

# THE WARSAW WEEKLY

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4th YEAR

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No. 7

## ADMIRAL HORTHY VISITS POLAND



Kraków — the procession at the Barbakan



The Regent being greeted by the President on his arrival



Białowieża — going to the hunt

The Regent of Hungary, Admiral Horthy, arrived at Krakow on an official visit to Poland on the 5th of February. He was accompanied by the Hungarian Foreign Minister, M. de Kanya, his son Stephen Horthy, and by his staff. At Krakow he was met at the station by President Moscicki, Marshal Smigly Rydz, Ministers Beck, Kasprzycki, Roman, Kosciakowski and representatives of the Military and Civil Authorities. The Hungarian Minister in Warsaw, M. de Hory,

accompanied by members of the Legation and Consular Staff also greeted the Regent. Subsequently the Regent in company with President Moscicki drove in state through the gaily decorated streets of Krakow, being met by representatives of the town at the ancient Barbakan, where he was offered bread and salt by the President of Krakow. Afterwards he drove to the Wawel, where he was staying, stopping on the way to pay homage to the tomb of Marshal Pilsudski, depositing in

the chapel of Silver Bells a wreath inscribed "To the memory of Joseph Pilsudski, Liberator of Poland — Regent of Hungary". Later in the day, in the company of President Moscicki and Marshal Smigly Rydz, he visited the Wawel Cathedral, and in the afternoon he saw the town. In the evening there was an official dinner and reception by President Moscicki at the Wawel Castle, attended by members of the Diplomatic Corps, the Government, the Army and society.

On the following day Admiral Horthy with his suite left Krakow for the Bialowieza Forest, where he had been invited to attend a shoot by President Moscicki, arriving there in the evening. Among other guests present was Crown Prince Axel of Denmark. The hunt was most successful, the Regent shooting several wild boars and a couple of lynx. On Tuesday, the 8th February, Minister de Kanya returned from Bialowieza in the company of Minister Beck, and held a long

conference in Warsaw. In the evening, the Minister was the guest of honour at a dinner party given by Mr. and Mrs. Beck. On Wednesday, the 9th February Admiral Horthy together with President Moscicki, returned in the afternoon from Bialowieza and drove from the Wilno station to the Zamek. At 4 p. m. the Regent placed a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Later in the evening Admiral Horthy and his suite left Warsaw for Budapest.

### Polish - Hungarian Relations in the Past

Even if the proverb which links the Pole and the Hungarian as inseparable cousins is something of an exaggeration it mirrors the fact that the occasional moments of political conflict have left no trace in the consciousness of the two nations which both remember only the benefits derived from an intercourse of near on a thousand years. In Poland even those whose knowledge of history is scant know that Hungarian volunteers fought for Poland's liberty in Marshal Pilsudski's Legion and that Hungary alone of Central European countries did not obstruct the delivery of munitions to Poland in its war with Bolshevik Russia. There may be Hungarians who do not know that St. Ladislav, King of Hungary, was born in Poland, of a Polish princess and was as a contemporary chronicler says "almost a Pole" — but every Hungarian knows the name of General Bem whom his Hungarian soldiers called "Father Bem" and whose victories would have freed Hungary from foreign rule if Russia had not helped to crush the revolution of 1848. In that history of a thousand years of intercourse between Poland and Hungary there are many interesting points. Thus for instance a considerable number of Hungarian words are of Slavonic origin and show that at one time the tribes inhabiting

Hungary must have been at a less advanced stage of culture than their neighbours. Against this may be set the fact that it was a Hungarian princess, Kinga, who first ordered a translation of the psalms into Polish and taught the nuns of her convent to sing in Polish in their choir, an innovation which seems to have shocked the more conservative friars. There is unfortunately no written copy preserved of this translation, but the first existing Polish psalter is again due to a princess of Hungarian birth, to Queen Hedwiga, daughter of King Louis the Great of Hungary, himself the son of a Polish princess who to the end of her life had the greatest influence over him. Kinga is also credited with having improved the technique of salt mining in Poland for that is to-day the historians' view of the legend of King's ring. It says that when Kinga was leaving Hungary she begged from her father one of the Hungarian salt mines as part of her dowry and threw her ring into the mine as a sign of taking possession. After her marriage she came with her husband to Wieliczka and bade the men there dig for salt. In the first block of salt her ring was found. The great mine at Wieliczka is still worked to-day and is one of the most remarkable sights of Poland. Kinga is its

patron saint with a great chapel hewn under ground and decorated with sculptures in salt carved by the miners. The use of Latin for official documents and as ceremonious speech among the educated gentry was common to both countries for a long time. Stephen Batory, a Hungarian nobleman elected King of Poland in 1576, although he soon came to know Polish, never spoke anything but Latin in Poland, lest his dignity should be handicapped by a bad accent or unfortunate term of speech. It seems that then as now the Poles were prone to laugh at the efforts of foreigners to master their language. Many traces of Stephen Batory's reign can still be found to-day. The most important of course is the University of Wilno which by Marshal Pilsudski's wish bears the official name of "University of Stefan Batory". A certain type of Polish sword is called "batorowska" and King Stephen's Hungarian dress was not without influence on the fashion which is still considered the typical Polish national costume. A continuous fight against Turkish invasions was another common feature of Polish and Hungarian history. It cost the life of King Wladyslaw of Poland and Hungary who fell at Varna

