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A NEW TREND

The present session of the Sejm and Senate is drawing near its close, and the official sign that the deputies and senators will shortly vacate the buildings on Wiejska Street is the introduction of a project giving the President of the Republic the power to issue decrees during the recess. While it is not unforeseen that an extraordinary session will be necessary in June, yet, to all intents and purposes, the parliamentary year is over.

This first Sejm under the auspices of the new Constitution was as disciplined and controlled as it was expected to be, yet two events this week have indicated that mild revolts will arise from time to time, and that, in the future, perhaps, the Sejm will, in some cases, insist upon having its own way. In other words, the right to advise is not so alluring as the right to legislate, and the privilege of criticism, which has certainly been exercised, not as interesting as the right to reform.

The first event had to do with the Bill regulating ritual slaughter. Introduced by a deputy and neither supported nor condemned by the Government, this bill passed the commission stage without any official amendments, and only when general debate had started did the Government propose any far reaching changes. The changes proposed, while certainly not radical, met with severe criticism in the Sejm and the Commission, and were subsequently adopted by small majorities only. The sore point, it is clear, was not the amendments *per se*, but the tactics employed in introducing them. Mrs. Prystor, the author of the bill, in speaking against the amendments, said, "The Sejm must become a legislative body."

The second event was the refusal of the Sejm to accept a minor Government bill in its original wording, and insisted upon even more minor changes yet this time the insistence was firm, and for the first time the Government was defeated.

All of this, of course, is more indicative than fundamental.

THE BANK OF POLAND

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of Poland was held recently under the chairmanship of Mr. Adam Koc, newly appointed Governor of the Bank, and was observed with a great deal of interest by the business community.

In the banking structure of Poland, the Bank of Poland, as a central bank of issue and credit giver not only to other banks but also directly to industrial and commercial enterprises, has always played a rôle of importance.

In his address, Mr. Koc, former Undersecretary of the Treasury and one of the leading financiers of the Government Bloc, made it perfectly clear that no currency experiments might, even for a moment, be contemplated in this country. Through ceaseless efforts and sacrifices, Poland has been steadfastly adhering to the deflationary policy during the past severe years of depression. Her situation is steadily improving, and only the continuation of such sober and orthodox policy might assure her of final victory. In its policy, the Bank of Poland will be guided solely by the general interests of Polish economic life. The Bank will lay stress on the punctual payment of all foreign and domestic obligations as contracted. Only sound and responsible enterprises will be extended the credit facilities of the Bank. Weak enterprises cannot any longer count on the support of the Bank. It will lend its support to the development of the capital market through further loans against securities. The Bank will continue its cooperation with the Treasury, keeping in mind, however, that the stability of the budget has to be preserved at all costs. The Bank will collaborate toward the re-establishment of general confidence, which is an all important factor for the revival of normal business activity.

The year 1935 was closed with the following results. Owing to the smaller favourable balance of trade as compared with the previous year, the gold reserves of the Bank decreased by 56 million zlotys to zł. 444.4 millions,

and the ratio of gold to currency issued fell from 45 per cent. to 40 per cent., which is still more than commensurate with the Bank's requirements and well above the statutory provisions. Total bills discounted amounted, at the end of the year, to 689 millions as compared with 654 millions a year ago, or the highest figure during the past five years. In addition, the Bank granted special credits for agricultural purposes up to 20 millions at 3 per cent. per annum, and discounted export bills at similar rates for nearly two millions. Another important branch of the Bank's loaning activities, collateral loans against securities, underwent a considerable expansion. Such loans, at the end of 1934, amounted to 110 million zlotys as compared with 55 millions a year ago. This is to be explained by an inadequate supply of commercial paper, forcing banks to invest in securities as well as to borrow on them from the central bank in case of need instead of former rediscount operations. The circulation of banknotes stood at 1,007 million zlotys as compared with 981 millions a year ago. If we add Treasury emissions, the total circulation amounts to zł. 1,444,000,000. The net profits of the Bank were nearly twelve millions. The Bank employs 1465 people at the head office and in its numerous branches throughout the country.

