

THE WARSZAWA WEEKLY

Offices: Czackiego 1, Warsaw, Poland, Telephone 273-77.
English Distributors: W. H. Smith & Sons, London
Subscription rates—zl. 3.50 quarterly, zl. 13.00 yearly.
Foreign 4/- or \$ 1. quarterly, 15/- or \$ 3.75 yearly.
Postal Cheque Account: 29898. Warszawa
Post Office Account: 615 Warszawa

3rd YEAR

WARSAW, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1937

No. 40

Magnificent Gift of Aircraft

The League for Aerial Defence, the LOP, presented to the civil flying schools and the flying clubs 126 new light aeroplanes. The ceremonial presentation took place on the Warsaw aerodrome.

The aircraft includes: 4 RWD13 ambulance planes, 19 RWD10 machines, 20 four seater cabin RWD13's and 83 standard training RWD8's.

Some interesting new models, including the six seater, two engine 200 mph RWD11, the four seater RWD15 and the miniature RWD16 were shown. Several interesting popular aeroplanes have also been demonstrated, including the "Bak" sailplane with 16 HP engine, capable of a speed of 80 m. p. h. and of sailing for many hours with the engine shut off. The "Cok" of Mr. Zaleski, built entirely by its designer, including the engine, demonstrated its fine flying properties. It can be manufactured for 2000 zlotys (£ 80).



The 126 aeroplanes lined up at Warsaw Aerodrome

The 126 RWD's of various types have been immediately flown to the schools and clubs to which they have been assigned in order to start service at once.

LONDON LETTER

By Gregory Macdonald

The gyrations of the Berlin-Rome axis, which has been revolving with impressive speed during the week, are watched with considerable sympathy by Great Britain. This statement must be qualified by a recognition of the fact that the Nazis have a bad press and that Mussolini's Fascists continue to bear the odium of Abyssinia. In any case, Dictators are considered to be ridiculous even when they are not criminal; and the *Sunday Express* cleverly bit off a prevailing impression when it showed the two statesmen marching briskly along—but out of step.

Yet, when all is said and done, a pragmatic nation admires what works. The League of Nations obviously does not work. As the League of Nations fell foul on the Mussolini and Hitler, and as the two Dictators have now stolen the thunder of the League during its very session, there is bound to be a sneaking feeling of admiration for the successful side of the argument. Mussolini commands admiration, whatever he may do, by the decisiveness of his character, and Hitler, whatever he may do, has equally commanded success. Add the further fact, that the Spanish War is now by foregone conclusion a victory for the side espoused by the two Dictators, and you have a state of affairs where resignation is the soundest policy.

The old virulence of attack, universal during the League crisis, and during last year on the Spanish issue, is now hardly to be noticed. Propaganda still goes on among the workers and intellectuals; the News Chronicle, most Red of the popular papers, continues to pipe the same tune as the Economist, most dignified of City of London financial reviews, to which it is connected in management; but these voices command less and less popular support. At the same time the Government spokesmen are quietly creating an atmosphere wherein it seems to be entirely natural that some accord should be reached with the Berlin-Rome axis, more especially if this agreement can be achieved with the sincere co-operation of France. The Anglo-French-Italian conversations already promise to go beyond the Nyon limits of

piracy control. They envisage a settlement of the volunteers problem in Spain, and a settlement which depends upon an all-round rejection of the Valencia Government. This rejection is all the easier because the League of Nations has set an encouraging example.

There can be little doubt but that the intention of the Prime Minister is to reach a sensible solution of the European tension by an accord with the Berlin-Rome axis if that accord can be reached with the co-operation of France. Persistent rumours of dissension in the cabinet may be left out of account. A divergence of view may exist, as it has existed in the past, but it is not always sufficiently realised that the Prime Minister of to-day represents the Treasury as well, and that the Treasury is supreme (whereas in former periods, when dissension existed, the Lombard Street bankers were more powerful than the Treasury). It can equally be truly said that there are two wings in the French Government (call one the Blum wing and the other the Bonnet wing). But the Bonnet wing is in the ascendant, and is co-operating with the British and American Treasuries for the preservation of the Tripartite Agreement. Mr. Neville Chamberlain is in a strong position if he can negotiate through the Bonnet group for an accord with the Rome-Berlin axis, at a moment when Valencia is a lost cause anyhow and when the American Treasury is anxious to assist in European appeasement.

But how does America come into the present complex of forces? First of all, the dangerous situation caused by the piracy of unidentified submarines in the Mediterranean was met by the successful Nyon Agreement; and what bid fair to be a crisis provoking war was turned into a new opportunity of peace. The prospect of agreement was followed by a prolonged collapse on Wall Street; and from the fact that the so-called "war babies"—Du Pont, Allied Chemicals, Bethlehem Steel and the rest—fell most spectacularly, one may reasonably conclude that the prospect of peace was against the interests of the international groups which have flooded Wall Street with "hot money". The submarine scare coincided with a prolonged attack upon the franc from international quarters—Amsterdam, Zurich, Luxembourg and elsewhere. It was met, equally, by the operation of the French, British and American Treasuries.