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### London Letter

By Gregory Macdonald

The sinking of the Endymion and the decision in the Mediterranean had paradoxically good results, for the immediate response of Italy to Britain's appeal for the strengthening of the Nyron patrol revived talk at once of an Anglo-Italian understanding. There is no doubt that British opinion was deeply stirred by the two Mediterranean incidents. They followed a week in which hard accounts of the bombing of Barcelona and Valencia heightened the prevailing temperature against the Spanish Nationalists. The opinion was frequently expressed that General Franco had suffered at Teruel the decisive defeat of the war. Consequently, the air-raids were felt to be mere terrorism and the sinking of merchant ships bound for Republican ports became more than an attack upon the British flag; they were inflicting harm on the civilian population. And the Barcelona statement implying that Italian submarines were the instruments received widespread credence. These impressions were, however, softened by the swift Italian measures, and no doubt Whitehall was glad of the opportunity to stress the possibilities of Anglo-Italian co-operation. It is nowadays unsatisfactory to treat public opinion too seriously

by its surface manifestations, for public opinion is manufactured by innuendo and rumour to a very large extent. One must distinguish between actual political currents and the attempts that are being made everywhere by more or less irresponsible agencies to divert these currents into other channels. The German crisis, which has been followed with great interest in London, is a case in point. It could be seen coming for some days ahead in the prophetic of the Left Wing papers that not only was Franco defeated, and Italy hamstrung by that fact and by the dispersion of her army, but also that Herr Hitler was being opposed by the Army and the industrial magnates, while Japan was coming to defeat in China. In the same irresponsible quarters the outcome of the German crisis was treated as a blow to any attempts at a resumption of Anglo-German talks, as Herr von Ribbentrop was notoriously anxious only for a strengthening of the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo triangle. Here again, however, the solution of the crisis brought more sensible views to the forefront, and it was noticeable that the Berlin appointment of Herr von Ribbentrop was praised in the more serious papers exactly because of his interest in, and

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# LONDON LETTER

(Concluded)

knowledge of the Anglo-German negotiations. The prospects of the coming week have not changed the position for the worse in all probability and it is certain from speeches and statements of policy in this country that the desire of the Government to create a European settlement is as lively as ever. Any manoeuvres encouraging France to interfere in Spain with the promise of British support or suggesting the intervention of the Powers in Spanish affairs, come from outside sources. The Prime Minister, at Birmingham on Friday, spoke directly of the desire to break through the senseless competition in rearmament by full and frank discussion with other nations. And the partial relaxation by the Treasury of the rules on foreign lending was interpreted at once in the House of Commons as a first effort, in consonance with the Van Zeeland Report, to ease the currency situation of Germany and Italy by enabling their securities to be bought on the London market.

While the less spectacular work of trying to arrange a settlement goes on behind the scenes, the preparations for war continue at full pressure, and especially the preparations for air defence. The Secretary of State, Mr. Chamberlain, and the Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Home Department, who recently visited Berlin to study air-raid precautions there, stated last week that civilian gas respirators were being produced at the rate of about 650,000 a week. Twenty-six million were already stored for safe keeping in depots up and down the country, nine million of them in London alone. The London County Council is discussing the special measures to be adopted for the defence of the metropolis, a point which is occupying the attention of the military experts.

It is a pleasure to turn from these subjects to the British Naval Mission to Portugal. The visit to Lisbon of the battleships Nelson and Rodney, with accompanying destroyers, under the Commander-in-Chief, Home Fleet, was a popular occasion for hosts and guests. Thousands turned out to inspect the ships and to cheer the sailors in the streets, and the visit to the Lisbon war memorial by the British Admiral was much appreciated. So an alliance which has lasted for six hundred years took on a new lease of life at a trying time. Portugal is to-day a country of critical importance in the Iberian Peninsula and among the Corporative states. Great Britain values her friendship, as Portugal values the friendship of Great Britain, because Portugal needs naval protection for her colonies, while the British Navy counts upon unencumbered trade routes along the West coast of Africa, and a friendly Portugal at the mouth of the Mediterranean. Perhaps the quiet settlement of this part of the Mediterranean question augurs well for the others. The Far East, as the combined exercises at Singapore remind us, is a vital area which needs attention, and Great Britain is already threatening in concert with the United States to meet Japanese competition fully. The latest reports, however, give reason to hope that Anglo-Japanese tension is lessening, for at least Tokyo has not gone to extremes in the matter of the Chinese Customs revenues.

A domestic celebration of interest throughout the world is that of the centenary of Sir Henry Irving's birth. The generation which remembered him in his heyday is still with us although elderly, and a younger generation of critics remembers his latest and most valiant years. Irving's greatness is celebrated now in the

# Economics and Finance

## ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN 1937

Reviewing last years economic conditions in Poland the Monthly Bulletin of the National Economic Bank states that marked improvements were noted in production, turnover and on the money market. The upward trend of economic indices which began over four years ago was strengthened and expanded in nearly every division of economic life. In comparison with 1936 the index of industrial production rose by 18 per cent, and, as against the trough of the crisis in 1932, by over 50 per cent. Animated investment and building activities caused a growth in the production of producers' goods and in the output of raw materials, especially in iron and steel, mining, metal, machinery, stone, glass and ceramic, timber and also partially chemicals. The expanding buying power of the population provided better conditions for the sale of industrial and agricultural articles. A favourable turn in the export possibilities of many goods also contributed to economic animation, but the more rapid increase in the import of raw materials and investment goods resulted in an adverse foreign trade balance of over 60 million zlotys. Farming had undoubtedly a large part of this general upward trend, thanks to the higher prices of cereals, and to a more favourable relation between industrial and agricultural prices; the recovery in farming was achieved in spite of smaller crops of corn and unsatisfactory ones of fodder. The money and credit markets showed much liquidity owing to a considerable increase in deposits and to much smaller expansion in the credit activities of the banks. The combined total of deposits rose by about 600 million zlotys and reached over 3,800 million zlotys at the end of the year. This abundance of money contributed to better solvency and reacted favourably on the securities market; this resulted in substantial investments in securities and considerable rises of quotations. The favourable developments which set in at the beginning of the year also continued in December. The banks effected their December liquidation without any difficulties owing to the further increase in deposits and the great liquidity shown by business enterprises. Credit operations expanded towards the close of the year. The increase in Treasury revenue during 1937 secured the balancing of Budget, and there was also a fair surplus of revenue over expenditure in December. Notwithstanding a seasonal decline in some branches, industrial production maintained a high level. The seasonal slackening in some branches, especially in public works, caused unemployment and as usual during the winter months the number of registered unemployed increased.

