

THE WARSAW WEEKLY

Editorial and Business Offices Sto-Hrzyska 13, Warsaw, Poland, Telephone 273-77.

Subscription rates—zl. 3.50 quarterly, zl. 13.00 yearly. Foreign 4/- or \$ 1. quarterly, 15/- or \$ 3.75 yearly.

Sole member for Poland of the North American Newspaper Alliance P. K. O. 29898.

FRIDAY

MAY 22

1936

THE BRITISH QUESTIONNAIRE

A P. I. P. COMMUNIQUÉ

Chancellor Hitler's exposé of the 7th March and the entry of the German army into the Rhineland have started off an important series of diplomatic activities of which the first phase was confined to the Rhineland Pact. Although the memorandum of the signatories of the Locarno Pact brought up more general questions it particularly accentuated that of the Rhineland Pact.

It is only the reply of the German Government in its memorandum of the 31st March which has pushed into the front rank the general problem of the organisation of peace in Europe.

If there was a note of argument in the French reply, the recently issued British questionnaire has endeavoured to treat the German proposals in a more positive manner by clearing up the essential questions in order to obviate, during the course of the coming negotiations, the arising of discussions which the English consider would be useless.

The other aspect is that, starting from a large plan for the organisation of peace in Europe, the questionnaire does not insist on confining the organisation to one region alone. In its desire to place the question of security on a uniform basis it does not attempt to differentiate according to the areas affected.

Consideration of the English questionnaire permits the supposition that it constitutes a positive demarche in the present negotiations.

Since England believes that it is desirable to know whether the German Government is in a position to conclude "sincere" treaties, this presumably result from their desire to bring the proposed discussions to some definite result.

Britain queries German attitude

The British Government also queries the manner in which the German Government forces the effective maintenance of those clauses of the Versailles Treaty which are still in force and, in fact, of any treaty which may be said to have originated in the stipulations of the Treaty of Versailles. When the British Government stresses that it cannot admit that the German interpretation is correct, i.e. that the meaning of international treaties should be dependent on whether they had been concluded voluntarily or not, it is then that, the real significance of the question becomes clear.

From this it will be seen that the enquiry of the British Government becomes in actual fact an affirmation of the obligatory character of treaties. There is a difference between the manner in which these questions have been formulated

by the German Government and that in which they have been put forward by the French. The French memorandum enquires in what manner the Germans can guarantee the security of fresh engagements, while on the other hand the English memorandum does not make any mention of a guarantee, but takes due note of German goodwill and is ready to content itself with a declaration from the Reich stating that it will honour the engagements assumed during the coming negotiations.

The British Government considers it as natural that existing treaties should be respected, while the French express doubt as to the effective maintenance of these treaties by the Reich.

The British Government follows the path of a practical solution, starting on the basis that to doubt in advance the sincerity of the engagement of the Reich cannot contribute toward the progress of the present negotiations.

When England enquires if Germany has the intention of respecting the political and territorial status of Europe, except in the measure that it might be subsequently modified by free negotiations or treaties, this point must be examined in relation to the thesis of the questionnaire, signifying that existing treaties must be respected. In these conditions the English question is not really an enquiry in a strict sense of the word but rather an affirmation.

Non aggression Pacts.

In regard to the German proposal of non aggression pacts with France, Belgium and, possibly, Holland, the British Government, as is to be seen from the questionnaire, notes with satisfaction that Germans do not refuse to allow these pacts to be accompanied by mutual assistance agreements. Simultaneously the British Government in noting the German propositions regarding non aggression pacts to be concluded with the south eastern and north eastern neighbors of Germany, enquires whether these pacts will also be accompanied by mutual assistance agreements.

The problem of security is not treated in a different manner by the British Government according to the area affected, which is the German enquiries whet tendency proved that the United Kingdom desires to organise peace in Europe on a uniform basis.