With Peace once more assured by an agreement into which Italy enters, and with Wall Street in

Continued on page 2

Stratosphere Ascent

The Polish League for Aerial Defence is preparing a stratospheric ascent, which will have two purposes: the beating of the world altitude record and scientific research at high altitudes.

The balloon is being built by the Legionowo works near Warsaw. It will have a capacity of 120,000 cubic metres and a circumference of about 150 metres, being the largest spherical balloon in the world.

The pilot will be either Capt. Barzynski or Capt. Hynek, both distinguished in the Gordon-Bennet Trophy races.

The other occupant of the spherical aluminium gondola, filled with scientific apparatus, will be Prof. Jęzewski, of the Cracow Mining Academy. He will carry out important investigations concerning the cosmic rays, the composition of the stratosphere, and many other physical problems.

Photographs of the surface of the earth will be taken from different altitudes by means of infra-red photography, covering enormous surfaces. The altitude attained will be verified by means of triangulation methods and barographic methods. The triangulation method, as the more reliable, will be used for checking the accuracy of the barographs, which will be a practical achievement in itself.

The start of the balloon will take place at dawn, in Ojów, near Cracow. Its date has not yet been fixed definitely.

POLISH ECONOMIC POLICY

Mr. Adam Rose, Under Secretary of State in the Polish Ministry of Commerce and Industry, made a statement at Geneva concerning the attitude of Poland with regard to world economic problems. He summarized it in four points:

- 1) The principle of free trade, favourable only to the industrially developed nations, should be completed by admitting also the free movement of capitals and of populations.
- 2) Some means of collaboration between the liberal free trade nations and the nations compelled to a degree of autarchy should be devised, for the purpose of avoiding the formation of opposing groups of nations—liberal and protectionist.
- 3) Besides questions of the circulation of goods and capitals,

the problems of migration should be included in the international discussions on economic questions. The League of Nations and the International Labour Bureau should make a study of these problems.

- 4) The needs of the countries deprived of their own supply of the colonial raw materials should be given careful consideration. The Commission set up for the study of that question cannot be expected to solve it satisfactorily, in view of its insufficient powers.

It is expected that the claims advanced on behalf of Poland by Mr. Rose will be the subject of a discussion and that possibly some of the ideas sponsored by him may be realised with the help of the League of Nations.

POLISH-BRITISH COAL AGREEMENT

The delegation of the British coalowners arrived at Cracow for the conference with the Polish coal industry for the purpose of revising the agreement on export existing between the two countries.

The British coal export has decreased considerably in recent years and the Polish coalowners, who have linked by the agreement the possibilities of their export with those of the British export, feel that some amendment might be possible. The result of the

agreement was a satisfactory increase in prices, coupled with a decrease in the volume of export.

As the British coal industry has at present particularly favourable conditions in its home market, it may attach a slightly smaller importance to the export, but that does not apply to Poland, which is limited in its export by the quota allowed by the agreement with Gt. Britain. The German competition makes itself keenly felt and the question of

the adherence of Germany to the export agreement has not yet been solved.

It is hoped in Poland that these circumstances may lead to a revision of the terms of the original agreement in a way which would give equal chances to the Polish industry and prevent the further progress of the German competition.

THE ORIGINS OF THE POLISH STATE

By Max Goryński

(Continued from No. 36)

Skipping many interesting details, we come now to the question of chronology which, according to Prof. Suliminski, is easily fixed. The older graves of this culture, though dispersed over an enormous territory, are of such uniformity that not a great span of time can separate them; the copper objects which are occasionally found assign them to the beginnings of the Stone and Copper Period, about B.C. 2500. The second current, that from Thuringia, falls in the second millennium B. C. The youngest cultures come already mostly from the Bronze Age, i.e. after B.C. 2000, as proved by the bronze finds and cremation of the dead. The closing date of the corded pottery cultures is not ascertainable; in the west they all merge into the offerings of megalithic culture, farther to the East probably into those of the ribbon ware culture; in the Black Sea region they live on, in changed form, into the Scythian Period (B.C. 800—300).

The last part of Prof. Suliminski's paper (about 8 pages out of 21) is concerned with the ethnic classification of the originators of corded ware culture. All the chief characteristics of the oldest phases point to a nomad people; the complete absence of inhabited sites, contracted burials, mounds and barrows, alignment of the barrows in rows on hills, the extremely primitive and careless pottery; the absence of typical implements

London Letter

(Continued from page 1)

a state of continued panic (aggravated by the appointment of Mr. Douglas as Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission) we suddenly find active conversations between London and Washington, with proposals to tax "hot money" and to hand out to the speculators. A bitter leading article against them in last Friday's *Times* aroused widespread comment in London. But the London-Washington conversations go further than this. They envisage a stabilisation of currencies on the condition that this stabilisation is general.