right way as that not only of a born actor but also of a splendid personality. He had to conquer fame after a particularly unfortunate introduction to the stage when he was booed and hooded for weeks on end. But fifteen years later he was being recognised as the genius of the English stage and he held a finer place than that. In the words of Ellen Terry: "He was a good man; a great actor; a fine friend. What more is there to say?" Irving is commemorated to-day in London (he is buried in Westminster Abbey) by a statue near Trafalgar Square; but part of the celebrations will be held appropriately at Stratford-on-Avon, where there will be an exhibition of relics of a great Shakespearean actor.

## POLAND NOT A CORPORATIVE STATE

In an interview M. Roman, the Minister of Commerce and Industry described as unfounded the rumours that the introduction of a corporative industrial system is intended by the Government. He said that the forces of events has, from the very beginning of independent Poland, imposed on the Government the necessity of intervention in industry. We had to watch over our trade balance in order to safeguard the stability of our currency. Because of the former abnormal situation due to Poland's partition with three separate economic organisms existing, it became imperative to create a single economic organism adapted to the needs of the united Polish nation.

Organisation and a certain reclamation became thus a necessity in many branches of industry. The question of national defence and safety had also to be considered, and a Central Region is being established in the interior of the country, far from sources of raw materials. An important drawback was the lack of capital. The State not intervened in industry, the latter would have passed into the hands of foreign capital. A certain intervention is indispensable, but the Government tries to interfere as little as possible with private initiative.

## POLAND PLANS BIG INVESTMENTS

Vice - Premier and Finance Minister Eugene Kwiatkowski has announced in the Diet the expenditure of over one milliard zloty on various investments in the course of the next fiscal year beginning on April first. Out of that sum seven hundred and seventy two million will be spent on investments made by the State, and the remainder will be devoted to the needs of private and local governments enterprises. The investments will be made for the following purposes: the increasing of output of industrial undertakings, the relief of unemployment in rural districts, the raising of the standard of living of the peasants, the creation of new factories in cities and towns. The aim of the Government is to make the whole country one single economic organism.

The Minister of Communications stated that the sum of over two hundred million zloty will be spent in the next fiscal year on the building of new railway lines, canals and highways.

The Labour Fund, a special Government Bureau which deals with public works and relief of unemployment, will spend almost four hundred million zloty on private and public buildings, dams and electric plants.

## MOTOR-CAR REGISTRATIONS.

As on January 1st 1938 the total number of mechanically driven vehicles in Poland was 44,200. Of this total 19,548 were passenger motorcars, 4,946 taxi-cabs, 1,754 motorbuses, 6,943 motor lorries, 1,223 various vehicles (fire - brigade rolling stock, cistern - cars etc.) and 9,876 motorcycles. In comparison with the figures for July 1st 1937 the increase was 5 per cent, the gain being very unequally distributed by provinces and towns. In Warsaw there was as on January 1st one mechanically driven vehicle per 135 inhabitants, in Silesia one per 278, in the voivodship of Pomorze per 297, in the voivodship of Poznan per 331, in that of Tamopol per 4,680, in Wolyn per 3,769 and in Polesie per 3,149 inhabitants.

## CARE OF POLISH CHILDREN ABROAD

Under the patronage of the President of the Republic Professor Moscicki, Marshal Smigly-Byrd, the Inspector General of the Army and of Cardinal Hlond, the Primate of Poland a celebration of the "Day of Poles living in foreign countries" was held throughout the country.

In Warsaw the celebration took place last Sunday. The President of the City of Warsaw opened the meeting with a speech in which he stated that eight million in Poles are living permanently in foreign countries to which they have emigrated. It is the duty of the Polish community to provide for the cultural needs of their fellow countrymen who are living abroad. Everybody should help subscribing to the fund devoted to the establishment of Polish schools for the children of Polish emigrants, for only by such means might they preserve their nationality. The next speakers emphasised the difficult situation of the Polish emigrants in certain countries in which they are persecuted for their desire to preserve their native language and culture. Poland must maintain the link which unites her with the Poles who are separated from their native land. This is a danger of denationalisation of the Polish emigrants. Sixty per cent of their children are deprived of the possibility to learn the language of their fathers, owing to the scarcity of schools in which Polish is taught. The Polish emigrants deserved well to the countries of their adoption, in the domains of science, arts and other achievements.

## YOUTH OF POLAND ORGANISED FOR SERVICE

General Skwarczynski, the recently appointed Chief of the National Unity Group, inaugurated on 2th February the Section of Youth in the group. That section is named "The Service of Young People". The outlook of the present day young generation of Poland is entirely different from that of the pre-war youth. General Skwarczynski explained that difference. Until the Great War when Poland was under foreign domination a depression was prevailing in the nation, and the young people activities were forcibly restricted. When the young people desired to work for their country they had to do it secretly. Any work for the State was shunned because there was no Polish State in those days. To day the situation is changed, for an effort for the benefit of the Nation is tantamount to the work for the benefit of the State. As present slogan of the youth of Poland is the same as that of the whole community. That slogan is the defensibility of Poland, her evolution, development and strength. Addressing himself to the youth General Skwarczynski said: "You should look forward to a Poland rationally exploited economically, with a raising standard of the peasant masses, with modern mills and workmen settlements, good railways and roads, with thriving commerce and industry. You should apply all your efforts to achieve those aims".

