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LONDON LETTER

By Gregory Macdonald

The Government intends to publish at the beginning of March a White Paper on its plans and expenditures for defence. Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, will produce his Budget on April 28, or within a few days of that date. With the present comparative calm of international affairs these two events assume an importance which was foreshadowed last week by the debate on Sir Murray Sueter's Bill for setting up a Ministry of Defence. The most sensational and most widely discussed incident of the debate was Sir Austen Chamberlain's criticism of the Prime Minister, but that should not distract attention from the wide range of subjects which he and other speakers discussed.

The upshot of the debate (and the Bill was withdrawn by common consent without a vote being taken) was a fair consensus of opinion against a Ministry of Defense, for it was felt that no one man could decide, and assume responsibility for, the complicated problems of defence by air, sea, and land. On the other hand, speakers pointed out that the question was more than a strategic one: there must be absolute co-ordination of financial and economic resources, leading logically to an economic conscription of the nation, if only to avoid the old injustice of civilian workers profiting at the expense of the fighting services. Another aspect was taken into account when Members urged that the defence preparations should not put too much power into the hands of professional soldiers: it was necessary for the final control to rest with the Cabinet and with Parliament. Finally, the electorate seems to have been voicing the opinion that the huge expenditures upon arms must be carefully scrutinized, for the taxpayer is not anxious to subsidise either extravagance or the purchase of obsolete weapons.

Sir Austen Chamberlain seems to have expressed the feeling of the

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THE COLONIAL QUESTION

By Dr. Edgar Stern-Rubarth

Dr. Edgar Stern-Rubarth, the writer of the following article, was formerly editor-in-chief and acting Director of the Wolff Bureau of Berlin, the great semi-official German news agency.

Dr. Stern-Rubarth emphasises Germany's need for raw materials and outlines a plan for the setting up of chartered companies in Africa which might help to solve Germany's demand for Colonial expansion.

Japan's pacific penetration of Northern China, Italy's war in Abyssinia, Germany's complaints against the embargo on her exports, are just so many steps towards what Sir Samuel Hoare, then British Foreign Secretary, termed in Geneva on December 10th "a redistribution of raw materials." Raw materials mean colonies. For not less than two-thirds of all essentials of an industrial production according to modern standards are outside the reach of those three great nations, one half perhaps being obtainable only in the purely colonial regions of the world, and many of them practically under the control of but one or two of the great colonial powers. They might, in case of war or even of a mere political dispute, be withheld from the 'have-not' countries and ruin their economic life. To quote but a few of such raw materials and foodstuffs, these are gold, nickel, copper, manganese, tin, zinc, bauxite, wool, cotton, vegetable oils, petroleum and iron ore, all indispensable commodities to a great people.

They can be had for the asking — and glad enough the producing countries would be to be rid of them, what with coffee thrown into the sea, corn and wheat burnt under boilers, cotton ploughed under, rubber abandoned to the jungle and even cows slaughtered in order to be made into fertiliser. But they cannot be paid for unless goods, i. e., industrial products are taken in exchange. And so the raw-material problem becomes a financial and especially a currency problem—the colonial question a question of economics.

This is the third phase of the question. The first was that of a short-sighted and brutal exploitation by the conquistadores; the second a transformation into strongholds of imperialism, where the flag covered coaling-stations, military posts, war harbours and recruiting reservoirs. The three great Have-Not nations have been among the latest to enter into competition for the world's undeveloped areas and were therefore in a striking inequality as to their access to essentials with Great Britain, France, and the U.S.A., and even with such smaller colonial powers as Belgium, the Netherlands and Portugal. Depriving Germany of even those small supplementary sources of industrial essentials and checking the rapidly growing population of all three of them has ever since the war been one of fundamental reasons of the world's unrest and danger. Now that at last courage has been found to look that problem in the face — after Japan and Italy had inflicted its most resounding defeat on the League of Nations by taking the solution of the problem into their own hands — it is bound to become the principal issue of the year 1936.

