

# THE WARSAW WEEKLY

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## LONDON LETTER

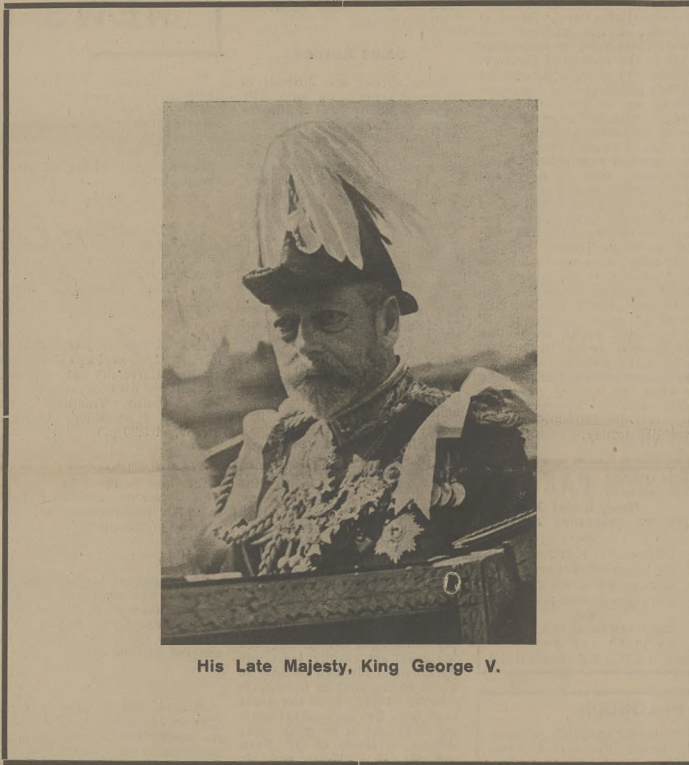
By Gregory Macdonald

This London Letter is written at a time when public opinion is divided between a hope that the King may live — for the establishment of a Council of State is thought to indicate a prolonged but less critical illness — and a fear that the strain of ill-health over the past seven years must prove exhausting even for a robust constitution. Indeed, when people recall the scenes at Buckingham Palace seven years ago, and the heavy burden of affairs that the King has taken on his shoulders ever since, they are inclined to marvel at the vigour of his last recovery, rather than to expect now a repetition of that victory. Although the Court is at Sandringham, in the East Anglian countryside, Buckingham Palace sees the same meeting of rich and poor outside the gates to read the latest bulletins. It is as though seven years had not passed, but everybody knows that the King's new lease on life was an essential bridge between the old order and the new, an almost personal pledge that the most enduring elements of the national life would hold through the darkest days to a better future.

### Pessimistic Views

All over Europe we have grown so accustomed to pessimistic views on the future of our civilization that every new shock of this kind causes many to speculate as a matter of course on difficulties to follow. It may be more profitable to notice the positive and encouraging forces that are at work. In a week when the European situation is anything more uncertain than before, with a weakened League facing new possibilities of conflict, it has not escaped attention that even in Italy and in Germany the popular expressions of sympathy are not less sincere than in the British Isles. There is every evidence that the King has asserted a personal ascendancy of character which overrides a crisis of artificial politics based upon artificial economics. It is quite as likely as not that personal character, rather than politics and economics, will in the end save a civilization which has enabled the right kind of ascendancy to express itself by means of remarkable advances in communication. So far as Great Britain is concerned, the reign of King George V. has immeasurably strengthened the Monarchy by drawing together all classes of the people under the inspiration of a selfless and almost unspoken leadership. Parliament, undoubtedly, stands less high than it did. Political and economic problems give reason not only for debate but also for justified

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His Late Majesty, King George V.

## ENGLAND MOURNS THE LOSS OF A KING

Tuesday's papers carried news of the death of King George V. of England. Immediately President Mościcki addressed the following telegram to King Edward VIII.

"Deeply moved by the painful news of the death of His Majesty, the King of Great Britain, George, Your Majesty's great and ever mourned father, whose reign will forever remain memorable, may I express to Your Majesty in my own name and in that of the whole Polish nation these words of deepest condolence, as well as of warm and sincere wishes for the glory of Your reign and the welfare of Your domains."

Ignacy Mościcki.

The following telegram was addressed to Her Majesty, the Queen.

"Deeply moved at the news of the death of His Majesty, King George V., whose greatness and nobility will forever be recorded in history, I beg Your Majesty to accept these most respectful assurances that the Polish nation no less than I, myself, deeply share the unutterable pain of Your

Majesty, of Your noble family, and of the whole British Empire."

Ignacy Mościcki.

Immediately upon receipt of news of the death of the King, flags on all Government buildings were half-masted. The Chief of the Civil Chancellery of the President called on the British Ambassador to express condolences in the name of the President. Under-Secretary of State J. Szembek called to express condolences in the name of the Government. Premier Kościłkowski telegraphed condolences to Premier Baldwin, as did also all heads of Poland's fighting forces. Countless delegations from Polish organizations called at the British Embassy to express sympathy.

His Late Majesty, George V. King of England, Emperor of India, was born on June 3, 1865 in Marlborough House to the then Prince of Wales, later Edward VII.

He was educated with his elder brother, Clarence, who later died in 1892, leaving the late King the heir to the throne. His mili-

tary experience was gained in the navy where he was first made captain, then vice-admiral.

In 1893 he married Mary, daughter of Prince Francis, Duke of Teck.

Upon the death of his father in 1910, he ascended the throne. Five months after coronation, he went to India where he was crowned Emperor. In 1913 the royal pair visited Berlin as guests of the Kaiser.

In July, 1914, he addressed a personal appeal to the Czar for peace. During the World War he several times visited the western front. The last war year saw the Silver Jubilee of his marriage, and, after the war, the name of the ruling house was changed from Saxe-Coburg-Gotha to Windsor.

On November 11, 1928, after reviving an Armistice Day parade in the rain, he suffered a severe attack of pneumonia from which he did not completely recover until 1932.

Last year was the Silver Jubilee of his reign. From all parts of

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## HOUSING LOANS

We are informed that the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers has already decided to appropriate the impressive sum of Zł. 50,000,000 for financing the construction of new homes and apartment houses this year. Zł. 45,000,000 will be contributed by the State Housing Fund and the remainder by the State Labour Fund.

This may be considered a continuation of persistent effort to bring about better housing conditions in Poland, as well as to appease the housing needs of a large portion of the population.

Of the total amount, Zł. 28,000,000 is provided for strictly new housing, Zł. 11,000,000 for homes for workers, Zł. 4,000,000 for land and real estate improvements, and Zł. 6,000,000 for financing the housing needs of farmers.

