

THE WARSAW WEEKLY

Offices: Czackiego 1, Warsaw, Poland, Telephone 273-77.
 English Distributors: W. H. Smith & Sons, London
 Subscription rates—zł. 3.50 quarterly, zł. 13.00 yearly.
 Foreign 4/- or \$ 1. quarterly, 15/- or \$ 3.75 yearly.
 Postal Cheque Account: 29858. W a r s z a w a
 Post Office Account: 615 Warszawa

4th YEAR

WARSAW, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1938

No. 6

Sir Reunion of Poles from Abroad



The meeting at the Town Hall

Woyewode Grażyński receiving the Silver Wolf



Sir Howard Kennard making the presentation at the British Embassy.

Central Industrial Region

A Parliamentary group has just spent several days in the Central Industrial Region, to inspect the progress made in its construction. During the war of 1919-20, the Polish army had no industry to support it with armaments and equipment. Small workshops were turned hurriedly into munition factories, but their work was necessarily inefficient, in spite of the frantic efforts of officers and engineers.

Already at that time the small war industry which existed in Poland was concentrated in the middle of the country, for obvious reasons of safety. Marshal Piłsudski decided already in 1921 that the central provinces should be the site where the key industries of Poland will establish their works. The presence of an important heavy industry in Upper Silesia was a serious obstacle to the development of the Central Region. The cheap coal and iron, as well as the powerful equipment of the Silesian industry, in which

milliards of zlotys have been invested before and after the war, did not favour the foundation of an entirely new industrial district.

Yet the creation of such a central district was obviously an imperative necessity, dictated by considerations of national safety. Detailed plans have been established, sites were chosen and finally sufficient funds were obtained by means of a loan from France and other credits raised in the country itself.

The plan was assisted by the discovery of iron ore in the Central Region, as well as by the development of the natural gas production. A pipeline from the oilfields of the Sub-Carpathian district supplies natural gas for the Central District, while several large dams on the Carpathian rivers will supply electric power. Thus the Central Region will be made independent of coal, although in normal times it can also be run on coal.

As the Central Region is one of

Fourth Anniversary of Polish-German Pact

The Polish-German pact of non-aggression was signed four years ago. It is as respected to-day as it was at the time of its signature, which cannot be said of many other political documents of more recent date.

Very few political agreements in post-war Europe have had such an importance for the general international situation as the Polish-German pact, which changed entirely the relations between the two countries.

The mutual Polish and German declarations about the treatment of minorities, published in November 1937, prove that the Polish-German pact is developing satisfactorily.

The importance of good relations between Germany and Poland for the peace of Europe is too obvious to require demonstration. Only a powerful but neutral Poland can prevent a clash between the hostile forces of Europe—Fascism and Communism. Indifferent to either, Poland does not want to influence her foreign policy by considerations of internal politics. She has pacts of non-aggression both with Germany and with Soviet Russia.

It is certainly erroneous to confuse a pact of non-aggression with an alliance. The suppositions about an alleged Polish-German alliance, which were current four years ago, are no longer believed by anyone. Perhaps the strong development of the Polish alliances with France and Roumania has helped to dispel that misconception.

Besides its effect on the atmosphere of Central Europe, the Polish-German pact of non-aggression influenced to a certain extent the general European situation. It was taken to be a proof of German good will in at least one direction and it contributed to increase the prestige of Poland.

It has even served as an example for several other similar pacts. Perhaps if the example was followed more widely, the situation of Europe would be less troubled than it is at present, for a method of direct understanding has proved more efficient than complicated guarantees surrounded by so many conditions as to make them almost ineffective.

The most densely populated in Poland, there is a large supply of labour available. The Central Region, also known as the Sandomierz province, has hitherto been a purely agricultural district. Its nucleus is the triangle of the rivers San and Vistula, which meet at Sandomierz.

The members of the parliamentary group which visited the Central Region expressed their surprise at the rapid progress made in the construction of the new factories. The work on the development of the Sandomierz province began less than a year ago.

(ATE)

London Letter

By Gregory McDonald

The unresolved conflict in the Far East adds considerable interest to Australia's anniversary celebrations now in progress and to the combined exercises around Singapore, in which 10,000 troops will take part together with Naval and Air Force units. The Australian festival is, however, one of peace, though the Singapore naval base reinforces the expectation that the peace of the Commonwealth will be preserved for many years to come. It is one hundred and fifty years since Captain Phillip landed at Sydney Cove, not far from the scene of Captain Cook's more famous landing at Botany Bay, and inaugurated the first white settlement on the island continent. The American colonies had been lost, but new colonies of almost equal importance for Great Britain had been founded; and the history of Australia since has been one of growing unity with the mother country.

A community which began with the exile of political or social offenders—under a vindictive penal code they were known as convicts—grew into a self-reliant body of pioneers with their own traditions and Government freely associated with Great Britain under the Crown. The history of Australia since the days of Captain Phillip has had its lights and shades of bush-ranger and gold-digging, of wealth founded on merino wool and of voluntary sacrifice during the War in Gallipoli and France. The celebrations have been watched sympathetically from London with a heightened sense of the place of Australia in the Imperial scheme.

Parliament has met this week for a short and crowded session until Easter. The debate on the rate of Air Force expansion is billed as one of paramount importance, for allegations have been made that there is middle and worse in the Air Ministry and that the new Ministry for the Co-ordination of Defence has not smoothed out the difficulties of rearmament. It will be an opportunity for critics to make political capital, but the Government claims that there is little or no case to answer, while the Prime Minister is said to be ready to make the issue one of confidence. In that case the Cabinet can rest assured of a substantial vote for the Government's programme.

In addition, the session will debate the Estimates and many supplementaries, the Budget, the Coal Bill, the curious attempt to enquire into vital statistics by means of a questionnaire—a Government Bill already substantially altered from its original form—and such odds and ends as Private Members' resolutions, a Rent Restrictions Bill and a Films Bill. Add that more than one full dress debate on foreign affairs, whether in the Far East or around Europe, is sure to be demanded, and it

will be seen that the Houses of Parliament will be fully occupied during a session of only fifty-three parliamentary days.