Germany has already shown her hand. Speeches made, first by some leading personalities of the Hanseatic cities, then by the Minister, Dr. Goebbels, and lastly by the Führer himself, have given the world to understand that the Reich demands its share. Whether the claim will be for one or for several or for all the former German colonies — six times as large as the Reich, but with not more than 28,000 white settlers in pre-war days or for a mandate or mandates, or for another, perhaps more modern form of access to tropical soil and the precious deposits of raw materials distributed haphazard over the earth by a nature which entirely disregards national boundaries, remains to be seen.

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LONDON LETTER

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House by urging a continuance of the Committee method with more stringent safeguards than exist at present. The co-ordinating chairman should not be the Prime Minister, who has already too much responsibility to carry, he should be a civilian, and he should be free to devote himself to that one task with an adequate staff of experts. With those provisions, we are now prepared for a heavy programme of re-armament, a *diminuendo* in the policy of collective security, and a final decision as to whether the policy will be carried out by a defense loan (which the banks prefer) or by Treasury borrowing.

Politically there is perhaps no doubt at all that energetic re-equipment is needed for the defence of the Empire, though the continuance of an armed truce rather than of an economic armistice raises further problems for the world. Financially and economically the new policy will alter the condition of affairs in England. Large Government expenditures will put money directly into the heavy industries, into motor engineering and into textiles, while the secondary effects will be found in commodities, entertainments and luxuries. Consequently the economic revival promises to continue, but as it is progressing on a stable internal price-level without a resumption of international lending, there is very little borrowing from the banks which find themselves in an uncomfortable position of growing deposits, proportionally diminishing loans, and heavy investments in Government debt. The Government, rather than the Banks, is taking over the work of circulating money around the market.

Discussion of Sir Austen Chamberlain's strictures on the Prime Minister is uncertain as to the inferences to be drawn. An immediate connection was established between his speech and the re-emergence of Sir Samuel Hoare from his holiday in Switzerland.

It is unlikely that the two would be found in the same camp, although the return of Sir Samuel is not without political significance. He is canvassed for the Premier ship. He was frequently mentioned as a fit Minister of Defence. Here again, Lord Eustace Percy's slip in the House, when he referred to the Minister of Defence in the first person singular, raised doubts among politicians. The chief association between Sir Samuel Hoare's return and Sir Austen Chamberlain's speech is probably that both raised the spectre of the Hoare-Laval Peace Plan, that most mysterious episode in modern politics. Its effect upon Mr. Baldwin's popularity and fortunes is yet to be revealed. His enemies will use it as a lever against him at the

the first opportunity. But Sir Austen Chamberlain, as a veteran statesman, has an independent position of his own, with memories of office reaching back to the beginning of the century, and with a particular tradition of state craft inherited from his father, Joseph Chamberlain. His allusion to the two occasions on which Mr. Baldwin has had, publically to apologize to the House was not spontaneous or accidentally phrased. It echoed a temper which is more noticeable in the House of Lords, and it may possibly presage the consolidation of revolt against some present policies by more traditionalist elder statesmen.

It would, however, be too much to expect that any revolt against the Prime Minister will immediately break out. The National Government has only recently taken on its new lease of life after the General Election, and the previous supervision of Mr. MacDonald. There is no candidate apart from Mr. Baldwin who seems at present to command public confidence. And, finally, it is felt that a political crisis should be avoided if possible at the very outset of the new reign. The trend of events has yet to declare itself.

PRAGUE

Dr. Benes, the new President of Czecho-Slovakia, has been a very prominent foot baller. As a boy of 14, this son of a poor peasant went to a Prague gymnasium with a bursary. Football was then not considered good manners and Benes committed an offence in joining the famous Slavia Club. It was his accident that occurred when, as the speedy outside left of Slavia he crashed into a full-back and broke his shinbone, three years later, that stopped his promising football career. The bone mended badly and he was rejected as unfit for military service, so he was free to develop his political activities and to become Bohemia's most active revolutionary. In becoming President

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Art, Music & Literature

Goplana

The Polish composers after the great Stanisław Moniuszko, the true creator of our national opera very often tried to create new, interesting works in this branch of musical art. But few of them were so successful, as Władysław Żeleński in his masterpiece *Goplana*.