At the same meeting a number of important amendments to the by-laws of the Bank were adopted. In the first place, it was decided to reduce the capital stock of the Bank from zł. 150,000,000 to zł. 100,000,000 and to reduce the reserves by zł. 75,000,000. The last mentioned amount was used to retire the capital stock which had been purchased by the Treasury for zł. 75,000,000. This step was taken for two reasons. First, to discharge the Treasury from its considerable investment in the shares of the Bank, as well as to bring the total capitalization of the Bank more in line with

(Continued on page 2, col. 3)

IN BRIEF

It is understood that the export contingent of Polish bacon to Great Britain has been increased ten thousand centnars.

* * *

The Chamber of Commerce of Warsaw has presented a memorial to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry urging the establishment of Chambers of Commerce abroad. It was pointed out that the present staff attached to consulates, and sporadic trips of special representatives were not sufficient to keep exporters fully informed.

* * *

Two principals in a fruit importing firm were sentenced to minor prison terms for using the Polish eagle for advertising purposes. In December of last year, they placed on the market oranges wrapped in tissue paper on which was printed this symbol.

* * *

A protest strike was called for the city of Kraków for March 23, and a meeting organized in the morning broke up in rioting between the strikers and the police. Showers of stones and pistol shots forced the police to fire into the strikers. Six died of wounds, and over twenty were injured. Over thirty policemen were injured, none fatally. The city is now quiet, with strong guards around the Polish Bank and Government buildings. Chief Labour Inspector Klott left for Kraków immediately.

* * *

It is understood that the next meeting of the Council of Ministers will consider applying the suggestions put forward during the recent Economic Conference.

* * *

Rumours are abroad that two or three large foreign automobile firms are to receive special tariff rebates if they will establish assembly plants in this country. Another condition mentioned is that these firms must contract, after a certain time, to manufacture their cars wholly within this country.

* * *

Investment Loan Bonds are now being distributed in exchange for the temporary certificates issued during the subscription. From April 20, when the distribution will be completed, the bonds may be traded in the open market.

* * *

A new extradition treaty is now being negotiated between Poland and Hungary.

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BANK OF POLAND

(Continued from page 1. col. 3)

its total resources. The ratio of capital to resources had amounted to about 8 per cent. as compared with similar ratios of 3 to 7 per cent. for other central banks of issue. As a result, since the earning power of the Bank has not been diminished, the stockholders may even expect higher returns on their increased equity.

Simultaneously, the Bank's maximum participation in other enterprises has been increased from zł. 25,000,000 to zł. 28,000,000 so as to enable the Bank to participate in underwriting an additional issue of stock for "Grain Elevators of Poland." In consideration of a growing demand on the part of other banks for collateral loans against securities, as against re-discount facilities, it was decided to fix the maximum of such collateral loans at 30 per cent. of the total amount of bills discounted as against the limit of 20 per cent. thus far in operation.

—A. B.

It is understood that in April a complete plan for the motorization of the country will be finished, and presented for approval.

After a heated session, during which the Government amendments to the Ritual Slaying Bill passed by a small majority, the Sejm passed the Bill in its third reading, and sent in to the Senate. In its new form, the Bill provides that a sufficient number of animals may be slain ritually so as to provide those whose religion forbids the use of non-ritual meat with a sufficient supply.

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THE SOVIET ARCTIC, THE NEW FRONTIER

By Dr. Ruth Gruber

Airplanes, icebreakers and radios are opening the Soviet Arctic, breaking traditions of the frozen wasteland of the north. Pioneers are pushing northward; new cities are converting the once uninhabited Arctic into an industrial, livable country.

To view this pioneering at first hand, I was invited to fly the new network of airways linking the Arctic with other ports in the Soviet Union and with America. "You are the first correspondent and foreign woman we are sending," Professor Otto J. Schmidt, in charge of all operations in the Soviet, told me. With the newly developed transportation and wireless facilities at my disposal, I spent several months flying over new and still largely unexplored territory.

Traveling by passenger planes, mail planes and special Arctic ships, I made my way into Siberia and the Arctic, docked at tiny fishing villages, lived in industrial cities springing up north of the Arctic Circle, and marched across the snow-patched prairie to the radio stations which patrol the Arctic.