The hundredth session of the League of Nations caused very little stir in this country as compared with a few years ago. Yet the pronouncements made there and the possible effects of conversations between statesmen were rated at their full importance by the responsible papers. Mr. Eden's refusal to consider the League as an ideological camp now or in the future, and his declaration that Geneva should be used for the promotion of international co-operation in the interests of members and non-members were generally welcomed as the most honest way to meet the present situation. British policy is in this way expressing the desire of a large number of States not to be drawn into the conflict of ideas as champions of one side or the other. There is, of course, in Great Britain as elsewhere, a vocal minority on both wings committed to the, war of ideas, but the middle course meets the national temper as well as the needs of the moment. Rumours abound as to the efforts of the Russian and Chinese representatives to establish a Four Power Block, including America, against Japan, but these may be dismissed as unsubstantiated until proof is forthcoming that any agreement was reached.

The rather excited atmosphere of the Left Wing papers is proof enough that something is in the air, though before now the atmosphere of tension has not passed beyond that Press into the realm of fact. The present tendency is to demonstrate that the Republicans of Spain have won a decisive victory at Teruel, which has determined the failure of General Franco and the Nationalists. Hence, also, Italy has suffered a major reverse, at a time when the financial position of Italy is bad both at home and in Abyssinia. Moreover, Italy has her forces scattered so that she is not safe in Austria. Germany thought to be facing severe troubles and Japan is finding the difficulties of a conquest of China insuperable. Therefore, this reasoning goes, the position of the Democratic States is immeasurably strengthened and there is more than a hint that the time is approaching when the bluff of the "Fascists" may be called. This line of argument is calculated to divide the world at once into two warring camps, and it has no encouragement from Downing Street.

The Van Zeeland Report, which is technical and therefore less amenable to popularization, may express other lines of policy better calculated to preserve the peace of Europe. In a document which undoubtedly represents more than one trend of thought, the principal point for the moment

(Continued on page 2)

Economics and Finance

SALES OF ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS

A symptom of the recovery of farming in Poland is the increase in the sales of artificial fertilizers observable since 1933. Last year over 209,000 tons of fertilizers were sold by the State Land Bank as against 133,000 tons in 1936 and 100,000 tons in 1935. The Bank's highest sales amounted to 212,000 tons in 1931. The State Land Bank is the sole vendor in Poland of Belgian Thomas slag; 63,500 tons of this commodity were sold last year as against 38,100 tons in 1936. In comparison with 1936, the demand for Thomas slag rose by 61 per cent, that for fertilizers made in Poland by 55 per cent, and the total demand by 58 per cent. The growing tendency of the Polish farmers to buy fertilizers for cash is most noteworthy. Last year's credits granted by the State Land Bank to buyers of artificial fertilizers totalled 6.1 million zlotys, 25 per cent of the total value of the sales, the balance of 75 per cent being covered in cash.

BUTTER EXPORTS

During last year 79,800 metric quintals of butter were exported from Poland as against 109,400 quintals in 1936. Nearly the whole of these exports (99 per cent) was effected by the commercial organisations of the co-operative dairies. Over two-thirds of the total (87 per cent) were shipped to the U. K., 24.1 per cent to Germany, 4.8 per cent to Palestine, 1 per cent to Italy and 0.9 per cent to the U. S. A. Polish export butter since last April has been differentiated into standardized and non-standardized qualities; from that month to the end of the year 53,600 quintals of standardized; and 14,900 quintals of non-standardized butter were exported.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANK

At the usual annual meeting of Press representatives, Mr. Henry Gruber, President of the Polish Postal Savings Bank, gave a review of the activities of this institution, the management of which was taken over by him ten years ago. As already reported the total of all kinds of deposits with the Bank increased last year by 144.5 million zlotys to 1,037,300,000 zlotys at the end of December. The net increase in saving deposits was nearly 121 million to 781.3 million zlotys. During the last ten years the number of depositors' books rose 16-fold, and the total of savings 12-fold; ten years ago there was only one depositors' book per 162 inhabitants, to-day there is one per 12 inhabitants. The total turnover of the cheque department of the Bank increased in 1937 by 4,700 million zlotys to 32,700 millions. Of last year's cheque turnover 24,700 million zlotys (76 per cent) were settled by clearing. Deposits on the 74,908 cheque accounts rose last year by 23.6 million to 255.6 million zlotys. The most important point for the concentration of capital in the country, the Polish Postal Savings Bank plays a vital role in its economic life as illustrated by the figures quoted by Mr. Gruber. Thus credits of nearly 259 million for various public utility investments were granted to Polish towns last year, building activities were stimulated by credits of about 235 million, credits to farmers exceeded 200 million, and those for improving the communication system totalled 113 million zlotys. The aggregate amount of credits granted by the Polish Postal Savings Bank in 1937 came to 964 million zlotys.

The net profit of the Polish Postal Savings Bank last year amounted to 5,657,438 zlotys. During the year, deposits of all kinds increased by 144.5 million zlotys to a joint total of 1,037,300 zlotys at the end of the

year, 636,438 new depositors' books were issued so that the number of valid depositors' books at the end of the year was 2,919,747. The turnover of the Bank reached the record figure of 34.5 billion zlotys for the year.

ISSUE OF 3rd SERIES OF GOLD RENTES

As from February 1st of this year the third series of the 4 per cent Polish Gold Rentes for a total of 50 million gold zlotys will be issued in bonds of 10,000 zlotys each. The bonds have all the privileges of trustee scrip but will not appear on the open market. Redemption has been arranged in half yearly drawings up to February 1st 1933. The issue is at parity.

STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

The budgetary revenue of the Polish Treasury during the period April-December 1937 amounted to 1,740,707,000 zlotys as against 1,612,619,000 zlotys for the same period of the preceding fiscal year (increase 7.94 per cent). Expenditure for the same quarters totalled 1,729,530,000 zlotys (the corresponding figure for previous fiscal year was 1,609,998,000 zlotys; increase 7.42 per cent), leaving a surplus of 11,197,000 zlotys. During the periods compared the yield of taxes and dues increased from 918,487,000 zlotys to 1,017,798,000 zlotys (increase 10.81 per cent), that of monopolies from 473,001,000 zlotys to 490,795,000 zlotys (increase 3.76 per cent), the net payments of State enterprises into the Treasury from 53,264,000 zlotys to 83,542,000 zlotys (increase 56.84 per cent). The highest gain in yield was recorded for the Customs dues, from 64,634,000 to 117,893,000 zlotys (increase 82 per cent). The increase in the yield of other taxes and dues was on the whole uniform, ranging from 6.37 to 6.94 per cent.

GOODS TURNOVER AT THE PORT OF DANZIG

Last year's goods turnover at the Port of Danzig totalled 7,200,872 tons of which 1,515,322 tons were imports, and 5,684,550 tons exports. These figures exceed the record figures of 1932 and place Danzig at second place (after Gdynia) in the list of Baltic ports. Goods turnover at Danzig in December amounted to 139,758 tons in imports and to 552,951 tons in exports. The figures for December 1936 were: imports 63,661 tons, exports 505,246 tons.

ENGLISH LIBRARY

The Anglo Polish Society of Plac Napoleona 9, Warsaw draws attention to the fact that the English Library has now been restarted and will in future be open to readers on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 pm. Large supplies of new books have been received from the British Embassy and private donors, while, in addition current issues of weekly and monthly papers will be available.

Full particulars as to terms of membership may be obtained from the Librarian or from Mr. Egerton Sykes, Gornoslaska 39. Gifts of books would be much appreciated.

Bank Amerykański

w Polsce Sp. Akc.
Królowska 3 — Warszawa

All kinds of Banking and Foreign Exchange business transacted. Bonds and Stocks bought and sold. Safe deposit vault equipped according to the most modern technical requirements. Private Safes from 6 zł. a quarter.

Grottger Centenary Exhibition—New Exhibitions at the I.P.S. and Zachęta



Self
Portrait
by
Grottger
1867

Artur Grottger was born in Eastern Galicia in 1837. His development as an artist was cut short by an early death and hindered in his lifetime by the necessity of earning money to keep his mother. The paintings he left are not remarkable in an epoch when the ability to draw correctly and a modicum of technical training in handling paints were indispensable to an artist. But in the five years before his death he won for himself a lasting name in Polish art by his three series of drawings "Warsaw", "Polonia" and "Lithuania". They were inspired by the insurrection of 1863 and the events which preceded it in

Warsaw. The young artist whom only the progress of his illness and his mother's helplessness kept from following his elder brother who fell in the insurrection poured all the intensity of his emotions into his drawings and shaped so truly the hope, the desperate determination and the sorrow of those days that his work has become as it were an inseparable part of the insurrection itself. By the intensity of emotion his appeal holds good even to-day — at least to Poles — though clothed in the outward artistic conventions of a period which is at present quite out of favour and will probably have to wait quite a long time for its inevitable return in the limited cycle of artistic possibilities. In his day it won him immediate recognition even outside the Polish circles. A fourth series of drawings entitled "War" was bought by the Emperor of Austria, the "Polonia" by a Hungarian magnate, and a second version of "Warsaw" was found some years ago in the Victoria and Albert Museum.

The opening of the Centenary Exhibition was delayed by a few months, so that it might coincide with the anniversary celebrations of the insurrection to which Grottger has given its most characteristic expression in art. The Exhibition is being held at the National Museum in the Aleja Jeruzolimka and shows the "Polonia" (lent by the Hungarian Museum of Fine Arts in Budapest) the "War" and the "Warsaw" series. It is a pity that the "Lithuania" drawings are missing for they are the artist's finest work.

Side by side with this exhibition the Museum has arranged an Exhibition of various documents pertaining to the insurrection. Leaflets, foreign newspapers, minutes of proceedings against members of the National Government, letters of its diplomatic agents, drafts of agreements with Garibaldi and

with the Hungarians, and various documents bearing the famous seal of The National Government, which commanded obedience even from Russian officials. To English people the most interesting piece of the collection will perhaps be the autograph letter of Palmerston to Prince Czartoryski.



War Cycle

Sacrilege

The new Exhibition at the IPS is well worth a visit, chiefly for the sake of the very fine metalwork exhibited by H. Grunwald. Among the medals there is one particularly striking design, a Janus-like composition of the profiles of an airman and an eagle. There is a great variety of objects — dishes small and large, vases, brooches, clasps, candlesticks, fire-dogs, small ornamental objects, nearly all of them works of art of great merit, far above mere good craftsmanship. Particularly some of the dishes and bowls have a magnificent sweep of line.

The rest of the Exhibition consists of a collection of paintings and sculpture by members of the Cracow "Zwornik" society, paintings by J. Hrynkowski, and etchings by A. Herszafa. There are several interesting works in the Cracow collection, notably a "romantic landscape" by E. Geppert (no. 16), two paintings by E. Krcha (nos 30 and 33), a portrait (no. 37). Nos 147 and 182 are the best among the etchings. J. Hrynkowski's work deserves attention for its serious striving after a modern form of

expression in painting without the exaggerations often to be found among the seekers of originality at any price. The "Fuchsiast" (No. 12) and the "Landscape" (No. 97) are very pleasing in colour and design.

The Zachęta is exhibiting collections of works by A. Bunsch, Mme W. Jasińska, F. Rolinski, A. Sołtan, B. Kopeczyński, Mme J. Mikulicz - Jaroszyńska, M. Nehring and M. Trzebiński.

The work of Bunsch shows him to be an excellent draughtsman with little sense of colour and rather crude in design. Mme Jasińska is at her best in still-life pieces, where an occasional touch of vivid colour gives life to the gloomy colouring of the whole collection. The fragments of landscape are quite amorphous. Mme Mikulicz - Jaroszyńska exhibits several portraits tended in a conventional style. Trzebiński's watercolours bear the character of pleasant coloured vignettes. Kopeczyński exhibits his usual watercolour studies of old architecture, Rolinski's watercolours are quite conventional. The most interesting of the water-colour collections is that of M. Nehring whose favourite subjects for the moment are rain and fog in the mountains. He utilises his medium very cleverly and successfully and in some cases achieves a very pleasant harmony of design, colour and treatment, e. g. in the "Cloud" (No. 196), the

trees in the fog (No. 175) and the "Shower" (No. 206).