The amount provided for strictly new housing may be divided among the following groups: apartment houses, one and two family homes, and the modernization of small houses already erected.

Private constructors of apartment houses may apply for building credits averaging anywhere from 30 to 50 per cent. of the total cost of construction depending on the city in which the apartment is to be erected. In this respect, Warsaw and Gdynia are most privileged.

### Credit Granted

Constructors of one and two family houses may apply for credit up to 50 per cent. of the cost of construction, such credit, however, not to exceed 4,000/5,000 zlotys per room. This limit may be raised by 2,000/2,500 zlotys for each additional room.

Similar limits of 50 per cent. are provided for collective construction, although, in this case, credit up to Zł. 6,000 per room is permissible, whereas each additional room may mean an additional 9,000 zlotys. Finally, special credits for repairs on and modernization of apartments or homes may be 75 per cent. of the cost.

Credit for building workers' homes is more liberal — 80 per cent. of the cost of construction may be granted. These credits, as a rule, will be granted at the exceptionally low rate of 2 per cent. per annum, whereas other credits mentioned above will bear 4 per cent. interest.

All the credits will be administered and operated by the National Economic Bank in Warsaw. This institution, which has had many years of experience in financing housing, will attend to the allotment of the appropriated credits to various cities and villages depending on the local need. In this connection the cities which show special trends in development and/or

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# LONDON LETTER

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criticism of things as they are. But the masses of the people are patriotic under a Monarchy whose powers may well grow with its prestige.

## Rudyard Kipling

The King's illness has overshadowed the death of Rudyard Kipling, who has indeed taken little part of late in public affairs but whose writings are among the classics of the nursery, the school, the university and public life. A generation which hardly remembers the effect of Rudyard Kipling's work upon the fortunes of the empire in the late nineteenth century is yet ingrained with the splendid prose of the *Jungle Books*, or of *Kim*, or with the historical beauty of *Sussex in Pook's Hill*. Kipling's influence as an author extended over fifty years, he has often been criticised for the jingoistic spirit of his earlier work. It is fair to say now that in so far as he was jingoistic he reflected an age which would have embarked upon the Boer War or the Spanish American War with perhaps less than the patriotic spirit that Kipling supplied. In one sense, Kipling was caught up by the jingoism which the generation demanded of him, but the mass of his Indian writings shows him to have identified himself with native life (here his strong affection for the Roman Empire declared itself) and to have been as much a satirist of the caste system among the white population as he was an admirer of the private soldier. The second period of Kipling's career brought him back to England and to Europe: he was the Sussex patriot who loved France as well as England, as all his work testified before and after 1914. The circumstances of his death recall that he was intimately associated with the history of the English people during three reigns—Cecil Rhodes dwindles in historic perspective—and it is also a reminder that genius in rich variety still springs from these islets.

People have now come to accept a new official attitude toward Italy, Abyssinia and the Mediterranean. So far no positive declarations have been made—

Mr. Eden's speech at Leamington was more remarkable for what it left unsaid than for what it said but only a few sanctionists of remarkable perseverance are now discussing in the correspondence columns of *The Times* the possibilities of an oil embargo. Insensibly the atmosphere has relaxed, (even though complications in the Rhineland, Danzig and Austria serve to remind us that the end is not yet) and it is difficult to realize that all the factors which led to the Mediterranean tension in September are still in full operation. One clue to the new tone is found in the revelations on strategic affairs made by the *Morning Post*. None of the facts brought forward are essentially novel. The real problem of the moment is to decide whether the disclosures are made at the request of the Government, to confirm Sir Samuel Hoare's justification of his peace effort, or whether they are made simply as a preparation for a long-term armament programme, or whether they are the expression of some political camp, associated with military and naval experts, which is dissatisfied with the present policies of the National Government. The absence of an effective Opposition in Parliament, and the realisation by experts outside the Cabinet that the present political confusion should not continue, may easily produce the revolt of some "ginger group" with decided views on politics and strategy. But at the present moment the political world appears to be marking time, perhaps awaiting the turn of events in France and in America where important decisions are expected from day to day.

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# KIPLING'S DEATH

### Fortune From His Works

Estimates of the sales of English authors have always for a variety of reasons been impossible to obtain, the main objection being connected with income tax returns. Secondly, there is the extremely complicated method of computation. Authors seldom have one publisher only, and the only persons who know their true position are their agents whose appointment often depends upon guarding any revelations of that nature. That Rudyard Kipling derived a considerable fortune from his works is without challenge, for he sought and maintained a retirement from hard literary work for many years before he died here done.

## Sales Abroad

Sales abroad are difficult to trace and there is no nationally organised body which records them even approximately. An author of such standing in the Empire had sales in the remotest parts and his publishers admitted that it would take weeks, even if they were permitted to do it, to assess any sales. An estimate of nearly four million copies of his works would probably be quite reasonable and of these the "Jungle Book" was the favourite seller, and there have probably been nearly half a million copies printed. "Just So Stories" and "Kim" follow with anything up to one hundred thousand less, and the "Second Jungle Book," "Pook's Hill" and "Stalky" should have been produced a quarter of a million times.

## Financial Rewards

The financial rewards from these copies vary with the editions, of course, and terms, and even percentages, vary with the class of publication. The books of George Bernard Shaw have probably exceeded those of Mr. Kipling very considerably for they bear translation much better and have a different appeal. Mr. Shaw himself is very careful not to permit any estimate of his earnings and one could not readily trust any statement of his own because he would be the first to indulge in a hoax. Royalties in the trade vary from five per cent to twenty per cent, but it is most likely men of the stamp of Mr. Shaw and Mr. H. G. Wells and Mr. Kipling would have a fixed return, whereas smaller writers have to do with less until the sales pass a certain figure.

Libraries provide a clue to the popularity at any given time of an author, but the lending sections have grown so in recent years that purchases for sales represent nothing. It is quite safe to assume that all the three moderns passed Dickens' figure easily. To start with their output is greater and means of printing and despatch ensure their ready sale in all parts of the world. For world sales, Mr. Shaw would probably lead, with Mr. Wells second and Mr. Kipling third.

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# NEWS IN BRIEF

The Polskie Towarzystwo Neofilologiczne is sponsoring two recitals by Miss Evelyn Heepe, noted English artist. Miss Heepe will appear twice, on January 24 and 25, and her programme includes recitals of English prose and poetry.

The Annual Dance of the Anglo-Polish Society in London will be held at 9:30 p.m. on Tuesday, January 28, at the De Vere Hotel, Kensington Road, W.8.