In other words, the project of stabilisation is being discussed on a basis which will include the "have-nots" as well as the "haves". If the Berlin-Rome axis can be drawn into an extension of the Tripartite Agreement one of the primary conditions of peace in Europe will have been achieved. Then the Prime Minister of Great Britain has the threads in his hands. Washington has financial power but not European leadership. France has neither financial power nor European leadership. The Berlin-Rome axis with European leadership is seeking an accord with Great Britain and a financial adjustment to ease its siege conditions so long as this will not bring it once more into the power of the international groups. Mr. Neville Chamberlain has shown in the past that he understands both the realities of the political situation in Europe and the technique of Treasury control untrammelled by the international elements of the City of London. Undoubtedly he is seeing beyond the surface of the European troubles and the meeting of the two Dictators may well give him the opportunity to establish a general agreement which will cause astonishment by being financial primarily and political only in the second plane.

which could be exclusively assigned to this culture, finally the sudden appearance of this initially very uniform culture on an enormous area. Research into the changes of climatic conditions has established that about B. C. 2500 the whole of Central and South-Eastern Europe had become a grassland; peoples living on typical steppes have no industries of their own, they barter everything they want in the matter of implements, arms, etc. from foreign cultures. The ascription of the *kurgany* (mounds) of Eastern Europe to a nomad folk was never subject to any doubt, and the older graves of this type in Central and Western Europe do not differ in any point from those found in the East. It seems clear that these cultures are connected with a tremendous expansion of a nomad people from the East, which made itself felt in all Europe.

Whether the invaders came directly from Asia or from South-East Europe, cannot as yet be answered; on their trek through vacant steppes they penetrated far into the West without meeting opposition; in the borderlands of the steppes they came into touch with old populations, and as evidenced by mixed cultures, the cultures of the populations were overlaid, and more distant ones strongly influenced by the nomads who, in their turn, experienced strong influences from peoples of fixed domicile, whom they subjected or who were their neighbours. The farther to the west, the more pronounced becomes the change in the grave-goods of the mounds and barrows. The oldest burials in the Volga steppe are quite without grave-goods, contain at best some flint pieces. In a later phase the egg-shaped vessel makes its appearance, which was taken over from the comb pottery, as proved by its form and ornament; possibly the comb ornament was also borrowed from the comb-pottery people. Somewhere on the confines of Volhynia and Podolia the corded pottery people must have come into contact with a population which had flint axes of lentil-shaped section. The working of flint is completely unknown to nomads, there are also no traces of an initial phase in the manufacture of such axes within the corded ware culture, but they are found on the sites of the Bug river culture.* Farther to the west stone battle-axes and hammers appear, which in the younger phases were typical grave-goods of the corded ware people, though again the development of these weapons and implements does not begin with them.

The climate of South-East and Central Europe having passed its maximum of dryness, the steppes began to allure the neighbouring agricultural populations as a promising colonial territory, and were gradually occupied by them. (According to the climate column in Prof. Antoniewicz's chronological table this new change of climate set in after B. C. 800, and a swinging back to "sub-Atlantic moisture" followed since about B.C. 500, with repeated droughts between B.C. 150 and A. D. 150, and a new "sub-Atlantic phase of increased rainfall" since A.D. 150). In concluding the purely archaeological part of his resumé Prof. Suliminski says: "The Megalithic culture, strongly mixed with corded pottery elements, is gaining more and more ground until the complete disappearance of the corded ware people. The steppe cultures endure relatively longer in South-East Poland, still

longer in the Ukraine and South-Russia, where they lasted, in changed form, into historical time. In this process of disintegration the Thuringian group occupies a special position. Here corded ceramics continue to develop, go through a transformation under outside influences, and spread out again in new form."

Prof. Suliminski winds up his paper by resuming the indications that seem to establish "that the corded ware culture is the archaeological equivalent of the advance of Indo-European people". There is first ethnological research to prove that primeval Indo-European culture has all the characteristics of the culture of a nomad people whose original home had been in Central Asia; this is unrefutedly supported by linguistics, linguistic convergencies with regard to agriculture are only to be found in the Indo-European group of Indo-Europeans but are completely missing in the Asiatic one. As shown by J. Charpentier (*The Original Home of the Indo-Europeans*) "the lack of common Indo-European terms for the sea, the fish etc., excludes the possibility of the Indo-Europeans hailing back to the shores of the western Baltic, Chinese, Indian, Assyrian, Babylonian, Egyptian, etc. The only sources of agreement unanimously confirm that the period of B. C. 2500—2000 was one of tremendous upheaval among the nomad peoples of Central Asia. Since about B.C. 2500 the Indo-Europeans begin to appear in the Iran and Mesopotamia, and about the same time they dominate India. About B.C. 2000 Troy II is conquered, and the Indo-European-Hittite realm in Asia Minor arises... About B. C. 2500 these peoples invade Europe from Asia or from the adjoining European territory, they dominate in the first phase the then steppe land of South-East, Central and North-West Europe, forcing their intellectual culture and language upon the peasant peoples long ago domiciled on the borders of the steppes. Domination of settled peoples by nomads is a phenomenon fairly often ascertained by ethnologists in other continents... This great nomad inroad was only the first step in the Indo-Europeanisation of Europe. The second phase was the advance of the Indo-Europeanised peasant population from North-West and Central Europe, which in the course of time extended to nearly all Europe, everywhere, imposing Indo-European speech. The archaeological equivalent of these further expansions is represented, first of all, by the Thuringian Corded ware, and then the Megalithic and the cultures which are associated with corded pottery elements, and their direct offsprings, the Lusitanian and kindred cultures."