A Soltan whose lithographs recently won a prize at the Triennial Exhibition of the Polish Association of Graphic Artists shows a large collection of his drawings, including the prize-winning ones. The influence of Wyczółkowski is still strongly visible in his work, most obviously where the subjects are similar, in drawings of trees and in several drawings of town architecture. Nos 77, 95, 103, 109, 119 stand out among the rest.

Wiktorja Goryńska

ANGLO BALTIC LINE S.S. "Balticover"

From ODYNIA:
17th February

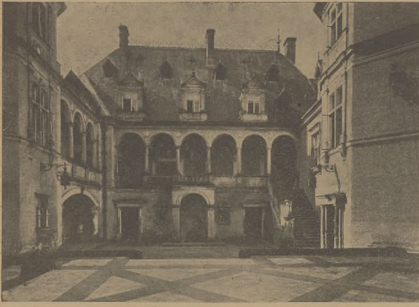
From LONDON:
10th, 24th February

Cabin class £7. 0. 0.
return 25% reduction.

For further particulars, apply to
UNITED BALTIC CORPORATION, LTD.
Warsaw, Bredytowa 18, tel. 299-30

G O Ł U C H O W

By Dr. Betty Morgan



Góluchoŵ Palace

My first reaction to Góluchoŵ was one of polite incredulity. Impossible, I protested, as my fascinated gaze passed from Etruscan bronzes that the British Museum itself might envy to Góbelins as fine as any to be seen in France — impossible for one solitary person to have had the time, money, taste and energy to amass such a superb collection, even in the course of a singularly long and favoured life.

Isabella Działyńska, founder of what is now recognised as one of the finest private collections in the world, is herself the only answer to this riddle. A portrait of her by the French artist, Dufufe, hangs in one of the rooms at Góluchoŵ. It reveals an unusually beautiful woman, slim, young, elegant, *grande dame* to her finger-tips, soberly dressed in the staid silks of the nineteenth century. The portraitist has cleverly caught and held an expression curiously mingled of melancholy, sensitiveness and resolution, which gives the clue to an entire personality. All that one learns afterwards about the life and interests of Isabella Działyńska fits her portrait like a glove.

The circumstances of her birth were symbolic. She was born in Warsaw, in the very thick of the 1830 Insurrection. That heroic effort on the part of the Poles to throw off Russian domination, once and for all, spent itself in a year's desperate fighting. When it was over, the flower of the Polish aristocracy, and the élite of the intelligentsia, found themselves condemned to exile.

For most Poles of that period, exile meant Paris, and it was to Paris that Isabella's father, Prince Adam Czartoryski, emigrated with his whole family when he saw that in Poland itself the cause was temporarily lost.

From the moment that he set foot in the French capital, Prince Adam became the acknowledged leader of the brilliant generation of émigrés (which included Chopin and Mickiewicz), whose one absorbing passion was to make the voice of oppressed Poland — her genius and her grievous political wrongs — heard throughout the civilised world. Every diplomatic centre in Western Europe was soon familiar with the name of Czartoryski and the cause for which he stood.

Czartoryski himself realised, however, that his task was twofold. It was not enough to keep hammering away at the Chancelleries of all the friendly nations. He must also organize, and keep ever at concert pitch, the patriotism, ability and fighting spirit of the émigré community in Paris and of its descendants.

Hence two Czartoryski foundations which became the rallying point of cultural and political life

for more than half a century. They were the Ecole Montparnasse, where, in addition to a University training, the sons of the emigrant Polish nobility were turned into first-class officers and engineers, and the Institut Polonais at the Hôtel Lambert, for the education of these young men's sisters.

The Hôtel Lambert, a palace on French classical lines erected in the reign of Louis le XIV by the royal architect, Louis le Vau, for the first President of the French Parliament, was also the Czartoryski home in Paris. Richly decorated by the artist Eustace Lesueur and others, it provided a sumptuous setting, not only for the Institut Polonais, which was housed in one of its wings, but also for the childhood and youth of the Princess Isabella.

She grew up deeply imbued with the ideals of her parents. Having, during the most impressive years of her youth, watched her mother, the Princess Anna, directing the intellectual and social activities of the Institut, and herself, whilst still in her teens, solemnly took upon her shoulders the duties of an English mistress and taught the rudiments of that baffling language to her young compatriots.

Hers was an austere youth, relieved, however, by two great complementary diversions — travelling and painting. She made what were then rather adventurous journeys for a young lady, to Spain, the Holy Land, and Egypt. From each of these she harvested a crop of conventional but not untalented water-colours, painted under the eye of her husband's drawing-master, Sebastian Norblin, son of the much more original John Peter. In her parents' home she also met the cream of the French artistic and literary worlds, a circumstance to which she probably owed the early cultivation of an impeccable taste which seems never to have led her, as a collector, into a faulty purchase.

She began collecting objects of art as early as 1852, when she was

just past her twenty-first birthday, and from that time onwards not a year passed without fresh acquisitions. The born collector gets more and not less enthusiastic as she grows older. Isabella Czartoryska was no exception to the rule. She had the knowledge, she had the inclination, and she had the money, and to these cardinal advantages she was to add the willing help and sympathy of a husband and a friend.

In 1856, she married Count Jan Działyński, whose own castle at Kórnik near Poznań was already stocked with rare manuscripts and objects of art. Throughout twenty-five years of childless though happy married life (the Count died in 1880), Isabella Działyńska could always rely on her husband's financial, moral, and artistic support. She also received valuable assistance from a French woman artist and friend of the Czartoryski family, a certain Mademoiselle Rousset, a Parisian by birth, who had an unfailing instinct for a bargain and an enviable knowledge of where it was likely to be picked up.

