

THE WARSAW WEEKLY

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THURSDAY

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1935

Our Aims And Hopes

When the moving pictures "went talkie" some six years ago it was generally agreed that the Polish cinema public would not pay money to be talked at in a strange language, and that, if the American and British film companies were wise, they would either continue to make "silents" or retire promptly from the local scene. While the producing companies were still grappling with what looked like a serious dilemma, however, the Polish public accepted English-language films with considerable approval. They did so for two reasons — good entertainment combined with lessons in English. Those who saw no hope for talking pictures had overlooked the "drawing power" of English and the eagerness of the Poles for contact with foreign languages.

We were accordingly neither surprised nor dismayed, when the idea was first mooted to produce in Warsaw a weekly newspaper in the English language, to be told that nobody would buy it. We would prefer to begin on that note rather than on one of exaggerated optimism.

There are at least three good reasons for an English-language newspaper in Poland. First is a rapidly increasing number of Poles, especially among the youth of the nation, are learning English and are keenly interested not only in the language but in what is happening in the Anglo-Saxon countries. Our Polish readers should feel that the primary purpose of *The Warsaw Weekly* is to satisfy their need of a closer touch with what might be described as the practical side of the language, and that it is intended as a link between them and the Anglo-Saxons.

Secondly, the interest of the outside world in Poland is unquestionably increasing. There are sound reasons why it should. Apart from the millions of Poles in the countries of North and South America, the British Dominions, Palestine and elsewhere, Poland is a nation of more than thirty-three million people occupying a position of great strategic importance on the Continent of Europe and with an independent outlook on foreign affairs. There are glorious chapters in her history that have become obscured in the post-war turmoil. The importance of nations, no less than of individuals, is judged to-day very largely by the volume of publicity they receive in the world's Press. The greater interest which foreign newspapers are showing in Poland is attested by the considerable increase during the past year in the number of foreign correspondents registered in Warsaw. The Foreign Press Club has even raised its entrance fee! And yet there are vast numbers of people in the English-speaking countries who think of Poland — if at all — as a country which began its existence in November, 1918. It will be one of our aims to



Message From H. E. The American Ambassador

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Warsaw, January 9, 1935.

This is not a perfunctory courteous greeting to the first appearance of *THE WARSAW WEEKLY* — it is a genuine, sincere welcome to a publication for which there has long been an outstanding need. In the United States alone nearly 4,000,000 American citizens of Polish origin are eager for any news bearing upon the social, cultural and political aspects of the land from which they so proudly trace their heritage. The widely circulated American-Polish press is evidence of this avid interest, but the writers for this press have not your daily intimate contact with the scenes and the developments they would record. Accordingly their accounts lack the vitality and the living interest of a chronicle.

If you can present such a chronicle and tell to this group and other vast groups of English readers the stirring story of the Polish Republic as it unfolds from day to day, I predict a success for *THE WARSAW WEEKLY* that will exceed your most sanguine hopes.

(signed) John Cudahy

supply in a friendly and constructive spirit to readers in distant lands interested in Poland a weekly digest of news and comment that will keep them informed of what is happening here.

The words "friendly and constructive" might be emphasized. They do not mean suppression, distortion or propaganda, but an intention to feature the intellectual and creational sides of life rather than the sordid or sensational. There are constructive forces at work in Poland, as in all other countries, about which little or nothing is published in the foreign Press because of the insistent demand for something startling. Foreign interest in Polish news, however, can be aroused and sustained only if readers are satisfied that it is free from bias or vested interest, and offered solely on its merits as

news. There is a mistaken impression abroad that in Poland, as is now the case in a number of European countries, the Government have a strangle-hold on the Press. We who live in Poland know, of course, that this is not so; and that, as a matter of fact, while subject to censorship the Polish Press indeed enjoys a great deal of liberty. Mr. Lloyd George recently said "for generations the Press has been the best friend that human freedom ever had". If *The Warsaw Weekly* can make even a trifling contribution to the cause of human freedom and international goodwill, we shall be more than satisfied.

Thirdly, we are counting on the support of the Anglo-American residents of Poland. It is not our intention to make the paper a "house organ", or a gossip sheet. That would render its ap-

peal altogether too narrow. But a part of our limited space will be devoted to social activities and to recording the movements of American and British residents, to whom the columns of *The Warsaw Weekly* will always be open for suggestions and comment. We venture to hope that the paper will come to be regarded as an integral part of the life of the Anglo-American communities — which does not mean in Warsaw alone, but in Cracow, Gdynia, Katowice, Poznań and other cities where there are British and American residents. They will realize the technical difficulty of producing an English-language newspaper in a foreign country, and understand that with such a variety of interests to serve it will take time to establish a balanced news service.

G. R.

And Our Regrets

The first number of *The Warsaw Weekly* appears at a time which to all the British colony in Poland must seem like an interregnum. The new British Ambassador is not yet known to us and we are still very depressed because of the departure of Sir William and Lady Erskine. Depressed — is putting it very mildly. On December 29 many an actual liquid tear was shed at the Warsaw station among the huge crowd which was seeing the Erskines off. "The Erskines" is the right term — as it is rare to find two people about whom one would think invariably jointly, as one did about the ex-Ambassador. During the eight years they spent in Poland they became essentially a part of Warsaw. There was not a glamorous embassy, it was something far better and more representative of Great Britain — it was an ideal English home, with no austerity but with an ever ready warm welcome and cordial lack of stiff formality. Dropping in to tea with Lady Erskine, eating hot scones and sitting by the crackling fire — made you feel back in England and you caught yourself wondering whether by any chance the cozily drawn curtains did not keep out a nasty but how often longed for yellow fog.

The years of Sir William's tenure of office in Poland marked a historical development in Anglo-Polish relations: the former Legation was raised in 1929 to the status of Embassy, which showed the deep understanding of Downing Street for the growing importance of the newly resurrected Polish Republic; while in commercial and financial matters a considerable business intimacy has been established between banking and industrial circles of both countries. All this reveals no small merit on the part of Sir William who, though reserved and essentially Scotch, had no reticence about discussing even the most delicate problem, showing himself always free of prejudice and preconceived ideas.

There could have been no question of reticence about Lady Erskine, with her more than English cordialness and frankness. Unbelievably generous to the poor and needy, she had seemingly always time to lend moral and material support to those seeking it. She managed to have both compassion and a twinkle in her eye when patiently listening to the standardized story of wee of a Russian emigre. Of many institutions she took a keen interest in none will feel more bereft of a marvellously thoughtful protectress and friend than the Laski Institute for blind children, where Lady Erskine spent much of her time, and for which she worked with admirable devotion and where we believe she felt very happy.

The Misses Erskine, Romola and Peggy, knew more about Polish life than the average daughter of a diplomat has ever

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FRANCE AND POLAND

THE CRAVING FOR SECURITY

BY C. NIRUN

(Copyright by The Warsaw Weekly)

Paris Jan. 5

Franco-Polish relations are not cordial at present, and when one reads articles on this subject, or talks with Frenchmen or Poles, a certain bitterness is essential to be noticeable. What is the reason for such a situation? To elucidate it, *sine odio et ira*, may be useful for all parties concerned.

France won the last war, but this victory was secured — after enormous losses in man power — not by herself alone but with the help of other nations, which, of course, did not fight solely for France but for their own ends as they understood them.

After the victory France did not obtain what she expected. She did not secure the strategic frontier on the East; she could not revert to the policy of Richelieu and Mazarin towards Germany; and, for reasons of domestic politics in the United States, the Guarantee Treaty between France, Great Britain and the United States was never ratified.