(To be continued)

* Krzemieniec in Volhynia is known to the archaeologist as the centre of an extensive prehistoric flint mining district; a streaked flint from this district was apparently very much in fashion in the prehistoric period of a great part of Europe. Near the hamlet of Krzemieniec (district Ostrowiec, volodship Kielce) in central Poland a well-known prehistoric mine of flint was discovered recently, completely with shafts, galleries, pit-prop, miners' picks, waste-heaps, finished and unfinished flint implements and even an extensive burial ground of the prehistoric miners near by. A few archaeologists from Breslau, in 1912, visited the mine which is not yet accessible to the public as the Polish prehistorians want first to inventory the finds and secure the preservation of the place. From the few articles published in the Polish press one may surmise that this discovery is just as important as that of Krzemieniec. In its completeness the mine of Krzemieniec seems to be only paralleled by the famous Grimes Graves mines of Great Britain, and the mine of Greenwell, in 1970. The place names Krzemieniec, Krzemienki and similar ones in Poland are derived from *krzem* (in its old and dialectal *krzem*) which means flint, the root *krzem* being now used as the Polish designation of the element silicium.

Economics and Finance

Electrification of Poland

The plan of the electrification of Poland, in the course of execution, provides particularly for the exploitation of the natural water power and of the natural earth gas.

A power station of 20,000 KW will begin its work in 1938 on the dam of Porajec, which has been built on the river Sola and completed in the last year.

The dam of Rożnów, on the river Dunajec, which has been built since 1935, will have a power station of 50,000 KW. It will be completed in 1939, as one of the largest dams in Europe.

Another smaller dam will be built on the river Dunajec 13 kms. below Rożnów, at Czechów. It will have a power station of 10,000 KW.

A fourth dam and electric power station is being built at Solina, on the river San, with a power of 90,000 KW. It will be completed in 1939, together with Rożnów.

The natural gas of the Carpathians will be used for generating power in the steam power station of Roztoka, which will have a power of 15,000 KW. A similar steam power station, using natural earth gas for fuel, is being built in Młoszewo, serving the nitrate works and the district.

These six large power stations will provide electric power for the Central Industrial District of Sandomierz—the new centre of Poland's industry built in the "Safety triangle", in the middle of the country.

Moreover, a large dam will be built on the Vistula near Warsaw, in order to supply current to the capital and its district at lower prices than are possible with coal-produced electric power. It will be ready in 1940, with a power of 40,000 KW.

All the above mentioned dams and power stations are financed by the government. Some other water power stations will be built by private capital, notably at Szyllan near Wilno and at Koronowo in Pomerania.

The power stations under construction and those planned for the next five years will produce an aggregate of 700 million KWh per year, while at present only 50 million KWh per year out of the total of 2900 million KWh per year produced in Poland are obtained through the use of water power.

Rzeszow, a new Industrial Centre

The city of Rzeszow is one of the several cities that are commencing to play an important part in Poland's economic life. It is situated in the Central "Małopolska", and is expected to play the same part inland as the city of Gdynia on the seacoast. It is really becoming a central point of the adjacent industrial region. Hence, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Krakow, understanding the full import of the future of Rzeszow, has established there a branch which will cover the following counties: Tarnobrzeg, Nisko, Brzozow, Przeworsk, Kolbuszowa, Lancut and Rzeszow.

Beer Consumption

During July and August 306,000 hectolitres of beer were consumed in Poland, 38,000 hectolitres more than during the corresponding months of last year. From the New Year to the end of August beer consumption in Poland amounted to 915,000 hectolitres, an increase of 12,700 hectolitres over the figures for the same period of last year.

New Automobile Assembled in Poland

Next year there will appear on the Polish market a new type of automobile to be known as Fiat "1100". It is being already sold in Italy as a "la nuova Bailliala". The Fiat "1100" will be of average size, four-door, with 4-cylinder motor of 32 HP. It will make 105 km. per hour using very little gasoline. The construction will approximate that of Fiat "1500". Its price in Poland should average 7000 zlotys. Four types of Fiat automobiles will be turned out in Poland. The least expensive and economical is Fiat "500" assembled in Poland; next is the Fiat "508",—a car well tried on the worst roads. It is of total domestic production; and there comes the Fiat "1100" assembled in Poland, which is a comfortable and economical car; the Fiat "1500", also assembled in Poland, is luxurious and goes at a popular price.