Mr. William J. Rose, Reader in Polish Language and Literature at the University of London, will deliver his inaugural lecture, "The Polish Tradition," on February 4 at King's College, Strand, at 5:30 p.m.

Elections to the City Council, which were to have been held in March, have been put off until the end of the year.

The budget of the Ministry of Interior was approved by the Budget Commission of the Sejm on Tuesday. The figures presented by the Government were adopted without change.

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Colonel Józef Beck, left Warsaw on Sunday for Geneva where he is attending the sessions of the Council of the League of Nations.

It is understood that the Polish Government has received a note from the Czecho-Slovak Government stating that a court case against one of the functionaries of the Polish Consulate in Morawska Ostrawa has been dropped.

The Supreme Court of the Republic of Czecho-Slovakia has affirmed the sentence of Jan Delong, Polish scout, sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment for taking part in a demonstration.

The Minister of Justice Michajowski has addressed a letter to all presiding justices guaranteeing freedom to court reporters.

The Council of Ministers, meeting last Friday, decided to call a special commission to investigate commercial enterprises, banks, and government institutions engaging in commerce. The commission is to report on the effect of these institutions on the budget, and on their effect on national economy.

A decree has been issued partly or entirely freeing manufacturers of automobiles or automobile parts from the turnover tax. This concession will be valid for ten years provided the manufactory is started after January 1, 1936, and is effective until 1945.

A special showing in the *Zacheta* of portraits of Marshal Pilsudski was opened on last Saturday.

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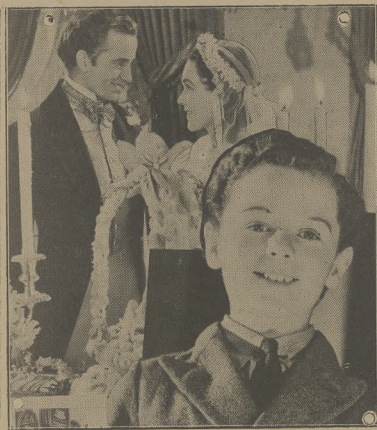
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# HOOVER CITES PROGRESS IN WAR AGAINST CRIME

Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the United States Department of Justice, was asked by this interviewer for a statement bearing on the frequently made assertion that Col. Charles A. Lindbergh fled to England with his family as a result of the "breakdown of law and order" in America; that Colonel Lindbergh had concluded that family life was safer under the British flag.

"I have no means of knowing why Colonel Lindbergh left the country. Our bureau has received no word of any threat of kidnaping or extortion. I am informed that the same is true of the New York Police Department. I could not fittingly offer any conjecture as to the reasons for Colonel Lindbergh's departure.

"It is, however, within my province to state frankly what our bureau has done and hopes to do in the national drive against crime and racketeering. In the interest of public confidence and cooperation. Any citizen is entitled to know these facts, and they fall legitimately within the range of the public discussion of the status of social order in America. It is distinctly a part of our policy to seek the cooperation of the public, and I have no hesitation in revealing pertinent details of our work. There are, of course, broad social implications of the crime problem not within the scope of this discussion.

## Mobilized Powers

"We believe that, without any encroachment on state prerogatives or powers, we have mobilized the powers of the federal government in the first country-wide scientific procedure in combating crime. This, briefly, is the origin and background of our efforts. The results, to date, may be explicitly stated.

"There have been sixty-two cases of kidnaping, and we have solved them all. The last of the kidnaping gangs has been broken up. In kidnaping cases, 132 persons have been convicted. There have been twenty-six life sentences and four death penalties, and five have been killed by government men. Twenty three are awaiting trial; three have committed suicide, six have been killed by other gangsters and two have been lynched. There is the Milne case to be considered but, this being a hoax, we do not regard it as fairly within the scope of kidnaping.

"Throughout the country, bank robberies have been cut in half. In all the cases handled our record of convictions has been 94 per cent. We may reasonably cite here the efficacy of a scientific approach, the resources of a great government, and the effectiveness of a loyal and intelligent personnel. I am decidedly of the opinion that we have in America a high level of competence in our police forces and I am fully believing in the generally made assertions as to the superiority of foreign police officials are in the least provable.

"Scotland Yard frequently is cited as an exemplar for law enforcement. It is a splendid police force, and I do not wish to appear to make a tactless comparison, but I believe the conditions of law enforcement work there and here should be outlined, in the interest of a better understanding of what our national problem is and what we have done and are doing.

"It is not generally known that Scotland Yard does not operate outside of London, except on rare occasions when outlying districts and towns request its assistance. It is a branch of the Metropolitan police force. It covers an area of 700 square miles, with a population of 8,000,000 persons. For this work, it has 19,769 officers and men.

"Our operations cover an area of 3,619,596 square miles. We have a total personnel of 1,700 of whom 826 are investigators in the field. Scotland Yard has 500,000 fingerprints on record. We have more than 5,500,000.

## Pursuit of Criminals

"There are circumstances involved in the pursuit of criminals which should be noted here. England is walled around by the sea, making the escape of a criminal infinitely more difficult. We, with our vast and varied territory, our great stretches of open country, our thousands of miles of good roads for fast automobiles, and our great cities, give a criminal a choice of countless hiding places—in a city or a wilderness. There is also to be considered the fact that England is a homogeneous population, while we are a blend of many peoples, of many tongues, which makes the business of apprehending criminals more difficult.

"Our efforts lie mainly in two broad classifications. (1) The development of scientific organization and techniques in apprehending criminals, within the range of legitimate Federal powers. (2) The furtherance of nationally uniform crime reporting and cooperation among state and municipal departments, with this bureau functioning both as a national clearing house and ally of non-federal officials throughout the country.

"Under the first heading, which is our basic work, we have developed a finger-printing system, a crime laboratory, physics and chemical laboratories, staffed by scientists, and a trained investigative personnel, 85 per cent of whom are either lawyers or expert accountants. In our crime laboratory, we have devised many new instruments of precision, such as the apparatus for studies in ballistics, and we have developed systematic methods in the pursuit and apprehension of criminals which we believe are the utmost that science and organization can provide.

## Growing Collection

"Our collection of over 5,500,000 fingerprints, growing at the rate of 3,700 a day, is proving highly effective. Our recording and filing system is such that, when we receive a print from some interior police department, we can check it in two minutes or less and learn whether the man who made the print has a criminal record. Routine duty of our investigators in the field is quietly to gather prints of criminals or associates of criminals for our files here. Persons desiring to file their prints as a protection against kidnapers are invited to do so, and we are recording the finger-prints of many law-abiding citizens. Open and attended twenty-four hours a day is a "kidnaping" switchboard. Any citizen, anywhere in America, may call National 7117, at Washington, any hour of the day or night, with the threat or actuality of kidnaping, and find the Federal Bureau of Investigation instantly on the job in that territory.