Determined to find how people lived there and why they had come I talked with Arctic leaders, chatted with aviators, furtrappers and lumbermen, drank tea with the Tungus - Evenki natives of the Far North, and lived in the same restlessness and pioneer urge which had driven Americans westward across the plains.

Starting on a warm day early in August, I took off from Moscow. The airdrome where I had spent the night was built in the white modern lines of the Pan-American airdrome at Miami with a hotel and glass-enclosed balcony restaurant. A troupe of five Moscow actors on their way to perform in the Siberian hinterland and two engineers were fellow travelers. Solicitously one of the actors insisted that I carry a bottle of "Narzan," the famous Caucasian mineral water, to prevent air-sickness. I added the Narzan to my small equipment but needed it only to quench thirst.

Comfortable, equipped with heated cabins, and flying as smoothly as any American or European plane I had been in, our single-motored airliner was the ANT-9, named after Andre N. Tupelof, designer of the world's largest land plane, the Maxim Gorky. With two pilots at the controls, one of whom read his newspaper, "Izvestia," with the nonchalance of a subway strap-hanger, we rose above the minarets of the Kremlin, winging out over the Central Russian Plateau. At a cruising speed of 105 miles an hour we covered the 900 miles from Moscow to Sverdlovsk before sundown.

At Sverdlovsk, in the heart of the Ural Mountains, European Russia ends

and Asiatic Russia begins. An industrial city with two universities and an educational museum, Sverdlovsk is the economic center of the Urals, rich in the gold, copper, platinum, precious stones and salt mined here in one of the most important mining districts of Russia. Before the war, the Urals supplied the world with 90 per cent of its platinum. Today in keeping with the policy of the first five-year plan, Sverdlovsk has developed its heavy industries, and the town is alive with blast furnaces, machine shops and rolling mills.

The growing frontier town of Novosibirsk, the Chicago of Siberia, was my next major stop. Boarding a twin-engined passenger and mail plane, I flew steadily eastward. Our path lay directly above the Trans-Siberian Railway threading its way across the steppes. Timber, the symbol of Siberia, was being felled and rolled to the River Ob, to float northward, not up, but down to the Arctic. From the plane these logs are the index to the feverish construction. Collective farms, factories, houses, schools, hospitals and theatres are springing up in the heart of the northern steppes. Siberia, once the land of prisoners and exiles, is losing its identity with dread isolation. A country is being reclaimed for industry and life.

Coming to this pioneer land from pioneering America, I was greeted warmly by these natives who identify themselves with us in their quest for industry and new frontiers. But after living in Germany where museums hold special propaganda exhibits, picturing emaciated Russian women and pot-bellied babies swollen with hunger, I was a little startled to find the women sturdy as men. Not only in the larger cities but even in the small prairie towns, I was constantly being asked by Russian women how to acquire an American figure; and I had to tell the "starving" women not to eat so much.

To take leave of the "American Correspondent", who was writing for the first time of their lives and achievements, the director of the Novosibirsk airdrome, the captain of a detachment of the Red Army, and the whole staff of pilots, wireless operators, doctors, women meteorologists and aerologists came to the air field to dress me up against the cold. For I was to continue on my way in an open cockpit mail plane. After they had wrapped me in a huge fur-lined pilot's coat, an aviator's cap, the director's goggles and some one's boots, they helped me into the plane. The pilot had opened the throttle and was just about to taxi off, when the young director noticed an inch of my chin uncovered. He pulled a red kerchief off the head of one of



the women, hopped on the plane and tied the cloth securely around my neck. In mock disgust, the pilot turned to me. "You see," he said, "an American correspondent is a privileged person even in the Soviet Union."

In one hop we flew to Krasnoyarsk on the Yenisei River, the air base of the Northern Sea Route Administration, headed in Moscow by Professor Schmidt. Here the work of carrying civilization to the north begins; from here mail and newspapers, passengers and first aid supplies are sent by air to the outposts of the Arctic. Returning south on land and in seaplanes come furs, passengers, and patients too seriously ill to be treated in the small hospitals with which every fur trading post and polar station is now equipped.