Credits for Farmers

The Polish State Land Bank has just published its report for 1936 from which it appears that the improvement in the situation of the farming population last year necessitated an extension of the credit activities of the bank, which had had to be restricted during the crisis. The total sum of short and medium-term credits granted by the bank last year reached 70.1 million zlotys as against only 33.1 million in 1935. Of this total 28.6 million were used for financing the sale of agricultural produce (in 1935 only 5 million were used for this purpose), 9.6 million for financing agricultural industries (against 1.2 million in 1935), 14.7 million for financing harvest work, 3.5 million for supply of fertilizers, etc. As regards the realization of land reform 14,178 hectares of land were parcelled last year with the assistance of the bank. Since the institution of the bank's department for land reform 96,393 hectares (one hectare equals 2,471 acres) were divided up by the bank into small holdings.

Building Season

From the Treasury funds put at the disposal of the National Economy Bank (Warsaw) for housing purposes about 20 million zlotys of building credits were granted during eight months of the current year, the total cost of buildings erected with the aid of these credits being over 103 million zlotys. Thus the percentage of credits granted works out at 19 per cent of the total capital invested as against 26 per cent last year. During the eight months 2,738 houses were being built comprising 10,066 dwellings with 29,294 rooms. Over two thirds of the total number of rooms represent small apartments of 2 and 3 rooms each, and 4 room apartments bring this proportion up to 90 per cent of the number of new rooms constructed this year. Five-rooms apartments (comprising 4 living rooms and a kitchen) represent 7.1 per cent, and large flats only 2.2 per cent of the new rooms provided for this year.

Unemployment in Poland

The number of registered unemployed amounted to 252,276 on the 15th inst. as against 261,884 on the 1st September. The decrease of 11,000 has been caused mainly by employment in public works.

Obligatory Labour

Persons released from active military service will henceforth be obliged to work 6 days per year for five years at the request of the authorities. They will probably help in building roads. This auxiliary service will begin on the 1st October 1937.

Memorial Exhibition of Leon Wyczółkowski

at the Zachęta

Leon Wyczółkowski might be called the "Grand Old Man" of Polish art. Of his contemporaries whose names have a greater significance in Polish history than the names of the pioneers of modern painting have in other countries, because their achievements were an important factor in the consciousness of a national unity and pride surmounting unnatural political barriers and gained recognition for the name of Poland in foreign countries—some died early, some became fixed in the style of their first successes, some devoted their energy to teaching the next generation of artists. He alone remained always fresh, becoming greater in his old age as he cast away the traditions of his education and gave up painting, turning wholly to his proper medium of expression—graphic art. Perhaps it was because he only concentrated upon it comparatively late in life that the last two exhibitions of his work which were held during his lifetime at the Zachęta showed no sign of that exhaustion of true creative powers which, alas, comes sooner or later to almost every artist.

In organizing the present memorial exhibition the Committee

of the Zachęta were faced with such a wealth of material that they found it impossible to represent adequately both branches of his work at once. They are therefore showing a large selection of paintings and sketches, while preparing for a second exhibition which is to show, without exception, all the prints. This division most clearly though perhaps unintentionally shows the true nature of Wyczółkowski's talent, for the two rooms containing pencil, chalk, ink, and watercolour sketches stand out markedly superior to the rest of the exhibition in artistic interest. The entire collection proves that he was gifted with an exceptional sensibility of eye and hand and that the happiest results were

attained where there was the least admixture of theory, ambition or cumbersome material to interfere in the immediate co-operation of the two. Even the design is best where the artist has given least thought to it, where he has let his instinct guide him in placing his motif in its allotted space and in balancing its proportions.

Apart from the instant artistic satisfaction, that unquestioning conviction that is carried by really good work independently of all technical qualities, sometimes despite them and which is to be found in a great number of Wyczółkowski's drawings, the outstanding characteristic of his best work is a wistful and withdrawn charm well exemplified by the pastel picture of the



Leon Wyczółkowski.

Self Portrait



Leon Wyczółkowski.

Sunrise in the Forest

International Course on Polish Culture

Since a few years the "Polish International Committee of Intellectual Cooperation" has conducted international courses on Polish culture, including lessons in the Polish language, information in the sphere of Polish history, literature, and art, and numerous excursions about the country. The Polish YMCA takes an active interest in the realization of these courses, appreciating their value in the propagation of international friendship.

This year's course was especially successful, one of the proofs being the large variety of countries represented in the attendance. There were students from America, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, England, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Jugoslavia, Latvia, Roumania, and Switzerland.

The six weeks course was conducted successively in Krakow, Poznan, and Warsaw, and between times the students took part in a number of attractive excursions, visiting the most interesting centres of the Republic.