"In the second classification, that of cooperation with local police departments, the results have been gratifying in a field which has posed problems peculiarly trying in this country. Until a few years ago, there were actually no dependable crime records in America. A crime would fall into a certain classification in a coroner's report, pass through various changes and finally become something else in the course of legal process. Crime statistics were tricky and misleading.

"We have obtained the cooperation of over 2,000 police departments. We distribute a volume on uniform crime reporting, issue quarterly bulletins on crime, and further, effectively we believe, national, interstate cooperation of police officials without overstepping the bounds of legitimate Federal authority. Through this State and Federal cooperation, there is being built up a solid factual basis for national defense against crime.

"Personally, I do not admit for a moment that America must acknowledge defeat at the hands of the criminals, regardless of what may be implied from the departure of Colonel Lindbergh. One of the most encouraging results of our work has been the revelation of splendid competence and integrity on the part of many of the law enforcing agencies throughout the country.

"Our measure of effectiveness has been due, to a great extent, to the fact that we have been allowed to function independently of politics. This detachment of Federal law enforcement has been one of the heartening and hopeful phases of recent administrations, and I am of the firm belief that its continuance will give us an ultimate and decisive victory over the criminal underworld. For the present, we can only report progress, but progress of a definite substantial character."

## FINANCING

(Continued from page 1, col. 5)

increase of population will be favoured.

In connection with the housing credits referred to above, it might be of interest to mention here the similar credits distributed by the National Economic Bank in previous years. The corresponding figures are: 1935, Zł. 47,000,000; 1934, Zł. 47,000,000; 1933, Zł. 29,000,000; and 1932, Zł. 29,000,000, making the impressive total of over Zł. 200,000,000 for the five year period. Considering that the above total represents only a fraction of the total costs of construction, it is evident that many additional hundred millions of zlotys have been released from hoarding or private savings thus increasing the economic activity and employment of the nation.

## ENGLAND MOURNS

(Continued from page 1, col. 4)


The Empire came expressions of loyalty and personal attachment to his person, and his death so shortly after came as a great shock to everyone.

A Memorial Service for the late King will be held on Tuesday, January 23 at 4:30 p. m. in the Reform Church in Leszno Street. Owing to lack of accommodation admission will be by ticket only. Members of the British Colony wishing to attend should apply to the British Consul for tickets.

Int. Eupagizny Zarypiski  
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The cotton compensation with MacFadden of Philadelphia, which we noted at length last year, is not working as was expected. The cotton imported is too high in price for Polish producers of cotton goods, and MacFadden have failed to measurably increase the sale of Polish goods in America.

The first ten days of January showed an increase in the gold reserve of the Bank of Poland of 100,000 zlotys. Foreign currencies, however, decreased by 1,000,000 zlotys. Banknote circulation decreased by 50 million zlotys. Ratio of gold to currency in circulation is 40.29 per cent.



Ronald Colman, the idol of women, is the leading man in the new 20th Century Fox picture "The Man Who Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo."



Two scenes from the comedy "Rugles of Red Gap" (Arcyloka) opening next Tuesday in the Cinema Rialto. The leading parts are taken by Charles Laughton, Charles Ruggles, Mary Boland, Roland Young, and Zasu Pitts. Photo Paramount.

## THE WARSAW WEEKLY

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1936

## FOREIGN POLICY

The whole question of Polish-German friendship and understanding was raised in certain sections of the Press following the *exposé* of Colonel Beck, Minister for Foreign Affairs, before the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Sejm last week, and the points made against close relations with Germany were doubts as to the fate of a million three hundred thousand Poles living in that country, the fear that Poland would become a satellite of the Third Reich, and regrets over cool relations with France.

In the absence of specific data, the first criticism is difficult to discuss, while the last two objections should certainly be proved unfounded by any unbiased analysis of the goal of Polish foreign policy, peace, permanent peace, consistent with national entity and honour.

To negotiate and sign treaties with France is surely the easiest task ever laid upon a Foreign Office. By force of geography, France and Poland are natural allies. If we take the extreme example, an unprovoked attack upon either country by Germany, one must aid the other. All too easily the Reich might stretch from the English Channel to the Pripet Marshes. This is so self-evident that, were there no treaty, self-preservation would dictate mutual aid. A treaty, however, was signed, and it marked the culminating point in French-Polish relations. There is nothing left to do. The task is completed. Poland received full value, and can expect no more, and expects no more. Poland gave full value, and those additional advantages France seeks to obtain, an Eastern Pact, an "iron ring," could be given only at the risk of further alienating a powerful neighbour. Surely no one in Poland wishes this, and surely no one wishes that same foreign policy which admits it has achieved Nirvana. The utmost that can now be expected are pleasant exchanges of visits between statesmen, between delegates of combatant organizations, exchanges of flowery compliments, glowing speeches of "long live Poland," "long live France." All of this is very nice, very emotional but hardly sensible. If this were the sole state of things, then the epithet, "satellite," would be deserved, and the sun would shine with a Gallic sheen.

With a courage to be admired and with a foresight that can only be envied, those guiding Poland's foreign policy moved within reaching distance of the goal when, in 1934, the Non-Intervention Pact was signed with Germany. When we remember

## Art, Music &amp; Literature

## Philharmonic Concert

Wednesday, January 22, marked a red-letter day in this year's musical season. The Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra under its famous conductor, Furtwängler, gave a concert such as the walls of the Warsaw Philharmonia have seldom heard. From the opening bars of Händel's Concerto Grosso we were struck by the timbre of the sharp, full, strong, melodious ensemble, playing as one man and as an instrument in the hands of a great artist. As the noble music rolled, we were transported ever deeper into the world of great art, great and simple art, for, as the music, the interpreter, Furtwängler made no superficial movements, no artificial gestures, but his every detail of control over his men perfect as that of a great general's, knowing he can count on the discipline of his men. A more satisfying rendering of the Concerto Grosso cannot be imagined. The three soloists showed themselves accomplished players.

The Third Symphony of Brahms followed. Here the impression made by the Händel increased. The addition of the wind instruments gave a greater sonority, greater volume of sound and variation of colour, but always evident were the same artistic control and measure. How exquisitely every phrase was finished, every detail of the composition brought out, nothing lost, no attempt at virtuoso effect without the composer's warrant, and over all hung the true Brahms mysticism.