## POLAND INCREASES HER SCHOOLS

The number of Grammar-Schools in Poland is steadily increasing. While in the school year 1930-31 their number was 26,645 with 3,959,986, there are at present, 28,737 schools with 4,853,484 pupils of whom 2,510,071 are boys and 2,343,413 girls.

## POLISH VIEW OF FAR EAST SITUATION

At the session of the League of Nations devoted to the problem of the Far East, the Polish Delegate Komarnicki declared that, in accordance with the general principles of the foreign policy of Poland, he is unable to adhere to any resolution which would bind the League of Nations to support the action of any single Power, or several Powers, undertaken outside the League of Nations. This attitude of the Polish Delegate is approved by the public opinion of Poland which holds the view that no individual member of the League of Nations may undertake any steps without a previous approval of the Council of the League.

Polish public opinion views the situation in the Far East in the following light: When China applied for help to the League of Nations she received assurances of sympathy and the League proposed a motion to the effect that an individual country may assist China. Endeavours were made to enhance the falling prestige of the League, but several countries protested against the attempts of the spokesmen of the League of Nations. Poland also protested against such attitude of the big Powers. The unsatisfactory solution of the Chinese Problems made by the League of Nations was caused by the fact that the present international situation is not suitable for a creation of united front of the White Races against the Yellow Race, against the imperialistic designs of Japan. The White Race is torn at present by many conflicts which prevent an understanding. The "policeman of the world" as Great Britain is called, cannot involve herself at present in an armed conflict in the Far East, for Great Britain must be watchful of the European situation. If England was involved in war in the Far East, Italy and Germany would be greatly strengthened. France finds herself in a similar position as England. Another factor has also to be considered: Soviet Russia. Any war fought by a European Power against Japan would be really in the interest of Russia. The war in the Far East is fought for the sake of the great natural resources of China coveted by Russia and Japan. These two countries are more interested in China than any other country in the world. As to the interest of England, France and the United States in the Chinese question, these countries are chiefly concerned in the maintenance of their commercial interests in the Far East. As regards the outcome of the struggle between Russia and Japan in that part of Asia it would seem that a decisive victory of either country would be harmful to European interests. It would be best for Europe if both Japan and Russia were weakened through the struggle. The above view prevailing in the Western democracies is shared by Poland. Berlin and Rome hold a different opinion. They think that because Russia is nearer to Europe than Japan is, Soviet Russia is a greater menace to Europe.

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# BALLADYNA

A tragedy by JULIUSZ SŁOWACKI

The great dramatist of the Romantic period, Juliusz Słowacki, seems to have found Polish mythology rather poor by comparison with that of Germany, Scandinavia or Greece. Apart from the few nebulous legends of Wanda, Krak, and Piast, nothing remains of prehistoric fable in Słowacki's fatherland.

Who, however, could have been more obviously destined than Słowacki, with his fantasy and imagination, to create and to recreate Polish mythology? It is no wonder, therefore, that with his sceptical view of Poland's legendary past, he should have set himself to write a whole cycle of historical chronicles, embracing six separate dramatic poems, on the subject of which he never completed the entire project, and the cycle of six was ultimately reduced to two dramas: LILLA WENEDA and BALLADYNA, and an unfinished fragment entitled KRAKUS. Of these, the masterpiece BALLADYNA, which combines prehistorical chronicle with fairy-fantastic poetry and excellent dramatic instinct, best achieves the poet's own purpose.

It must always be remembered that Słowacki never intended to base his chronicle upon known historical or prehistorical facts. He wanted to create a legend whose fabulous character would be deepened by the popular and universal sources from whence it was drawn. He even heightened the original and fantastic tone of his work by the introduction into BALLADYNA, of forest gods and hobgins — a completely new element in Polish romantic poetry.

The action of BALLADYNA takes place in legendary times, after the dethronement of a legendary King Popiel III, who now lives exiled, as an anchorite, in the forests near Lake Gopło. Słowacki was a close student and admirer of Shakespeare, some of whose situations and motifs he reflects in his own plays. In BALLADYNA, for instance, may be found traces of the influence of A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, MACBETH, and KING LEAR.

BALLADYNA begins with a dialogue between Pustelnik (the anchorite) and Kirkor, a powerful Polish count who has made up his mind to marry. The anchorite who is of course no other than the exiled Popiel III, is only too well acquainted with the value of queens and princesses. He names them a generation of vipers, remembering his own tragic fate of dethronement and exile. And he advises the noble youth to find his future wife in the village, among the peasant girls. Kirkor, enchanted with the old man's idea,

permits a black swallow to conduct him to the house of a peasant. But in reality the steps of Kirkor are directed by Goplana, a nymph, the Queen of Lake Gopło, who (like her proto-type Titania with Bottom) has fallen in love with a peasant, Grabiec. His turn he loves the beautiful but bad-hearted Balladyna. So Goplana, with the idea of ridding herself of her rival in love, conducts Kirkor to the little house of Widow, the mother of Balladyna, and her younger sister Alina.

The appearance of the rich and splendid knight in the poor hut of Widow has all the charm of a fairy-tale. Kirkor is delighted with both girls and is at first undecided which deserves to be his wife. The mother therefore suggests that in the morning her two daughters shall go into the forest and whichever returns first with a jug full of raspberries shall become Kirkor's wife and countess. This theme is to be found in popular ballads and also in Chodźko's poem, MALINY.