The musical imagination and talents of Żeleński were fascinated by *Balladyna* the beautiful, fantastic tragedy of our greatest romantic poet, Juliusz Słowacki.

The plot of *Balladyna* unites the tremendous story of a Polish *Lady Macbeth* - *Balladyna* with the unreal, legendary world of a Polish *Midsummer Night's Dream*, represented here by the queen of lake Gopło, the nymph *Goplana* — a Polish *Titania*.

The literary theme of *Goplana* as a recast from the masterpiece of Juliusz Słowacki is very interesting in itself, but it also obliged the composer to make the music highly interesting to express all the various moods which *Balladyna* offers.

We must admit that Władysław Żeleński was adequate to his task. For there are expressive lyric moments

(especially in the part of the innocent sister of *Balladyna*, Alina), tremendous dramatic musical fragments (the *Balladyna* story), fantastic, romantic arias and brilliant light melodies (the world of *Goplana*), and many interesting Polish folk melodies, — all contrasting well, and as a whole forming a perfect opera composition. The orchestra instrumentation is especially valuable for the true Polish themes woven through all parts of the score.

It has been many years since the *Goplana* première, but the charm of its music has not lost any of its freshness or beauty. We might even say that we now understand all the intention of the composer much better than his contemporaries, who criticized him very often quite without reason.

But time, the best of judges, has given praise to the composer's work. For *Goplana* is listened to now with intense interest and its music gives many moments of artistic satisfaction and emotion to the modern public.

As *Goplana* had not been presented for several years in Warsaw, we must give credit to our Opera Management for renewing this interesting Polish opera.

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THE WARSAW WEEKLY

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Art, Music, Literature

(Continued from page 3, col. 3)

How does the new *Goplana* compare with the old? The decorations of Wincenty Drabik, always beautiful and fresh, still remain and constitute undoubtedly the best side of the performance. For as a whole the new presentation is not satisfying. The orchestra, however, was well prepared this time and did good work under the baton of Mr. Adam Dołżycki. The stage-director, Zygmunt Zaleski, evidently did not fully understand nor appreciate the Slavic atmosphere of the legendary period of *Balladyna*; besides, hampered with inexperienced and miscast artists, good results would be difficult to expect.

Among the singers, only the voices and playing of Miss Franciszka Platówna and Miss Olga Szumska were acceptable. The others were often as difficult to listen to as to look at. Mrs. Maria Bojar-Przemieniecka, as *Balladyna*, had insufficient dramatic expression in her voice and overplayed the dramatic side of this part. Miss Helena Lipowska, on the other hand, is a lyric soprano, always heard with pleasure, but she lacks lightness and subtlety so necessary in a coloratura part, such as *Goplana*. Mr. Beval and Mr. Tysiak struck off their parts, as true amateurs in singing and in acting. Mr. Płoński, likewise, was unequal to his difficult task.

The ballet under the direction of Mr. Mieczysław Pianowski did not offer any especially interesting moments. The choreography of the dances was too banal to arouse great curiosity in the audience.

We must consider that this time the choice of the opera was very good, but the execution quite disappointing. We should be glad next time to see both the choice and the execution well suited.

Arno

SALON

The new Salon at the Zachęta is its usual stale self — the best that can be said for it is that it obstinately maintains the tradition of the 19th. mid-century — not at its best. But that would be its justification for treating us with Jan Styka's cycle of "Quo Vadis" illustrations with figures clad in Roman tunics, some in pastoral attitudes, of pink and greyish shades become perfectly commonplace long hence. Maybe some allowance should be made for him on account of the creeds which pervade his paintings and of his sound workmanship both as to design and perspective.