It is difficult to write of Furtwängler and his orchestra without superlatives, and, moreover, each item on the programme seemed the most perfect. What can one say of the Prelude to Wagner's *Meistersinger*, and the wonderful way in which the culminating triumphal outburst was worked up so that involuntarily one wanted to stand up and make a confession of faith?

The final triumph of the evening was the performance of the 7th symphony of Beethoven rendered with that deep understanding and reverence with which perhaps only Germans know how to reproduce the greatest of all musical composers.

The audience was so enthusiastic in its applause that it could with difficulty be persuaded to leave the hall. Let us hope that this will induce Furtwängler and his orchestra to repeat this visit very soon.

It should be mentioned that Furtwängler offered the whole revenue from Wednesday's concert for the benefit of the Warsaw Philharmonic Orchestra. As the hall was full, this generous and graceful act should aid in replenishing the coffers of Warsaw's most serious and deserving musical institution which fights with economic difficulties and the indifference of the public.

— K. M.

that a short fifteen years before, German soldiers were on Polish soil as invaders, and that, since then, the invader's contempt and the conquered's hatred have been changed to mutual respect, we see how sane, how just, how logical, how progressive this policy is. The Silesian problem and the Corridor question are sleeping. The longer they sleep, the more difficult they are to awake. The more difficult they are to awake the more permanent the peace. The more permanent the peace the more prosperous, happy, and honourable is the nation.

## The Barber of Seville

After the great success of Miss Maksakowa in *Carmen*, by the appearance of another representative of Soviet Opera, Miss Valeria Barsowa, created great interest.

The lyric soprano chose the part of Rosine in Rossini's *The Barber of Seville* for her Warsaw appearance. It must be admitted that the Soviet artist, by far exceeding our expectations, gave the opera lover a true feast. The artistry of Miss Barsowa stands on the highest level of singing and acting. She united in her uncommonly beautiful singing voice, perfect knowledge of singing, profound musical culture, great charm, and finesse. Her Rosine was charming and exquisite. The execution of the vocal part can be cited as an example of perfect schooling. All the most improbable colouratura tricks, staccato passages, trills were executed with ease.

In the third act during the scene of the song lesson, Miss Barsowa shows that not only is she an excellent opera singer but also a brilliant interpreter of songs. Every song was exquisite proof of her talent, and especially *Dances*, from the fourth act of *Carmen*, aroused such an ovation that it was difficult to get the performance started again.

The reason of *The Barber of Seville* on the stage of the Warsaw Opera has an added interest in that the sets were by Vincent Drabik, our greatest designer, and their architecture and colour are beyond compare, forming a very lovely background for the Beaumarchais comedy in the Russian musical version.

Czaplicki, as Figaro, made his usual good impression, his voice showing force and smoothness. His playing, unfortunately, lacked that lightness and wit so necessary for the hero of this musical *comœdia dell'arte*. Brégy was suitable in the rôle of Count Almaviva. Doctor Basilio, as the doctor, and Urbano, as the barber, with humour and scenic poise. Szpingier, as Doctor Bartolo, gave a good comic burlesque, but both these artists overplayed at times, and were not always musically prepared.

The opera was conducted by Adam Dołycki. The choruses were quite unsuitable, singing badly, and standing around on the stage like wax figures. The ensemble of the second act was not sufficiently prepared, and did not sound quite well.

It is impossible not to congratulate Soviet art. We have long known that the drama and comedy have attained an original and modern style in the U.S.S.R., and are following, interesting on a high level in singing and marvellous results in playing by omitting the old opera pathos.

— Arno

## The Neighbouring Lady

The comedy of Jaroszyński, *The Neighbouring Lady*, written in 1903, was very popular before the War, and has always enjoyed great success in Warsaw.

The heroine, a young lady, is disappointed in her husband and is interested in no one but herself, and so, with the aid of a friend, she writes a letter to her husband fixing a meeting, and signing the name of a neighbouring lady, a popular artist. The husband, after receiving the letter really becomes acquainted with the artist. Too late the wife sees the disgraceful position she has made for herself. She is very unhappy, the situation is serious, but, after some comic and some spiteful tribulations, all ends well.

(Continued on page 5, col. 2)

## PRESS REVIEW

The Polish press has been discussing violently the question raised by an article in the *Gazeta Polska* concerning the supposed rupture between the present Government and its predecessors. The *Gazeta Polska* denies this rupture altogether, stating all are bound together by their faithfulness to the ideas of Marshal Piłsudski and that even if there are and must be differences of opinion in some matters in the essential things there is unity. It writes:

"We acknowledge two simple truths—first, that in solving public truths the criterion by which we should govern is the interest of the whole and only of the whole, and never of a part of the nation. Secondly, that in solving all problems we should always look straight in the face of reality; that never must we on any account console ourselves with fictions, or delude the public with them."

The writer comes to the conclusion that —

"We may not for the sake of luxury for comfort, for the employment of today, sacrifice to-morrow, nor may we waste anything of the heritage of yesterday... We think that this must be the attitude of the 'colonels', not the Piłsudskians. We know that among people who accept these two simple principles there may and must arise differences of opinion in appraising reality, in selecting methods of action. But among the people who have really accepted these principles — an understanding can always be reached. And old military discipline is able in critical moments to concentrate their action by a unanimous and unanimous of all their efforts to the solution of one moral authority."

A. B. C., writing of Minister Beck's *exposé* and his answers to his critics in the commission, says:

Minister Beck pointed out that Polish foreign policy aims at simple, clear and uncomplicated roads, at seeking constructive and real elements, signing agreements in order to keep them... A series of important problems were passed over in *exposé*, nor were they illuminated during the discussion at the commission which was in general pallid and without a broad range of interests.

A. B. C. is however pleased that the minister in his second speech underlined strongly the intimate cooperation of Poland and France at the League of Nations and the expression of sincere sympathy for Premier Laval, "which Polish opinion greets with lively satisfaction."

*Robotnik* reproaches Colonel Beck's *exposé* with being vague and incomprehensible:

"Fog, that is the real character of the short *exposé*. A little streak of fog. Through this fog there seem to break through the contours of a certain turn. Is it indeed so?"

*Warszawski Dziennik Narodowy* brings an article on "the defence of the country and policy" saying that Germany and the Soviets spend enormous sums on the army budget.

Referring to the problem of the defence of the country, we wrote recently that in view of the threat of responsibility that causes war, in view of the fact that in these days of mortal ordeal for the nation, the home policy has the right of existence which summons the greatest and best forces in the nation, which organizes it morally and materially, uniting it most strongly in one consolidated whole.