Left practically alone, and handicapped by the somewhat aloof attitude of Great Britain, France developed to a certain degree a fear complex which led her often to act, not as a victorious nation which knows its own strength and is sure of itself, but rather as a defeated one feeling its weakness and trying to find support and help from others.

This attitude of France, her continuous craving after *la sécurité* was for a long time misunderstood, or misinterpreted, by other nations, which often embittered their mutual relations. All overtures from France for a full treaty of alliance with Great Britain failed, and in her psychological situation she had no other solution but to develop as far as possible her relations with other neighbours of Germany — the only country she fears — in accordance with the time-honoured maxim: *les voisins de nos voisins sont nos amis*.

This resulted in treaties between France on one hand and Belgium, Czechoslovakia and Poland on the other. The situation of Belgium in this case is very particular both from the material and sentimental standpoint, and has little or nothing in common with that of Czechoslovakia or Poland. Of these two countries, undoubtedly Czechoslovakia was more successful in her relations with France; partly because her statesmen maintained the closest contact with the various French Governments which have succeeded each other since the war, but probably more because of intimate relations with those groups which practically control the Governments of France. Czechoslovakia not only obtained territorially the maximum of what she could hope, but she found a way to direct her foreign policy so as apparently to identify the interests of both countries and to find the almost unlimited support of France for all her claims.

AUSTRIAN INDEPENDENCE

Thanks to this exceedingly clever policy France did not hesitate for 14 years to be the country which took the lead in all protests against the *Anschluss*, and in this way provided excellent material for propaganda against her by all the extremist elements in Germany: although Italy, as everybody now at last understands, was and is far more interested in the question of Austrian independence than France. A more recent example is the proposal and preparation of the Eastern Pact of Mutual Assistance, of which Mr. Benesh — even if he was not the father of the idea — surely is *pars magna* thereof.

Poland, for many reasons, was not nearly as successful in her relations with France as was Czechoslovakia. The strongest support for Poland was, and still is, given by those Frenchmen who feel themselves attached to historical France. In those circles the memory of centuries - old personal and political connections between both countries is still alive, and they were willing to do their utmost to help Poland and to support her claims. Unfortunately, however, these circles do not exercise such a great influence in French politics as other parties. Moreover, they were always in favour of close cooperation with Great Britain, and, to a certain extent, with Italy, and had often to accept solutions proposed or supported by those countries which, although not at all hostile to Poland, had sometimes interests opposed to Polish claims — Great Britain mostly because of her traditional continental policy; Italy, before 1922, because of strong Marxist influences which were more in favour of a Bolshevik Russia or a socialistic Germany than of a reputedly nationalistic Poland. After 1922 Italy, for different reasons, continued her very friendly policy towards the Soviet Union, and, up to quite recently, towards Germany. All the French Socialist parties, and all *socialisants* are not favourably disposed towards Poland, mainly for the same reasons as in Italy before 1922, and as, in the aggregate, they have a strong position in French domestic politics because of their demagogic influence, their dispositions have sometimes steered foreign policy into channels which did not accord with the interests of a close cooperation between France and Poland. The latest examples of this lack of harmony were the Four-Power Pact, and, more recently still, the Eastern Pact.

THE EASTERN PACT PROPOSAL

This last gives perhaps the best illustration of the various forces — open and clandestine — active in France. The *front commun*, or the Socialist and Communist parties combined, are fully supporting this plan, which must materially reinforce relations between France and the Soviet Union. Those circles which are more or less connected with the Right are in favour of the Pact because it definitely eliminates the danger of a renewal of the Rapallo Treaty between Germany and the Soviet Union, destroyed by Hitler; while the elements of the Centre, as well of the Right, see in the Eastern Pact, besides direct benefits for France, also a safeguard for the Little Entente countries which, owing to the change in German-Polish relations, feel it necessary to have the backing of a Great Power in Eastern Europe (the present negotiations with Italy have shown how much importance is given in France to good relations with the Little Entente, and the unwillingness of France to do anything which might alienate it). Under these circumstances it is hardly conceivable that France will

Sir Howard Kennard

Sir Howard William Kennard, K. C. M. G., C. V. O., His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, reached Warsaw yesterday. It has been arranged that the new Ambassador will present his letters of credence to President Mościcki next week.

Sir Howard first served his Government abroad as an Attaché in Rome, where he was promoted Third Secretary in August, 1903. From the beginning of 1905 to May, 1907, he served in Teheran, then went to Washington as Second Secretary, and in April, 1911, was transferred to Havana. In August of that year he was transferred to Tangier, where he was promoted First Secretary in July, 1914. He served in the Foreign Office in London from July, 1916, to June, 1919, when he returned to Rome to be promoted Counsellor of Embassy in November. In May, 1925, he was appointed Minister in Belgrade and was transferred to Stockholm in September, 1929. Since May, 1931, Sir Howard has been Minister in Berne.

Return of Colonel Beck

Colonel and Mme. Beck, who left Warsaw on December 20 for a holiday in Denmark (where the Polish Foreign Minister was received in audience by the King of Denmark) and Sweden, returned on January 5.

Although in the course of their travels they had occasion to go through Berlin twice, it might be noted that they did not stop there, notwithstanding persistent rumours abroad to that effect.

It is understood that the intention of Colonel Beck to attend the League at Geneva which begins at the end of this week, and he will no doubt take advantage of the opportunity to discuss there with M. Laval the various matters which have recently troubled Franco-Polish relations.

M. Laval at the Vatican

It is interesting to note that the French Foreign Minister, M. Laval, when paying an official visit to the Pope at the Vatican on January 7, was the first French cabinet Minister to visit the Holy See in an official capacity since 1871.

Polish Mercantile Marine.

At the beginning of 1935 the Polish mercantile marine comprised 55 seagoing vessels of over 100 gross register tons, the aggregate tonnage being 64,358 tons. Of the 40 regular lines sailing from Gdynia, eight are maintained by vessels carrying the Polish flag. Plans now in course of execution provide for an increase in the total tonnage of the Polish mercantile marine during 1935 by 35,000 tons.

abandon this plan: probably some changes in the scope or the redaction would be accepted, but the decision to bring it to a conclusion is unchanged.

It is natural that, besides the acts and tendencies of France, the internal and external policies of Poland have also had a more or less marked influence on the development of Franco-Polish relations. Generally speaking, as seen from here, there were three distinct periods in the Polish attitude towards France since the war: the first, which lasted up to the appointment of M. Zaleski as Foreign Minister, being characterized by complete accord, Poland regarding France, after the withdrawal of the United States from European affairs, as her best and perhaps only reliable friend, and therefore adjusted all her diplomatic steps to this fundamental condition. During the second period, Franco-Polish relations, although perhaps not as completely cordial as during the first period, were based in a broad sense on the Treaty of Alliance which was interpreted by Poland in all cases in the most favourable way for mutual understanding and cooperation. The third period, covering more or less the last two years, may be defined as a time of observance by Poland of the Treaty of Alliance, but in a sense strictly limited to the text of the Treaty itself, with Poland retaining complete freedom of action in all other questions.

This gradual change of the Polish attitude naturally has had a great influence on French opinion, and the bitter, sometimes violent, articles of the press give sufficient evidence of this influence. It would be premature to prophesy at the present moment how Franco-Polish relations will develop in the future — certainly much will depend on the scope of the Franco-Italian *rapprochement* — but in any case this year must bring a definite elucidation of this question.

