in Poland), printing and editing offices, and an art gallery of the Princes Lubomirski. The picture gallery, where you will see a Titian and the museum are well worth seeing.

To climb on a fine morning the hill of the High Castle which commands an excellent view of the whole town and its surroundings. The nearby Mount erected to commemorate the Polish Lithuanian Union of Lublin speaks to you of Polish past history. In another part of the town there is another striking document of the past; it is the famous panorama of the Polish Russian battle near Raclawice in 1794, painted by John Styka and Wojciech Koszak. Not only the great art and historical vision of the famous painters but also the consummate skill in arranging the pictures takes the onlooker back a hundred and forty years, without allowing him to realize that he is not looking at flesh and blood.

Leaving the old part of the town, I proceeded to the modern districts with its fine streets and buildings. On the outskirts there are many beautiful parks and gardens, but there were two spots which I loved above all. I would suggest to every tourist

On leaving the panorama, we enter the vast terrains of the well-known Lwow Eastern Fairs, here again we are full of admiration of the present day work which will lead the country to a new prosperous future.

Cecilia Halpern

## PRESS REVIEW

Polish and foreign correspondents were received in Warsaw by the Swedish Foreign Minister Dr. Sandler who said among other things that Swedish foreign policy is: -1) independent, 2) realistic (having as its principle non-interference in foreign affairs or those which step outside the boundaries of Swedish interests), 3) based on endeavours to mitigate international antagonisms". The Swedish press is warm in its expression of sympathy for the Polish nation, a sympathy dating from old historic times. *The Stockholm Tidningen* writes that much has been done for the development of Polish-Swedish relations and still much may be done. "As a result of its geographic position and its power, Poland is destined to play an important part in contemporary history whilst the safety of Sweden is increased by the tendency of Poland to accomplish its mission."

proceeds to give several examples of arrests of people of purely Polish descent whose children the Danzig authorities insist upon continuing to the German population. It concludes "It is not strange therefore that even foreign consuls in Danzig are beginning to show a lively interest in these facts. One of the consuls of a world power has gathered authoritative information as to the nationality of children compulsorily inscribed to the German schools"

The old town used to be encircled by a stone wall, remnants of which are still to be seen near the church of the Bernardines, another part of the old fortress being the Powder Tower. Of no less interest are the buildings of the City Arsenal, dating from the 16th century, and the Royal Arsenal, dating from the 17th century.

The Lwow churches are of special interest to the tourist; it should be here explained that the town is the seat of archbishopsrics of three different denominations: Roman Catholic, Greek Catholic and Armenian. The churches of each denomination bear a special character. Here again a short peep into the past; Lwow due to its geographic situation (which was highly favourable to commerce) on the main route between the East and the West, became in the Middle Ages and later a place of residence for many strangers not only from the neighbouring countries but even from England, Scandinavia, Italy, etc. in the West of Europe, whilst from the East came Armenians, Wallachians, Turks, Tartars, Jews and Karaites. In spite of the mixed population Lwow soon became a centre of Polish culture and an important market for the exchange of goods between East and West.

The entire Polish press publishes the communication of Minister Skladkowski concerning the Peasants' strike of the 15th Aug. *Express Poranny* writes. "The bloodshed by the peasants falls upon the heads of those, who in the name of their own political interests received irresponsible individuals, inciting them to acts of violence and terror, not reckoning with the victims which these must inevitably bring with them."

*Goniec Warszawski* discussing the Chinese-Japanese war considers that the concentration of Soviet forces on the Far East diminishes the communist action in Poland. "Comintern must now spend much money on agitation in Manchuko and Corea. It cannot therefore give so much for supplying communist agitators in Poland with funds."

Regarding the non-aggression pact, signed between the Soviets and China, *Le Temps* writes "till now the Chinese government has steadily opposed the conclusion of an agreement with Soviet Russia, and Marshal Tschank-Kaizhak considered his chief task to be the combating of communism. Obviously Nankin has been compelled to alter its position under the pressure of present events". The question arises, says *Le Temps*, as to how Moscow intends re-acting towards the Sino-Japanese conflict. Presumably the interior situation of the Soviets does not allow the possibility of war to be considered. The German press expresses doubt as to the practical advantage for China in concluding a pact with the Soviets.

*Kurier Warszawski* as well as the rest of the Polish press speak of the arrest of Polish parents in Danzig who have inscribed their children to Polish schools. It writes "The Danzig authorities do not cease their attacks on parents inscribing their children to Polish schools". "What is the reason for these arrests? They take place in order to force from the parents the declaration that they are Germans". *The Kurier* then

*Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* writes "No pact with Moscow has ever helped anybody — that we see by the example of France. Bolshevism will doubtless try to exploit the conflict for its own uses". Hence the Germans contend that their anti-communist agreement with Japan was right and foreseeing.

K. M.

## The Cemetery of the Defenders of Lwow

The most beautiful and pathetic of all cemeteries in Poland is undoubtedly that of the young Defenders of Lwow. Not only for its wonderful situation and its artistic composition but for the two thousand graves of heroic soldiers and for the love and care shown to their memory by all Polish citizens.

in the town which they cherished so much and for which they gave their young lives.

When telling you the story of this unique cemetery, I must cast a rapid glance over recent history. The Great War being over, Poland came to life, when again the enemies of the country were first threatening Lwow, and again, as in former ages, notwithstanding the long Austrian occupation, the heart of the city remained Polish, youthful and ardent. In the heroic days between the 1st and 22nd of November 1918, all classes of the Lwow population: schoolboys of thirteen, students, young girls, workers, elderly professors seized arms and defended the town, defeating and expelling the enemy. The fight for Poland continued through the years 1919 and 1920 and the number of victims grew correspondingly.

The Cemetery of Lwow's Defenders was founded. Over two thousand bodies were brought and buried there. Shall I mention the names of the thirteen year old boys and girls who fell from Ukrainian or Russian bullets. The list would be too long.

When at last peace was established, the mothers, wives and families of those who fell in battle in Lwow and in its vicinity formed a society called: "The Guard of the Tombs of the Polish Heroes" and decided to put them to their eternal rest

Among them rest also foreigners who came to assist Poland in those days. In one common grave lie the three brave American officers from the Kosciuszko Flying Squadron, fallen on the Lwow front in 1920.