*Kurjer Polski*, commenting on the above, says:

This is very finely written and sounds very well. Only wish the party represented by *Warszawski Dziennik Narodowy* always hinder Józef Piłsudski in carrying out just such a policy as it now recommends!

*Kurjer Poranny*, commenting on the Wilno trial of communists that has just been terminated, says that it is not permissible to lightly drag the youth into prison and to let the benches of the accused under the reproach of anti-state action if there are not solid proofs of actual treason:

The English universities are full of a not less radical youth than ours. But there the whole staff of professors, by means of discussions on sociological, economic, philosophical and even political subjects works at developing their world views and it would never enter the head of any journalist to accuse the professors of leading the youth astray instead of giving information to the police.

It then continues that though between London and Wilno there is a great distance of space and difference of culture yet in both places certain common ideas prevail:

If certain views of the youth seem to us to be in danger for the future of the nation and the development of the republic, let us oppose them with our arguments and our experience.

Mr. R. L. Duffus has written in the *New York Times* in the New Year number on the hope of democracy. He says:

In spite of the croaking of pessimists that democratic constitutions have been condemned to extinction under fascist or communistic blows they are not at all at the end of their existence. They are warring against autocrats and dictators of different kinds in the best proof that American democracy reacts against depriving other civilized peoples of their freedom and possibility of normal development.

The question of the National Socialist government in Danzig is under discussion now at the League of Nations. The correspondent of the *Paris Information* writes as follows about it:

The report of the High Commissioner Lester has caused a great sensation in all international circles. This report is considered as the most serious accusation of the national socialist government in the Free Town. For the first time the High Commissioner, whose proverbial patience comes to mind, considers it his duty to put a dot on the "i". He represents the action of the senate as completely violating the conditions of the constitution and having as its foundation the principles applied in the Third Republic.

The correspondent of *Information* adds that the League of Nations will probably resolve to send a special questionnaire commission to the Free City.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Kurjer Warszawski* writes on this matter that —

Most interesting for Germany is the position which the League will take up in the Danzig question, and they await its decision with impatience, knowing that there comes into play not only the prestige of national socialists in Danzig, but national socialism in general.

*Polska Zbrojna* writes of the enthusiastic reception given to General Rydz-Śmigły in Poznań in December on the occasion of the celebration of the seventh anniversary of the Poznań insurrection. This quite unusual enthusiasm is explained as "the growing wish for a new leader. The Polish masses without regard to this or that orientation felt fear at the death of the *Komendant*. When the Leader departed who had been for years the heart, brain and arm of Poland, had stood at the helm of her fate and forged her weapons and future, fear and discouragement reigned among the masses." And the writer says further that there was doubt if the Marshal's followers would be able to bear the responsibility laid on them. More-

(Continued on page 6, col. 4)

**DIPLOMATIQUE**

The new Rumanian Minister and Madame Visoiano arrived in Warsaw on Friday. M. Visoiano was the Rumanian Minister at The Hague.

M. José Eduardo Vaz Sarafana, Secretary at the Portuguese Legation, has been transferred to Rome. M. Narciso Manuel de Sousa Freire de Andrade is replacing him here in Warsaw.

The Hungarian Military Attaché, Major Bela de Lengyel, decorated Colonel English and Colonel Werschner with the Hungarian Service Cross.

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Mr. R. O. Mennell of London has arrived in Warsaw for a short visit.

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**ART, MUSIC and LITERATURE**

(Continued from page 4, col. 3)

**New Exhibitions.**

After a very interesting Salon Jubileuszowy (the 75th jubilee of the Society of Beautiful Arts in Warsaw) new exhibitions at Zachęta, were opened last Saturday. The greatest attraction was the competitive exhibition of portraits of Marshal Piłsudski. Very many artists, both painters and sculptors, had prepared special works for the occasion. Only the best, of course, are on view. As was to be expected, not all artists were uniformly successful. All possess good technique, but many examples lack individuality. Many treated the Marshal with too much banality, and when they wished to give a symbolical character to their portrait they fell into naïveté. We can say that prominent talent is not evident among the exhibited works, which very often, resemble coloured photographs.

Perhaps the two most original works are by Stefan Norblin, showing Marshal Piłsudski in his home during the last years of his life. The miniatures of Marja Dąbrowski are distinguished by the exquisiteness and lovely colouring of her work.

Stanisław Śliwkiński's jubilee exhibition (for twenty-five years he has been a painter and stage-designer) confirmed once again that he is a talented and experienced artist. Photographs of sets designed for the Warsaw theatres, and sketches for the staging of several dramas and comedies clearly depict Śliwkiński's talents in this direction.

The collection of landscapes, in water-colour, introduced the public to a little-known side of Śliwkiński's art. All of them are executed with fine technique, but many are a little monotonous and colourless.

**THE NEIGHBOURING LADY**

(Continued from page 4, col. 3)

The *Teatr Kameralny* has now revived the Jerozolimski comedy. The wish is to be commended but the realization of the director, Karol Adwentowicz, was hardly successful. The background, the characters, the situation of the play were perfectly attuned to the epoch before the War. Nowadays it is impossible to imagine such persons and such a life. It was a great mistake therefore, to play the comedy in modern costume, to change old names for new to give the impression that the story is of today. Under such conditions many moments become naïve and dull.

Although Adwentowicz pitched the performance on the wrong note, yet the actual direction is good, and, as an amusing ruse, he gives an interesting characterization. The young heroine is ably presented by Miss Mazarekówna, welcomed again to the Warsaw stage after a long absence. The most difficult task was Ciecierski's as the husband, and he refused to exaggerate or overplay.

*The Neighbouring Lady* is a play well worth seeing especially in that we are reminded of an author quite unknown to younger people and who is an interesting individual in our literature.

— Arno

**NEW Y. M. C. A. POOL**

One of the largest crowds that ever gathered in the Warsaw YMCA building attended the opening of the new indoor swimming pool last Sunday afternoon at five o'clock. This first view was reserved for specially invited guests, the hundreds of members of the Association being asked to make their inspection of the new installation after the completion of the opening ceremony.

The guests gathered in the large gymnasium, the floor being covered for the occasion with a special protecting cloth, and members filled the galleries of the pool. Upon the arrival of the Minister of Social Welfare Jaszczolt, who officially represented the government at this opening, the brief ceremonies in the gymnasium were begun. Former Minister Alfons Kubli, chairman of the Finance Committee, gave a report of the money side of the enterprise, and then explained what needed yet to be done to complete the building; the finishing, namely, of the auditorium for 500 persons, the restaurant, the remaining 30 of the 157 living rooms, certain smaller interior matters, and the plaster on the outside. To date the cost of the plant has been 4,365,000 zł. together with the lot and improvements. What remains to be done should cost around 500,000 zł., when the young men of Warsaw will have one of the most complete equipments for educational, physical, social and character-building work and enterprises to be found anywhere in Europe. This building, it should be added, will probably be self-sustaining when completed, and the money the YMCA is able to secure yearly in the form of subscriptions and subventions will be used for social work and extension enterprises among the less favoured groups of the community, especially working young men and boys.