The British Government observes that it would note with pleasure a non aggression pact and a mutual assistance agreement between Germany and Soviet Russia. On reading this passage the question arises whether this is a last reminiscence of the Eastern Pact or whether

POLAND'S NEW CABINET

The most important political event of the week has been the reconstruction of the Polish Government. Although this has been anticipated since last April, it became certain that it would only occur after the anniversary of the death of Marshal Piłsudski. On Friday, the 15th May, President Mościcki, after accepting the resignation of M. Kościłkowski, received General Sławoj-Składkowski in audience and entrusted him with the formation of a new government.

It is understood that General Sławoj-Składkowski was nominated to form a government by agreement between the President and general Smigły-Rydz.

General Sławoj-Składkowski who also assumed the post of Minister of Interior, formed his cabinet within a few hours. The other changes were: The Ministry of Justice was taken over by M. Witold Grabowski, Public Prosecutor at the Appeal Court; while M. Antoni Roman, former Polish Minister in Stockholm, was appointed Minister of Industry and Commerce. Further M. Kościłkowski took over the duties of Minister of Public Welfare.

General Sławoj-Składkowski, who was formerly Minister of the Interior, is well known to the public through his energetic, soldierlike and firm manner of carrying out his duties. His nomination means an increase of the military influence, particularly as until the moment of his ap-

pointment he was a subordinate officer of the Inspector General of the Armed Forces. He has the reputation of an energetic administrator, holding himself somewhat aloof from party politics.

Another significant nomination is that of M. Grabowski as Minister of Justice. M. Grabowski will be remembered as the prosecutor in many important political trials, especially in the trial of the leaders of the Central Left parties. The new Minister of Industry and Commerce, M. Roman, has occupied many important positions in trade organisations in Russia and Poland. He is considered to be an expert in the problems of export trade and was economic assistant to M. Beck. A few days previously he had been appointed second Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, which post he had not time to take over.

On Saturday last the new Cabinet held its first meeting, at which was also present General Smigły-Rydz, a fact which gave rise to the assumption that they will firstly concentrate on the strengthening of national defence and internal order.

Undoubtedly the economic problems facing the Government were also discussed at this important meeting. M. Kwiatkowski, who retained his post as Minister of Finance and Vice-Premier for Economic matters, will continue to assume the main responsibility for the economic and financial development of Poland.

The present constitution of the Government is as follows:

Prime Minister and Minister of Interior - General F. SŁAWOJ-SKŁADKOWSKI,

Vice Premier and Minister of Finance - Engineer EUGENIUSZ KWIATKOWSKI,

Minister of Foreign Affairs - M. JOSEPH BECK

Minister of War - General TADEUSZ KASPRZYCKI

Minister of Justice - M. WITOLD GRABOWSKI

Minister of Religion and Education - Professor WOJCIECH SWIETOSŁAWSKI.

Minister of Agriculture - M. JULIUSZ PONIATOWSKI

Minister of Trade and Commerce - M. ANTONI ROMAN

Minister of Communications - Colonel JULIUSZ ULYCH.

Minister of Public Welfare - M. MARJAN ZYNDRAM-KOŚCIAŁKOWSKI,

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs - Lt. Colonel EMIL KALIŃSKI

Another important appointment was that of Dr. WLADYSŁAW BYRKA, to the Presidency of the Bank of Poland. Dr. Byrka, a well known economist was for many years President of the Budget Committees of the Sejm.

It is understood that he is opposed to any form of currency experiment and a firm upholder of the gold standard. An official statement regarding the monetary policy to be followed by the Bank of Poland under its new President is expected at any moment. C. H.

BLACKPOOL CORPORATION PAYS VISIT TO WARSAW

On Saturday the 16th at 1 pm, a magnificent 800 H. P. De Havilland Dragon Moth aeroplane, "The Spirit of Blackpool" arrived from Berlin bearing a large delegation from the new city of Blackpool Lancashire to call on their senior colleagues at Warsaw. The delegation which was headed by Mr. W. R. Duckworth, J. P., Deputy Mayor of Blackpool, and M. P. for Mosside, Manchester and Mr. J. R. Robinson, M. P. for Blackpool, included Mr. Trevor T. Jones, Councillors R. W. Marshall, J. R. Quayle, J. P., Horsemann, Anderson and Joseph Hill; Capt. Wilkinson A.F.C. R.I.B.A., and Mr. Harry Platt. In the absence of the President of Warsaw, who was unfortunately in Danzig, they were received by the two Vice Presidents Mr. Jan Pohoski and Mr. Kulski, Dr. Gsiewowski, Major Laskowski and Mr. Przyłuski, and by one of the Vice Presidents of the Polish British Chamber of Commerce.