Had the Countess's passion for collecting required a further, and this time competitive, stimulus, that too was available. Her brother, Władysław Czartoryski, spent the major part of his energies in perfecting the already considerable Pulawy collection started by his ancestor, Prince Adam Casimir Czartoryski (1734-1823) and the latter's wife, Isabella Fortuna. Collecting, evidently, was in the Czartoryski blood, but nowhere did it find so successful an adept as in Isabella Działyńska.

Her achievement becomes all the more remarkable when we realise that collecting was for her only a part-time job. After her mother's death she devoted herself wholeheartedly to the Institut Polonais. For thirty-four years on end, she presided over its destinies. She was no mere figure-head, a decorative patron content to stand in the background and let others do the work. On the contrary, she personally supervised and directed the Institut's manifold activities, knew every pupil intimately, and treated them all as members of one great family of which she was the head.

So much was she the centre of life at the Hôtel Lambert that when she died, at Menton, on March 18th, 1899, the Institut died with her. Past pupils gathered at the *Eglise Polonoise de l'Assomption* exactly three months later, to hear the Reverend Father Chauvin pronounce a funeral oration that included both the Countess and the Institut.

About twenty years earlier, shortly before the death of Jan Działyński at Kórnik, Countess

Isabella began to shift her valuable collection from Paris to Poland. For its reception, she had completely restored the castle of Góluchoŵ, near Poznań, originally built for the Leszczyński family in 1560. In the course of three hundred years, the castle had passed into the hands of various different owners — Przyjemski, Słuska, Chlebowski, Suchorzewski, and one Vincent von Kalkstein. It fell into ruins at the end of the eighteenth century, and was ultimately inherited by Count Jan Działyński in 1854. Apparently, Isabella bought the castle from her husband with the sole idea of housing her art treasures.

She was not a woman to do anything by halves. She called in the assistance of a famous architect Sigmund Gorgolewski, who had already built the Polish theatres in Poznań and Lwów and later the Parisian architect, Ouradon. Between them they took seven years (1875-1882) to rebuild Góluchoŵ in the style of the French Renaissance, — an admirable reconstruction which is responsible for a wholly charming courtyard, an harmonious roof, and well-proportioned rooms.

As the collection demanded the entire castle to itself, a second castle (also in French Renaissance style) had subsequently to be erected in the same park, within a stone's throw of the first for the use of the owners and their guests. The two castles, set side by side in a superb park, which also contains the mausoleum of Isabella Działyńska, are themselves a sight of unusual interest.

But how can one hope to describe, in one short article, the countless gems of the collection itself? One can only advise the visitor to Poland, (and any Poles who have not yet been), not on any account to miss seeing them.

Here is a mere enumeration of only a few of the things that are to be seen at Góluchoŵ. Grecian vases, amphorae, and urns (some dating back to 2000 B.C.), and a trophy for the original Olympic Games; Phoenician ceramics and glass; Etruscan bronzes (including a head of Socrates); Tanagran statuettes; Egyptian jewellery; Venetian mosaics; Renaissance ivories, sculptures, bronzes, painting, and metalwork (with some superb examples of the Renaissance goldsmith's art — gold silver ornaments richly encrusted with jewels); glass made and painted with designs taken from the Gospel story by the very earliest Christians — the Jewish converts of the catacombs in Rome; magnificent French and Flemish tapestries; Italian and German marble chimney-pieces of the 16th and 17th centuries; Polish carvings, armour, jewellery, and furniture, chiefly from the 17th and 18th centuries; Persian and Arab porcelains; medieval reliquaries; and the largest collection in Europe of enamels painted on bronze (9th — 16th centuries).

These are only a fraction of the whole, in a collection that astonishes and impresses, not merely by its variety and range, but also by the perfection of each separate exhibit. One is ready to believe that Isabella Działyńska rejected every single *objet d'art* that was not a prince in its own class. That is why the Góluchoŵ Collection remains one of Poland's most valuable possessions, and why the castle itself deserves to be remembered as one of the most distinguished treasure-houses in the world.

PRESS REVIEW

Kurier Polski informs its readers that O. Z. N. (National Youth Camp) is preparing to celebrate the first anniversary of its declaration on 21st. Febr. The *Kurier* writes: "The 21st. Febr. is to be the starting point for an energetic propaganda and organization in the whole country." The question of cementing the camp is to be placed in the first rank whilst, according to the *Kurier*, the Falanga and *Moda Polska* (extreme right) are to be abandoned. The question of the youth is to take a prominent place.

Stowo (a Wino paper) writes of the new O. Z. N. youth organization "The Youth Service". It says "The declaration of this organization is already prepared. In circles cooperating with Major Galinat it is announced that the new organization is based on the model of the German "Arbeitsfront". One of its intended activities is the collection of scrap iron for the army."

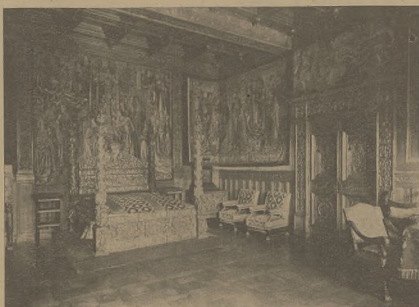
Kuria Warszawski draws attention to articles in "Dziennik Wprost" in which the author insinuates that in the Polish-German parleys there is a suggestion of an agreement between Poland and the Reich concerning Danzig. The *Kurier* writes; "Certainly this is a convenient view for the German Reich, which has no right of voice in Danzig questions and incites to Danzig National Socialists who would prefer to play a part between Berlin and Warsaw than to strictly respect Poland's rights under the League of Nations. But why should it appeal to Poland? Poland has no such reasons as the German Reich to avoid the League of Nations in the council of which England, France and other states take part. Obviously it is a trap. It is an attempt to draw us away from a legal basis in Danzig questions to a clandestine arrangement."

Iskra writes from Geneva that the celebration of the 100th session of the League of Nations did not take place in a jubilant mood. "All the members of the Council spoke, but it is indeed not their fault that speeches instead of extolling the League, rather contained a collective unfavourable estimation of its activities, attainments, and the situation in which it stands at the present moment." Further, *Iskra* writes that the strongest accent was laid on the "warning against creating from the League of Nations an ideological block as well as against a drawing away from actuality."