Opening of American Congress

RELIEF MEASURES

(Special Correspondence)

Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States, delivered on January 4 before the House of Representatives his annual message on the State of the Union in the course of which he summed up his views about the present economic and financial situation, the "New Deal" and the various measures necessary to surmount existing difficulties. Whatever else the President left unsaid, it remains obvious that America is likely to face another budgetary deficit and another large addition to her considerable debt.

Dealing with social questions, President Roosevelt has set himself the task of putting right numerous glaring social injustices. First of all, he wants to do away with the over-privileged class of citizens and to lift up effectively the under-privileged. He wishes to do away with the excess of private power which unduly large wealth has created in the past, affecting adversely both public and private affairs.

In other words, he desires so to redistribute the national wealth of the country as to make the largest possible number of citizens participate in it.

In this sense his programme aims at providing greater security of livelihood through better use of national resources, security against the major hazards and vicissitudes of life, and security of possessions. This means that he will aim towards more intelligent distribution of means and of putting more people to work. In this connection measures will be submitted to the Congress covering insurance, old-age insurance, benefits for children, for mothers, and for maternity service. The provision of better homes will give work to the unemployed.

Dealing with the unemployment situation, the President estimated the present number on relief rolls at approximately 5,000,000, of whom 1,500,000 represent a group always dependent on community welfare efforts. Moreover, there still remain 3,500,000 victims of conditions which, in the expression of the President, were not local or national, and the Federal Government is the only governmental agency with sufficient power and credit to meet this situation.

In order therefore to meet this situation, with the exception of certain normal public building operations of the Government, all emergency public works will be united in a single new and greatly enlarged plan.

With this new system the Government of the United States

can supersede, the President added, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration with a coordinated authority which will be charged with the orderly liquidation of the present American relief system and the substitution of a national chart for relieving unemployment.

This work chart will include clearance of slums, rural housing, rural electrification, re-afforestation of the great watersheds, prevention of soil erosion, reclamation of blighted areas, improvement of road systems, construction of new highways. President Roosevelt also wants to handle more modern traffic, elimination of level crossings, enlargement of the work of the Civilian Conservation Corps, and other schemes.

Moreover, the object of the N.R.A. will be once more re-stated and its methods made more active and efficient. Special care will be taken to abolish the evil features of holding companies in the public utilities field.

Speaking towards the end about the foreign affairs, President Roosevelt gave vent to a feeling that not all was well with the world outside, and that new forms of representative government will be required in which privilege will occupy a lesser place and welfare a greater.

The Bank of Poland

The statement of condition of the Bank of Poland as of December 31, 1934, shows that the gold stock during the year increased by 27.7 million zlotys — from 475.0 to 503.3 millions. The Bank's foreign *devisen* reserve, however, declined during 1934 from 88.3 to 28.3 million zlotys, so that the gain in gold of 27.7 millions was more than offset by the loss of 60.0 million zlotys in *devisen*. The tendency to dishoard gold is still in evidence, and, as there is undoubtedly a substantial volume of gold coins still hoarded in Poland, it is believed that these will continue to find their way to the vaults of the central institution.

The note circulation of the Bank of Poland declined during 1934 from 1,004.0 to 981.1 million zlotys, while the percentage of gold cover for bank-note circulation and sight liabilities increased from 40.79 to 45.58.

The latter figure being rather low, the minimum legal limit. The volume of token money (silver and bronze coins) in circulation increased during 1934 from 341.6 to 384.1 million zlotys. Because of the persistent increase in the demand for metallic coins the necessary authorization was recently granted to increase the volume of coinage to 406.0 million zlotys.

And our Regrets

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a chance to learn. Loving and understanding good music they, like their father, were always quite "in the know" and the swing of the musical life of Warsaw. Both were very able painters, they joined the Warsaw Art Academy as regular students and attended respectively the classes of Professors Tichy and Pruszkowski. There they are very much missed both by their colleagues and their teachers. Also their works, so astonishingly original and occasionally startling as to subject, will be missed at the Students' Show next spring. The professors were rather proud of them.

The Erskines will be certainly much regretted by their diplomatic friends, but not quite as painfully as by a large group of Poles who knew them intimately and stood the other day at the station very disconsolate indeed. Such sincere regret is something which very few diplomats can achieve, if just the right mixture of intelligence, kindness and charm can be classed as achievement.

A. S.

A Loss to Polish The Franco-Italian Diplomacy Agreements

We regret to announce the death in Berlin on January 4 of M. Kazimierz Wyzyski, Counselor of the Polish Embassy. The death of M. Wyzyski is a very serious loss not only to the Polish Diplomatic service but also to Polish political life.

The late M. Wyzyski was born at Lublin in 1890. From his boyhood he took part in various activities of the patriotic Polish youth of his time. He early proved himself to be an able organizer, and, while studying history in Cracow, became the leader of the powerful Society of National Youth, a political organization of university students whose object was to fight for an independent Poland. His influence among the members of the Society, which had many hundreds of members scattered all over Europe, was very great. He also associated himself with the beginnings of the Polish military movement in Austria and the German troops and authorities were ejected from the Poznan province. After a year spent at the Belvedere in Warsaw as a personal A. D. C. of Marshal Pilsudski, M. Wyzyski joined the diplomatic service, but had to re-enter the army during the dark days of 1920. After the armistice in October, 1920, M. Wyzyski went to Riga as one of the secretaries at the Polish-Soviet Peace Conference.

The difficult and heroic period of the rebirth of Poland under M. Wyzyski was appointed Counselor to the then Legation at Moscow, and stayed there from 1923 to 1927, when he was transferred to Berlin. During his long sojourn in these two capitals, M. Wyzyski acquired a thorough first-hand knowledge of the political and social problems of Soviet Russia and Germany, and had become a recognized political expert. As such he was of invaluable service in the diplomacy of his country. His judgment was sharp and sound, and he was able to formulate mature diagnoses of the paramount political questions. As early as 1921, for example, he foresaw the necessity for Soviet Russia to reduce her revolutionary activities abroad and to settle down to the great task of organizing her domestic affairs. What seems obvious now, was not by any means apparent at that time, and not until 1934 did many political leaders in Europe abandon their distrust of Russia as a revolutionary factor in international relations. Again, when the Nazi movement seemed to many observers of Germany as an ephemeral fermentation of little importance, and its leader a mere adventurer, M. Wyzyski realized very early the chance of his ultimate victory, and was able to detect the positive and constructive possibilities of Hitler's arrival to power.

The range of M. Wyzyski's intellectual and political interest was very wide. He was particularly on the question of national minorities in Central and Eastern Europe, and was actively interested in many of the internal problems of modern Poland, as

The Franco-Italian agreements signed during the visit to Rome at the beginning of this week of M. Pierre Laval, the French Foreign Minister, are to be welcomed not only because they may prove to be the most important political development in Europe since the Treaty of Locarno, but also because they promise to be of profound importance for the maintenance of European peace. When two great nations such as France and Italy decide to "bury the hatchet" and co-operate wholeheartedly in attempts to solve the political complications of Central Europe, while settling at the same time their mutual differences on the Continent of Africa, it must be accepted as a sure sign that the political lineup of the nations of Europe is taking on definite and permanent shape.

It took sixteen Years for these two Great Powers to come to an understanding—a lasting one, let it be hoped, might have had good cause to be dissatisfied with the treatment meted out to her by the Allies at the Peace Conference in their interpretation of the Pact of London which promised Italy more advantages than she actually realized at the Peace Conference for her participation on the side of the Allies in the World War.