(Continued on page 2, col. 1.)

it constitutes a concession to the French Government.

The passage mentioning that before the return of Germany to the League of Nations can be discussed, the German Government would certainly consider it desirable to give a definition of the following sentence found in the German memorandum of the 31st March "the separation of the League Pact from its basis in the framework of Versailles Treaty" is also worthy of note as it appears possible that the British Government desires in this manner to make the German Government understand that they are awaiting the receipt of proposals on the subject of the reform of the Pact of the League of Nations.

If Germany returns to League

Assuming that Germany has stated that she is prepared to re-enter the League, the British Government emphasises that the concordance between the non aggression pacts proposed by the German Government and the obligations to the League should not give rise to any doubts. This question is definitely linked with that mentioned above, if it is admitted that it is the British Government which suggests the

possibility of the reform of the League of Nations, the question arises of knowing with which pact should be conciliated any treaties proposed by the Reich, the existing pact or the reformed one?

In the first case the doubt might arise as to the utility of a concordance between pacts of non aggression and mutual assistance agreements on the one hand with the pact of the League on the other, being subject to alterations in the immediate future; although it would be difficult to envisage a concordance with a reformed pact which does not yet exist.

Considerations of this kind cannot have been foreign to the ideas of the British Government, seeing the empirical character of British policy, the questionnaire permits of the assumption that the United Kingdom foresees in the near future a discussion dealing with the reform of the League of Nations.

These remarks naturally do not in any way exhaust the analytical possibilities of the British document, but they do permit of the assumption that it constitutes an element of a very positive nature in the present international exchange of views on the subject of the future organisation of peace in Europe.

BLACKPOOL VISIT

(Continued)

After an informal lunch at the Europe the party were taken round Warsaw and to the exhibition "The Future of Warsaw" which was universally acclaimed as being the most interesting spectacle encountered on their travels, the plans and diagrams being greatly admired. Later after tea and cocktails, the delegates attended a formal dinner given in their honour at Fukiery where they sampled Polish cookery. Speaking at the close, Mr. Duckworth expressed the hope that this journey would enable a tightening up of the bonds uniting the two countries and hoped that Blackpool would have the pleasure of receiving a delegation from Warsaw in the near future. Mr. Robinson expressed the deep appreciation of the visitors at the immense efforts made not only by the municipality of Warsaw but also by the whole of Poland to re-establish in so short a space of time a country which had been ravaged by alien oppressors and by war, and observed that the progress so far achieved called for the admiration of all. M. Jan Pochoski speaking on behalf of the City of Warsaw expressed the appreciation of the Magistrate at the honour paid to them and gave interesting illustrations of the manner in which Warsaw has grown since the war, the population having risen by over 300,000 in under 20 years.

In the course of conversation it was gathered that the main object of the visit was to study European air ports in order to aid in the building of the new £500,000 air port for Blackpool. Warsaw being described as the finest and largest air port so far encountered, investigation of housing schemes all over the continent; and the establishing of personal contact with sister cities in Europe. In spite of the shortness of the stay, the party leaving on Sunday at 10 am for Budapest, all these objects may be said to have been attained, thanks to the energy and enthusiasm shown by the officials of the Magistrat, to whom all thanks are due. Major Makowski of the LOT Company kindly offered his services to explain the amenities of the Polish air lines.

From all points of view this semi informal visit may be said to have been a great success and it is to be hoped that it will be the forerunner of others.

Polish Viewpoint on the Conference of the Balkan Entente.