American Heroes Monument

Their names are: Lieutenant Edmund P. Graves, born at Boston in 1891, died - 22.XI. 1919; Captain Arthur H. Kelly, born Virginia Richmond in 1890, died at Luck - 16.VII. 1920 and Lieutenant MacCallum, born at Detroit 1890, died Lwow - 21.VIII. 1920. Their tomb is adorned with a monument on which you read in Polish and English: "To American Heroes who gave their lives to Poland".

The Coat of Arms of Lwow was in 1920 adorned by Marshal Joseph Pilsudski with the highest Polish Military Decoration, the Cross of "Virtuti Militari" for the heroic defence of the town by all classes of its population during the Ukrainian invasion of 1918.

Leopolis Semper Fidelis C. H.



# Art Treasures of Lwów

By Dr. Tadeusz Mañkowski

Monuments of architecture, especially church architecture, give Lwów its particular character. The majority point to a close union of the town with the artistic culture of the West. However, specimens are not lacking which demonstrate the influence of Eastern culture. It was in Lwów that the influences of the East and the West both converged and collided with each other. So also at Lwów the contrasts of various cultures were brought into prominence most conspicuously, while at the same time, they influenced one another, and in this way, created often an amalgam of artistic forms extremely interesting and characteristic. Besides the Roman-Catholic cathedral, built in the Gothic style, circa 1360, and demonstrating as it does, the influence of the architecture of Kraków — capital of Poland at that time — and that of Wrocław (Breslau), with which Lwów was commercially related, we find in Lwów at the same time, an Armenian Cathedral, built two or three years later, which is a monument of Asiatic Eastern architecture. The Greek-Catholic church called "Wallachian", built between 1591 and 1598 by architects of Italian extraction, combines a style of Italian renaissance with traditions of Byzantine art. The cross-breeding of different artistic cultures is on the whole the cause of the originality of old relics of Lwów.

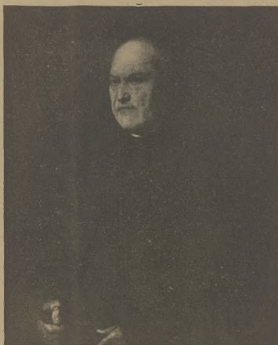
During the Middle Ages and for some time even in the Renaissance period, the architecture of Lwów was strongly influenced by Kraków. From these sculptors and painters as well as many builders came to Lwów, till the great fire of 1527, when Lwów became flooded by Italian builders. They arrived in great numbers from the mountainous cantons of South Switzerland, bringing with them the architectonic forms of the Renaissance so characteristically North Italian. The most distinguished of them being *Pietro di Barbona*, *Paolo Dominici*, *Pietro da Lugano*, *Piotr* with the surname of *Krasowski* and *Ambroży* called *Przygotylny*, who very soon conformed their style to their new surroundings, and to the requirements of the citizens of Lwów, and following the Polish fashion erected houses the front of which was surmounted by a high Attic. These Attics were formerly a special feature of the Lwów Market Place and of the streets of the city itself, very few, however, have remained. The

few remaining are known as the "Black House" and the palace of King John Sobieski, both with portions surmounted by a horizontal Attic, of sculptured stone. A similar Attic may also be seen on the steeple of the Benedictine nuns' church, built towards the end of the 16th century. An original conglomerate of forms is also to be found in the Greek-Catholic, once a Schismatic, church, popularly called the Wallachian church which unites elements of renaissance building with the Byzantine forms, traditional of the Eastern church.

Nevertheless the artistic culture of the West always predominated and at the end of the 16th century superseded Eastern influences. The architectonic forms of the Italian renaissance, which had meanwhile prevailed in Lwów, met in the city with other elements, introduced by the art of Northern countries. The style of the Northern Renaissance nurtured in the Netherlands, spread quickly throughout the countries of North Europe, competing with the art of the Italian Renaissance, just as previously there was an emulation between the East and the West, so also, on the turning point of the 16th and 17th centuries, in all churches built at that time the North and South competed with and merged into each other. In architecture alone, the Italian forms still prevailed, but in the architectonic decorations the Flemish-German ornamental patterns, propagated in Flanders by Cornelis Floria and his imitators, gained more and more ground. The above influences may be traced in Lwów; in the church of the Jesuits (1610—1638), built to the plans of the Jesuit architect, *Giuseppe Briano*; in the Chapel of the Campians, built (probably by *John Pfister*) as an annex to the Roman-Catholic cathedral; and above all in the Bernardine church (1600—1630), in the building of which the Italian architect, *Paolo Domenici*, a Roman, preceded the German builder *Andrew Bremer* from Wrocław (Breslau).

The Boim chapel, in the vicinity of the cathedral, was built in 1609—1617 in a decidedly Northern style. Its whole facade as well as its interior are covered with sculptural ornamentations. The finest Lwów churches, however, belong to the epoch of the late Baroque and the Rococo times. They give the town its character, and the Rococo style dominates. Late Baroque is the Seminary church, formerly belonging to the Barefooted Carmelitanes; it stands in the

## Gems from the Lubomirski Gallery



Titian



Portrait of M-me Starzenska

Portrait of a Man

Fr. Gérard

neighbourhood of the archbishop's palace, and was built to the plans of *J. B. Gisleni* in 1642, imitating the Roman church of St. Susanna. Nevertheless during the 18th century, Italian architects gave way to the Polish ones, or rather the Polonized Germans. The largest Rococo churches of Lwów are the Dominican church (1744—1764), built by *Marcin Urbanik* and planned by *Jan Witte*; and the Orthodox church of St. George (St. Jur), picturesquely overlooking the town from a hill, being the work of *Bernard Meretyln* (1744—1764).

Towards the end of the 18th century in Lwów, the influence of the Austrian Rococo began to be felt. The period of classicism shows the influence of the Warsaw classic school against that of Vienna, represented by an Italian *Pietro Nobile*, the projector of the Ossoliński Institute. When building this edifice the architect *Józef Bern*, did not keep strictly to Nobile's project, thus drawing near the type of Warsaw classicism.