Czas expresses satisfaction at the two bills concerning local autonomy, brought before the Sejm by the government. It writes: "These proposals concern the local autonomy of the capital and the elective system for the municipal councils of six of the largest towns in Poland. The settlement of these two questions is a step towards an entrance into wide autonomic reforms but, in any case, it is a step towards creating new conditions of work for the autonomies."

Zwrot, a weekly paper, writes in favour of the maintenance of trials by jury, especially in political cases. "In representing various cultural and political centres the jurymen bring into the court of justice different convictions and opinions. In discussion on the subject of accusations, extreme points of view get tempered, mutual concessions are made and the final verdict becomes an expression if not of unanimity in any case of the majority opinion as to the fault of the accused. Such a verdict gives a guarantee of the greatest possible objectivity and in any case is free from the reproach of arbitrariness and class prejudice."

(Continued on page 4)



The State Bed Room

LONDON LETTER

(Continued)

is the evidence that there exists a scheme for relieving the difficulties of the countries with closed economies by enabling them to tide over the period between the purchase and the sale of raw materials. On the whole, the Report is welcome. The chief criticism is, as anticipated, that credits extended to support currencies for the purchase of raw materials will be used for the purchase of armaments. But the criticism loses its weight on the consideration that countries with closed economies will be dependent on other countries for the credits. The closed countries are the ones who will be taking the risk of the scheme, for the support can be withdrawn on proof that armaments are being bought. Nevertheless, it is generally considered that guarantees can be given on both sides, and it may be that the Report represents negotiations that have been carried on for some time in connection with the Anglo-American treaty as well. If so, a measure of disarmament must be in question, for the fulfillment of the Report will entail a considerable stimulus to international and national trade, with a diversion of funds from military to civil economies. The welcome given to it in many countries augurs well, though it is confined, as in this country, to unofficial newspaper comments.

The Anglo-Polish Society in London held a very successful meeting when Dr. W. J. Rose, Ph. D., gave a lecture on "Wyzwolkowski, Patriot and Painter." Dr. Rose first outlined Wyzwolkowski's career and his immense output of varied work, describing him as not only one of the great Polish realists but also as one of the hardest-working men in the history of Europe. He then illustrated his account by projecting on the screen, with his own comments a large collection of pictures, some of which Wyzwolkowski himself and some of his masterpieces in colour. It was an informal meeting and the audience thoroughly enjoyed the lecturer's treatment of his subject.

The Annual Dinner of the Society will be held at the Hyde Park Hotel on March 8. His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, K. G., has graciously consented to be the Chief Guest of the Society. Professor Bronislaw Malinowski, D. S., Ph. D., will be in the Chair. It is expected that some 250 people will attend the function which will have a character of its own to represent the friendly relations existing between Great Britain and Poland.

Advertiser can heartily recommend Wynn, discharged through closing down of office, as being honest, intelligent and capable. Apply A.B. c/o Warsaw Weekly.

Press Review

(Continued)

J. K. C. writing from Paris the 30th Jan. says: "With true feelings of relief it was commented in Paris that the Japanese bomb, that exploded yesterday in Geneva, had a few hours seemed to threaten the peace of the world, has burnt itself out like a common rocket without at least for the present calling up any disaster." As regards the voting at Geneva in the China-Japan question, Poland, says J. K. C., will probably abstain from giving her vote as she takes up the position which she occupies outside her, and she is decided on abstaining in negotiations in the Far East question were carried on by Powers "aside".

THEATRE AND MUSIC

ANNA KARENINA

Teatr Kameralny

Even the best stage or screen version cannot hope to do justice to a full-length novel, and to reproduce in the new form all the finesse, psychology, and pictorial background of the author's original work. For this reason, most stage or screen versions are rather an illustration of a well-known novel than a genuine piece of comic or tragic drama.

The great popularity of Tolstoy's ANNA KARENINA and the success of the film versions of that masterpiece, no doubt justify the present attempt to turn it into a stage play, notwithstanding the obvious pitfalls. The author of the theatrical version presented for the first time in Warsaw at the Teatr Kameralny, (Mr. N. D. Wolkoff), divides his piece into more than twenty scenes, dealing exclusively with Anna's love-story, and beginning with the return of Anna from Moscow after she has made the acquaintance of Count Wronsky.

This handling of the theme to some extent robs the masterpiece of its character and originality. In the novel, the background is formed by Kitty and her family, Wronsky and his colleagues, etc., — the whole building up a picture of aristocratic life, traditions, and manners in Russia. The absence of these elements in the play no doubt helps to concentrate the action and to turn ANNA KARENINA into a tragic conflict involving three persons: Anna, Alexis Karenin, and Count Wronsky.

In these conditions, many of the scenes are effective and highly dramatic, but on the other hand Mr. Wolkoff, in his desire to show on the stage some of the psychological and emotional processes of the three principal characters, gives too many monologues to Anna, Karenin, and Wronsky, with the object of revealing the development of their thoughts and justifying their actions. These monologues are indeed interesting from the psychological point of view, but they impede the action to a considerable extent and rob the play of much of its dynamic force.

However, such faults as these in the stage version are rather redeemed by the way in which the interest of the audience is focussed upon Anna herself, who — to judge by the reactions of the Warsaw theatre-going public — is as interesting and moving in the play as at the moment of her creation. Tolstoy, it must also be added that even the most enthusiastic reader of the novel will not spoil his original impressions if he sees the Teatr Kameralny's production, which is an artistic reminder of the moving and tragic love-story of one of the most original and attractive of the great Russian author's heroines.

The management of the Teatr Kameralny must be highly praised for its production of a very difficult play. The stage-director, Leon Schiller, and the stage-designer, Władysław Daszewski, showed rare invention and taste in the arrangement of the twenty-two scenes. The tempo of the performance was correct, and the changes of scene, in spite of the difficulties presented by the small stage at the Teatr Kameralny, went off without a hitch. Mr. Daszewski deserves a special word of praise for the sense of style and period in his effective settings. As producer, Mr. Leon Schiller reached the high level which characterizes most of the performances prepared by him. This production increases our astonishment that one of the

greatest men in the modern Polish theatre should remain without steady work on one of Warsaw's representative stages, and that he should have been inactive for a whole twelvemonth. It is a mistake, not only for Schiller, but also for Polish theatrical culture.