Since then she has seemed to be drifting away from her great Latin sister, and to be showing a disposition to turn her eyes and ears towards Berlin. The ill-fated Four-Power Pact was to serve as an instrument for closer Italo-German cooperation in the direction of revising the peace treaties, so that the deferred hopes of Italy might be fully realized. But the accession to power of Herr Hitler in Germany, and his aggressive policy vis-a-vis Austria, have aroused no less concern in Italy than in a number of other countries. Alarmed at the threat of having Germany for a neighbour in the event of a German conquest over Austria at the same time fearing the loss of influence in the Danubian basin, it has been quite evident since the assassination of Dr. Dollfus that Italy was becoming more and more amenable to cooperation with France in safeguarding the independence of Austria.

It is understood that other European nations, including Poland, will be invited to participate in the arrangements concluded this week in Rome for the protection of the status quo in Central Europe. No indication has been given yet concerning the attitude of the Polish Government towards the proposed arrangements, but they will certainly receive their earnest consideration, and will presumably be added to the other matters which Colonel Beck is expected to discuss with M. Laval during the session of the League Council at Geneva which opens tomorrow.

National Loan

Holders of Polish National Loan bonds (Pozyczka Narodowa) are now granted the privilege of paying long-term building loans of the Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego (National Economic Bank) with the said bonds.

Announcement

This year's Spring cruise of the "Kosciuszko" of the Gdynia-America Line, will include stops at Vigo, Valencia, Mallorca, Villefranche, Nice, and Monte Carlo. The "Kosciuszko" has recently been entirely rebuilt.

well as in the policy of the Holy See and of the Orthodox Church. His untimely death removes an ardent servant of his country, which he loved above everything, and a man of exceptional political ability whose place it will be difficult to fill.

P. D.

NEWS ITEMS

The Spanish Government has decided to create a new post of Commercial Attaché at its Legation in Warsaw. Hitherto it was the Commercial Attaché from Berlin who looked after Spanish trade interests in Poland.

Cardinal Hlond, the Primate of Poland, went to England to attend the funeral of late Cardinal Bourne, Catholic Archbishop of Westminster and Catholic Primate of Great Britain. The late Cardinal had on two occasions visited Poland.

Many of the most important metal works in Danzig have found themselves suddenly in considerable financial difficulties, the reason being that, having expected to receive some very important armament orders for the Reich, they were told that payment could only be effected within the Reich, to which the Free City of Danzig no longer belongs and that sums due would be deposited to the account of the Danzig firms in Berlin banks.

The crisis is still with us. On January 1 there was registered in Warsaw a total of 1843 taxis and 1530 horse-droschki. The figures for January 1 of last year were 2,016 for taxis and 1,409 for droschki. The open horse-drawn droschki being much less expensive, is gradually gaining in popularity, while some five years ago they had become so numerous as to indicate the inevitable and prompt disappearance of that obsolete type of vehicle, which had remained in favour only with the foreign tourists in search of exoticism.

Information has been received from Cairo that an Egyptian Legion was established in Warsaw, probably sometime in April. It will be in charge of a *Chargé d'Affaires* to begin with. Up to now it has been the Egyptian Minister in Berlin who represented his country in Poland.

Skis can be taken in Warsaw tramcars. They are allowed on the back platform of the first carriage and on both platforms of the second one. The skis must be tied together and in a dry condition. The charge per pair of skis is 15 groszy.

On January 7 in the galleries of IPS (Królewska 13) the Polish Prime Minister opened an exhibition of contemporary Italian art. The exhibition has been organized under the high patronage of the President of the Republic, and the Italian Ambassador delivered a speech at the opening ceremony.

Since January 1 the customs duty on oranges, tangerines, and grape-fruit has been so reduced that the wholesale price of oranges should be from 1.20 to 1.30 zloty the kilogram. Tangerines should be cheaper by about 20 to 25 percent. A good deal of profiteering goes on in many shops which so far have only slightly reduced their prices, counting on the fact that very few people knew the duty had been lowered.

Warsaw real estate taxes increased

Since January 1 the Warsaw municipal rates levied on real estate have been considerably increased. They had hitherto been equal to 57.5 per cent of the Government tax on real estate, and they are now raised to 100 per cent of that tax. The gross income from all Warsaw real estate for the course of the year was 215,607,000 zlotys. Rates and taxes before the January 1 increase amounted to about 30 per cent of that sum, the cost of administration about 40 per cent, leaving a net income of about 30 per cent. Under the heading "administration" is included 10 per cent for light and wages and 12 per cent for debt service.

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DANZING PRESIDENT VISITS WARSAW

Dr. Artur Greiser, who was appointed President of the Senate of the Free City of Danzig last month, paid his first official visit to Warsaw on January 7. Dr. Greiser was accompanied by Herr Wilhelm Huth, the Danzig Senator, and other high officials of the Free City.

On the day of his arrival Dr. Greiser was received by Professor Kozłowski, the Prime Minister, Colonel Beck, the Foreign Minister, and Marshal Pilsudski, the Minister of War. Immediately after his interview with the Marshal, Dr. Greiser received representatives of the Press at the Hotel Europejski, to whom he spoke with great frankness and clarity for nearly an hour on the purpose of his visit.

Dr. Greiser, who is for all practical purposes the Danzig Führer, stressed the improvement in Polish-Danzig relations which has taken place since the National Socialist party came to power in the Free City. Since June, 1933, a number of agreements dealing with political, cultural and economic matters have been signed between Poland and Danzig. While expressing full satisfaction at the conclusion of these agreements, Dr. Greiser added that the full results of putting them into practice have not yet been obtained.

On the subject of political relations, President Greiser pointed out that Danzig is a German town, but that the Danzig Senate is guided by the principle that the national allegiance of other peoples should not be changed. There is accordingly no desire to "Germanize" the Polish population in the Free City. Dr. Greiser went on to point out that, in his career as a soldier and a National Socialist leader, he has lived through a number of great moments, but that his greatest experience was his meeting that day with Marshal Pilsudski, of whom he spoke in the most laudatory terms. "The future of Germany and Poland is united by territorial proximity", Dr. Greiser concluded, "and Danzig should become a bridge between the two nations which recognize and respect each other."

Before leaving Warsaw for Danzig on the night of the 9th Dr. Greiser again expressed satisfaction over the results of his visit.

SKOCZYLAS MEMORIAL EXHIBITION

By Paul Super

The Skoczylas Exhibition at the I. P. S. Galleries in Warsaw, which closed last week after a successful run, marked and made vivid the passing of a man of significance in the history of contemporary Polish art. For Władysław Skoczylas was not only the founder of the modern woodcut in Poland but also its most brilliant exponent. He painted, etched, and worked in several other media, but he will be remembered chiefly for his woodcuts, and quite likely for his adaptation of the materials of the life and traditions of the Zakopane Góralas to artistic purposes.

The latter is not a difficult matter in itself, but the final result in this case of *góra plus Skoczylas* is a distinguished achievement, and more especially is this true of his beautiful woodcuts.

Those who love lines, black and white work, will think of Skoczylas as one of three great artists in that field, all residents of Warsaw, all men to whom one can apply the phrase "creative genius", all lost to art through death during the past few years, Skoczylas, Noakowski, and Jabczyński. Each of these three men, different from each other, was supreme in his area, the woodcut, sketches with the brush and sepia, and the etching. Poland has no modern work more creative or of lasting value in these branches of graphic art than that of these three men, nothing more interesting to a collector or to an amateur of effects dependent upon line and composition. The prints of each are deeply satisfactory, each is expressive of true genius, each will be increasingly collected. Somehow and somewhere there should be a permanent exhibit in Warsaw of the drawings, etchings and woodcuts of these men, a pentheon of Warsaw graphic art.