Mediaeval sculpture of Lwów, at least the still to-day available relics, are nearly exclusively from Kraków. During the Renaissance it was likewise the sculptors of Kraków, bearing in mind the Italian models, who prevailed in Lwów, and only in the 17th century gave way to artists, who in their turn were influenced by Northern art. One of the important features of those times were the numerous sculptured tombs and sepulchres with alabaster ornaments. During the Rococo

<sup>1)</sup> Then a young captain, but later the famous general.

spell, Lwów sculptures developed considerably, giving a very high level to its themes, almost exclusively religious. The art of the Lwów sculptors of those times was extremely original and points to the high level of contemporary artistic culture of the city.

The Lwów paintings from the 15th to the 17th century combined the influences of the West and the East, with a considerable preponderance on the former, which wholly dominated the period of the counter reformation. Besides the Polish painters, who

belonged to an organised corporation, there were also in Lwów Ruthenian painters of Ikons, and Armenian illuminators of church books, keeping to their ancient traditions. Lwów goldsmiths of the 16th and 17th centuries were likewise famous.

In the 19th century Lwów architecture became modern, with the growth of the town there appeared many monuments to Polish personalities. The art of painting was particularly developed in Lwów, which prides itself on such well-known names, as for instance Arthur Grottger.



Juliusz Kossak

A Faithful Friend

## Polish Bid for World Altitude Record

The Polish Balloon Works of Legionowo near Warsaw, which manufactured several winners of the Gordon Bennett Trophy, and were at one time invited by Professor Piccard to build for him a new stratospheric balloon, are making the largest stratospheric balloon in the world.

The balloon with which Professor Piccard made his first famous ascent had a capacity of 14,000 cubic metres, the American balloon which beat his record — 17,000 cubic metres, the Soviet one 25,000 cubic metres, while the Polish balloon now being made in the Legionowo works near Warsaw will have a capacity of 30,000 cubic metres.

The world record of Stevens, who attained 22,000 metres in 1935 remains unbeaten. The Polish flyers, who will probably be Capt. Burzyński and Dr. Jodko-Narkiewicz, hope to reach an altitude of 30 kilometres — higher than any man has ever been before. The size of their balloon and the special quality of its fabric promise success to their attempt. A hermetic gondola is being built at the same time. The cost of the balloon has been subscribed by the members of the Aerial League of Poland (LOPP), who decided to capture the world's altitude record — one of the finest records in existence.

The date of the attempt has not yet been definitely fixed, but will probably be made early in the spring of 1938. Test flights and preparations have been carried out for three years, as an ascent to 30 kilometres a.s.l. requires extremely careful planning, if the life of the pilots is to be safeguarded.

## Polish Navy in Riga and Tallin

Riga. The flotilla leader "Grom" and the two destroyers "Wicher" and "Burza" of the Polish Navy paid an official visit to Riga, where the ships spent three days, proceeding later to Tallin on their Baltic tour.

## Locomotives for Tobacco

The Polish State Tobacco Monopoly is negotiating for the purchase of large quantities of tobacco from Bulgaria. 20 million zlotys worth of Bulgarian tobacco could be imported annually for a period of three years.

Instead of paying in cash, Poland would supply locomotives for the Bulgarian railways, which are already using several locomotives of Polish manufacture to their satisfaction. (ATE)



Armenian Cathedral



Tower of the Wallachian Church and Dominican Church





The Coat of Arms of Lwów

## Lwów-Poland's Bulwark in the East

(Continued from page 1)

fidels". In 1658, the Seym ennobled Lwów and gave it the same rights as Cracow and Wilno. These honourable surnames and distinctions have become the most treasured possession of the city.

When in 1657 the Cossacks went over to Turkey, new misfortunes fell upon the Polish borderland and long and terrible wars ensued for Poland. In 1672 the Sultan Mohammed IV, at the head of his innumerable Turkish-Tartar army, started off to subjugate Poland. First Kamieniec Podolski, a stronghold deemed to be invulnerable, then one after the other more than forty border castles fell into his hands. Panic spread throughout the unhappy land, all resistance seemed to be to no purpose. Lwów again was the first to withstand the victorious march of the invaders. The conquering of it was to crown the expedition and Kapudan Basha with his 60 thousand Turks, Tartars and Wallachians was undertake the enterprise, the Sultan awaiting the result at Buczacz.

Part of the inhabitants, fearing the awful fate of the much stronger Kamieniec, left the town. Those who remained together with the Royal garrison could muster only three thousand defenders. The Governor of the garrison and the Mayor, a very brave man, commanded. The Turkish army, having surrounded the town, laid siege to it according to military rules. Even John Sobieski, who was then Hetman, i.e. the chief commander of the Polish army, had no hope that the town could defend itself. From fourteen batteries the enemy opened fire against the walls, with missiles pouring upon it. His sappers undermined the city, but in vain. None the less the situation had become critical, when the Turks, having succeeded in making breaches which could not be repaired by the defenders, prepared for a decisive attack. Luckily for the city at that same moment there appeared in the Turkish camp the royal navy sent to negotiate with the enemy. Hostilities were stopped and Kapudan Basha agreed to depart for 80,000 thalers. However, the impoverished townfolk could only collect 5 thousand and ten worthy citizens had to go bail.

The siege, though adding to the glory of the city, dealt it a heavy blow. Nevertheless, the strategic importance of Lwów, as the most important border stronghold, reigned supreme up to the time when Kamieniec Podolski returned to Poland (1699).

King John III Sobieski, a great friend of the town, having chosen Lwów as the basis of his military activities, fortified and repaired its fortifications, according to the latest military system; here he collected his troops, his stores, weapons and ammunition, here arranged his plans, and, in 1675, at the head of 60 thousand knights, in half an hour's time completely routed a horde of 40 thousand Tartars. The chivalrous King loved the martial town and its folk. One of the proofs of his favour was in 1676 the confirmation of all the existing privileges, charters, customs etc., of the city. The words in which this new privilege was expressed bring everlasting honour to Lwów.