Since we made no night flights, I started at dawn down the main artery of the new Arctic network. Boarding a twin-motored passenger and mail seaplane, I flew down the Yenisei, stopping at the Tungus regions, to reach Ioarka, the six-year old city of 15,000 inhabitants. Fifteen thousand feet high, our compass pointing north, northwest, we spanned in eight flying hours the distance which takes forty days by dog-sledge, bringing mail and people to fishing villages which depend on the air for their communication with the world.

Instead of the ice floes and eternal snow generally pictured in the Arctic, I flew over landscapes remarkable for their diversity of lakes and green hills, of steppes and virgin forests. The pattern nature assumes from the air is perhaps no where more relentlessly defined than in the Arctic. Flying northward, one traces a gradual line of declivity in trees which follow a down-grade from giant pines to birch shrubs and then to grass disappearing finally into the prairie land of the Arctic.

Flying across the Arctic has the fantastic sensation of flying into the future. Land which had for centuries evaded exploration, our planes now penetrated easily. From the air, the terrifying legends of ice-trapped land, of heroic tragedies dwindled; life was no more difficult north of the Arctic Circle than in the temperate zones.

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SOVIET ARCTIC.

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Though I had fur-lined clothing with me, there were times in the swelter of August when I wore summer linens, protecting myself not against cold but sunburn and vicious mosquitos. So profuse are insects in the Arctic that until recently the natives of the Far North, the Tunguses, used them as means of capital punishment. They stripped their criminals nude and drove them into the mosquito ridden forest to perish.

For centuries, transportation and food have been the two basic problems of Arctic exploration. The airplane has solved the problem of travel, converting into an asset the ice floes as a landing place and the midnight sun as permanent light during the summer. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, who has done more than any living explorer to take the heroics out of the Arctic, has solved the problem of food. Living in an uninhabited region of the Arctic, where, Eskimos refused to go, believing no life could exist so far in the north, he showed that it was not only possible to live off the land, but that this was at once the best way of preventing scurvy and eliminating the dread of starvation.

I carried no food therefore, refusing even the chocolate, which was once an indispensable part of Arctic equipment. At every major landing place I found airdromes with hotels which served not only the black bread and cereal eaten throughout the Soviet Union but fresh meat and vegetables grown here, within the Arctic Circle.

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PRESS REVIEW

Kurjer Polski discusses the attitude of the London conference which led to Minister Beck's protest that was supported by representatives of several other countries. The paper writes:

It is an old story, the distribution between the fat and the lean, the great and the small in the League of Nations. It is also an old story that the big powers comported themselves either more or less positively towards the Geneva institution according to the degree in which this institution was a willing instrument in their hands.

The opinion of the writer seems to be that nobody will be the victor in the London discussions.

France will lose the lead, and if Germany continues to oppose on account of prestige, she will lose the most as she will certainly succeed in bringing about an understanding between the English, French and Belgian general staffs.

If again, hints the paper, England draws Germany into conference, she will have to answer for the consequences, and in case of need to endorse the bill of France's safety, while Germany will find that she has brought on herself undesired effects if the military understanding between the three states really comes to pass.

Kurjer Poranny writes that the French press, on the whole, does not hide its dissatisfaction with the resolutions passed at the meeting of the neutral states in London. According to the *Figaro*, M. Paul Boncour is said to have assured Minister Beck of the necessity for cooperation between France and Poland, but he is certain that the views of both states in the given case are not in accord. Minister Beck is in favour of a different procedure of the League of Nations to that advanced by France. His views are shared by many members of the conference, Denmark and Spain among them as representatives of other states.

Le Journal writes with sympathy of the Polish standpoint as voiced by Minister Beck at the conference. It emphasizes that,

Poland had always protested against the Locarno solution of the problem of security and its division into two parts; security on the Rhine and on the Vistula. The present situation has undergone no change as the provisional action for keeping up Locarno in the west has created the sort of situation that the last negotiations were carried on under, that is, without the participation of Poland. In any case, Minister Beck informed Paul Boncour that Poland had had her say at the sitting of the League Council.

Czas, discussing the result of the London concoctions, compares Poland's situation today with that of the Locarno negotiations, and comes to the conclusion, that Poland's present situa-

tion is much better. Hence the *Czas* is inclined to take an optimistic view of the course of the sessions of the League Council.