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Zakopane in the High Tatras has come to be known internationally as a unique winter sports resort. More and more people are discovering that it offers not only skating, skiing and tobogganing delights comparable to those of the Swiss and Austrian resorts, but in addition possesses a picturesqueness in the costume and architecture of the Góral mountaineers which sets it apart from the usual continental winter resort. With the inauguration of the new streamline electric train service connecting it with Cracow, it has become easy of access to visitors from other countries, while from December through March excursion cars and special aeroplanes from Warsaw and other Polish cities are constantly discharging their full quotas of pleasure and health seekers in this invigorating spot.

Lying as it does in a valley ringed by snowy mountains, it calls to every type of sportsman, but even enough power left over with a guide on a many-day excursion, spending the nights at Hala Gasienicowa, Hala Chocholowska or other huts on the heights kept by the organizations of the Polish Ski Union. If you are only fairly proficient, you can take a jingling painted sleigh driven by a lean mountaineer wearing long white and light-colored boots and a hat with a brightly embroidered sheepskin coat and a round black felt hat encircled with a row of small sea shells, and ascend to any one of a number of easy-running ski-fields. Your Russian-ballet driver, who may address you in English learned in America, will wait for you and bring you down in case you haven't enough power left to maintain yourself in neutral for the descent. If you belong to that category of skiers who can't stop without sitting, you may slide out from your own door and a five-minute skid will bring you to a gentle meadow where the slopes are practically non-existent and life on skis consists of just one long obstacle race.

The ski jump is situated at Krokwa not far from the town. Its length of seventy metres ranks it among the Big Jumps of Europe. The bob run from Kuznice is also extremely sporting, a sufficient number of people having been maimed or marred on it to afford it the respect of even the toughest skilled sledders. Skijoring is very popular, and the exhibitions given at the Stadjon, with pink coat steeple-chasers and army officers largely represented, offer sedentary afternoon entertainment for ski-wearer spectators. Most of the hotels and pensions are constructed with large sun balconies where you may snooze peacefully to the waltz after *obiad*. For those to whom skills are merely costume accessories, there are several good *dancing* where the latest in sports fashions may be observed to music.

Skating and hockey matches are frequent. It seems curious among these jagged mountains that so many people still cannot ski, but it is true. Particular at night, however, when the rinks are bright and people swing and curve lazily around until brought to a gallop by a *mazur* or *oberek* from the loud speaker, perhaps there is something to be said for their preference.

Many persons not already converted to the pleasureless necessity of winter sports are easy to dismiss the idea because of the expense involved. Unless they want to stargaze at home they had better not investigate what the actual cost of such a vacation is at this still unspoiled resort, if they do they will be compelled to admit that there still exist places and pleasures where the expense involved is far below the value received. They will have to hunt around quickly for some more valid reason for not paying a visit to Poland's winter playground.

Foreign Relations

In a New Year article headed "Lights and Shadows", Colonel Boguslaw Miedzinski, the Editor, reviews in the semi-official *Gazeta Polska* the course of Poland's foreign relations during the year 1934. Colonel Miedzinski states:

Polish policy last year was marked by great activity, and considerable change. This change was already noticeable towards the end of 1933 when an exchange of Notes took place between Chancellor Hitler and M. Lipski, the Polish Ambassador (then Minister) in Berlin. On January 26, 1934, a Polish-German declaration was signed for a period of ten years, with the possibility in further extensions. It obliges the contracting parties to abstain from force in their mutual relations, and to settle any misunderstandings by direct agreement. This arrangement has not only changed the political situation of Poland but also, to a considerable extent, that of Europe. It marks the change in Polish-German relations provoked general astonishment, all the world acknowledging this "diplomatic miracle" as a very favourable factor for peace.

In the stabilization of Polish-German relations the "Customs" of the two countries, which began in 1925) was brought to an end by the signing of an agreement in Warsaw on March 7. The change of social and economic conditions in Poland can be considered as a factor of no less importance, and it must be admitted that the very considerable improvement in relations between the two States has been supported by public opinion.

Turning from West to East we can record a series of events which are favourable for our mutual political relations with neighbouring countries. There may be noted in this connection the signing of an agreement on December 31, 1934) of the Pact of Non-Aggression with Soviet Russia; the establishment of an agreement between Soviet Russia and Rumania; raising the Warsaw and Moscow Legations to the status of Embassies; the exchange of visits and reciprocal visits between Soviet Russia and Poland; and tendency towards an intellectual approach between Polish and Russian states. These were positive signs of goodwill between the participating States, and it can be denied that Poland has played an active part in this connection. In brief, during the first half of 1934 all activity involving the collaboration of Poland in foreign policy has been directed towards the Baltic and Black Seas progressed with considerable satisfaction.

In listing the important results of foreign policy, the Polish Government stress on the declaration made by Colonel Beck at the September meeting of the Council of the League of Nations, when he stated that the Polish Government will not continue its collaboration with international organizations in the event of a new international pact. This matter has an important place in our national policy. It is not only a diplomatic question but one touching the sovereignty and independence and the national dignity, and Colonel Beck's declaration represented the complete, decisive and unchangeable opinion of the Polish people. The refusal of other States to accept the equalization of the Minorities Treaties gave Poland the moral right to stand on her own feet for the protection of her own interests and national dignity.

We must now pass from the "lights" to the "shadows" and of course the fact that our relations with France have been out of harmony. We must also record with regret that during recent months the development of neighbourly relations and collaboration with Russia has been checked. These "shadows" have not been created by Poland. There were no developments in Polish policy during 1934 that were contrary to anybody's interest, or to the interest of European peace.

The Polish Ambassador in Berlin on January 26 last filled up a dangerous gap in the system of European security, and it should have caused no doubt in any one's mind that the agreement gives specific assurance respecting their engagements. Neither our treaty with the German Government, nor the friendly arrangements with Russia, nor our obligations towards other States are in any way disturbed by the agreement with Germany. The visit of the late M. Louis Barthou to Warsaw last April, and the visit to Moscow of Colonel Beck, clearly established that our relations with France and Russia had undergone no fundamental change.

It brings us to the matter of the proposed "Eastern Pact". Our critical attitude towards this proposal has been expressed more than once in the *Gazeta Polska*, and we need only repeat that the aims of this pro-

ject, as well as the course of the negotiations, have run contrary to the ideas of its initiators. The progress of peaceful collaboration between Poland and Russia, which is the most essential guarantee of Eastern Europe, stopped with the presentation of the Eastern Pact proposal. Moreover, the disharmony which this proposal has caused in European relations is not without importance for the whole of Europe. The suggestion that Poland's objections to the proposed Pact are based on prestige must be categorically thrown out.

The time has not yet arrived for a final decision on the Eastern Pact, but, regardless of its ultimate destiny, we may earnestly hope that the future discussions concerning it will serve to clarify the methods of our collaboration with France. Our opinion that the Franco-Polish alliance still has a vital power and great importance and is exceedingly active and logical role will be lost to many readers because the misunderstanding of the Eastern Pact is so evident to be ignored, and it is our New Year's wish that the misunderstandings between the two nations over methods and tactics will soon vanish.

A reply to the article of Colonel Miedzinski appeared in the *Kurjer Warszawski*, the leading opposition Conservative daily.