A P. I. P. Communiqué

The Permanent Council of the Balkan Entente met at Belgrade on the 5th and 6th of this month. At the conclusion of the deliberations, "Avala", the official Yugoslav agency, issued a communiqué stating that "in the first place there had been defined the attitude of the participants in respect of the Balkan Pact". The communiqué further states that "Greece is in favour of the application of the Balkan Pact to the fullest extent and without any restriction" and that "the attitude of Albania was also taken into consideration" although that country does not form part of the entente. Emphasis was also laid on the fact that "any interference in Balkan affairs by countries situated outside the peninsula would constitute a common danger". It goes on to say, although somewhat loosely, that such questions as the interpretation of the Balkan Pact, the possible attitude of Bulgaria, etc. were decided "in an atmosphere of complete comprehension and of great cordiality". It is only the positive attitude of Greece, Roumania and Yugoslavia in the face of the remilitarisation of the Dardanelles insisted upon by Turkey, which is presented in a concrete manner.

The above extracts show that the communiqué is of a general nature and that its authors, have dealt with the question simply and clearly without disguising the truth by complicated formulae. This is the best manner of dealing with problems, treating them as realities.

As mentioned above the question of the remilitarisation of the Dardanelles has been agreed, Roumania alone having made serious reservations on this subject, in all probability due to her geographical position.

The Lusanna Convention of 1923 guaranteed the free passage of the Dardanelles equally to merchant ships as to warships, both in time of peace and in time of war. The fortification of the Straits could, if the necessity arose, facilitate their being closed.

The sea route through the Straits is of interest not only to the Balkan States and Soviet Russia, or even to those powers having interests in the Mediterranean basin, but also, and in the widest sense, to those countries forming the hinterland of the Black Sea. It is evident that the interests of these countries require that complete freedom of navigation through the Straits should be maintained and that it

should not be subordinated to political conditions.

For this reason the declaration of the Turkish Minister of foreign Affairs, M. Rusdi Aras, to the effect that the Turkish Government does not desire any modification of the clauses guaranteeing free navigation, but only of the decisions covering the demilitarisation of the coast, should be received with satisfaction.

The history of the Balkan Pact throws a light on the questions which have not been fully dealt with by the communiqué. The pact has united in one organisation, States whose interests are frequently divergent, the only common element being the fear of any wide expansion of the influence of the great powers in the Balkans.

However, in regard to other political questions the attitude by no means uniform. For example the question of the attitude to be adopted by the Balkan Entente in respect of Italy was considered in a different manner by each of the signatories. The same was the case with Roumanian Soviet relations which have given rise to different attitudes to those between Turkey and the Soviets. Yugoslavia and Roumania are interested in the problems of the Danube basin in quite a different manner to Turkey and Greece.

Apart from this there are certain clouds in the mutual relationship of the States composing the Balkan Entente, which do not assist in any expansion of confidence. The attitude of Roumania, Turkey and Greece towards direct relations between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria may serve as an example, which attitude is expressed in Art. 2 of the Pact: "The contracting parties agree not to take any political activity towards any other Balkan country which has not signed the pact, without previous mutual agreement."

The isolation of Bulgaria, intended by Art. 2, has, however, not become effective, as the Entente has not been able to prevent gradual tentatives for a rapprochement between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria.

Finally, it should be observed that two of the signatory States are members of the Little Entente, a fact which has produced both in Turkey and in Greece the legitimate fear that the Balkan Entente might become mixed up in possible conflicts with countries situated outside the peninsula.

It cannot be assumed anywhere from the tenor of the communiqué that those elements unfavourable to a regional bloc were dissolved at its creation, to which fact is to be attributed the discussion, two years after the bloc's formation, by the Permanent Council, on the "attitude which should be adopted by the participants in the Entente towards the Balkan Pact".

Under these circumstances, to state, as does the communiqué, that Greece, one of the members of the Pact, considers it necessary to put the agreement into force to its widest extent and without any restriction, seems slightly optimistic.

An examination of the extracts from the communiqué quoted above, permits of the assumption that during the Belgrade debates certain divergencies of opinion became manifest, concerning the extent of the mutual engagements of the Balkan Pact.