What excuse is there, however, for the productions of his two sons Adam and Tadeusz?

The former squanders a genuine talent in hopelessly common pseudo-oriental pictures of crude salmon tints and azures or raw sapphires meant to dazzle cheaply the eyes of the uninitiated in the manner of vulgar soap posters. His skies and waters of unruffled blue application are an insult to art. It is only in the very clever portraiture of physiognomies that we detect great gifts of this artist "that might have been" had not bad taste led him astray.

As to the latter, his brother, one would vainly seek the faintest trace of art in these doll-like ladies of affected poses — worse still — besides showing complete ineptitude, his cycle of the white vamp girl with outrageously red lips, tentacle hands and various other details, transpositions, contrasts of body and object, is so aggressively meant to stir the baser sensual emotions as to provoke disgust.

There is absolutely nothing noteworthy in Czajkowski, the next exhibitor.

We may mention incidentally Jagodziński's small images of Piłsudski which seem far better than the other existing innumerable portraits of the Marshal of doubtful artistic value.

An exhibition worth visiting is that held at the Philips spacious premises where a new feminine talent is revealed in the person of Madame Mira Zyłova. She further illustrates the modern trend in Polish art devoted to colouristic researches. The design is mostly lost in an orgy of thick oils — sometimes too dense — in rich harmonies of one tone — for instance violets, showing a special skill in rendering the shimmer and reflection of light on material — the depth or distance eliminated in abundance of paint. There is

a big diversity in interpretation. The colour is sometimes treated in an altogether different manner; very lightly and smoothly, a feature most appealing among others in the Kazimierz landscape. Some white symphonies of ghostly worker silhouettes remind us of Gottlieb. Excellent effects are afforded by peculiar touches of the brush — or knife — well directed stripes on a plain light background to a portrait — dark touches on either side effectually framing another portrait, etc. In short a wide range of possibilities is latent in the artist's fertile imagination.

M. G.

MATRICULATION

School life is always very fertile ground for an author. Above all, our own experiences, always so well preserved in our memory, are a rich source of situations, for the most part comic and often a little sentimental. Secondly, the teachers and school-mistresses are always classified in our minds into several types, more or less fundamental. There is then the guardian-angel of the school — the beloved teacher (feminine gender); there are also: the mistress, always discontented and grumbling, hated by the whole school, the adored school-director, the unbending and strict mathematician, and others, often queer, ill-tempered or generous. It is therefore a company of persons to be met with in every school.

Then again the counter balance to the teachers, the school — boys and girls, always alike in their diligence or laziness, their pranks and malice so often characteristic of youth, and their really good and uncorrupted hearts.

So the author has abundant material quite ready for his use; and his task is no little facilitated by the

(Continued on page 6, col. 3).

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PRESS REVIEW

Czas referring to the question of the ratification by the French parliament of the France-Soviet pact and quoting the opinion of the Temps writes:

It would be difficult to find less enthusiasm in a journal that is in such near relations to the Quai d'Orsay. The Soviet-French agreement interests Poland in so far that the alliance with France is an immovable foundation of our foreign policy. In the European fog it is one of those unflinching lights of which the Temps writes. As a decided factor for peace and trusting in the system of guarantee of universal security based on the League of Nations—Poland desires only that her intentions and aims be well understood and valued.

Poliska Zbrojna, organ of the military, has a sensational, alarmist article on the condition of Polish means for defence. The arming fever which has attacked the world causes the writer to make serious comparisons between the state of Polish preparedness and that of her neighbors. It has been estimated that Germany spends a milliard zlotys monthly on armaments, the Soviet 200 million and Poland only 64 million.

Arming in such dimensions is, as a rule, conducted by all states in their own country and raises their production capabilities in metal, machine and chemical industries to a manifold degree. The arsenal of modern warfare consists in the production ability of industry and agriculture for military aims and a reserve of people able to carry on the complicated struggle on the front and in the country... What about Poland? Both as regards production and the amount of qualified workers the comparison falls out badly. Whereas Germany employs 17 million workmen, Poland employs but 600,000.