During six weeks the Polish language in the interpretation of men and women from fifteen countries resounded in the buildings of the Polish YMCA. The students made great progress and lived together like one happy family. And this is not surprising for they had one mutual language; international good will!

100 New Schools

The Polish educational authorities show lively interest in supplying rural youth and small towns with suitable conditions for learning. The programme of the Polish schools, from elementary to university, is known for its high level, but lack of a sufficiency of school buildings, in some districts especially, is an actual problem.

After the death of Marshal Joseph Piłsudski the people of Poland put forward many propositions as to the most suitable means of honouring his memory. Among others, the province of Wilno decided to build and immediately put into use 100 new schools. About 18 months have passed since that decision was taken and already the task of the building committee of the 100 schools is practically finished. The building of 100 new schools in one province during several months—that's a fine record!

Could there be a more beautiful monument in memory of a great life?

PRESS REVIEW

Robotnik has an article by an eminent socialist leader declaring that his party excludes from its programme the problem of the defence of the country, that the question of defence of Polish independence is beyond even the most acute inner-political struggles "that our neighbours to the east and west ought to know that the question of defending our independence is 'taboo'. Nobody will discuss that in Poland and nobody will shut it if the hour of need should strike. In this domain we have an entirely clear and certain situation". But the author continues "in other domains the situation is neither so calm nor so certain and it is absolutely necessary to come out of the impasse. We cannot ask the country to wait until somebody has 'consolidated'. We will not and cannot—in accordance with our feeling for the country—proceed by the course of anarchy in the streets. Therefore the great mass movement of working Poland considers it necessary to declare publicly that it will use all means at its disposal to obtain a change in the electoral system in favour of democracy and of carrying through new elections".

The Polska Agencja Agrarna, discussing the proposed conference between the Christian Democrat and National Workers' Party to be held in October, quotes the Christian Democrat leaders as stating that their party was intending to work at the consolidation of the nation and following the precepts of Paderewski it emphasizes "that Poland should oppose against totalitarian powers its own power resulting from a consolidation of the nation performed in a spirit of christianity and controlled freedom. Poland must set up against the communist and race propaganda that of love of the broadest masses for their country".

"Czarny Staw" in the Tatra (no. 71), beside two other pastels from the Tatra (no. 62 and no. 100), one of the best pictures in the exhibition. Among the series of "portraits", as one is tempted to call them, of objects from the Wawel Cathedral treasury there are also some very fine ones and the majestic impression they make is not due only to the subjects, for not all are equally good. The coronation cope of King Michael (no. 81) is perhaps the finest, the other outstanding ones are nos. 82, 86, 87, 91. This collection is placed in the central room, the other three mentioned are in the room to the right of this, the rooms most worthy of attention however are the one to the left of the stairhead and the one beyond it (leading to the sale department). Here we find some watercolours and coloured pencil sketches that may be counted among the very best that the Exhibition has to offer. No. 149—the roofs of Warsaw Old Town in an atmosphere of

dreamy peace and two views of the Wawel distant in an autumn mist (254 and 256) are particularly worthy of notice. A tiny sketch of the "Morskie Oko" Lake is a glorious splash of colour that glows from afar like a jewel and its size saves it from the crudity which sometimes mars the artist's experiments in intense colouring (no. 219). Equally attractive is an only slightly coloured sketch of the Wawel arcades in the first stages of the castle's restoration (no. 265).

The last room contains several score drawings and here it is difficult to pick and choose. It is pure pleasure to wander about between them and let oneself be fascinated now by one and now by another. The complete exhibition of prints which the Zachęta Committee promises to arrange in the spring should be an artistic event of the first order.

Wiktoria J. Goryńska



Leon Wyczółkowski.

Going to the Market

Dziennik Ludowy brings details of the meeting between Cardinal Hlond and the leader of the Peoples' Party, Mr. Rataj, in which the latter gave the Cardinal a detailed description of the events in Little Poland. The Dziennik writes "Under the influence of this relation the Cardinal offered help through the intermediary of the Catholic Action for the sufferers during the late incidents, asking in what form this should take place". Mr. Rataj answered that local factors should be called in to decide this question, naming the local organization of the Peoples' Party as the suitable authority.

Goniec Warszawski states that the new budget estimate for 1937/38 foresees an increase on that of 1937/38 but this is permissible owing to "the animation in economic life, the increase in purchasing power of the rural population, greater influx from taxes, a new instalment of the French loan and also an increase of the savings of the people in the Post Office and Communal Banks as well as private banks". The Ministries of Finance and Industry are reported to prophesy that the budget year 1938/39 will be better than that of the preceding year. "Only the Ministry of Agriculture is troubled at the lack of fodder in some parts of the country".