The Balkan Entente is one of the attempts to realise the idea of a regional pact. If ententes of this type are really to constitute positive and constructive factors in international co-operation over a certain area, they cannot experience less shown - omit any of the occupants of the given region, neither can they introduce into the framework of the entente States whose interests are not effectively represented in the area. What is more, these pacts should not include any engagement which discriminates against one of the powers, in that it would be difficult to reconcile with the vital interests of one of them.

The Balkan Pact does not conform with these conditions. Bulgaria and Albania, both countries in the Balkan region, are outside the pact. Owing to the non-participation of Bulgaria, the pact loses to a large extent its real significance as a foundation for the consolidation of peace in the Balkan peninsula.

In addition, far from levelling the differences between the Balkan powers, the Pact widens them, since it opposes to Bulgaria four signatories; while at the same time it precludes any right to separate engagement in other accords with other Balkan States.

In these conditions it can be no more than assumed that the Balkan Entente has brought any profound and real values into Balkan relationships, a contention which has been confirmed by an analysis of the "Avala" communiqué.

Visit of Lord and Lady Marley to Warsaw.

Lord Marley the Deputy Speaker of the English House of Lords, and Chairman of the British Parliamentary Committee for Jewish Questions, who has been studying the Jewish problem in Russia, arrived recently in Warsaw en route for London.

On Monday evening he lectured at the Lecture Hall of the Hygiene Society, on certain present day aspects of the Jewish problem, pointing out that one of the main factors in the rising tide of antisemitism since the onset of the post war crisis was that in the Jewish community some 80% were engaged in trade and only 20% in industry and agriculture, whilst in the non Jewish population the figures were 30% and 70% respectively. He elaborated on the various societies, including the O.R.T., which had been engaged for many years in endeavouring the level out this disproportion, and observed that the capacity of Palestine for absorbing the surplus Jewish population was becoming slowly exhausted and that fresh areas would have to be sought for this purpose. He mentioned that he was endeavouring to persuade the British authorities to allow large scale Jewish emigration to other sections of the British Empire, and also that he had numerous discussions with the Soviet Authorities who he felt convinced, would be prepared to allow the emigration of several hundred thousand Jews spread over a period of years. Finally he spoke of the 15 million dollars which have recently been raised in England and the United States for the purpose of starting some 200,000 young Jews from Germany in new lives in other parts of the world with a view to enabling them eventually to take away their families.

In conclusion Lord Marley laid great emphasis on the necessity for undivided effort on the part of the various organisations interested in the Jewish question and pointed out that the harm done by rivalry between organisations was nearly as great as that done by external forces.

During the course of an exclusive interview Lord Marley expressed his appreciation of the beauties of the Polish Capital, with its wide streets, green parks, general cleanliness and efficient civic organisation.

He explained that he had been engaged in a close study of the Jewish problem for many years and felt convinced that provided that the various Jewish societies would only sink their mutual differences and concentrate on the problem as a whole instead of on local phases of it, it would be possible to effect an eventual readjustment of the question, which, at present, largely owing to lack of co-ordination was expanding at a more rapid rate than the efforts to cope with it. In conclusion Lord Marley expressed both on behalf of Lady Marley and himself, their great appreciations of the courteous and helpful attitude shown by the Polish Government and civic authorities.

AN ELECTRIC
VACUUM
CLEANER
ASSURES
A TIDY FLAT

Bank Amerykański w Polsce Sp. Akc.
(American Bank in Poland)
Królewska 3 — Warsaw

All kinds of banking business transacted. Foreign Exchange Department. Safe deposit vault equipped according to the most modern technical requirements.
Bonds and Stocks bought and sold

MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

Polskie Towarzystwo Ubezpieczeń

PATRIAS A. A.

Warszawa, Plac Napoleona 3,
telephone 506-93

"MOTO-SERVICE" Sp. z o.o.
Agents for English Motorcycles and Sidecars. The world's best make — H. R. D., London. Extra parts, Smith; lubricating oil, Shell and Vacuum. Secondhand motorcycles and sidecars. Sembrska 35.

Anglo-American Pharmacy
M. ALBRECHT
Marazkowska 136
Corner S-to Krzyzka Tel: 633-70, 233-70
English and American Prescriptions filled.