The outcome of the article is that the military spheres demand that the big economic conference summoned by Vice-Premier Kwiatkowski should consider means for increasing Poland's means of defence by increasing her economic life and employing her workless in factories producing these articles which are necessary for the defence of the country.

Kurjer Poranny is pessimistic in its estimation of the success of the government's so-called fight with etatism. It writes:

The struggle with etatism, so loudly proclaimed and begun with such impetus in the press of the industrial spheres, is nearing its end. The hopes built upon it are disappearing into nothingness. The journals reflecting the opinions of their powerful patrons do not conceal their pessimism. It is true that the government has not renounced its project of summoning the famous commission that is to investigate the economy of state enterprises, but nobody has illusions as to the result of its work though it may have a good effect in improving the efficiency of these undertakings. But the attempts to give back to private enterprise those positions which the objective necessities of life have knocked out of their hands are attempts against the victorious current of life.

According to the *Kurjer Poranny* private competition has disappeared, in its place are cartels. But cartels

while having all the faults of state enterprises have not its advantages.

The state does not limit production as do the cartels, does not pay factories to be inactive as is the case in cartel industry, does not spend huge sums on parasite salaries as is practised in great principle industries, does not paralyze investiture activity as do the cartels contradictory in their very being to the principle of the maximum amount of mobilization.

Tydzień Robotnika, organ of the Polish Socialist party, demands big public works. It ascribes the last wave of strikes to the work of the party saying:

It is clear to everybody that the platform to the P.P.S. has been accepted by all workers and no organized forces will be able to disturb the solidarity of the working masses concentrated around this platform. The Socialist party brings forward a certain programme, in the first place, the watchword of a real struggle with unemployment by organizing as soon as possible big public works for at least 500,000 workless. This demand is voiced too weakly. We must reinforce it and include it in every workmen's movement. We must join the questions of those in work with those out of work.

Finally the article declares that this platform forms a basis for political work, since its full realization can only be given by the Workmen-Peasants' Government.

The Wilno *Stowo* discusses the general character of the present Sejm, saying that its superiority over the former one is that its object is not to overthrow the Government, but that it is an institution for controlling and correcting the action of the Government. But, continues the *Stowo*,

Its first steps have not been in agreement with the programme of the Constitution. This was the granting of general full powers to the Government. Further, the Sejm Budget Commission allowed the Chairman to eliminate from voting a highly just and highly logical motion of one of the deputies... Those who wish to believe in this Sejm will watch with interest, much individual work, to speak concretely, how many changes and improvements the Sejm will make in the budget presented by the Government, and what will be the value of these changes.

Nowe Drogi, organ of the Polish Radical Party, in an article by the former minister of Finance, Mr. Czechowicz, writes:

It is an encouraging sign that the Vice-Premier Eugene Kwiatkowski while admitting on principle the necessity of actively combating the crisis, does not believe in the possibility of an individual working out an economic plan.

The writer says further it would be a criminal delusion to expect that any individual will discover a remedy for all the economic evils and would open a way to new life based on new principles.

This can only be discovered after a long collective effort and in an atmosphere of conscious economic and social gravitation towards reform and reconstruction. The opening of new ways cannot be entrusted to one collective body. The task is in so far

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easier that the changes which have taken place in world economy anticipate in a great degree the essential direction of our future economic policy.

Dziennik Narodowy discusses the exposé of Premier Kościalkowski which endeavoured to give a survey of the whole present situation in Poland. According to the Premier, all is to remain the same as regards the political and constitutional situation. But, the *Dziennik* says,

How is the question of the overpopulation of the rural districts to be solved? Only by directing this over population to the towns. But the towns are populated by a foreign element. Therefore this question can only be solved by the solution of the Jewish problem. But Premier Kościalkowski considering the April Constitution to be excellent does not wish to alter it as he does not wish for a change in the actual arrangement of political relations in the country in which Jews play no unimportant part, hence he is unable to cope with the over population and unemployment in the rural districts and all their consequences.