In the year 1915, Poland was still, as it were, a client of the western powers, — in 1936, her delegate discusses as an equal with equals with his western colleagues, and there is no mention made of deciding anything concerning her international arrangements without her. This is a fundamental progress which we owe to the wise policy of Marshal Piłsudski.

Therefore *Czas* finds that new understandings between the Locarno states need not cause anxiety to Poland as they are intermittent and temporary. In conclusion, the writer says.

There is no doubt that the question of cementing European solidarity is making serious progress, and that the London discussion, although somewhat chaotic, will be useful, and will do a great service to mankind if they only open the way to such an understanding in which all civilized states will find a foundation for the security of their existence.

In the *Kurjer Warszawski*, General Sikorski emphasizes that the most urgent duty of Poland is to strengthen her own means of security.

Poland does not intend to choose between two opposing camps,—the racial German and the communistic Russian. Poles understand perfectly well that the future of the state demands from them absolute solidarity, not excluding sacrifices, with the camp standing on guard over the legal condition and the peace of Europe. In particular, the only sane answer of Poland to the so radically changed relation of military forces in Europe is the strongest possible tightening of the alliance uniting us with France.

The writer finds that with mutual goodwill this one can be made to agree with the so-called Eastern Pact. He considers that it is possible to preserve an independent foreign policy while possessing the constant support of the western powers, which will aid in finding the material means for a quick additional equipment of the Polish army.

Our army, which, in spite of the assertions of the author of an article appearing in the German press, has not only lost nothing, but, on the contrary, has gained in general European importance and value, as I know from the unanimous opinion of authoritative military circles in the west.

Goniec Warszawski discusses the question of mobilization.

People are speaking of new factories and assembly plants for light and heavy motor cars, of concessions to foreign firms, of great tax-reductions for new purchasers of cars, and more intense construction of arterial highways.

Asking, then, whence the money is to come, the author mentions foreign credit, and connects this rumour

(Continued on page 7, col. 1)



ĆWIKLIŃSKA MASTERLY STAGE CREATIONS in 1) *Pan Jowialski* of Fredro, 2) *The Prisoner of Anouilh*, 3) *Banco of Savoie*, 4) *A Glass of Water* by Scribe- as *Queen Anne of England*, 5) *The Joy of Love* by Verneuil.

MIECZYSŁAWA ĆWIKLIŃSKA

On April 3 the *Teatr Narodowy* will celebrate the 30-th anniversary of the work of Mieczysława Ćwiklińska, that best loved favourite of the Warsaw public and certainly the greatest comedy actress on the Polish stage.

Mieczysława Ćwiklińska derives from the famous Trapszo family which for generations has been celebrated in the Polish theatre*, and Ćwiklińska, thanks to her incomparable talent has raised the splendour of her family's tradition to the greatest heights attainable in dramatic art and popularity.

Ćwiklińska began her career with a strikingly successful debut in Bałucki's *Big Fish* on the stage of the *Teatr Ludowy* in Warsaw, and immediately after this first appearance was engaged for major roles in the state-theatres, then managed by Ludwik Śliwiński; here began the unbroken suc-

cession of greater and greater triumphs, which have continued to the present day.

It is our great good fortune that Ćwiklińska's entire artistic career has from its very beginning been closely connected with Warsaw. Only for short intervals did she ever leave the capital, and these only for guest performances or studies abroad. So in 1911 she appeared in Dresden and in the *Comische Oper* in Berlin, in both cities winning the enthusiasm and appreciation always so justly deserved. In 1914 she finished her operatic studies under John Reszke in Paris, having prepared a repertoire of 10 Italian operas. Forced by the outbreak of the war to remain in Paris and to give up her plans for operatic work, she arranged in Paris and in other French cities a cycle of concerts of Polish music, which met with great appreciation among the cultured circles of France. After the peace of Brest-Litovsk (*Brześć*) Ćwiklińska returned to Warsaw and from this time all the great comedy and operetta successes in Warsaw are inseparably linked with her name, and in great part owe their popularity to her magic talent and charm. At first Ćwiklińska devoted herself mostly to operetta, creating brilliant characterizations as well for their vocal execution as for their subtle finesse and humour of which the most memorable are: Adele in the Strauss' *Bal* (*Nietoperz*) and the title

roles in *Dutch Girl* (*Diewczę z Hollandji*) and Benatzky's comic version of *Madame Butterfly* (*Japonka*).