Exactly twenty years later the Hetman Stanislas Jablonowski with 4 thousand soldiers saved the town from a Tartar horde of 40 thousand in number, after having fought desperately with them among the suburban houses. The year 1704 brought a new catastrophe upon Lwów, and dealt the city a terrible blow. Conquered by the Swedish King, Charles XII, it fell; however, not by fault of its citizens but by the indolence of the Royal governor

and the cowardice of the paid garrison.

Plundered of all that it had collected during the centuries, its rich stores of ammunition pillaged, Lwów lost the prestige of an invulnerable city. Nevertheless, though a period of decline seemed to settle upon Lwów, its true patriotism and the traditional hardihood more than once flared up in future days.

During the partition of Poland in 1772 by three neighbouring Powers, when armed resistance was utterly impossible, the citizens of Lwów voiced a solemn protest against the act of violence. They were proof against all attempts at their germanisation, and every Polish insurrection (the principal ones in 1794, 1809, 1830, 1848, 1863), every attempt aiming at liberating the country from its oppressors called forth to its ranks the youth of the town.

During the last three decades of the 19th century, when Galicia—the part of Poland annexed by Austria—had received its autonomy, Lwów became the capital of the province and a centre of Polish thought and culture. Here gathered the most eminent mind and ardent hearts from all the three parts of Poland, dismembered by her oppressors. The future regeneration of the country found in Lwów its indefatigable propagators and toilers. Here began the work of the Polish founders of the Polish Boys Scouts and Girl Guides, who are now a powerful organisation spread over the whole country.

During the ten months' Russian occupation, after the Great War had broken out, Lwów resisted with dignity all attempts at its russification, and displayed great activity in the field of social welfare.

Once again the courageous old city displayed its heroic virtues. When as a result of the Great War the power of the three Empires broke down and Poland began to shake off the alien chains, once more Lwów fought for its grand and name of the bulwark of Poland. In 1918, owing to underhand German work, some Ruthenian-Ukrainian troops, belonging to the late Austrian army, had treacherously taken possession of the town. Then began a Titanic struggle, in which on one side were armed and practised numbers, on the other a handful of young people often in their early teens, weaponless and untrained. Their enthusiasm, their power of endurance, their heroic spirit and devoted love towards their country and their beloved city spurred them on to superhuman and glorious effort.

The Lwów Eagles— as history has named them—drove out the enemy and retained the city for Poland. Later on after a five months' struggle some boys, women, workmen, tradesmen, clerks, men from all the classes of society, gained new laurels for the old city in the resuscitated Polish State.

The City's coat of arms received then the highest order of "Virtuti Militari", as a reward for its fidelity, perpetual watchfulness and readiness and as a sign of its invincible service for the future.

Now Lwów is again what it used to be in the old days, the capital of a voivodship. Faithful to ancient traditions, it has remained Poland's bulwark in the East—semper fidelis.

Dr. Alexander Czotowski.  
Translated by Wanda Peszke.

\* At that time Lithuania was united to Poland and formed with her one united kingdom (from 1385 till the second partition of Poland in 1795).

THE  
BOIM  
CHAPEL



## THE ORIGINS OF THE POLISH STATE

By Max Goryński

(Continued from Nr. 33)

When the Austrian archaeologist and ethnographer, M. Hoernes, taking up older suggestions, discussed the possibility of the corded ware, so widely distributed all over great parts of Europe, being a characteristic of the Indo-Europeans, he brought down on himself Prof. Kossinna's wrathful remark that this was certainly meant for a joke. To assume a common origin of the northern peoples and of the peoples who produced this pottery would be an insult to all methods of prehistoric ethnology. Were then the northern Teutons no Indo-Europeans, while, because of the corded pottery, the peoples of Eastern Europe from the regions of Ladoga and Perm were Indo-Europeans? These were undoubtedly Finns. And he wound up his diatribe by declaring that ethnological speculations have only so far some value in prehistory as they cover extensive territories and work out all details chronologically.

The aspect of the corded pottery culture presents to-day is put in a nutshell by Prof. Józef Kostrowski; he writes: "It clearly belonged to a nomad folk, and more arguments seem to prove that, contrary to what has been hitherto supposed, it did not arise in Thuringia but came in from the East, finding a new home in central Germany, and that its originators, who spread throughout a large part of Europe, are to be regarded as the original Indo-Germanic race, who forced the Indo-Germanic language on the various peoples of Europe." (*The Prehistory of Pomerania*, Baltic Pocket Library) This statement implies, of course, that not only the Teutons but all "the various peoples of Europe" may, originally, not have belonged to the races of Indo-European or Aryan speech. The assumption may sound very startling to a lay public to whom usually only tit-bits of anthropology, linguistics, ethnology, archaeology are presented, not in order to acquaint them with the constantly changing aspects of research, but to win them over to ideologies - *Weltanschauungen* that pretend to be "scientifically established". Serious scholars, however, have long ago familiarized themselves with the idea underlying the hypothesis. Thus Prof. J. L. Myers, when mentioning the introduction of Umbro-Sabellian speech into the Italian peninsula, wrote:

"But this does not necessarily mean a displacement of population. Like the Semite peoples, the early speakers of Indo-European

languages possessed a remarkable genius - which we cannot at present analyse - for imposing their speech, and with it much of their beliefs and social practices, on the populations among whom they came, while adapting themselves to enjoy the material culture which they found in vogue in each new region. It is certain, also, from the diversity of physical types among the peoples who are actually found speaking these languages, that exposure to such varied climates and environments was fatal to the separate existence of the originally intrusive stock. Either they interbred and lost their identity, or they died out, leaving their best in order to cover, as propagated by pupils of alien race. It is also probable that, in most cases, the actual intruders were few; that it was quality, not numbers, that prevailed." And then again, when speaking of Teutons and Celts in Caesar's time, he says: "The blood of both, too, was by this time a mixture, in varying proportions, of Alpine and Northern elements, and of the assumed original home of the Teutons between the Oder river and the Priepet marshes he remarks: "Indo-European speech had spread here too; how and when, we cannot tell for certain."