POLISH and FOERIGN ART

Reproductions — Graphics
English Books
J. MORTKOWICZ
Warsaw — Mazowiecka 12

A. FRENDLER

The Germanian Outfitters
131 Marazkowska
Rain coats, Overcoats, Hats, Gloves, Socks, Slipovers, Cloth for Suits, Umbrellas, etc.
Shirtmaker
English Wearing Apparel for Ladies

ANGLO BALTIC LINE S.S. "Baltrov"

From Gdynia
28th May 11th, 25th June 9th July
From LONDON
21st May 4th, 18th June, 2nd July
Cabin class £ 7. 0. 0.
return 25% reduction.
For further particulars, apply to
UNITED BALTIC CORPORATION, LTD.
Warsaw, ul. Bredywna 18, tel. 299-30
Our new steamer S.S. "BALTRON" is a vessel of the same type as S.S. "BALTONIA", but surpassing her in size, passenger accommodation and speed.

The Best Dressed Men
get their clothes from

„ALEX”

PROPRIETOR

Wieslas Chlusky
Wilcza 12, ap. 21 (gr. floor)

Special Dept. for
Diplomatic and
Court Uniforms

PRESS REVIEW

The changes in the Cabinet and nomination of General Sławoj-Składkowski as premier excited lively comment in the press and on the whole favourable.

Gazeta Polska finds in the fact that General Sławoj-Składkowski has taken over the portfolio of Minister of the Interior together with the Premiership a sign that the chief task of the Government at the present moment is the solution of political problems to which the new premier intends to give his direct attention. Indeed during the last months the political situation and atmosphere has awakened anxiety. Premier Składkowski has a difficult task before him which, in our opinion, he will perform quicker than many other statesmen would succeed in doing. That Kwiatkowski is remaining as his post encourages the *Gazeta Polska* to presume that "the principal responsibility for the economic policy of the country will continue to rest on his shoulders as Minister of Finance and Vice-Premier. *Kurjer Poranny* gives a warm welcome to the new Government which it emphasises does not signify a change in the political line hitherto adopted as is evident by the fact that the former Premier and vice premier are remaining in the cabinet. The reason for the change lies, according to *Kurjer Poranny* in the "period through which the whole world including Europe is now passing, a period of a distinctly war-like one." Strength goes before law as we see in the aggressive action of some nations.

Justice has become only another name for force and right, a creation of the sword. The sound instinct of the nation has drawn the consequences that the defence of the country must take the first place. "The President of the Republic and the General Inspector of the armed forces have decided to fall in with this tendency of the people and to put forward the widest possible and most objective platform of consolidation. The essence of the change made lies not in names but in the fact that the person standing at the head of the government is a soldier in uniform." "This uniform is a promise of the strengthening of discipline in view of unregulated elements

and political tricksters in order to restore a feeling of security and a belief in the nations stability to develop healthily, a belief in the strength of its own state".

I. K. C. while frankly acknowledging the economic-financial success attained by the Kościalski-Cabinet says that "the wave of strikes, the street riots and increased revolutionary and anarchistic action necessarily forced the highest factors in the state to re-consider the situation and to make new decisions in the sphere of affairs connected with the function of governing. Therefore the nomination of the Government of General Sławoj-Składkowski, is a result of these considerations both by the Head of the State and by the Inspector General of the army, General Rydz-Smigły who is responsible for the defensive condition of the country and must therefore, pay proper attention to the development of events. Two facts are significant, in the opinion of I. K. C. — one the participation of General Rydz-Smigły at the first meeting of the new cabinet, the other — that at the head of the Government stands a general in active service, who moreover three days before creating his cabinet reported the Inspector General at the Cracow memorial celebrations.

Kurjer Poranny writes that the change in the cabinet has been understood in the whole as a guarantee of a return to order and security within the country and as a step forward in the path of raising economic life. "As regards the fear that this raising might lead in the direction of inflation experiments, which apart from currency danger might threaten a further development of the economic action of the Government, this danger has been entirely removed by the nomination of Mr. Byrka as President of the Bank Polski". In an interview which Mr. Byrka granted one of the newspapers, he expressed the same opinion as that of Mr. Rakowski, vice director of the Cabinet of the Ministry of Finance, who said, "there will be neither inflation nor devaluation; the Government will aim as before at animating private enterprise."