From 1922 Ćwiklińska appears only in the dramatic theatres, playing alternately in the *Teatr Polski, Narodowy, Letni, Mały* and *Nowy*. This year was the beginning of the new chapter of triumphs not only in the stage career of the artist, but also in the history of the modern Polish theatre. From this time forward she produced innumerable characterizations, marked with the highest artistic genius and inspiration and the exquisite charm of her personality. It is impossible to list here all the great rôles of this superb actress—a true master of histrionic art. We can but mention that she played in the works of Fredro, Błaziński, Bałucki, Korzeniowski-Sheldon, Scribe, Sardou, Bracco, Somerset Maugham, de Fliers and Caillavet, Gavault, Noel Coward, Gerald, Bracco,

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Mieczysława Ćwiklińska
in PAN TWARDOWSKI (Polish film)



Ćwiklińska in the title rôle of
Somerset-Maugham's "Caroline".



Ćwiklińska in HIS EXCELLENCY
THE CHAUFFEUR (Polish film).

ĆWIKLIŃSKA

(Continued from page 5, col. 3)

Verneuil, Savoir and in those of almost all the modern Polish playwrights, such as: Nowaczyński, Miłaszewski, Bruno Winawer, Grzymała-Siedlecki, Wroczyński and Rapacki, appearing in the most various rôles: from beautiful heroines to *comediennes*, from drawing-room funstresses through diverse kinds of always artistically executed burlesques to figures of more serious dramatic content, from queens and great ladies to the comic figures of small-town women and peasants. To every role Ćwiklińska always gives an individual characterization, always an original figure, amazing us with the wealth of her artistic ingenuity and the resources of her creative imagination in presenting to us forever new characters of completely different psychologies.

In speaking of Ćwiklińska's playing, it is impossible to avoid the highest and sincerest superlatives. It is difficult to imagine a more perfect ease and brilliance in carrying a dialogue, more dazzling and attractive elegance, charm, and simplicity together with such deep, creative critical interpretation. The real secret, however, of Ćwiklińska's unforgettable impact on the audience's imagination, is that, apart from these high merits in her style of playing, she always presents a real living person with all his faults and virtues. In all her rôles, comic or dramatic, kind or evil, sensible or silly, Ćwiklińska always manages to bring out the essentially human traits, never dropping into a stereotyped pattern or becoming merely an automaton with only the outer appearance of life. It is just this quality in her playing that gives gripping sincerity and vivid truth to life in the whole gallery of her rôles; and it would not be an exaggeration to say that many authors owe her a deep debt of gratitude for endowing their own rather colourless characters with human and interesting traits, for making them really convincing figures on the stage.

There is still another great value in Ćwiklińska's artistic individuality. Being herself the very personification of charm and femininity, and having already won the hearts of the whole capital, she might have been many a time tempted to rest on her laurels and live in her own reflected glory. And yet, with each new role, she exerts herself to the limits of her extraordinary talent, shows new and more dazzling facets of her artistic genius. We are certain, therefore, that since her present jubilee finds her in the full flower of her art and beauty her next thirty years on the stage will give us new pearls of her creative genius, and delight us more and more with her verve, wit, and incomparable charm.

On the day of her jubilee the good,

wishes of all Warsaw go out to her and all cultural Poland extends her congratulations.

Arno

*) The grandfather of Ćwiklińska, Anastazy Trapso, the author of *The Theory of Acting*, was an actor and the director of the Variety Theatre in Warsaw, and also kept a dramatic school both in Warsaw, and in Kraków. Her parents, Marcell and Aleksandra Trapso, were a very talented and popular team of actors; and two of her aunts, Tekla and Irena Trapso, were likewise famous actresses.

***) In addition to her work on the stage Ćwiklińska has lately taken to films, contributing so much rare humour to the productions that very often her playing is the only claim of the film to popularity.

****) In her jubilee appearance, Ćwiklińska will play her star rôle as Pani Katarzyna in Grzymała-Siedlecki's comedy, *The Heir*, supported by a splendid cast including Węgrzyn and Zelwerowicz.