The act concludes with the delightful scene of Alina's dream. Next morning, too, Alina fills her jug first, but Balladyna, in whom (like Lady Macbeth) the ambition for a crown, power and honours swamps every other feeling, kills her sister in the forest, conceals the murder, and becomes the wife of Kirkor.

From this time forward, Balladyna begins her career of blood and murder. She has a talent for ruling people, and she will break no obstacle in the path which she has mapped out for herself. The first crime (the murder of her sister) is followed by a large number of others, all deliberately committed and conducted Balladyna right up to the Polish throne, which has been rendered vacant by the avenger of Popiel III, the heroic Kirkor who is afterwards himself killed in battle with Balladyna's soldiers. Balladyna thus attains the throne, after capturing the authentic crown of the Lechits, and is acclaimed Queen by the populace.

She makes vows for her reign, and we are even led to believe that, having achieved the throne, this murderous and criminal woman, who is nevertheless greatly gifted and seems destined to rule, will begin a new life. Tradition, however, decees that the Queen must open her reign with a judgement. It happens that the first plaintiff is the Castle doctor, who seeks justice for the murder of Fon Kostryń, chief of Balladyna's army, who has been secretly poisoned by Balladyna herself. The second arrival is Filon, a romantic shepherd who

relates the cruel death of Alina. Finally Widow, Balladyna's mother, who has become blind after being turned out of her daughter's house (a fate similar to that of King Lear), comes to accuse her unnatural child, without knowing that she is now her Queen and judge. The unknown instigator of all these crimes is the Queen herself. She therefore condemns herself to the death three times, according to the rights of the law. The tragedy concludes with a thunder-bolt which kills Balladyna. Goplana, seated in a cloud over the Castle of Gniezno, has executed Balladyna's sentences upon herself, and thus takes vengeance for all the Queen's crimes, including the death of Grabiec, who was another of her victims.

The plot of the tragedy is developed with rare artistry. The development of the dramatic situation, the truth of each character, the portrayal of Balladyna herself, and the tremendous stage-effect of each scene, make this play one of the greatest masterpieces in Polish literature. The romanticism and poetry of the theme is heightened by the introduction of the fairy world which plays such a pre-eminent role in the action. Queen Goplana and her courts of Skierka and Chochlik, (reminiscent of the Titan Prometheus) in A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, incarnate the secret powers of the Gopło forest, and although they have their prototypes in Shakespeare they are original creations and jewels of Polish poetry.

In BALLADYNA, moreover, Słowacki reaches the height of his poetic power, which has never since been surpassed in Polish literature. The poetry of BALLADYNA is dazzling in its coloured metaphors, world-embracing music, and intellectual brilliance. Each separate character has his own style and language, and is a distinct instrument in this great poetic symphony.

## THE PERFORMANCE AT THE TEATR NARODOWY

The Teatr Narodowy has produced BALLADYNA in connection with the commemoration of the Polish painter, Ferdynand Ruszczyk, who prepared the settings for this play at the Teatr Polski in 1914. Ruszczyk's costumes and settings have now been reconstructed under the artistic management of Professor Stanisław Jaroński, and are very good specimens of the artist's style. The legendary character of the tragedy is well brought out in Ruszczyk's rather operatic but beautiful designs,



At Kirkor's Castle.



Widow's Hut. Karolina Lubienska (Alina), Irena Solska (Widow) and Irena Eichlerówna (Balladyna).



The Royal Castle of Gniezno. Balladyna (Irena Eichlerówna) on the Throne.

amongst which the scene near Lake Gopło is particularly striking.

The presence of Ruszczyk's settings, however, created a difficulty for Juliusz Osterwa, whose production of the play is rather tied to the scenery, and is therefore not as original as it might otherwise have been. On the purely dramatic side, the performance was a little uncertain, being neither good Ruszczyk nor good Osterwa.

Among the actors, an unforgettable performance is given by the famous Polish artist, Irena Solska, in the role of Balladyna's mother. The final scene, when the tragic blind woman appears before her daughter the Queen, had the inspiration of genius.

The title role was played by Irena Eichlerówna. In spite of great expectations aroused by the appearance of Poland's cleverest young tragedienne, her playing

on this occasion was not always up to standard. She had some highly dramatic and moving moments, but at times her acting was quite out of harmony with Słowacki's text.

The remainder of the cast included Ludwik Solski (the Anchorite), Karolina Lubienska (Alina), Józef Węgrzyn (Fon Kostryń), Jerzy Leszczyński (Grabiec), Tadeusz Białoszyński (Kirkor), Ewa Kuncewicz (Goplana), Marian Wyrzykowski (Filon), and others. It cannot be said, however, that their playing on the whole was worthy of Słowacki's masterpiece. In particular, it is a pity that Grabiec's very up-to-date tirade against taxes and incomes was so devoid of humour in Jerzy Leszczyński's interpretation, although this artist is such a master of diction.

JERZY MACIERAKOWSKI

## PRESS REVIEW

The turn of events in Germany interests the Polish public and has given rise to much comment in the press. *Czas* writes about armies in totalitarian states and makes reflections how such a state would work in Poland saying: "We think that all attempts whether to introduce totalitarianism into Poland, or to use the army as a means of introducing such a system into Poland would meet with the decided opposition of the whole community and above all of those who are directly responsible for the army".