Professor Wacław Paszkowski, chairman of the Building Committee, next gave a talk on the dimensions and installations of the swimming pool. It is 25 metres long and holds 360,000 litres of water. This water is maintained at a temperature of 23°. It passes through a process

of mechanical filtration and chemical sterilization which leaves the water in the pool at all times as pure as drinking water, the unpleasant effects of chlorine, sometimes found in swimming pool water, being offset by a new process before the water reaches the pool. The water is in process of constant filtration, the circuit being completed every 16 hours. The ventilation also is something quite unusual.

The third and last talk was given by former Minister General Hubicki, head of the physical education work of the whole Polish YMCA, who explained various aspects of the policy of the Physical Education Department, stating especially that the YMCA is not a sport club, having no interest in representative teams, but desiring to promote participation in physical education and sport on a mass basis. Over 1,000 persons are already in the physical work of the Warsaw YMCA. The swimming pool should double that number and probably surpass it.

At the conclusion of these three addresses, Minister of Social Welfare Władysław Jaszczolt, in the name of the President of the Republic, decorated Mr. Paul Super, general director of the Polish YMCA, with the Commander's Cross of the Order of *Polonia Restituta* as appreciation of his 14 years of work in co-operation with the Poles in developing their YMCA. The Minister then led the way to the swimming pool. After the first floor and gallery of the swimming pool were filled with guests the physical department gave a demonstration of diving and swimming and thus inaugurated the use of the pool.

A large number of important guests representing the government, financial institutions, educational and sport organizations, attended the ceremony.

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**ELLSWORTH'S STORY**

The following is the first dispatch to be received from Dr. Lincoln Ellsworth with pilot Hollick-Kenyon, was rescued by the British vessel "Discovery II." Dr. Ellsworth wrote his story on board "Discovery II" which was telegraphed to Dr. Ellsworth's own ship, the "Wyatt Earp" and thence to the N.A.N.A. office in New York.

**By Lincoln Ellsworth**

On Board "Discovery II," Jan. 19.

At last the Transantarctic flight has been accomplished, but not without some difficulty. We were forced to land four times up once for seven days, during three days of which a blizzard raged.

On the previous landing we had been delayed two days by bad visibility and snowstorms. Finally our fuel gave out about 25 miles from Little America, Admiral Byrd's old base in Bay of Whales, Ross Sea. We remained four days with our plane down our best to get communication with the outside world, but our trial radio set proved ineffective, and we had no more petrol with which to run either the plane engine or the emergency engine for the radio.

Failing to receive any response to our signals, we packed our sledge, hauled it to Little America, and there found the radio shack in first-class condition. We realized our plane radio set had failed shortly after 4.15 p.m. on November 23, the day we started for Dundee Island, in the South Shetlands. But there was nothing we could do about it in the air. All we could do was to continue.

We found our food and equipment excellent. Polar Star (our aeroplane) performed wonderfully well, and Hollick Kenyon and I, except for a slight cold I picked up three days ago, are in excellent health and looking forward to joining the "Wyatt Earp" tomorrow to resume our flight over unknown territory. We flew at an altitude of 10,000 feet. We passed the mountains of Hearst Land and over a high plateau with isolated mountains at intervals. These gave way to an unbroken plateau.

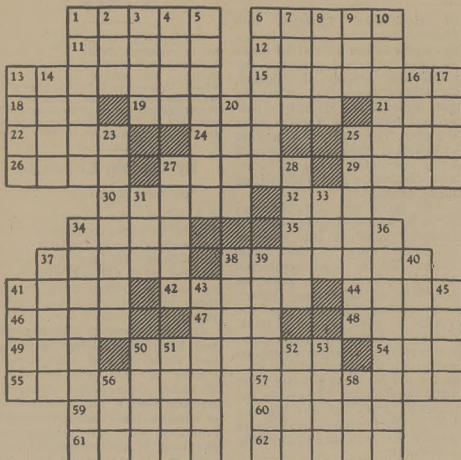
At 5.45 I dropped the Stars and Stripes on the hitherto unclaimed territory. At that time we were near another mountain range. At 7.35 we were right opposite mountains which seemed to extend at least 75 miles. Some peaks were 13,000 feet in altitude. Visibility, so far, was excellent. We could see about 130 miles. At 9.5 we ran into bad visibility and went down to 6,400 feet, then lower, and at last we were forced to land. After some time the weather seemed to clear and on the 24th at 5 p.m. we warmed our engines and took off. But the flight was short. In less than an hour we were again forced down by bad visibility. We stayed there until November 27, when we started at midnight.

But the weather had fooled us again, and after 50 minutes in the air we had to land, this time in the worst weather we had experienced. Clouds thickened and snow was falling. It soon developed into a regular blizzard, which continued for three days without ceasing. We were delayed in that camp until December 4 when, at 11:10 p.m. we were again in the air. But visibility was poor, and the wind uncertain so we landed to fix our position definitely. We found this to be lat. 75 deg. 17 min. south, long 153 deg. 16 min. west.

We took off again at nine next morning and flew on towards Little America. We were almost in sight of the Bay of Whales when our fuel, which had served us so well, finally gave out.

(Continued on page 6 col. 5).

# CROSS WORD PUZZLE



### HORIZONTAL

1—Forms by molding. 6—Tones in harmony. 11—Elephant tusks. 12—Monkey-like animal. 13—Harangues. 15—Allowances made to a wife. 18—Part of a circle. 19—Effort to gain a point. 21—By way of. 22—Part in a play. 24—Self. 25—Hoax. 28—Units. 27—Silly amble. 29—Woody plant. 30—Lock. 32—Sheep. 34—Stretched tight. 35—Moisture (pl.). 37—Maxim. 38—Outdoor community spectacle. 41—Trunk of a tree. 42—Sic-kroom attendant. 44—Military defeat. 45—Native minerals. 47—Condition. 48—Extinct bird. 49—Disfigure. 50—Point from which species is derived. 54—Small explosion. 55—Nolay. 57—A jack of all trades (pl.). 59—A fruit tart (Fr.). 60—Bury. 61—Come in. 62—Spanish houses.