Nor shall we for a long time to come yet be able to do so. Prehistorians are, however, doing their best in order to cover, as Prof. Kossinna required but not always did himself, extensive territories and work out all details chronologically, and in this way to prepare a safe ground for ethnological interpretation. Russian, Polish, Czech, Swedish, Finnish, also German, prehistorians are putting in much effort in collecting and segregating materials dispersed from the Eurasian confines to, possibly, as far as Spain. We have already mentioned that to the VII International Congress of Historical Sciences held in Warsaw, in 1933, M. Tadeusz Sulimirski, at the time lecturer of the Lwów University, now professor of prehistory, Cracow University, submitted an important paper on *Die schwurkaramischen Kulturen und das indoeuropäische Problem* (Congress publications of the Polish Historical Society) based on the literature of the subject and his own extensive field work in South-East Poland. Since then Prof. Sulimirski, assisted by his pupils, has devoted each year's digging season to the mounds and barrows of Polish Podolia and Volhynia. That region, situated as it is roughly

(Continued on page 6)



## ECONOMICS

International  
Eastern Fair  
in Lwów

Those visiting Poland seem bound to be drawn to the soldierly and heroic city of Lwów, and once within its walls should direct their steps to the gates of the International Eastern Fair, which for many years has been the main attraction of the whole of East Central Europe. The fame of these fairs has not only spread all over Europe, but has reached many overseas countries.

The Lwów Eastern Fair owes its cultural, commercial and social importance to its geopolitical conditions, which have caused this commercial outpost to act as a sentry between the East and West and between the Baltic and the Black Seas. Lwów and its trading enterprises have filled this rôle for ages, a fact on which the commercial records of the world have repeatedly dwelt.

Due to its being a natural link between the East and the West and the two above mentioned seas, the Fair shelters each autumn under its roof the exhibits of many countries, arranged under the auspices of the Chamber of Industry and Commerce in Lwów, which has for several years protected and promoted the Eastern Fairs in order to foster permanent relations not only with Poland but with many of her neighbours both near and far.

An examination of the yearly reports of the Fair will confirm the fact that the number of exhibitors both in their importance and quantity are not to be outdone by similar organisations in other parts of Europe, while the business turnover of the Fair is both large and rich.

Practically the whole business life of Poland forgathers at the Fairs in congresses and conferences to discuss the most pressing economic problems of the moment, whether concerning agriculture, industry, handicrafts or trade. The great number of congresses taking place at the time of the Fair, proves that they are looked upon all over Poland as economic pioneers.

The interest shown in the Lwów Fair is proved by the fact that in 1936 was visited by over two hundred thousand persons including many foreigners from Germany, France, Great Britain, Roumania, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Italy, Bulgaria, etc. which countries sent longer or smaller parties, all of which returned enthusiastic about the city and the excellent organization of the Fair. The Lwów autumn Fair is visited by buyers, manufacturers and tourists of many European countries and by many Polish emigrants from the U.S.A., who not only take pleasure in the economic progress of their motherland, but also in the material prosperity of their beloved Lwów and its commercial grand which is the International Eastern Fair.

The Fairs are most picturesque indeed, beautiful gardens stretch over an area of 220,000 sq. metres, while that allotted to exhibits exceeds 20,000 sq. metres, and is situated in an old and beautiful park, well known not only in Poland but also abroad. For that reason practically each plot of land which forms part of the exhibition, seems to be one huge mass of greenery, full of enchantment and alluring charm. A visit to the Fair means straying among beautiful scenery, sparkling with an abundance of floral borders decorated by a perfect rainbow of flowers, the cultivation of which is the pride of Lwów.



A Pavillion at the Fair.

A stroll through the pavilions is a pleasant task, but rather a matter of being charmed by the riches, which we are asked to study by the Polish and foreign exhibitors. Lively movement, surprise, meditation and in its wake praise for the International Eastern Fairs, which are capable of displaying hundreds of thousands of exhibits—such are the memories of those who have visited this hospitable city.

Last year, as was well known, the Polish government outlined a vast programme to rebuild her economic structure; having as an aim the widespread industrialisation of the country. This plan which is spread over a period of years, foresees the industrializing, to start with, that part of the country situated between the rivers *Wisla* and *San*. This scheme was warmly approved by the great mass of the public.

The whole of the Polish economic world is prepared to help; the first to offer their services were Polish engineers and technicians. Likewise this year's 17th I. E. F., which acts as Poland's show-window, displaying the strength and economic resources of the country, together with its active workshops, mostly industrial, are ready to help, in any way possible.

This year's Fair is a picture of practically the whole of economic Poland, the problem of the moment

being—technics; which will be examined by the First Polish Congress of Engineers, with a view to clearing up the varying needs arising as world circumstances demand. Thousands of engineers and technicians will gather in Lwów, not only from all over Poland, but also from many foreign countries.

The I. E. Fairs will show this crowd of experts the power of *technics*, which nowadays, Poles, in common with other nations, are beginning to appreciate more fully. The markets of the whole of Europe will be watching this year's Fair, the more so as the rebuilding of Poland may change to a certain extent the economic countenance not only of the country but of the whole of Central Europe.

Once more we cast our eyes and dwell on the beautiful stretch of land occupied by the Fair, standing at the gate of one of the main pavilions, before us in full view is Lwów, surrounded by groups of parks and gardens.

In the distance lies a spacious hilly horizon crossed by historical roads. It is these roads which connect the East with the West and link up the Northern and Southern seas.

Guarding these roads is the nation which above all loves its freedom; standing sentry as also is Lwów and its International Eastern Fairs.

## Petroleum Industry

The extraction of crude oil in Poland during July totalled 42,160 tons as against 40,850 tons in June; the extraction of mineral gas came to 38,969,000 cubic metres as against 38,874,000 cubic metres. The refineries worked off 41,840 tons of crude oil (40,840 tons in June), producing 38,220 tons of derivatives (37,030 tons). Domestic sales totalled 26,470 tons (23,500 tons), exports 19,500 tons (19,500 tons). Stocks at the refineries at the end of the month amounted to 174,230 tons (174,310 tons) and stocks of crude oil to 19,630 tons (20,630 tons); 25 refineries were in operation during the month.