The heroine of the play, Anna Karenina, is interpreted by Irena Grywina, who in admirably sketches the psychological outline of the figure and gives a performance full of sincerity and frankness. Her most successful scenes were with her son, and also the final death scene.

Alexis Karenin, played by Karol Adwentowicz, is one of those roles which deserve to figure on the most brilliant pages of our theatrical history. Both the outward appearance and the inner characteristics of Anna's headstrong and uncompromising husband were rendered with unsurpassed talent and conviction.

The third leading figure, Count Wronsky, was not always well played by Janusz Strachocki, who was correct and intelligent, but lacking in the fire and charm which readers of Tolstoy's novel expect from the lover of Anna.

Prince Oblonsky, Anna's brother (played by Bronislaw Dardzinski) who, in the novel, is a light-headed representative of high society, becomes a warm-hearted but insignificant personality in the play. The character of his wife Dolly is well portrayed by the gentle Miss Lidia Kownacka.

ARNO

SYMPHONY CONCERT AT THE PHILHARMONIC

The conductor of the Symphony concert of Friday the 27th Jan. was Mr. Nicholas van der Pals who directs the symphony concerts in Heligoland. He gave a soundly musical rendering, both of Prokofiev's classical symphony and Mozart's Jupiter without however arousing enthusiasm. Shura Cherkassky, a pupil of Hofmann, who gave some recitals last year in Warsaw, performed Rachmaninoff's minor concerto. He is an extraordinarily brilliant pianist with a technique and remarkable even these days of astounding virtuosity. Mr. Victor Brieg sang with much musical intelligence a cycle of songs by Maliszewski with orchestral accompaniment. K. M.

BEHIND CLOSED DOORS

At the Cyrulik Warszawski Even the charm and talent of Miss Zelichowska, and a few excellent political jokes from Krutkowski do not suffice to rescue this revue from almost complete mediocrity. The closing scene of the first act was remarkable for the manner in which it managed to convey all the defects of amateur theatricals without any of their corresponding advantages. A great pity. We hope the Cyrulik will return to its previous levels next time. ES

E. SYKES & S^{KA}
Warszawa, Czackiego 1
 General Agents for:
 Amal Ltd, Birmingham
 Automatic Electric Sales Ltd, London
 Basic Industries Ltd, London
 J. A. P. Motors Ltd, Rugby
 Lodge Plugs Ltd, Rugby
 D. Napier & Sons Ltd, London
 A. G. Spalding & Bros. Ltd., London
 Ransomes & Rapier Ltd, Ipswich
 Ransomes, Sims & Jefferies Ltd., Bhovaler Ltd., London
 Ipswich
 H. Terry & Sons Ltd, Redditch
 L. M. W. Hopper & Sons, London
 Taylor & Co. Ltd., Glasgow
 Importers of every kind of machinery and equipment

WARSAW AMUSEMENTS

THEATRES

NARODOWY, Eichlerówna and Solska "Balladyna" by Slowacki
POLSKI, Baraszkowska in "Little Dorrit" by Dickens
MALY, Złobniska in "Domino" by Achard
NOWY, "It is not serious" by Pirandello
MALICKI, "Candida" by Shaw
ATEUM, "You can't take it with you" by Hart and Kaufman
KAMERALNY, "Anna Karenina" by Tolstoy
LETNY, "In the Receiver's Hands" by Arnold and Bach

MUSIC

TEATR WIELKI — OPERA.
 Saturday: 8 "Faust" and Valpurgis Night with Ladislas Klepura.
 Sunday: 12 — Performance for children. 3.30 "Pan Twardowski".
 8 — "Aida" with Wermińska
 Monday: 8 — "Hans and Gretel" The pupils of the Conservatoire.
 Tuesday: 10.30 do do
 Wednesday: 8 — "The Fowler of the Tyrol".
 Thursday: "Lobengrin".
 Friday: "The Fowler of the Tyrol".
KONSEWATORIUM,
 by Tolstoy
 Saturday: [Miss Thelma Reiss and husband joined by Mr. John Hunt, violin-cellist and pianist, delegated by the British Council, in a programme of English Chamber Music.
 Sunday: Piano recital of Chopin by Aleksander Unifir.

FILHARMONIA

Sunday: Early Matinée, Dr. Bronislaw Wofslat, Piano — Halina Melanowna Song — Jadwiga Radwan-Mlynska.
 Friday: Symphony Concert, Dir. Wilhelm Biedrzycki. Piano: Wlodek Kalerp

MUSICAL SHOWS

CYRULIK WARSZAWSKI, "Behind Closed Doors".
TEATR 8.15, Makowska in "Fedora".

WIELKA REWIA, "The Waltz Dream" by Strauss

MALE QUI PRO QUO at Ziemińska "With a Bowler Tipped up"
AET
 I. P. S. Show by "Zwornik" Society and Hyrakowski, Herzast and Grunwald.
ZACHETA, Show by Bunsch, Jasńska, Kubiński, Soltan, Kopezyński, Mikulicz-Jaroszyński, Nehring and Trzebiński.
NATIONAL MUSEUM, Memorial exhibition of Arthur Grotgier's paintings.