*Stowo* also discusses the rôle of the army in the state system and says "Let us be glad and triumphant that with us the army is healthy and is not politically engaged". There are always moments in the life of the state says *Stowo* when there arise differences social, political,

economic and so on but let us not drag in the army. "Let us remember that the army must not divide, but unite, that the army which demands the life of the citizen, which leads him to death must stand above and outside all suspicions of any kind of political tendency".

*I. K. C.* in an article on the situation in Germany says "In Germany everything has been staked on one card — that of brown totalitarianism. The totalitarian Moloch has swallowed up not only the political organization and cultural life, or the economic one but also foreign politics and the army which till now jealously guarded its independence".

*Kurier Warszawski* writes that one of the most striking and characteristic moments of the

situation in Germany is that the important decision concerning the leadership of the army was communicated not as a resolution of the cabinet, but as a decree of the Chancellor. "The present regulation proves that the authority of the Chancellor as leader of the nation is now unlimited and the National Socialist party has gained a still greater executive power in the most essential spheres of the state life of the Reich: in the army and in foreign policy".

A Wilno paper, *Kurier Powszechny* finds in the inaugural speech of Gen. Skwarczyński to the youth of O. Z. N. a proof that the tendency of the new leader will be towards a return to the principles of the former B. B. (the non-party block). Concerning General's speech the *Kurier* says: "This is not the language of young Poland". Such principles can be inserted with pleasure and conviction by the democratic

publications. "In the inaugural speech for the young we find more than quotations — we find an ideology. The forgotten words about citizens, about every citizen resounded again". In short the *Kurier Powszechny* foresees a new political current of more democratic tendency.

*Kurier Polski* places great stress on the last speech of Vice-Premier Kwiatkowski at the budget commission of the Sejm. It says that both his speech and that of Deputy Sowiński emphasized the necessity of industrializing the country and of increasing profits. "These two things are closely connected. Nobody will invest money in new industrial undertakings, in reconstruction, or as the Vice-Premier said, will take part in state enterprises if he has no likelihood of profits". The necessary conditions for investing capital, says the *Kurier*, are the certainty of stability, that there

will be no unexpected change on the part of the administration. "From this point of view the declaration of Minister Kwiatkowski that he will not raise taxes on industry even though it does not constitute a step forward on the way to profiteering, it introduces an element of stability in an important domain of taxation".

*Robotnik* quotes from other papers some memorable words of Marshal Piłsudski. He said "The Poles have in them an instinct. That instinct has value and I prize this value. In Poland we cannot govern by terror. It won't do, I was able to allow myself much and have profited by it for I wanted to teach Poles something. Nobody else could have done it. But the instinct for freedom cannot be killed, it won't let itself be killed. And this is an asset of great price".

K. M.

# MUSIC

## TWO CHAMBER MUSIC CONCERTS

The two chamber music concerts held by Miss Thelma Reiss, violinist and Mr. John Hunt pianist on the 5th and 7th Febr. at the Conservatoire provided real musical enjoyment for all lovers of good music. These two young artists have reached already a high level of artistic attainment.

Thelma Reiss' full rich touch has a quite masculine power. She has a perfect command of her instrument which enables her to give freedom to her richly endowed musical temperament. She seems equally at home in the classic as in the modern forms of composition. Yet I should say that her predilection is for Bach and the 18th century composers. Miss Reiss' partner John Hunt is a consummate chamber music player. This does not mean that he is not also an excellent soloist, but the gift of perfect ensemble playing is a rarer quality demanding greater musicianship. In his solos the young artist was most successful in his interpretation of old English composers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries which he played with exquisite delicacy and refinement. The two musicians introduced us to some modern English music: a sonata of Bax for cello and piano, and of Delius for the same instruments. Of these the latter was by far the most attractive while the former requires perhaps nearer acquaintance for the realisation of its merits. In any case we have to thank the young English musicians for two enjoyable evenings of music on a high cultural standard, and to wish them further success and a speedy return.

K. M.

## THE FLEET STREET CHOIR

The Fleet Street Choir, that well known musical team, are visiting Poland under the auspices of the British Council. They will appear at Krakow on Wednesday the 23rd, and Friday, the 25th February, leaving afterwards for Warsaw where they appear on Monday, the 28th February and Wednesday, the 2nd March.

Their programmes cover representative English music for the period 1550 to the present day and include Motets, Madrigals, Part Songs, Carols, and Folk Songs. Full particulars as to their Warsaw visit will be given in the next issue.

## THE MILITARY FAMILY.

Founded with the approval and under the auspices of Marshal Pilsudski thirteen years ago, the Military Family celebrated this month its anniversary. Steadily growing and developing it has now over 24,000 members, wives, sisters and daughters of officers and non-commissioned officers there being no professional soldiers among the privates. The idea which prompted the constituting of the Society was mutual help of the families in times of war and peace.

Besides auxiliary military training the Society has a manifold interests, necessary in times of peace, which may prove useful or even indispensable in case of war. The members are also taking an active part in nearly all the social work of the country and in all matters concerning women's work. At the present moment they are with other women's organizations preparing the big Convention of Polish Women which in June will give a survey of everything Poland's women have done in the years of regained liberty.

S. G.

# BOOKS

## POLAND OLD AND NEW

Everything Polish in a nutshell. History, geography, old legends, statistics, cultural and social welfare activities, customs, chronological data, Anglo-Polish relations, poets and warriors, land reform and the minorities question. The whole dotted with interesting pictures, photographs and drawings, very ably collected and giving one more touch of life to the already lively text. Several maps also which show the historical development of Poland.