The conclusion drawn by the *Dziennik Narodowy* is that the system defended by the Premier does not satisfy the needs and conditions of the country.

COLONIAL

(Continued from page 1, col. 3)

It is interesting to record that 12 or 13 years ago a small group of far-seeing Germans, amongst whom was the present Minister for Economic Affairs and President of the Reichsbank, Dr. Schacht, elaborated in agreement with the Government, what might be termed a plan for "imperialistic colonisation"; a scheme by which undeveloped and promising areas within the colonies of the great colonial powers, preferably in Africa, should be handed over to one or more Chartered Companies. No change of the map, no question of the flag was thus to be raised; but within their area such national economic units were to have the right to exercise minor jurisdiction, to initiate policy, to control the police and to have their currency, that is to say the currency of their home countries. Both parties, the leaseholder and his home country, and the political owner, it was pointed out, would profit by the activities of the Chartered Companies which would concern themselves with farming, oil and ore-boring, the creation of a traffic system, the education of native populations, the creation of new markets, etc. Such benefits would not be confined to the area under lease, but would quickly spread all over the surrounding country.

Would such a scheme be workable? Would it perhaps, with variations, be the ultimate solution for all territorial and economic difficulties? The fact that the currency question has, since the Chartered Companies plan was elaborated and then shelved in some Ministry, become a main issue, might prove a great help towards that very end. Although the pre-war figures are not very promising — Germany's colonies, for example, contributed in 1913 only 18 million marks towards the total exports of the Reich, amounting to ten thousand million marks — nevertheless the difficulty of procuring the necessary foreign raw materials in exchange for finished goods has to be estimated with respect to the comparatively small surplus or deficit of the trade-balance. And here indeed even a couple of millions saved by producing such essentials within the monetary system of the motherland might be of great weight. Those "rupees" or whatever the denomination of a currency minted and printed at home would be, might lessen the pressure borne upon foreign markets by the need for exports at any price, and might help to facilitate the provision of goods, especially fat in the form of copra, oilseed, soya and so forth, the urgent necessity for which has lately been demonstrated by the butter shortage in Germany. It might furthermore afford an opportunity for a number, however small, of adventurous spirits, younger sons



Joan Bennett, leading lady in "The Man Who Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo"
20th Century Fox

and courageous settlers to go abroad, and so lessen the painful feeling of inequality now prevailing at home.

The scheme might work out in such a manner that the expenses could even be borne by a country in economic distress; for unhampered by the responsibility for the protection of frontiers, the construction of fortresses and military or naval strongholds the activity of the company, leaseholder and trustee for one or, perhaps, for several countries in need of such outlets, could be devoted exclusively to an economic and creative purpose. If the scheme could be enlarged and generalised under the control of an adequate international body, whether it be the League of Nations or a special international committee for colonial development, it might contribute a great deal to the world's peace.

The claim for colonies is made. The Far East and Abyssinia show where it might lead if it were not dealt with wisely and broadmindedly. And the land hunger may not be confined to the three great Have-Nots. It may spread to the smaller industrial and overcrowded countries of Europe, too. The hypocrisy of declaring one people or another "unfit for colonisation", — which was tried at Versailles — merely increases the danger. Cheap objections, such as "raw materials being obtainable everywhere" fail to convince. A comprehensive answer must be prepared!

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MATRICULATION

(Continued from page 2, col. 3)

fact, that the public always listens with great pleasure to the adventures, taking place within school walls.

For, the grown-ups grow sentimental over the years of their glorious youth, now passed; the young on the other hand, follow the scenes with intense interest, because they show them the orbit of their present life, and this with the greater satisfaction, as the author usually sides with them, and ridicules the teachers.