Gazeta Polska, as well as the rest of the Polish press, strongly condemns the petard throwing at the Socialist procession on Sunday as well as at the hall of the Jewish Bund Party. The Gazeta writes that the entire sane public opinion must be highly indignant at such action and that those who introduce anarchy into Polish life are either conscious or unconscious instruments of those powers who are interested in maintaining disorder and destruction in Poland. It writes "The whole population must unite in condemning all groups applying political terror. The authorities answerable for public safety in the state must apply the law in all its severity in order to root out once and for all every attempt to anarchize public life by using methods of terrorism, quite regardless of what side they come from".

Kurier Polski while equally condemning the excesses, blames the attitude of the moderates who are unable to organize and make a strong stand against the elements of violence and excess. "The majority"—it writes—"consists of those who instinctively are drawn to the principles of common sense and public order, but while avoiding radicalism and

(Continued on page 4)



Sketch for "Croquet"

Leon Wyczółkowski.

FILMS

Poetry of Young Poland

Poland has been called a country of poets. A hundred books of new poems are published annually in Poland; above 90 per cent of these are the work of young writers.

All the problems of the day find their counterpart in poetry. These problems influence considerably the young generation of poets, while the problems of the past seem to be alien or incomprehensible.

That is the reason, why the attitude of the young poets towards their own State is today different than it was in the era of romanticism. The young poets have ceased to pray for Poland; they endeavour to find a poetic expression both for her present and future life.

Social problems are an outstanding characteristic of the present epoch. The same may be said of the poetry of young Poland. It does not mean that poetry in Poland should lack artistic merit and become journalism or reportage. It hardly ever descends from the level of real art, free and independent of non-artistic exterior influences.

This attitude of Polish poetry has its source in the fact that the young generation of authors consists, in the majority, of the youth of those social classes which during the captivity could not participate adequately in cultural life; i. e. the sons of peasants, the lower middle-classes and workmen. It is an element most strongly bound with actual life, and having in its blood an understanding for social problems.

Among these there is the prominent and numerous group of peasant poets, demonstrating to a pathetic extent their relationship to the life of the peasants. Wojciech Szuka and Marian Czuchnowski are most remarkable of this group. The chief representative of the new trend is Joseph Lobodzowski, whose work "A Talk with my Native Country" obtained from the Polish Academy of Literature the "Prize of the Young" for 1936.

Lobodzowski is a writer most closely bound with the social life of contemporary Poland. A strongly militant temperament, expressing himself forcefully and often effectively though roughly. He has acquired the name of the epic lyricist. His poems, though tingling with dynamic feeling, have, owing to a certain severity of stanza, and the vigour and colourfulness of imagery, the noble pathos of a solid epos. His poetic attitude is severe, with an accent of quiet, many tragedy. The individuality of Lobodzowski has influenced powerfully the creative genius of a number of young writers, related to him both by their outlook on life and attitude to art.

Another laureate of the "Prize of Young" of the Polish Academy of Literature has quite a different profile. Swiatolik-Karpinski received it in 1935 for a book of "Thirteen Poems". He is a writer of an absolutely different temperament, who limits his interest within the boundaries of art, and lacks strong social accents. His creative art is much less dynamic, and his problems are narrower, but the style of his work bears a particular stamp, quite his own. To the full characteristic of Karpinski one may add that he is one of the most talented satirists and humorists, of contemporary Poland.

Warsaw Amusements

THEATRES

NARODOWY. Eichlerówna in "Wolves in the Night" (Włki w noc) by Ritter. MARYA. "Widower's Houses" by G. B. Shaw.

NOWY. "Three Aces and one Queen". MALICKIEJ. "The Mollusc" by Davies. A TENEBUM. "Folk on an Ice Floe" KAMERALNY. "Contemporaries" by Gojawiczyńska. L. E. T. M. "Fjads" by Fredro. NOWOSCI "Sfand" (Tria).

MUSIC.

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

MUSICAL SHOWS

POLSKI. "Widow Julia", CYRULIK WARSZAWSKI. "Jaś at the Gates of Paradise". TEATR S.I.S. Obarska "Lost Footnote". WIELKA REWIA. Dymza in "King for a Night".

ART.

L. P. S. Paasant Art. ZACHETA. Wyżyczkowski Memorial Show. NATIONAL MUSEUM. Monuments of Marshal Piłsudski. "Egyptian Excavations".

CINEMAS

- ***ATLANTIC Taylor in "The Condemned Man's Last Night". ***BALTHYR Coleman in "Lost Horizon". ***CAPITOL Barszczyńska in "The Quack Polish". ***CASINO Herbert Marshall in "The Clutches of the Secret Service". ***COLLOSSEUM Gaynor in "A Star is Born". ***EUROPA "King and the Chorus Girl". ***HOLLYWOOD "Barcarolle" Germ. ***IMPERIAL Boyer and Arthur in "The story of a Night". ***PAN Bodo in "The Little Prince" Polish. ***PALATO Crawford in "Last of Mrs. Cheney". ***ROMA Kim. ***STYLOWY Paul Mann, Luisa Rainer in "The Good Earth". ***STUDIO Jannings in "The Ruler". Germ. ***WIATOWID Gary Cooper in "Ship of Souls". ***VICTORIA Simone Simon in "Seventh Heaven".