That is what we can say in fewest words of the sympathetic booklet of 135 pages, covered with pleasant to read, distinct type, and giving less known landscapes and portraits, which has been written by Mr. Joseph Stankowski, who has just been appointed Secretary General of the Polish Institute for Collaboration with Foreign Countries under the Presidency of Dr. H. Gruber, Chairman of the P. K. O., and published recently by the well known firm of booksellers and publishers, M. Arct.

We are sure that among the many publications of this kind, "Poland Old and New" will keep its ground owing to its many excellent qualities.

## PARTICIPATION OF POLAND IN NEW YORK EXHIBITION

The Council of Ministers has decided the participation of Poland in the New York International Exhibition. Arrangements have been concluded according to which the Polish Pavilion will stand in the principal street in the Exhibition grounds, among the pavilions of the great powers. The Polish Pavilion will be next to the American Federal Pavilion. The circumference of the Polish Pavilion will be five thousand square metres. It will show a large panoramic picture representing the victory of Kosciuszko at Racławice, the battle fought in April 1794. Led personally by General Kosciuszko a regiment of Polish peasants armed only with scythes captured the whole Russian artillery.

Poland will exhibit among other items railway cars, various works of art, a film in colours showing the beauty spots of Poland. A restaurant in the Pavilion will serve Polish national dishes.

## PATRIOTIC POLISH MOSLEMS

The national congress of Polish Moslems began on 2th February in Wilno. The Moslem congregation in Poland consists chiefly of the descendants of Tartars who settled there several centuries ago. The Wojewode of Wilno greeted the congress, praising the chivalry and patriotism of the Polish Tartars. The congress sent addresses to the President of the Republic and to Marshal Smiety-Rydz, the Inspector General of the Army, thanking him for the creation of the Tartar Squadron in the Polish cavalry. The election to the Moslem Council, the chief organ of that creed in Poland, took place at the congress.

## GENEROUS GIFT BY A CANADIAN POLE

John Matthews, who emigrated from Poland to Canada many years ago, recently arrived from New York at Gdynia. Matthews, a naturalised Canadian citizen whose former name was Matusczak, a native of small town in Southern Poland, discovered rich gold mines in



SIR RONALD STORRS

Sir Ronald Storrs' famous lecture on Lawrence of Arabia will be given at the Staszko Palace, corner of Nowy Świat and Krakowiska Przedmieście, on Monday, 21st February at 8pm. Tickets, which are free, can be obtained either through the Polish Institute for Collaboration with Foreign Countries, Marszałkowska 153, or from Mr. Egerton Sykes, Czackiego 1.

## Polish-Hungarian Relations

(concluded)

by the shore of the Black Sea and of his grand-nephew King Louis of Hungary who fell at Mohács. But it must be acknowledged it was Turkey who gave shelter to Polish insurgents against Russia in 1831 and to General Bem and his Hungarian officers in 1849. Turkey was the only European power which would never acknowledge the destruction of her old enemy by the partitions of Poland and it is said that when the Sultan received the members of the Diplomatic Corps a standing feature of the ceremony was the question "Where is the envoy of Poland" and the answer "Untoward circumstances have prevented his coming".

Today Poland and Hungary have no common frontier but the old feelings of friendship are still strong and find expression in the exchange of students and lecturers, in mutual gifts of historic relics, and in the activities of Polish-Hungarian and Hungarian-Polish societies in both countries. In the field of sport particularly friendly relations have grown up between the fencers of both countries.

W. J. G.

## ANGLO BALTIC LINE S.S. "Daltrover"

From Gdynia

17th February, 3rd March

From London

24th February, 10th March

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# WARSAW AMUSEMENTS

## THEATRES

NARODOWY. Eicherlewna and Solaka in "Balladyna" by Slowacki, or wiewiśliciska in "Skiz" by Zapolaka.  
POLSKI. Barzewska in "Little Doll" by Dickens.  
MALY. Ziemińska in "Domino" by Achard.  
NOWY. "Whitecoat" by Mazo de LaRoche.  
MALICKIEJ. "Candida" by Shaw.  
ATENEUM. "You can't take it with you" by Hart and Kaufman.  
KAMERALNY. "Anna Karelina" by Tolstoy.  
LETNI. "In the Receivers Hands" by American Bach.

## MUSIC

TEATR WIELKI — OPERA.  
Saturday: "La Boheme" with Maria Fiorenza and Ladislas Kiepara.  
Sunday: 12 — Performance for children. 3.30 "Pan Twardowski".  
8 — "Halka".  
Monday: Radio Concert for the Winter.  
Tuesday: "Lohengrin".  
Wednesday: "Carmen" with Conchita Velazquez.  
Thursday: "Lohengrin".  
Friday: "Pan Twardowski".  
KONSERWATORIUM.  
Saturday: Recital by Gina Van de Veer, American Singer.  
Wednesday: Recital by Kerttu Wanne, Finnish Violinist.  
FILHARMONIA.  
Sunday: Rary Matveje, Dir. Józef Ozimński, Piano—Stefania Selens. Monday: Tadeusz Mazurkiewicz's Jubilee Concert. Piano — Raul Kozelacki Singer — Adam Dobosz, Harp, choir.  
Friday: Symphony Concert. Dir. Jascha Horenstein. Piano — Zbigniew Drzewiecki.

## MUSICAL SHOWS

CYRILIK WARSZAWSKI. "Behind Closed Doors".  
TEATR 815. Makowska in "Fedora".  
WIELKA REWIA. "The Waltz Dream".  
MALE QUI PRO QUO at Ziemiańska "With a Bowler Tipped up".

## ART

I. P. S. Show by "Zwornik" Society and Chrynkowski, Horszart and Grunwald.  
ZACHETA. Show by Bunsch, Jasińska Rolńska, Soltan, Kopezynski, Miłobędzki, Jaroszyńska, Nębring and Trzebiński.  
NATIONAL MUSEUM. Memorial exhibition of Arthur Grotgert's paintings.