## Increased Import of Raw Materials and Machinery

The expansion of Polish foreign trade during the present year in comparison with 1936 is much more marked in import than in export; the bulk of the increased imports is represented by raw materials and machines which, of course, testifies to the economic recovery of the country. Some figures of such imports during the first seven months of 1937 and 1936 (in tons) first figure for this year's, second figure last year's imports; percentage of increase bracketed) will illustrate the progress achieved: cellulose 12,531; and 2,878 (335.4 per cent), motors and turbines 917 and 277 (231 per cent), pig-iron 5,552 and

2,596 (113.9 per cent), scrap-iron 386,349 and 231,503 (66.8 per cent), aluminium 882 and 586 (50.5 per cent), motor cars 1,373 and 1,285 (45.8 per cent), rubber 3,590 and 2,541 tons (41.3 per cent), copper 10,234 and 8,100 (26.3 per cent).

## Textile Export from Białystok

Exports of textiles from the industrial district of Białystok in July amounted to 346,209 kilogrammes valued at 1,460,569 zlotys as against 74,074 kilogrammes valued at 408,682 zlotys in June. The chief buyer of Białystok goods was China. The great rise in exports is explained by the fact that July is a normal month for Białystok to seasonal shipments which this time were heavier than usual as a recent strike had retarded the completion of older orders.

## Increase of Production in Poland

The increase of industrial production in Poland, attained during the first half of the present year as against the first half-year of 1936, found its expression in an increase of coal consumption by the industrial plants, from 4,511,000 tons to 5,416,000 tons. For the periods under review railway transport of industrial raw materials increased from an average of 15-ton wagon-loads per day to 420, and the number of wagons loaded with industrial goods from 728 to 917 per day.

## Timber Organisation in Eastern Galicia

Private timber enterprises in Eastern Galicia, namely in the districts of Lwów, Stanisławów and Tarnopol are represented by a Syndicate of Timber Merchants in Lwów (Syndykat Interesów Drzewnych), one of the oldest and best known timber organizations.

The economic meaning of timber in Eastern Galicia, also of the Syndicate of Timber Merchants as one of the leading organizations, is illustrated by the following statistical data:

Of a total of 4,967 thousand hectares of private forests in Poland, 1,240 thousand hectares, practically a fourth part, are situated in Eastern Galicia. The forests resources here are the object of the most intensive timber production in Poland, and include the best qualities and the dearest species of wood - such as the world wide known high mountain sub-Carpathan spruce from Worochoń and Wygoda, or high class oak, from the Brzezany district.

Similarly as regards industrial equipment, the timber industry of Eastern Galicia is in the lead. Here are concentrated the largest and the best equipped saw mills and wood working undertakings, such as wooden box and French floor board factories, etc. . .

In the export of timber Eastern Galicia once again holds an important position; its share in the export of the principle item, i.e. sawn coniferous softwood always exceeding 40 per cent, whilst in 1936 this amounted to 44.5 per cent of the total private Polish export of softwoods.

## Polish-British Trade

Gt. Britain holds first place on the lists of countries both importing from and exporting to Poland. Polish exports to Gt. Britain and Polish imports from Gt. Britain are steadily increasing. The exports increased from 181 million zlotys in 1935 to 222 million zlotys in 1936. The imports increased from 117 million zlotys in 1935 to 142 million zlotys in 1936.

Poland purchased in 1936 from Gt. Britain 44 million zlotys worth of textile products and semi-manufactured products, 12 million zlotys worth of leather goods, 16 million zł. worth of chemical products, 4 million zlotys of rubber goods, 21 million zlotys of hardware, 22 million zlotys of machinery and apparatus, 10 million zlotys of vehicles, 2 million zlotys of precision apparatus, and small quantities of other manufactured products.

Poland also imported from Gt. Britain 14 million zlotys worth of salted fish, mostly herrings, and smaller quantities of colonial produce, fats, intestines, etc.

The Polish export to Gt. Britain is mainly agricultural. Poland exported to Gt. Britain in 1936: 39 million zlotys worth of bacon, 4 million zlotys of ham, 16 million zlotys of eggs, 18 million zlotys of butter, and smaller quantities of cheese, etc. The export of grain amounted to 31 million zlotys. Canned foodstuffs and other preserves accounted for 7 million zlotys. The largest position in the list of Polish exports to Gt. Britain is, however, that of timber of which 73 million zlotys worth was sold.

Gt. Britain buys in Poland also certain manufactured goods, - notably textiles (value 6 million

The timber exports from Eastern Galicia proceed not only to all European countries, but also to the farthest over-seas countries, such as Africa, America, Asia and even Australia.

The attention of the Syndicate is primarily devoted to the export of timber to Great Britain, which for a number of years has been the most important market for timber from Eastern Galicia.

In the year 1936 the private export of sawn softwoods from Eastern Galicia to Britain was 155,143 tons, representing over 75 per cent of the total private export.

Attached to the Syndicate of Timber Merchants, at the head of which Dr. Paweł Csała, who has filled the post of President for the past twelve years and is at the same time Vice-President of the Chamber of Industry and Commerce, are sections dealing with the export of sawn softwoods, pulp wood, round logs, as well as a commercial department, embracing the whole of the local timber trade.

The Syndicate, moreover, maintains a Tariff department, a Statistical department, a department for the Standardization and Normalization of the production of timber, etc. in addition to which, since 1936, the Syndicate has a special Devisen Control department. The Syndicate of Timber Merchants is in constant touch with the Chamber of Industry and Commerce in Lwów and the Supreme Council of the Polish Timber Union in Warsaw, both of which institutions lend their support to the versatile activities of the Syndicate.

zlotys), chemical products, certain metal goods, etc.

The first half of 1937 shows a further development of the Polish-British trade, both of imports and exports. (ATE)

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# The Origins of the Polish State

(Continued from page 4)

halfway between the Volga steppe and Jutland, seems to have been also a halfway house in the spreading of the corded pottery culture, and this for both directions — from East to West and vice versa.