Fodor, the author of *Matriculation*, now played by the *Teatr Kameralny*, makes good use of all the trumps in his hand, as the writer of a school play. Perfect in the secrets of stage technique, he was able indeed to exploit all the comic or sentimental moments, and to show the whole circle (especially teacher) in the glaring light of dazzling humour and capital burlesque. And on this background he develops a quite interesting story of a young girl, Catharina Wimmer, who wrote a poetical answer to an imaginary letter. This letter having fallen into the wrong hands brings down on her a whole tempest of indignation. She is suspected of a romance and is to be dismissed from the school. The girl, quite innocently entangled in this fatal situation, confides to the director, that the letter is addressed to him, because she and the whole eighth class are deeply in love with him. The director, flattered in his male ambition forgives all and Catharine soon afterwards received her matriculation-certificate. In the end it turns out that the young girl has a fiancé, and she rejects the director's declarations of love. From this time, the jilted director resolves to keep steady company with nothing more exciting, than Seneca's famous treatise *On Old Age*.

Fodor was able to arouse interest in this story in spite of the over banal paradoxes and unnecessary dialectics, rather shallow in spirit. If these were omitted the impression of the audience would undoubtedly be much better. Also the figure of the noble souled Doctor Anna Mathe, a teacher loving the director, is given too much space. She is rather a secondary character in the action, without influence on the cardinal events of the play, so her pathetic confessions and speeches may be omitted without loss to anybody.

The *Teatr Kameralny* surely made a success with *Matriculation*, judging by the warm reaction of the audience to nearly every scene of the play. It is evident also that the management exerted every effort to present *Matriculation* in its best possible form.

The direction by Miss Irena Grywińska was careful and intelligent, only perhaps too sparing of cuts in the play. Of the artists, first place must

be given to Karol Adwentowicz, who portrayed perfectly the psychology of the school-director, endowing this figure with discreet, but expressive humour. This is one of the most interesting rôles of this great artist, that we have seen for some time. The talented Miss Jadwiga Andrzejewska played the rôle of Catharina Wimmer with great sincerity. Jan Ciecierski and Gustawa Błńska, as the grumbling teachers created two capital comic silhouettes. Miss Grywińska, Messrs. Dardziński and Roslan also played with artistic poise.

The decorations by Miss Betta were very good.

Arno.



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On invitation of Dr. Henry Gruber, the Chairman of the Polish Institute for Collaboration with Foreign Countries and the Honorary President of the Polish Branch of All Peoples' Association, the Very Reverend Dr. Cyril Alington, D.D., Dean of Durham, and Mrs. Alington are coming next week to Warsaw for a short stay.

Dr. Alington, for many years Headmaster of Eton College, the most exclusive Public School of England, and Chaplain to the late King George V., will give a lecture on the Public School System in England at the Polish Institute for Collaboration with Foreign Countries on the 26th inst.

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A company to engage in Polish-Dutch commercial and financial transactions has been organized in Holland. The capital is to be 250,000 guilders. The purpose of the company is to encourage trade between the two countries, and a large part of the capital has been covered by Dutch banks and private individuals.


* * *

Ferdynand Goetel was elected to the Polish Academy of Literature at the session of that body adjourned from January.

Int. Eugenjusz Zaczynski
Burmistrz i Przewodniczący Komisji (Urządnikowa) w Zakopanem

Zakopane, dnia 23. II. 1936.

*As Mayor of Zakopane I extend the most hearty invitation to all Britishers and Americans and all other readers of "The Warsaw Weekly".
Zakopane welcomes you!
Eug. Zaczynski*




The child actress, Shirley Temple, will be seen with John Boles in the Picture "Curly Top" 20th Century Fox.



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IN BRIEF

It is understood that Minister Beck will shortly visit Belgium in connection with the signing of a Polish-Belgian Trade Agreement.

* * *

An agreement has been signed between Latvia and Poland providing for the recruiting of 12,000 workers in the Wilno district for agricultural work in Latvia.

* * *

The favourable trade balance for Poland and the Free City of Danzig in January, according to provisional statistics, was over five million zlotys.

* * *

Adam Koc has been elected President of the Bank of Poland.