In this reply, written by Senator Boleslaw Koskowski, it is stated that Colonel Miedzinski's enthusiasm for the Polish-German declaration and its exceedingly active and logical role will be lost to many readers because the misunderstanding of the Eastern Pact is so evident to be ignored, and it is our New Year's wish that the misunderstandings between the two nations over methods and tactics will soon vanish.

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Popularity of American Authors in France

From Our Own Correspondent

Paris, Jan. 4

Modern Anglo-Saxon literature has taken broad Parisian public by storm. Whereas before the war the average French reader was familiar only with the classics, he has of late turned with growing eagerness to the field of modern British and American writers. This may be partly due to the fact that French authors, who produced many excellent works immediately after the war, appear to have been temporarily eclipsed. In any event, translations from English occupy to-day an outstanding place in private libraries, no less than in book-shops and in the picturesque booths of the second-hand dealers bordering the banks of the Seine.

Mary Webb, Katherine Mansfield, Margaret Kennedy and Rosamond Lehmann enjoy general favour; while Aldous Huxley and Charles Morgan attract the more philosophically-minded readers. Each new translation of these authors is impatiently awaited and minutely awaited. "It is my lasting regret," an elderly Frenchman declared the other day, "that I am unable to read the original English texts. But I am taking good care my children shall be given the advantages I lack."

The American Library in Paris now has a large number of French subscribers who come to it for guidance. Thus, by reading "Sons and Lovers" or "The Plumed Serpent" they grow to realize that "Lady Chatterley's Lover" is by no means representative of D. H. Lawrence, as they were formerly led to believe.

The 60,000 volumes composing The American Library in Paris have been mostly donated. An average of 380 books monthly are still being contributed, but financial donations have diminished since the depression began. Last year's deficit amounted to 100,000 francs and the Library appealed to the French Government for support. The fact that M. Plandin, the Prime Minister, unhesitatingly allotted 60,000 francs to the Library when he heard it was in danger of closing is significant of the present attitude in France towards Anglo-Saxon literature.

Every year the *Ecole Normale* for the French teachers draws up a list of books for the benefit of students of foreign literature. The list for 1935 includes, among other things, "The White Monkey" by John Galsworthy, "The Good Companions" by John B. Priestley, "Latter Days" by Katherine Mansfield, "Mrs. Dalloway" by Virginia Woolf, "The Man Who Knew Coolidge" by Sinclair Lewis, "Brief Candles" by Aldous Huxley, "The Fountain" by Charles Morgan and "Sinner Street" by Compton Mackenzie. According to the records of the American Library in Paris, the writer who enjoys the greatest popularity at present among French subscribers is Somerset Maugham, his sense of humour evidently appealing to the Latin temperament. The long runs of his plays on the Parisian stage have no doubt contributed to his success, just as Fanny Hurst came more into prominence following the appearance of "Back Street" on the screen.

M. K.

Britain on the Screen

By Joan Littlefield

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London, Jan. 7

The thousands of film aspirants who wonder whether it is hard work or luck that gives would-be actors their first chance, may be interested to hear how some of the beautiful girls who will be seen in the new Jack Buchanan Broadway, "Breathless Millions" got into that picture. Their experience proves that luck, plus looks, has a great deal to do with it.

For instance, blonde Molly Conolly, aged 23, was taken by a friend to look over the British & Dominions studios. Here she was introduced to a director who persuaded her for a job to allow herself to be made up and photographed. A contract followed immediately.

Maureen Willmore, aged 19, met a girl friend out shopping, who was going to a friend for an interview, accompanied her, was seen waiting in the vestibule for her friend, and ended by getting a contract, the friend being turned down.

Christine Spiller, another blonde, aged 19, came to London for a week's holiday, went to a party where she spotted by a studio "talent scout", who at once made an appointment for her to have a test, which was successful.

Another girl was found while acting as a show-girl in a West End play. She happened to be traced from a commercial still photograph. One was found by the editor of a film paper; another by the fashion editor of a fashion journal; while three were discovered doing crowd work in the studio.

"Breathless Millions" will be notable for its many big dance sequences. These have been directed by "Buddy" Bradley, the genial coloured man who came to this country to help put Mr. Cochran's "Evergreen" show on the stage and has since taught the English the intricacies of tap dancing. He set up a school for the "hotcha" type of dancing and says that British dancers are now as "hotcha" as Americans.

The most spectacular scene in "Breathless Millions" will be the Caraga sequence. This has a Coriscan background, and the dance has been founded on a Coriscan dance with a novel and fascinating rhythm. About 200 dancers take part in the scene.

A young painter, Anthony Gross, who created something of a sensation in 1925 by exhibiting both in the Royal Academy and the Paris Salon at the age of 17, and has since achieved fame in Spain as a bull-fighter, is the latest capture of London Films.

Mr. Gross is recently completed, in collaboration with Courtenay Hoppin and musician Tibor Harsanyi, a cartoon film said to be on an entirely new and original lines. It concerns the adventures of two young girls in a factory and countryside, and is notable for its rhythm of movement and graceful lines.

This film will be released early this year and Mr. Gross is to make a number of similar shorts for London Films during the coming season.

Fay Wray was seen in winter ensemble in "Alisa Bulldog Drummond".

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Warsaw Stock Exchange Quotations

	1933		1934			1935
	High	Low	High	Low	Last	Jan. 8
BONDS						
Stabilization 7%, 1927	61.75	47.25	79.75	54.50	68.25	70.00
Conversion 5%, 1924	53.50	41.00	68.50	52.50	65.00	66.00
6% Dollar Loan, 1920	63.00	46.00	78.00	58.00	73.00	74.00
4% Dollar Mortgage Bonds (Warsaw Land Credit Association)	52.00	34.75	51.00	31.00	48.50	53.25
5% Mortgage Bonds (Warsaw Credit Ass'n)	52.25	36.00	64.25	50.63	58.00	61.00
SHARES						
Bank of Poland	85.50	70.25	97.00	77.00	95.25	96.00
Haberbusch & Schiele	50.50	37.00	40.00	34.00	38.00	37.50
Lilpop, Rau & Loewenstein	13.00	9.13	12.65	9.15	10.10	10.00
Starachowice	11.50	7.25	14.25	9.80	13.00	13.15
Warsaw Coal Company	13.24	13.25	15.25	9.00	15.00	14.50

ns to pay dividends, equity values were little affected by the lowering of interest rates. The tax burdens of industrial concerns, moreover, are increasing rather than decreasing; and, operating as industrial concerns still are under the influence of price deflation, the outlook for equity values this year is no better than it was last.

If there were a prospect of the zloty being devalued, it would manifest itself in a flight from fixed-interest securities to industrial shares, but the likelihood of the "gold" currencies by mandatory action being brought into line with the depreciated value of the dollar and pound sterling is not believed here to be at all imminent. At the same time, however, it appears to be increasingly recognized that the existing disequilibrium between the gold and the off-gold countries will have to be eliminated before a general recovery in world trade can be looked for with confidence.

SOCIETY

Mr. Frank Savary, the British Consul, has just returned from a month's visit in Italy.

Mr. C. B. Jerram, Commercial Secretary at the British Embassy, is expected to return to Warsaw from London on the 16 th.

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. G. Metcalfe have returned to Warsaw, and are staying, for the present, in the Hotel Europejski. Mrs. Metcalfe has been for several months in England where Mr. Metcalfe joined her for the holidays.

Mrs. H. Schofield left Tuesday returning to England after a prolonged visit to her son, Mr. H. Schofield.

Mr. Egerton Sykes returned from England the first of the week. Mrs. Sykes will remain in England until the end of this month.