Coco (Cocoanut) First act. Tony and Nathie
Mieczysław Milecki and Zofja Kajzerówna.

COCOANUT

M. Achard, the well known and subtle French playwright, has accustomed us to works of light form, full of wit and humour, and not pretending to any deep underlying idea or thought. The latest novelty of his is a comedy, *Cocoanut*, now played by the *Tear Maty*. This work differs from Achard's other comedies in the stress that is placed on the satire which overshadows the sentimental and lyric effects.

A year after M. Loulou's marriage to Caroline, a woman of seeming virtue and given to exaggeratedly severe customs, he discovers that she had once been a cabaret dancer in Saigon, and that, among her accidental lovers, one had been he, and, furthermore, he had always reckoned this interval as the most delightful in his life. The situation is very extraordinary in that Loulou becomes jealous of himself! This is certainly a new

kind of jealous husband that has been betrayed by himself. When we add that Loulou's son by a former marriage, Tony, is secretly in love with his step-mother, the complications reach their height, and Caroline resolves to cut the knot by leaving her husband. But Loulou suddenly discovers, among the other virtues of his wife, the charming lover of Saigon, and all ends well.

This somewhat eccentric theme is cleverly developed by Achard, the tempo is quick, and the minor figures are drawn with wit. M. Jossier and especially, Loulou's son-in-law, is the perfect stupid character.

The humour of the play was undoubtedly the reason that the directing of Janusz Warnecki gave to it a careless tone. By putting the greatest pressure on the dynamic of humour, he gave less attention to the subtle comedy shades which are not lacking in the play. If, for example, in the scene with his son, Loulou had been more cordial and openhearted and less comic, then the ideas of the author would have been more clearly understood. This, however, is a matter of interpretation. In any case, we must admit that Warnecki gave the play a good performance, intelligent solutions, and a good cast.

Loulou, played by Jerzy Leszczyński, is pitched in a humorous key. Perhaps some of the deeper nuances were lost, perhaps the figure created by the artist was something else than that of Achard's, but it is impossible not to applaud the capital characterization of Leszczyński's. Mary Gorczyńska, as Caroline, excellently brought out the false virtue of the first part of the play, by her beauty and charm quite justifies that forgiveness obtained from her husband. Mieczysław Milecki, as Tony, best understood Achard's style, and happily unites childish futility with manly decisions. In the rôle of Jossier and Stanisław Grolicki gave a glaring burlesque of personified stupidity.

— Arno.

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PRESS REVIEW

(Continued from page 4, col. 3)

with the journey of President of the Bank of Poland, Adam Koc, and Vice-Minister Piasecki to London.

It is said that the question of motorization credit is allied with the project of giving an English automobile firm concessions for an assembly plant in Poland. Also there are more rumours that the duty on motor car parts is to be reduced by 95 per cent.

The London correspondent of the *Gazeta Polska* writes concerning the postponement of the debates of the League Council.

The attempt to use the procedure of the League for transferring the responsibility for the project of the signatories of Locarno to the Council has failed. The thesis voiced by Minister Beck that the League has wider tasks, and that its pact is not a mere annex to the Rhine pact has found approval among many members of the Council. The League will fulfil its great mission of establishing peace the better if it is not an instrument for the great powers to impose their will and their conceptions on lesser states.

In the economic section of the *Gazeta Polska*, we meet with the statement that the tendency towards valuta stabilization is gaining ground.

Everything seems to show that the chief valutas have been stabilized for at least nine months, and that international valuta fluctuations in a very marked degree favour Polish valuta stabilization and economic policy based on the principle of the firmness of our money.

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NINO MARTINI, the famous tenor, and ANITA LOUISE, a Primaballerina of the New York Opera, will appear together in "Here's to Romance," 20th-Century Fox Picture.



Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers in their most glorious picture "TOP HAT". Music and lyrics by Irving Berlin. This is an RKO Radio picture opening shortly at the "EUROPA" theatre in Warsaw.

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IN BRIEF.

A customs agreement has been arrived at between Poland and Soviet Russia. Both sides granted reduced tariffs in exchange for larger turnovers.