CINEMAS

ATLANTIC, Erol Flynn in "The Prince and the Pauper". (Mark Teatin's famous novel).
BALTYK, Jeannette Macdonald in "Spanish Butterfly" (American Musical Comedy)
CASINO, Zarah Leander in "Premiere" (Good Austrian sensational film)
CAPITOL, Barszewska in "Znachor" (The Quack — Polish Drama)
OLSKA, Maria Czeczowska in "Kosciuszko at Rastawice". (Poland in the reign of Stanislaus August).
EUROPA, Sacha Guitry in "Le Roman d'un Tricou". (Excellent French production)
FILHARMONIA, "Le Comptable" (Tense French Drama)
IMPERIAL, John Robs and Barbara Stanwick in "Stella Dallas" (A King Vidor production)
PALADIUM, Marie Bell in "Un Carnet de Bal" (First class French film)
PAN, Harry Bauer in "Dunka" (French dramatic film of Russia)
RIADU, Dymka and Bodin in "Robert and Bertrand" (Polish Musical Comedy)
RAJA, Sonia Henje in "Prince X" (Comedy with beautiful ice ballet)
STYLWY, Leslie Howard, Betty Davis and Oliva de Havilland in "24 Hours of Love". (American Comedy)
STUDIO, "The Traitor". (German Drama)

BRITISH PASSPORT CONTROL OFFICE

UJAZDOWSKA 18, WARSAW

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

No. of certificate	NAME	Age	Category	Last date of validity	Admission of dependants	Address
104931	SZMEDRA Ita	14	D	20.3.38	3.1.3.38	Walowa 28, Radom
104933	HOROWITZ Zlata	34	D	20.3.38	3.1.3.38	Staszica 10, Lublin
104934	SCHÄCHTER Rozia	28	D	20.3.38	3.1.3.38	Bucezaj Tarnopol D
104936	BRZOZA Ela	20	D	20.3.38	3.1.3.38	3.3.3.38 Tarnopol, Sierpc
104938	WILCZYNSKA Freida	48	D	20.3.38	3.1.3.38	Pulaskiego 12, Krakow
104939	HALBERSTADT Inna	22	D	20.3.38	3.1.3.38	Listopada 24, Ozorkow
104945	KIRZENBAUM Dina	37	D	20.3.38	3.1.3.38	Grodzka 19, Lublin
104947	GRYNBERG Branda	14	D	20.3.38	3.1.3.38	Przedm. Krakowska 23 Lublin
	Marja	16				
	Jankiel	18				
104951	WAKSMAN Ester	42	D	20.3.38	3.1.3.38	Wesola 2, Luck, Wolyń
104952	EFRON Rebecka	27	D	20.3.38	3.1.3.38	Narutowicza 47, Lodz
104955	ROSENBLAT Sara	11	D	20.3.38	3.1.3.38	3.3.3.38 Jaga 26, Zyrardow
104956	MARGOLIS Chana	52	D	20.3.38	3.1.3.38	3.3.3.38 Krakow, 9, Warsaw
104958	STOLAND Huda	48	D	20.3.38	3.1.3.38	Warsaw
104957	LUBIC Rachel	22	D	20.3.38	3.1.3.38	11.10 listopada, Skidel
104958	FRADENREICH Judesza	22	D	20.3.38	3.1.3.38	Miodzole, Pow. Postaw
104959	KAC Szajndla	43	D	20.3.38	3.1.3.38	Belzyce, Lublin Dist.
	Abrom	14				
	Chil	11				
	Cypa	8				
104961	KULBAK Feiga	37	D	20.3.38	3.1.3.38	Piludskiego 28, Wielka
104963	KOPELOWITZ Fanla	31	D	20.3.38	3.1.3.38	Piludskiego 28, Wielka
104968	KARANE Golda	4	D	20.3.38	3.1.3.38	Przemysli, Dworski str. 15
104969	KUTEN Rachel	22	D	20.3.38	3.1.3.38	Kamien-Koszyrski
104968	KORNFELD Alta	22	D	20.3.38	3.1.3.38	Chlodna 4, Warsaw
104973	SKURKA Cyrla	27	D	20.3.38	3.1.3.38	St. Batorego 1 Skierniowice
104974	ZONABEND Gitel	84	D	20.3.38	3.1.3.38	Nalewki 35/86 Warsaw
	FASKOWICZ Sura	6				
104975	MASLO Rajzla	19	D	20.3.38	3.1.3.38	Reformacka 13, Wielon
104977	SWARCMAN Estr	14	D	20.3.38	3.1.3.38	Hotel Bristol Warsaw
	Abraham	13				
	Basja	8				
	Isai	8				
104978	SWARCMAN Hestera	45	A	20.3.38	3.1.3.38	Hotel Bristol, Warsaw
104979	PESEL Rebecka	43	D	20.3.38	3.1.3.38	Tarnopol
104983	CEJLA Hela	31	D	20.3.38	3.1.3.38	Nadziejna 82, Czestochowa
104984	PUKSRUNNER Sura	40	D	20.3.38	3.1.3.38	Pierackiego 28, Radom
	Ruchla	17				
	Chana	17				
	Manucha	6				
104986	SEGAL Lea	21	B	20.3.38	3.1.3.38	Farma Roln. w Czyzykowie
104987	OLSKA Eta	38	B	20.3.38	3.1.3.38	Lisowska 11, Krakow
104990	CEJLA Hela	24	A	20.3.38	3.1.3.38	Leszno 12 m 8, Warsaw
106902	WORONOWSKI Tirzach	21	C	20.3.38	3.1.3.38	Wilno
106849	SAPIRO Chajla	12	D	20.3.38	3.1.3.38	Blonie, ziem. Warszawska
106850	PEREL Rejm	40	D	20.3.38	3.1.3.38	Rzeczna 14, Kowel
	Pejra	10				
	Nachan	10				
	Zisla	8				
106854	MIGDAL Necha		D	20.3.38	3.1.3.38	Lubelska 13, Miedzyniec k/Lukowa
106875	HANDELMAN Chawa	18	D	20.3.38	3.1.3.38	Lubartowska 32 m. 26 Berezow
E.2377	LES PASTERNAK Jankiel	67	G		3.1.3.38	
2397	139 ELIOWICZ Fania	47	G		3.1.3.38	Otwock
	c/o Polish Palestine Chamber of Commerce, Warsaw					
2345	151 WAINREICH Abraham	50	G		30.3.38	Pow. Jędrzejow ziem. Klecok, Wodzislaw
2397	150 SYRKIZ Perez	47	G		30.3.38	Sosnowa 3, Warsaw
2358	T. 59 SROKAC Chawa	28	G		30.3.38	Pawia 12 m. 5, Warsaw

Advertising Rates: 80 gr. per millimeter. Term rates on application. Classified advertising 20 groszy a word.