Mr. Jerry Straka returned Tuesday after a week's stay in Zakopane. Mrs. Straka is prolonging her visit for another week.

Miss Beatrice Flynn entertained at tea on January 3rd. The guests present were Mr. and Mrs. H. Schofield, Mrs. Hamilton Stokes, Madame de Maggaldi, Mrs. M. E. Taylor, Mrs. A. F. Merry, Mr. Neville Schofield, Miss Schooling, and Mr. D. F. Holdway.

The regular monthly luncheon for all British businessmen will be held Saturday, January 12, at one-thirty in rooms 5 and 6 of the Stowarzyszenie Techników Czackiego 3/5.

Mr. and Mrs. Henryk Kozłan entertained at dinner on Wednesday Consul and Mrs. Marcel Maliga and Mr. and Mrs. Hugh MacFaddin.

The Thursday Bridge Club to day resumes its weekly meeting at the home of Mrs. Wacław Bran.

The Rev. Martin Parkins, who will act as Chaplain to the British Embassy, is expected to reach Warsaw on the fifteenth.

The Warsaw Foreign Press Club entertained at dinner on January 7 at the Hotel Polonia M. Przesmycki, the retiring chief of the Press Department of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the Chairman of the Club, Signor Roberto Suster, spoke very cordially and thanked M. Przesmycki for all the help given to foreign correspondents in Warsaw during the time M. Przesmycki held his office. M. Przesmycki has been appointed Polish Minister to Estonia.

Mr. and Mrs. Ludwik Stolzman returned yesterday from Stockholm, Sweden, where they attended the wedding of Consul General Heislow.

Concert Review

Rumanian Music by the Warsaw Symphony.

The thought of familiarizing the Polish public with music of different countries always merits acknowledgment and applause. Rumanian music is among the "youngest" of European music. The attention of Europe was turned to it for the first time in 1900. The outstanding figure in the musical world of Rumania is M. George Enescu, who is not only a composer, orchestra leader and violinist but also an organizer of music schools in his native country, a founder of musical clubs and societies, and an ardent propagator of native musical talent.

At last Friday's concert we heard M. Enescu's second Rhapsody. This very original composition begins with a choral song resembling our own national songs, especially *Bożo cół Polskę*. The simple orchestration, the large number of familiar melodies beautifully joined and expressed by music, make this composition a rhapsody which could stand on a par with the Hungarian Rhapsodies of Liszt and the Lithuanian Rhapsody of our Korłowicz. *Divertimento Rustico* of the second Rumanian composer Sabina Dragola is not so mature a composition as Enescu's Rhapsody, but it contains all the characteristics of Rumanian popular music. This composition was awarded the "Enescu Prize" of 1928. We heard also one of the most characteristic of the Christmas Carols, of which Dragola published some 300. This composition includes also folk dances and wedding music. All these compositions, although resembling folk music in general, differ from those of Poland, Germany and Hungary, examples of which we have had the pleasure of hearing quite recently in the Filharmonia.

The overture to the *Meistersingers* of Wagner and Strauss' *Don Juan* conducted by M. John Perlea, a young composer heard for the first time in Warsaw, was characterized effectively, and showed us that the young composer has his material well mastered. M. John Perlea is the Director and the Conductor of the Royal Opera in Bucharest, where he has received the highest national award for his quartette and orchestral composition.

FASHION NOTES

The "new Woman" of 1935 will, according to the fashion magazines, deport herself in the grand manner. She will wear draped classical gowns, devoid of frills and tucks, but superbly cut. Her hair will be groomed with not a wisp out of place, and will either be cut short and swept smoothly round the head, or brushed straight back into a low shining knot.

A new material known as wool-canvas has appeared. It is quite unshrinkable, being made of fine, dress and suits for cruising and sports wear. All the new woollies have slit skirts, which are rather shorter than usual, and every spring suit has a light unlined cape of the same material that swings just below the shoulders. The new coats are longer and cut like riding jackets. With them one must wear a scarf tied like a stock. Nearly every suit has a satin front inside the jacket with an all-round collar.

Increase of Capital Standard-Nobel w Polsce S. A.

On Dec. 29, 1934, an extraordinary meeting of the Standard-Nobel w Polsce S. A. was held at which, as provided in the order of the day, it was voted to increase the capital of the company from Zł. 60,000,000 to Zł. 150,000,000 in the amount of Zł. 75,000,000 by issuing 150,000 bearer shares of Zł. 100 each. The new issue of shares has been underwritten by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey in the nominal amount, and the right to subscribe to them, is now being offered to the holders in the ratio of 3 new to 10 old. From the proceeds of this new issue the firm Standard-Nobel w Polsce, S. A. has liquidated entirely its debt to American banks. In consequence the earning capacity of the firm has been increased and its financial position strengthened.

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SEEING LONDON

BY JOAN LITTLEFIELD
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London, Jan. 5
For the first time in its history, no Private View marked the opening at Burlington House of the annual Winter Exhibition which lasts from January to March. This year the exhibition is one of British Art in industry, and the Prince of Wales has been so interested in the idea that it reopened the Exhibition himself on January 4.

Burlington House has been transformed. True the historic entrance hall retains the same, but the vestibule is now of stainless steel and the stair-carpet is new. Nearly £1,000,000 has been spent on decoration under the direction of 40 architects. In the ceramics gallery stainless steel faced with gold covers the ceiling. One end of the room containing glassware is filled by a glass panel designed by Maurice Lambert, showing glassblowers at work, and there are other mural decorations representing the industry in various fields.

Fashioning fabrics are shown cascading from a great fountain, and in the plastic room the walls themselves have been made of plastic materials. The main gallery has been divided into a series of rooms, each of which contains some new design. There is a library table hung from chromium rods from which the light plays on to the books of the readers beneath a dining table with a semi-circular buffet sideboard built into the wall; a bathroom of glass with glass walls; an open-air dining room with synthetic marble furniture, and a sand blasted background representing the Garden of Eden; streamline kitchens; and a bedroom with a revolving bed to catch the rays of the sun.

Carpets designed by artists, dress materials, books, leatherware, gold silks and jewellery—all have their place in the exhibition, the object of which, according to its Vice-Chairman, is to impress upon the people the vital importance of design in connection with industry, and to show that we can produce in this country designs equal to any other.

Increase in Industrial Production

The index of industrial production for the month of November, prepared by the Economic Research Institute, was 67.1. This index is based on a figure of 100 for the year 1928. The November figure of 67.1 shows an increase of more than 5 per cent. over October, and reflected improvement in several "key" industries such as textiles, food products (sugar production in particular), coal-mining and metal-working.

The average monthly index of industrial production for January-November, 1934, was 62.5, which is 5 per cent. over the average for 1933, but 10 per cent. below the 1931 average. Part, if not all, of the 1934 improvement was due to increased building activity consequent upon the Government's public works program.

Stock Exchange Review

Three factors were mainly responsible for the sustained strength in fixed-interest bearing securities on the Warsaw Stock Exchange during 1934. The first, and most important of these was the steady decline in open-market interest rates consequent upon the continued growth of savings. The second factor was probably the considerable improvement which took place during the year in the New York quotations for Polish securities; while a no less important contribution to the better sentiment was the assurance repeatedly given by the highest Governmental and banking authorities that Poland will continue to maintain the zloty at its present gold value. That the general public feels assured of the Government's intentions in this respect, but also of their ability to carry them out, is attested by the continued growth in savings bank deposits already noted. Every month during 1934 the deposits of the *Pocztowa Kasa Oszczędności* (Postal Savings Bank) registered a "new high".