What asterisks mean:— ***A outstanding feature. **Very good. *Good. "Average entertainment."

Warsaw Art Festival

Music and Concerts

2nd October. 8pm Konserwatorium. Pian. Warkowska-Turska, Henryk Sztompka.

3rd October. 10.30am St. John's Cathedral: Religious concert. 3pm Filharmonia: Symphonic Concert. Ozminski, Szlomska, Malcuzyński, Witkomiński.

4th October. 8am Holy Cross Church, Organ recital. 3pm Konserwatorium. Concert. Bender, Ekler.

5th October. 9am St. Saviour's Church. Choir. 8pm Szymanowski Memorial Concert at Filharmonia. Fitolberg, Bandrowska-Turska, Dubliska, Janowski.

6th October. 9am St. Alexander's Church. Choir and organ recital. 8pm Konserwatorium. Concert of the Polish Society for Contemporary Music.

7th October. 9am St. Ann's Church. Students Choir. 3pm Filharmonia. Fitolberg, Rabewiczowa, Wermiska.

8th October. 9am Carmelite Church. St. Saviour's Choir. 3pm Filharmonia. Bierdzajew, Umńska, Turczyńska.

9th October. 9am Holy Cross Church. Choir. 4pm Wielka Rewia. Popular Concert. 8pm Konserwatorium. Ancient Music of the Polish Society for Ancient Music, with the Poznan Choir.

10th October. 10.30am St. John's Cathedral. Poznan Choir. 8pm Filharmonia. Symphonic Concert.

Special Theatre Matinees

Daily at 3pm

Narodowy. Calderon's "Life as a Dream". Polski. Iwaszkiewicz "Summer in Noah's". Letni. Fredro's "Friends".

At 6pm every day there are literary readings at the Polish Academy of Literature, Krak. Przedm. 32.

Editorial Note

Owing to an oversight the author's name, Dr. Irene Piotrowska, Director of the Polish Art Service in New York was omitted from the article on Miss Alice Halkica in No. 38.

BRITISH PASSPORT CONTROL OFFICE

UJAZDOWSKA 18, WARSAW The following persons are entitled to receive visas or immigration certificates for Palestine:

Table with columns: No. of certificate, Name, Age, Category, Last date of visa, Address. Lists names like GRAFMAN Abram, ROSENBAUM Joel, etc.

Admission to Palestine not later than: F.2397, F.2397, F.2397, F.2375



ELŻBIETA BARSCZEWSKA

The Quack (Znachor)

(Capitol)

The Polish film the Quack (Znachor), an interesting picture, based on the sensational novel by Tadeusz Dołęga-Mostowicz (Phenix-Film), is shown at the Capitol.

The history of a famous surgeon who after a tragic accident lost his memory, and afterwards during long years cured poor people as a miraculous quack, offers many opportunities for a film-producer (M. Waszyński). The Quack, however, is especially valuable for the great creations of Kazimierz Junosza-Stepowski and Elżbieta Barszczewska.

Junosza-Stepowski, in the title rôle, gives a figure of great dramatic power and expressiveness. This part is on a level of his best and bears comparison with those of other great characteristic actors on the world screen.

Miss Elżbieta Barszczewska who doubles the parts of wife and daughter took full advantage of the tragedy of the first and the youth and charm of the second. Her playing justly puts her in the first rank of European motion picture actresses.

The cast of The Quack includes Mieczysława Ciwiłłiska, the beloved favourite of the public, Józef Węgrzyn, Helena Buczyńska, Stanisław Grolicki, and also Marian Wyrzwicki, whose screen debut is interesting and hopeful for his future career.

Jerzy Macierakowski

Press Review

(Concluded)

excesses are not able to make an organized firm stand". They do but look on and the result is: "life rushes on, the moderates watch, and the madmen increase".

Gonicz Polski points to danger Poland runs by the increase of such acts of violence as Sunday's, that civil struggle in Poland is particularly dangerous in face of foreign agencies who desire nothing better. Party struggle in Poland must absolutely take on another form. "Bombs, revolvers, petards and clubs must be eliminated from the struggles of political camps in Poland. Whoever uses them condemns himself. Such a factor cannot be tolerated by public opinion. It must be combated by everybody".

Concerning Mussolini's visit to Berlin, the French deputy de Kerillis writes in L'Epoque "France has a population of 40 millions, Germany 60 millions. Hence our safety is conditioned by such very strong strategic positions as are occupied by Poland and Czechoslovakia in the German frontier, counting together about 50 millions. If, however, we are to count on Poland and Czechoslovakia, France must make them such promises that they can count on us." And he concludes, "Hitler and Mussolini must understand that for France Europe is and must remain indivisible".

K. M