## CINEMAS

\*ATLANTIC. E. G. Robinson, Hette Davis in "Kid Galahad" (Good Gangster stuff).  
\*BALZYK. Jeanette MacDonald in "Spanish Butterfly" (American Musical Comedy).  
\*CASINO. Marta Eggert in "Beloved" (Austrian musical comedy).  
CAPITOL. Barzewska in "Zacheta" (The Quack — Polish Drama).  
\*COLOSSEUM. Dorothy Lamour in "Harricane" (American Musical Comedy).  
\*EUROPA. Sacha Guitry in "Le Roman d'un Tricheur". (Excellent French production).  
FILHARMONIA. "Le Comptable" (Tense French drama).  
\*IMPERIAL. John Boles and Barbara Stanwick in "Sulla Dallsa" (A King Vidor production).  
\*PALLADIUM. Madeleine Carroll, Ronald Coleman and Douglas Fairbanks in "The Prisoner of Zenda". (Good romantic adventure).  
\*PAN. Pat O'Brien in "A Fugitive from San Quentin" (Tense prison drama).  
\*RIALTO. Dymna and Bodo in "Robert and Bertrand" (Polish Musical).  
\*ROMA. Sonia Henie in "Prince X" (Comedy with beautiful ice ballet).  
STYLWY. Louisa Howard, Hette Davis and Olga de Haviland in "94 Hours of Love". (Excellent American Comedy).  
\*STUDIO. "The Traitor". (German Drama).  
SWIATOWID. Gigg in "You are my Happiness".

## BRITISH PASSPORT CONTROL OFFICE

UJAZDOWSKA 18, WARSAW

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

No. of certificate	NAME	A. C. Category	Last date of visa	Admission with or without British passport	Address
104989	JEZIERSKA Sonia	23 D	20.3.38	3.1.38	Mieczewska 2, Grodno
106880	LYNIK Ertam	16/B/3	20.3.38	3.1.38	Kosciuszko 112, Korzec
106881	GORSTEN Luba	14/B/3	20.3.38	3.1.38	Gonizisk
106882	RADZINSKA Rebecka	18/B/3	20.3.38	3.1.38	Muranowska 38/10 Warsaw
106865	ZARECKI Rabin	16/B/3	20.3.38	3.1.38	Soly
106884	KRAUT Herbert	10/B/3	20.3.38	3.1.38	5 Maja 28, Bielako
106885	KRAUT Gustaw	15/B/3	20.3.38	3.1.38	
106868	GOTLIOWSKA Necha	16/B/3	20.3.38	3.1.38	Perwin
106872	ZUSMAN Mordchai	16/B/3	20.3.38	3.1.38	Krywa 38, Brzez n/B
106873	FABELTY Sara	23/B/3	20.3.38	3.1.38	Lachowicza K. Baranowicz
106900	ROHN Menassa	41/A	20.3.38	3.1.38	Nowolipki 62 m. 2 Warsaw
106001	ROHN Etko	38/A	20.3.38	3.1.38	
	= Lili	2			
	= Aleksander	5			
109034	ABRAMOWICZ Estera	28/A	20.3.38	3.1.38	Markt 11a, Bielz
108041	NEMSER Aleksander	29/A	20.3.38	3.1.38	Wilno
	= Rebecka	46			
	= Samuel	8			
2397 f. 54	FRIEDMAN Etko	33 G	—	24.4.38	Ulca Siemlegka 24, Nad Komlewna, Wol Kielecki
2397 f. 52	INDIEL Rella	41 H	—	24.4.38	Pawia 11 m. 15, Warsaw Jagiellońska 3, Luck
	= Pninas	8			
	= Lea	6			
2396	GUTTMAN Dawid	42/A	20.3.38	3.1.38	Bres n/B
2315	JEDWARKIN Olga	51/B	20.3.38	3.1.38	n. Sadowa 4, Wilno
2344	BLAT Julian	45/A	20.3.38	3.1.38	Sienkiewicza 2, Lwow
	= Sohele	12			
	= Roman	14			
2398	BORUCHOWICZ Szolom	41/A	20.3.38	3.1.38	Hancewice
	= Szeina	20			
	= Assar	3			
2131	SALOMONOWICZ Salom	59/A	20.3.38	3.1.38	Lodz
	= Regina	51			
2315	REJZENBERG Hefez	56/A	20.3.38	3.1.38	Wilno
2402	REJZENBERG Jozef	95/A	20.3.38	3.1.38	Wilno
	= Ester	27			

Following persons subject to prove that capital stands at their disposal in Palestine:

2392	OHRENSTEIN Bernad	48/A	20.3.38	3.1.38	Kossaka 3, Krakow
	= Epp	41			
	= Renia	11			
	= Helena	14			
2395	DOLINSKI Ieko	55/A	20.3.38	3.1.38	Brzez n/B
	= Bella	52			
	= Roza	14			

## NO "ARYAN PARAGRAPH" IN POLISH SPORT

The Director of the State Board for Physical Training issued an order to the effect, that no race discrimination may be applied in sporting associations in Poland. The State, under whose supervision is the development of sport and athletics in Poland, cannot discriminate among its citizens.

## STRATOSPHERE FLIGHT

The first Polish balloon flight to the stratosphere, to the altitude of thirty thousand metres, is being prepared, and the construction of a balloon has already begun. Captain Zbigniew Burzyński and Captain Franciszek Huneck, both leading Polish pilots who won the balloon race for the Gordon-Bennett Cup a few years ago, will pilot the balloon.