Prof. Sulimirski succeeded in digging up in South-East Poland, a country most interesting archaeologically as an unmistakable junction of penetrations of cultures and actual migrations of peoples from all points of the compass, a series of burials evidently belonging to the corded pottery people, but also quite as evidently much older than the graves of the same people, which had been formerly examined. The difference in age of the two classes of burials is evidenced by the difference in grave-goods, and partly by a change of burial rites. The skeletons in the older graves are all contracted, the bones, sometimes also the bottom of the pits strewn with ochre, like in the ochre graves of the Ukraine; no metals are found, only objects belonging to the end of the Stone Age; the influences are extremely brittle and primitive, invariably decorated with cord ornament; for the two most frequently found and most typical forms of this ware no prototypes are to be met with in the Western areas of this culture, while they are found in the Kiev region and farther to the east. Quite a different picture is presented by the series of younger graves; skeletons in outstretched position begin to occur, graves within stone rings, and skeletons in stone packing become frequent; Thuringian amphoras and the more progressive corded ware of western types, more developed forms of stone implements, also some bronze objects are found; everything points to influences from the West. By careful comparison, based on much more abundant materials than anything quoted by Prof. Kossinna in support of his thesis of a Teutonic origin of all Indo-Europeans, Prof. Sulimirski comes to the conclusion that a double current of corded pottery culture is to be traced out from the facts established in South-East Poland: an older one directed from East to West, and a younger one of inverse direction, and also the only one of which the existence was hitherto known to prehistorians.

In Prof. Sulimirski's paper the two currents are traced in both directions, to the East as far as the Volga steppe, to the West as far as Central Germany and Jutland. It appears that the peak of western influence or infiltration of this culture is to be found in South-East Poland (Polonia and Wolhynia); the further to the East the fewer western influences, or objects of western origin, are met with, until they quite disappear in the Volga grassland, where all the burials of this culture contain ochre-strewn contracted skeletons; metals are completely absent from the older graves, but some copper knives, awls, axes, spirals, even bronze beads occur in the younger ones, side by side with stone implements; exact dating is made possible by repeated burials in the same graves. On the whole, the several stages of development and various local groups are easily made out. Tracing the two currents towards the West is far more difficult, partly because methodical exploration has still to be done (as in Little Poland to the south of the Vistula) partly because of the mixture of many

cultures; yet two independent directions of the older current in Central Europe become visible, one from the Oder to the Elbe and then to Jutland, the other one from Thuringia to the Rhinlands. Traces of corded pottery culture extend to the Swiss pile dwellings, to the megalithic British culture, possibly to Spain; the corded ornament is even not missing at Troy (Hisarlick). Everywhere the older phase is mostly connected with contracted burials, cord-ornamented cups, flint axes of a definite primitive type; for the second phase the Thuringian amphora is characteristic which, however, did not reach Jutland, and is only found in isolated cases along the Oder river. Thuringia itself, hitherto generally considered to have originated the corded ware culture, is assigned a special position by Prof. Sulimirski; it is possible, he says, to ascertain the older burials in this country also, but here the more archaic types are to be found together with amphoras already, no clean-cut discrimination of the two phases is possible, only a gradual development from the older to the younger phase is to be traced. The fact of the development of the younger phase out of the older having gone on in Thuringia is responsible for the assumption that this country originated the corded ware culture, for which no starting phase is to be found in that country. "It appears here with an already developed form of the grave, well-defined burial rites, and there are no older finds which might be considered as its prototypes."

To be continued

## Failure of Peasants Strike

The peasants' strike, which consisted in refusing to supply agricultural products to the towns, has not brought to its initiators the results expected by them. The strike was not carried out completely and at no time was there any shortage of food in the towns, although the strikers stopped on the roads the farmers going to the towns with their products. The disturbances which took place have been quelled by the police and normal trading has been resumed. It is believed that the strike was engineered by agents of Moscow. Large funds must have been available for organising such a strike, as the farmers would never agree not to sell their products unless they received some sort of compensation. The funds could only be supplied by the Moscow Komintern, as there are no peasants' organisations in the districts concerned which could bear the financial burden of a week's strike.

Another significant indication is to be found in the fact that the Soviet press has been the first to bring the news about the strike, naturally greatly exaggerating its importance and success. It informed Russia about the peasant manifestations in southern Poland even before they were known in Poland itself. This promptness has to be ascribed to previous knowledge, which could be possessed only by the instigators of the strike, rather than to mere journalistic efficiency.

# Warsaw Amusements

## THEATRES

NARODOWY. *Eichlerówna* in "Wolves in the Night" (Wilki w noc) by Ritter.  
POLSKI. "Widow Jazda",  
M.A.Y. "Widow's Hobbies" by G. B. Shaw.  
NOWY. "Three Aces and one Queen",  
LET N.I. "Love in candle-light",  
MALICKI. "The Molasses" by Davies.  
ATENEUM. Closed.  
KAMERALNY. "Scandal in King's Family"

## MUSIC.

TEATR WIELKI — OPERA.  
"The Sun of Mexico" opera by Ivan. 15 October: opening of season.

## MUSICAL SHOWS

CYRULIK WARSZAWSKI. Closed.  
TEATR S.I.S. "One-night King",  
WIELKA REWIA. "Lost Hancie".

## ART.

I. P. S. Peasant Art.  
ZACHETA. Hunting Show.  
NATIONAL MUSEUM. Monuments of Marshal Pilsudski.

## CINEMAS

ADRIA "Ordynat Michorowski".  
\*\*"ATLANTIC Berry in "Slave ship".  
\*\*"BALTHY" Freddie Bartholomew in "Captains Courageous".  
\*\*\*"CAPITOL" Shirley Temple in "Stowaway".  
\*\*"CASINO" "The Whirl of Salem".  
\*\*"COLLOSSUM" "Lloyds of London".  
\*\*"EUROPA" Jean Harlow in "Man in Possession".  
\*\*"HOLLYWOOD" "Viennese Nightingale".  
\*\*"IMPERIAL" "It began in Innocence".  
\*\*"MAJESTIC" "Skyscraper".  
\*\*"PAN" "Secrets of Chinatown".  
\*\*"RIALTO" Claudette Colbert in "They Met in Paris".  
\*\*"ROMA" "The Little Magician".  
\*\*"STYLWOL" Perada GwiazdWarsaw".  
\*\*"STUDIO" "Trux", German.  
\*\*\*"WIA TOWID" Werner Krauss in "Burgtheater".  
\*\*"VICTORIA" Attack at Dawn".