K. M.

ENGLISH AS SHE IS WROTE

In connection with an exhibition of Polish Graphic Art & Textiles held at the Victoria and Albert Museum, there has been produced a catalogue, in English, presumably issued under the auspices of a "Society for the Dissemination of Polish Art Abroad" whatever that may mean and published by the Drukarnia Narodowa at Kraków. In view of the excellence of the printing, the high quality of the paper and of the illustrations, the poverty of the translation is a matter for great regret, as in parts it is so ludicrous as to almost defy understanding. The translator talks about "print artist" and "woodplates", refers to "the folkstyle being true to the class", uses obsolete terms such as "year", makes astonishing statements to the effect that: "The regeneration of graphic art in Poland, the same as elsewhere, began towards the close of the 19th century" refers to certain painters as giving expression to their talents in the original form of graphic art without the slightest consideration for collateral motives" and after several more peculiar statements of this type winds up by saying that "wood engraving in Poland is featured by an abundant inventive resources evident in the themes themselves and in the manner in which they are patterned". Such mistranslations as "girl attendant of geese" for "goose girl" in the catalogue are numerous, and pitiable. It is a matter for regret that on such an important occasion as an exhibition in the Victoria and Albert Museum, a little more care could not have been devoted to the production of a good catalogue and that the proofs could not have been submitted to somebody not only speaking English and Polish fluently but also understanding art terms in both languages. There are several such persons both in Warsaw and in London and it is a pity that the catalogue was not handed of one of them for final revision.

ENGLISH BOOKS

American and British Magazines
American, British and Continental Editions.
Books on Poland — Road Maps —
Dictionaries.
Book store, M. Arct. Nowy Swiat 35.

ENGLISH LEGENDS

THE PEDLAR OF SWAFFHAM

Once upon a time there lived at Swaffham, in Norfolk, a pedlar who dreamed three nights running that if he stood upon London Bridge he would hear news of a great treasure which should be his for the getting of it.

So he went to London and stood upon London Bridge; but through all the chattering he heard of no great treasure.

At last a shopkeeper approached and asked him what he did; and the pedlar told his story. Whereupon the shopkeeper burst out laughing.

"What a fool you must be", quoth he, "to take notice of such old-wives' gibberish. Suppose I dreamed that under the elm in the churchyard at Swaffham — wherever that may be — was a great treasure that should be mine for the getting of it; and suppose I left my work and went down to Swaffham and wasted my time grubbing in the ground. Wouldn't you think me a half-witted loon?"

The pedlar did not answer him. He hurried back to Swaffham, dug beneath the elm in the churchyard, discovered the treasure — and was rich for life.

W. B. S.

TOMASZOW WORSZED SPINNING

COMPANY LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE
KRAK. PRZEDMIEŚCIE 16/18
WARSZAWA

WHOLESALE DEPOT
PRZEJAZD 30
ŁÓDŹ

FACTORY
UL. ŚW. TEKLI 13/15
TOMASZÓW MAZÓW.

THE POLISH DAILY PRESS

There are about 15 important dailies published in Poland. Of these, two or three are independent; the rest are either connected with political parties or support the interests of certain financial and agrarian groups whose opinion they respect.

The "Strzał fry" — the newspapers of 5000 circulation or less — the provincial "Couriers", and those published by small political fractions are numerous but, as a rule, their individual influence upon public opinion is little, what with their negligible circulations and limitations of technical nature.

To be sure, there is a common trouble facing the Polish press. Since the outset of the great depression the circulations began to fall off until they reached a very low level. There also sprang up new and cheap publishers which took a good position of the reading public away from their older colleagues. There are, for instance, three or four 5 groszy dailies, all of them of recent date, which enjoy great popularity among the reading masses and offer strong competition to those of the same class but of higher cost and older traditions.