* * *

Passport regulations have been waived in so far as Austria is concerned, and the local authorities have been instructed by the Ministry of Interior to issue passports for travel to this country without restriction. For short visits of five days or less, no charge is to be made for the passport.

In January the total amount of coal exported increased by 51,000 tons, and totaled 830,000 tons. This is a measurable increase over the figures for January of last year.

* * *

The RWD aeroplane, two times winner in the Challenge, is now to be had in a smaller and more popular type, and will cost two thousand zlotys without the motor and six thousand with the motor. The factory plans to produce this new type, RWD-16, in series of fifty, and sell them on the partial payment plan. The new type is capable of a speed of 158 kilometres per hour maximum and 67 kilometres per hour minimum.

* * *

An agreement has been signed between the Free City of Danzig and Poland governing the export of cereals and flour to Danzig, and the import of flowers from Danzig.

* * *

It is understood that the City Council has accepted a suggestion to name one of the streets of Warsaw King George Street in memory of the late King of England.

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CINEMA PROGRAMME

APOLLO

"Volga Boatmen" French Production

ATLANTIC

"Last Days of Pompeii" American Production

BALTYK

"Break of Hearts," Katherine Herburn American Production

CAPITOL

"Dodek na froncie," Adolf Dymcza Polish Production

CASINO

"Call of the Wild," Clark Gable American Production

EUROPA

"Magnificent Obsession," Irene Dunne British Production

FILHARMONJA

"Ihr Grösster Erfolg," Martha Eggerth German Production

MAJESTIC

"Chu Ching Chow," Anna May Wong American Production

P A N

"Hot Water," Laurel & Hardy American Production

RIALTO

"The Man Who Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo," Ronald Coleman American Production

STYLOWY

"Surprise Love," Norma Shearer, Robert Montgomery American Production

SWIATOWID

"Königsmark," Elisa Landi French Production

CROSS WORD PUZZLE

Answer to last week's puzzle.

STAB	CASTR	STOP
HAME	ALIEN	COVE
ARIA	BARED	AMEN
DODO	ERS	TELLERS
LEI	MEDAL	
DEVELOPER	BOAST	
IRIS	LAW	COPPER
EGG	KEY	JAR
TAL	ER	CONY
SLAVE	MAGAZINE	
AL	ARRIP	
PLANTER	LAFFETS	
RUNC	ATLIC	LYRE
ERIE	EAST	ERIA
YELL	SNIPS	SAPS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
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15				16			17	18		
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43	44					45			46	47
48				49		50				
51				52	53				54	
55				56					57	

HORIZONTAL

1—State of insensibility, 5—Weight, 8—Snare, 12—An Asiatic, 13—Anger, 14—Speed contest, 15—March, 17—Gravity, 19—Chosen part, 20—Rants, 21—Close, 23—Healthy, 24—Fish eggs, 26—Heavy cords, 28—Domestic animal, 31—Article, 32—To bellow, 33—Pronoun, 34—To marry, 36—Awards, 38—Seine, 39—An asteroid, 41—Cubes, 43—To criticize, 45—Vision, 48—Thought, 50—Court officer, 51—Writing table, 52—Era, 54—A fruit, 55—Tools, 56—Smart retort, 57—To hunt for

VERTICAL

1—A cloak, 2—Verbal, 3—Pertaining to sea, 4—To lessen,

5—To unite, 6—Conjunction, 7—Recent, 8—Court hearing, 9—Tattered, 10—Pain, 11—Favorites, 16—Beloved, 18—Ages, 22—Parts in play, 23—Copped, 24—Undeveloped, 25—A number, 27—Kitchen vessel, 29—To be indebted to, 30—To obtain, 35—To invent, 36—An animal, 37—Flank, 38—Sewing device, 40—Skatig places, 42—Rude, 43—Musical term, 44—Highest point, 46—Medicinal plant, 47—Mild, 49—To impede flow of, 50—To wager, 53—To leave.

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