### VERTICAL

1—Ring. 2—The topaz humming-bird. 3—Sweet drink. 4—Allowance for waste. 5—Methods of transacting business. 6—Popular entry. 7—Give assistance. 8—Leave out. 9—Distilled liquor. 10—Cattle dealer. 13—Tropical food plant. 14—Smooth out. 16—River in Egypt. 17—Bill. 20—Symbol of protection. 23—Landed possessions. 25—Attendant on a ship. 27—Appliance to make an issue (medical). 28—Small anchor. 31—Groove. 33—Tiny. 44—Endure. 35—Meddler. 37—Inner meaning. 38—Those in favour. 39—Without polarity. 40—A royal family of England. 41—Explosive shell. 43—Storm coat. 45—Toys. 50—Two-wheeled vehicle. 51—Stake. 52—Seven-stringed harp. 53—Insects. 56—Yellowish brown. 58—Large parrot.

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### MOSCOW

They are going to pull down the Monastery of the Passion, which was founded in 1654 by the Tsar Alexis Mikhailovitch and was later converted into a convent for nuns of the Orthodox Church. Situated on the great boulevard which encircles inner Moscow, the building, which has now been used for some years as an anti-religious museum, is thought to impede traffic and spoil the view of interesting parts of the town. The museum will be moved to "another and larger church" in Kalyaevsky Street.

On January 15, there were 439,371 registered unemployed. This is 45,727 more than the figures on January 1, but 30,618 less than one year ago.

During the first month after the reduction in the retail price of sugar, consumption rose by 6.8 per cent.

Preliminary statistics show that Poland had a favourable trade balance in December of 21, 831,000.

The agricultural bloc in the Sejm and Senate, numbering eight deputies and senators, unanimously voted resolutions urging the Government to reduce the preliminary budget by one hundred million zlotys.

### Russian Music in Caveau Caucasian

There is something peculiar to Russian Music which willingly or not tunes us into sentimental moods.

Is it the melody itself or the words of the old Russian romances that attract the public to Caveau Caucasian? It is hard to say; anyway the best crowd of the Warsaw intelligentsia is drawn there every night.

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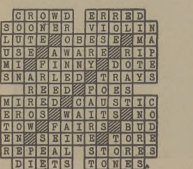
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### Answer to last week's puzzle



Probably the most noteworthy fact about the recent world's championship Bridge match between the French team, champions of Europe, and ourselves, lay in the use of an electric board for reproducing the play, which made it possible for large audiences to follow every session of play practically as well as if they were kibitzing.

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The hand shown below represents a simple trump safety play. Dealers who use plays of this type save themselves considerable gnashing of teeth.

South, Dealer.  
Both sides vulnerable

- ♣ 9 5 3
- ♥ 8 4
- ♦ A K 10 9
- ♠ K 4 3
- ♣ A K 10 7 2
- ♥ A 7
- ♦ Q 5
- ♠ Q 9 7 2
- ♣ Q J 8 6
- ♥ K 5 2
- ♦ 7 4 3
- ♠ A J 10

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♣	Pass	2 ♦	Pass
2 ♣	Pass	3 ♠	Pass
4 ♣	Pass	Pass	Pass

# Cinema Programme

Address and Performances	Films Currently Showing	Comment
<b>Atlantic</b> Chmielna 83 Perf. 6. 8. 10.	<b>The Forgotten Man</b> Wallace Beery, Jackie Cooper American Production	Melodramatic
<b>Apolla</b> Marzalekowska 106 Perf. 4. 6. 8. 10.	<b>Das Tugend der Geliebten</b> Austrian Production	Romantic
<b>Baityk</b> Chmielna 9	<b>David Copperfield</b> American Production Maureen O'Sullivan, Basil Rathbone, W. C. Fields, Lionel Barrymore, Lewis Stone	\$ 1,000,000 Masterpiece
<b>Capitol</b> Marzalekowska 125 Perf. 4. 6. 8. 10.	<b>Dodek na Froncie</b> Dymaza Polish Production	Comedy
<b>Casino</b> Nowy Swiat 50 Perf. 4. 6. 8. 10.	<b>The House on 50th Street</b> Kay Francis, Ricardo Cortez American Production	Melodramatic
<b>Europa</b> Nowy Swiat 63 Perf. 6. 8. 10.	<b>Escape Me Never</b> Elizabeth Bergner British Production	First Week
<b>Filharmonja</b> Janus 5 Perf. 6. 8. 10.	<b>W walce z caratem</b> Soviet Production	
<b>Majestic</b> Nowy Swiat 43 Perf. 6. 8. 10.	<b>The Whole Town's Talking</b> Jean Arthur, E. G. Robinson American Production	Thriller Good
<b>Pan</b> Nowy Swiat 40 Perf. 4. 6. 8. 10.	<b>Manewry Milosne</b> Mankiewiczówna, Halama Polish Production	Musical Comedy
<b>Rialto</b> Janus 3 Perf. 6. 8. 10.	<b>Love Me Forever</b> Greta Garbo American Production	Musical Good
<b>Stylowy</b> Marzalekowska 112 Perf. 4. 6. 8. 10.	<b>Katharine</b> Franciska Gaal Austrian Production	Comedy
<b>Światowid</b> Marzalekowska 111 Perf. 4. 6. 8. 10.	<b>Mary Burns, Fugitive</b> Sylvia Sidney American Production	First Week

### PRESS REVIEW

(Continued from page 4, Col. 5)

### ELLSWORTH'S STORY

(Continued from page 5, col. 5)

We fixed our position and knew that within a few hours we could reach our destination on foot. There was no need to hurry, so we remained with the aeroplane for four days.

Then, failing to get response to our signals, we packed our sled and tramped the few miles to Little America.

Before we left in our handmade sled we firmly secured the "Polar Star," which had not sustained the slightest damage during the flight. It was not quite so easy riding in that sled as in Polar Star, but that is a story I shall tell later on. We took it leisurely, however, and on the sixth day arrived at the abandoned hut of Admiral Byrd. It was then December 15, 19 days since we had left the Wyatt Earp and more than a month before we were to be rescued.

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The twelve Ukrainians, sentenced last week for participating in the plot to assassinate Minister Pieracki, have appealed. The appeal will probably be heard sometime in May or June.

The *Gazeta Polska* is convinced that a new and better turn has begun in Polish-Ukrainian relations.

Jan Kusociński, Poland's most famous long distance runner, will not compete in the Olympic Games. An injury to his knee, which has long prevented training, refuses to improve, and the chances are that he will never be able to compete again.

## SPRING SEMESTER BEGINS FEBRUARY 3

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MOKOTOWSKA 12

REGISTRATIONS DAILY 4 — 8

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