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106465	NIGBERG David	20	B3	16.1.38	Szwajska 6/2, Wilno
106466	KAMINSKI Jachosja	18	B3	16.1.38	Machowski 24, Bedzin
106467	WAJSBLIT Azri	20	B3	16.1.38	Obory, pow. Krzemieniec
106468	KOZLOWSKI Chaim	25	B3	16.1.38	Towarowa 22, Zawiercie
106469	FRZYBYL Kieda	19	B3	16.1.38	Pulaskiego 16, Kalisz
106470	GORDON Chana	20	B3	16.1.38	Grodno, Kaliska 15a
106471	CZERNIEWSKA Szprincia	22	B3	16.1.38	Sokolki, Janow
106472	IDES Matka	20	B3	16.1.38	Soborna 7, Rowno
106473	WERBERN Abraham	20	B3	16.1.38	Wilno, Szwajska
106474	PASZUCKI Hirsz	19	B3	16.1.38	Pierackiego 31, Brest
106475	LEWKOWICZ Chaim	19	B3	16.1.38	Sw. Kingi 5/5, Krakow
106476	BURSTYN Matia	19	B3	16.1.38	Praska 44, Mawa
106477	RINGEL Rza	21	B3	16.1.38	Wolnica 4/5, Krakow
106478	DREIBLATT Anna	24	B3	16.1.38	Gazowa 11, Krakow
106479	WROBER Hirsz	17	B3	16.1.38	Boznie 5, Tarnow
106480	WROBERN Malka	16	B3	16.1.38	Mickiewicza 16, Tarnow
106481	POTASZYNSKI Benjamin	57	B3	16.1.38	Pilsudskiego 18/5, Wilno
106482	GORDIN Jakow	19	B3	16.1.38	Sztuczniowa 8/6, Wilno
106483	ROSENBERG Eitel	22	B3	16.1.38	Krakusa 6, Krakow
106484	FUCHS Chana	22	B3	16.1.38	Mickiewicza 16, Tarnopol
16485	BRAUDE Rosa	20	B3	16.1.38	Wawerska 10/3, Warszawa
106486	BUDOWICZ Mirjam	19	B3	16.1.38	Mackiewiczka 43, Lidz
106487	WROBERN Malka	16	B3	16.1.38	Przem. Mickiej
106488	ZAMECKI Juda	21	B3	16.1.38	Sokolna 14, Stolpce
106489	JOFFE Rachmi	23	B3	16.1.38	pow. Wilejski, Bolonow
106490	GEFFNER David	18	B3	16.1.38	Pi Strzelecki 16, Warszawa
106491	WALDSZTEJN Golda	18	B3	16.1.38	Lyzakowska 174, Lwow
106492	ROGOTNER Eljaz	19	B3	16.1.38	Ordynacka 6, Bialystok
106493	LAPNICKI Iechak	23	B3	16.1.38	Sobieskiego 4, Rzeszow
106494	TROIM Chana	18	B3	16.1.38	Sosnowa 12/4, Warszawa
106495	KATNOWSKI Szymon	23	B3	16.1.38	Stobieskiego 6, Bialystok
106496	MEISLER Ignacy	27	B3	16.1.38	Sw. Anny 6/1, Lwow
106497	MERSEL Salomon	20	B3	16.1.38	Przem. Mickiej
106498	GARTEN Wlewa	20	B3	16.1.38	pow. Sarny, Rafalowa
106499	MARROWICZ Szaja	24	B3	16.1.38	Malachowicza 25, Konatia
106500	GROBER Rachil	24	B3	16.1.38	Carolina 19, Tarnow
106501	KLEINERMAN Rywka	24	B3	16.1.38	Sosnowa 12/4, Warszawa
106502	FINGH Chana	23	B3	16.1.38	Zdunska 2, Rypin
106503	HOCHBERG Benjamin	23	B3	16.1.38	Domazeco, Koscielna 13
106504	NIKTOWICZ Mosiek	21	B3	16.1.38	Domazeco, Koscielna 13
106505	GUTERMAN Chawa	23	B3	16.1.38	Przem. Mickiej
106506	GUTERMAN Matka	18	B3	16.1.38	Pilsudskiego 44, Sarny
106507	JANOWSKI Gaugim	18	B3	16.1.38	Kolofisa 8/12, Lwow
106508	TRBS Rachil	24	B3	16.1.38	Marszalkowska 31, Warsaw
106509	PIEF Gerszaj	23	B3	16.1.38	Brank
106510	TAUBENZJANG Ruta	18	B3	16.1.38	Drohiczyn
106511	RUBINSZTEJN Chone	22	B3	16.1.38	Marszalkowska 33, Zawiercie
106512	KOLODNER Sra	23	B3	16.1.38	Zolkow
106513	WALDSZTEJN Moses	23	B3	16.1.38	Lewcha, Pilsudskiego 4
106514	TRIEBER Majer	22	B3	16.1.38	Wlodzimierz
106515	MURAWCZYK Szyscha	24	B3	16.1.38	Kupiecka 37, Bialystok
106516	WAJCLIT Ajzyk	18	B3	16.1.38	Tarnopol, Mickiewicza 24
106517	SZARYCZ Chaim	24	B3	16.1.38	Bialystok
106518	GUNSBERG Szymon	18	B3	16.1.38	Szopena 29, Dabrowa Gor.
106519	SZMULOWICZ LEJZOR	18	B3	16.1.38	Zawelska 30, Czeszochowa
106520	KLANEJ Chana	22	B3	16.1.38	Sokolka, Przemielnicza 25
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106523	EDELSTEJN Michal	20	B3	16.1.38	Kupiecka 37, Warszawa
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106536	DIENSHAUS Lea	61	B3	16.1.38	Warszawska 45, Pabianice
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106539	SYGALOW Hena	45	B3	16.1.38	Wysoka 20, Lwow
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106558	RIEBER Chana	70	B3	16.1.38	Kielec, Niecala 5
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106562	BLANENBERG Doba	21	B3	16.1.38	
106563	PIEKON Pryda	21	B3	16.1.38	
106564	FLAKS Chana	23	B3	16.1.38	
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106566	BERLINDER Chajpa	23	(A)	15.1.37	
106567	" Charlot	23	(A)	24.1.37	
106568	BEKENSTEJN Lejb	26	(A)	15.2.38	
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