* * *

The City of Warsaw will issue an Investment Loan bearing 6 per cent. interest to the amount of zł. 20,000,000.

* * *

In spite of budget stringencies, the Government has allotted a special fund of one million zlotys to be used for the feeding of undernourished children.

* * *

The "Iskra" agency communicates from London that foreign correspondents attending the Council of the League, finding time heavy on their hands, have started rumours that Germany is seeking a large loan in London, and that, with the proceeds, she will purchase Silesia and Pomorze from Poland. The "Iskra" intimates that, if matters proceed as slowly as they have in the past, we shall probably soon have this rumour enlarged and embellished.

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CINEMA PROGRAMME

APOLLO
 "Jego wielka miłość," Stefan Jaracz
 Polish Production

ATLANTIC
 "Captain Blood"
 American Production

BALTYK
 "Tale of Two Cities," Ronald Colman
 American Production

CAPITOL
 "Wielki Czarodziej"
 Soviet Production

CASINO
 "Modern Times," Charlie Chaplin
 American Production

EUROPA
 "Curly Top," Shirley Temple
 American Production

FILHARMONJA
 "Mazur," Pola Negri

MAJESTIC
 "Marriage," Kay Francis
 American Production

P A N
 "Pan Twardowski"
 Barszczewska, Brodniewicz
 Polish Production.

RIALTO
 "Black Angel," Merle Oberon,
 American Production

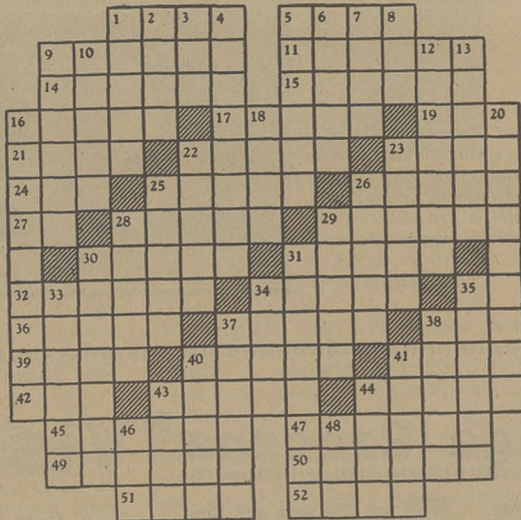
STYLOWY
 "The Mutiny on the Bounty," Laughton,
 Gable, Tone
 American Production

SWIATOWID
 "Königsmark," Elisa Landi
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- HORIZONTAL**
 1—All the tricks, 5—Former days, collectively, 9—The green rust on ancient bronzes, 11—A recess for a bed, 14—Occurrences, 15—Gazed, 16—Old World bird, 17—Evil spirit, 19—Small drink, 21—Chief, 22—Work, 23—Small quantity, 24—Antiquity, 25—Stunning check, 26—Bovine ruminant, 27—Thus, 28—Speak explosively, 29—Singers, 30—Clearing in the woods, 31—Admirer, 32—Unit of weight (pl.), 34—Convulsion, 35—Business organization (abbr.), 36—Gather, 37—Flash, 38—Kitchen utensil, 39—Dispatched, 40—Adhered, 41—Heal, 42—Object, 43—Boasts, 44—More painful, 45—Hold back, 47—Names, 49—Tightly closed, 50—Eludes, 51—Couches, 52—Tatter.
- VERTICAL**
 1—Austere, 2—Join, 3—Insect, 4—Wholesale murder,

- 5—Minister, 6—Place of worship, 7—Study, 8—Rocky crag 9—Parts of flowers, 10—Keep away from, 12—Deer meat, 13—Department chief of a newspaper, 16—Cottage-cheese, 18—Encourage, 20—Retired servant who receives an allowance, 22—Praises, 23—Apothecaries' fluid measure, 25—Low-lying plains near tide-water, 26—Animal, 28—Nip in the bud, 29—Sound of a banjo, 30—Spanish nobleman, 31—Old maid, 33—Corrects, 34—Garden pest, 35—An expression of affection, 37—Organs of secretion, 38—Soup, 40—Wept, 41—Winter complaints, 43—Large bundle, 44—Deer, 46—Small flap, 48—The marsh-elder,

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