It is reasonable to expect that interest rates in Poland—which are still high compared with the other gold bloc countries will maintain their present downward tendency, which would have the inevitable consequence of continuing the improvement in fixed-interest-bearing securities.

The market trend of equity share values last year (with the exception of the Bank of Poland, which is now a thoroughly "seasoned" security more like a bond than a share) was much less favourable for holders than fixed-interest securities. The explanation for this appears to be that, since it has now become the exception rather than the rule for Polish industrial concern-

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Concert review

continued from page 5 col. 5

Another interesting part of the Filharmonia programme was the playing of Lazare Levy. After Edward Rissler and Alfred Cortot, M. Levy is one of the best pupils of the famous Louis Diemer, Professor of the "Classe de Perfectionnement" at the Paris Conservatory. Since the death of M. Diemer, Lazare Levy has taken the latter's place at the Paris conservatory. In Paris he now takes his place in the best symphony orchestras. The Russian pianist M. Uninskij, who has won the Chopin award, is a student of Lazare Levy.

M. Levy has to his credit numerous compositions for the piano, violin, cello, organ, and ensemble. In his interpretation of the Schumann Concerto, M. Levy brought out with great effect the subtlety of this typically romantic music which, in its great depth of feeling, resembles the works of Chopin now so far away from the muted or orchestral noises of contemporary symphonies. Schumann's Concerto is superior to that of Chopin because of its more extensive orchestral parts, which provide a more interesting background.

The year 1812, when the concerto was being composed, was the height of Schumann's creative musical power. At that time he wrote to his friends that "the piano has not enough room for my ideas, I wish I could reign over the entire orchestra". The musical form of the Concerto is similar to that of Beethoven's, although Schumann's is the more emotional, the more romantic.

"Don Juan", one of Richard Strauss' early compositions, concluded the program. The following concert is scheduled for the Warsaw Filharmonia:

Jan. 11 — Symphony Concert under the direction of M. George Fitelberg; Zbigniew Drzewicki,



solist. Jan. 13 — Morning Musicale — Polish music under the direction of M. Ozimiński; Joseph Majej (clarionette) and Harriet Hennert soloists: Jan. 18 — Symphony Concert under the direction of Herman Abendroth, Victor Labunski (piano) soloist: Jan. 20 — Morning Musicale: and from the Cycle of Tchaikowsky's Symphonies, under the direction of M. Wolpial, with M. Tawrowszewicz (violin) soloist.

B. P.

Oak Export to Great Britain

About 58,000 metric tons of oak timber were shipped from Poland to Great Britain during the first ten months of 1934. Export outlets for oak showed a marked contraction last year, but the United Kingdom market was a favourable exception.

Announcements

Dr. Mieczyslaw and Mme. André Srokowski are now in their new apartment at Smolna 34. Telephone 611-70.

Americans proceeding from Poland to the United States by "United States Lines" vessels via Hamburg are granted a reduction of 33 per cent. on the German railways. This reduction, however, does not apply to first class passengers.

Dr. Mieczyslaw Lipszyc, the English-speaking dentist, has returned from his holidays and is again receiving patients at Książęca 6. Telephone 964-53.

Anglo-Polish Trade Agreement

The Polish delegation, headed by M. Sokolowski, Director of the Commercial Department of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, left Warsaw for London on January 6 to resume the negotiations, which were postponed during the holidays, for an Anglo-Polish trade agreement to supplement the existing commercial treaty.

These negotiations began last March when a British Trade Mission visited Warsaw, and they have now progressed to the stage when it may be expected that a complete agreement will be ready for signature within a few weeks.

The Cinema

(From Our Film Correspondent)

Cinemas in Warsaw, though arranged reasonably well, show that their owners fail to appreciate the more exacting demands of a public which is becoming better aware of the improved methods of exhibitors in the Western world. Too often dull and lifeless bits are interwoven in the programmes; too often there is a discrepancy between what the average cinema goer sees and wishes to see.

Well aware of the increasing interest in films, we shall give in this column brief synopsis of first-run productions, avoiding, however, any critical discussion. It would be unprofitable to add to the mass of contemporary reviews which should influence neither producer nor exhibitor.

We are concerned mainly with those who wish to have an impartial guide, with Poles speaking English, with Americans and British who have settled in this country, with travellers and tourists who pass through daily. To these we desire to give an unbiased comment on films currently showing, as well as interesting information on screen topics.

Desiring to have a close contact with the readers of this column, we should always be glad to have observations or suggestions for discussion.

B. S.

Cinema Programme

First-Run Houses

Address and Performances	Film Currently Showing	Type and Comment
Adrja Wierzbowa 7 Perf. 5. 7. 9.	The House of Rothschild George Arliss — Loretta Young American Production	biographical good
Atlantc Chmielna 33 Perf. 5. 7. 9.	I Was a Spy Conrad Veidt — Madeline Carroll British Production, Dubbing in Polish	a spy story from the Great War good
Apollo Marszałkowska 106 Perf. 4. 8. 8. 10	Młody Las Marja Bogda — Brodzisz Polish Production — No English titles	theatrical theme good
Capitol Marszałkowska 125 Perf. 5. 7. 9.	Czarna Perla Heri — Jodo Polish Production — No English titles	exotic good
Casino Nowy Świat 50 Perf. 5. 7. 9.	Córka Generala Pankratowa Nera Ney Polish Production — No English titles	historical average
Colosseum Nowy Świat 19 Perf. 5. 7. 9.	Przeor Kordecki Adwentowicz — Zielińska Polish Production — No English titles	historical good
Europa Nowy Świat 63 Perf. 5. 7. 9.	Chained Joane Crawford — Clark Gable American Production	love story average
Filharmonia Jasna 5 Perf. 5. 7. 9.	Sluby Ułańskie Modelzewska Polish Production — No English titles	war story average
Majestic Nowy Świat 43 Perf. 5. 7. 9.	Treasure Island Wallace Beery — Jackie Coogan — Lionel Barrymore American Production	adventure story for youth very good
Pan Nowy Świat 40 Perf. 6. 7. 9.	Moscow Nights Annabela — Harry Baur French Production	story of prewar Russia very good
Rialto Jasna 3 Perf. 5. 7. 9.	Mickey Mouse Parade American Production	mixed program good
Stylowy Marszałkowska 112 Perf. 5. 7. 9.	Peter Francis Gaal Austrian Production	sentimental amusing good
Świątowlód Marszałkowska 111 Perf. 5. 7. 9.	The Joyous Company Outesoff — Orlowa — Streflikowa Soviet Production	parody good

Hints on English

Even the most brilliant linguists have their pet failings when pronouncing English. Many have trouble with the long vowel sounds, many with "l" as in *loch*, but the most disturbing combination of letters in the English language is "th", a combination fundamentally quite easy to pronounce. We recommend an easy method of overcoming this difficulty, a method which has the additional merit of being spectacular.

Stand before a mirror and focus your eyes on your mouth. Then place your tongue between your teeth, not a delicate quarter of an inch, but a generous half-inch. Now breathe out slowly through your mouth, and the resulting sound is the English "th". A few days' practice should enable you to compete even with the most accomplished enunciator.

There is given below a short passage in Polish which might be translated into English as an exercise. In the next issue of *The Warsaw Weekly* our translation will be given, so that you may compare your effort with it.

Upon the receipt of a return postcard, or a self-addressed and stamped envelope, we shall be glad to answer any questions regarding pronunciation, syntax, or grammar.

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