All this bore rather hardly on the poor devil of newspaperman. For not only were the editorial staffs reduced and salaries cut but also a new technique was introduced in many editorial offices in this country. In the smaller ones an average newspaperman does little writing nowadays; what he does is not so much write as to pick out news from the numerous bulletins that swamp his battered desk.

Political bulletins, news bulletins, sports bulletins, all kinds of bulletins, (institutions, leagues and chambers of commerce issue them, too) flow from various agencies and offer him almost all he may possibly want in the line of news. So all that is left to him is to pick the news out, slash it to a necessary length, or, if conditions require, rewrite it wholly or in part. This may be less work for him but it is also less money.

Editorials are different as are the articles on special topics. The former are written either by specialised editorial writers or by the "higher-ups" in the journalistic world, the latter mostly by "free lance" writers who act for several newspapers.

But the more prosperous dailies with large circulation do not and cannot depend solely on the material from outside. They maintain large staffs, have their correspondents stationed in almost all European capitals and also keep traveling correspondents, some of whom cover the far-flung corners of the globe and are exceptionally good writers.

L. C.

Anglo Polish Circle in Gdynia

An interesting debate on the thesis "That Few Appreciate Modesty in Women" was held at the premises of the Anglo-Polish Circle at Gdynia between members of the circle and visitors from the S. S. Baltover. The motion was put forward by Mr. Vinden, the secretary of the society and was opposed by Mr. George Białankin. After an interesting discussion in which several of the Polish members took part, the motion was put to the vote and lost by a large majority. On behalf of the passengers Mr. Białankin thanked the circle for a most pleasant and instructive evening.

The Anglo-Polish Circle are to be congratulated not only on their amusing choice of a subject but also on their successful efforts to extend the range of their activities.

Huberman at the Philharmonia.

As usual the Philharmonia Hall on Friday last was full to overflowing when Huberman made his appearance. It is difficult to write otherwise than with superlatives of this super-artist of his marvelous melting tone, his poetic inspiration, his dazzling impeccable technique. Whether it be the Brahms concerto or the Czajkowski, his interpenetration seems to be the last word of perfection. In his performance everything meets harmoniously, intonation and reflection, the poet and the virtuoso. Earthly cares fall away as the artist transports us into a region of pure music.

Needless to say enthusiasm was at its highest pitch and the artist was forced to play again, always too little for the listeners who are insatiable in their demands. The orchestra under Jascha Horenstein rose to the occasion accompanying the violinist with discretion and understanding and giving subtle and artistic interpretations of Gluck and Debussy.

K. M.

The Bond of Language

The English Association have produced a very attractive first number of their magazine, *English* which is published for them by Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, at half a crown. It is to be issued three times a year. Primarily, *English* is intended to bring teachers of English into contact with one another and to form a bond of union between the numerous branches of the Association. It should have a wide literary appeal.

PAY SUBSCRIPTION
TO PKO 29 898

BAIN & SONS

Sp. z o. o.

Insurance Brokers concessioned by the Polish Government

All kinds of Insurances arranged

The entrusting of your insurances to a sound firm of professional insurance brokers involves no extra cost, and ensures that they are arranged in an expert and complete manner. Only if your insurances are properly effected can you be sure that in the event of loss you will obtain the maximum compensation.

All enquiries gladly answered free of charge

LLOYDS AGENTS

WARSAW, KRAKOWSKIE PRZEDMIEŚCIE 16/18 TEL. 695-30 & 535-84

WARSAW GOLF CLUB

The spring Cup Competition was completed last week, the winner being Mr. J.F. stone. Vice-Consul, who beat Count Andrzej Tarnowski in the final by one hole after being 2 down with 3 to play. The semi-finalists were Mr. T. H. Bevan, U. S. Consul General, and Mr. S. Golebiowski. The play in the final did not reach a high standard, neither player being at his best, though both had shown good form in the previous rounds. Tarnowski particularly doing well to reach the final playing from scratch.

Stones, with a handicap of 10, had started favourite for the competition.

Some exciting matches were witnessed in the earlier stages. Mr. W. R. Morton, taking Mr. A. F. Aveling to the 19th before admitting defeat, while Mr. Bevan had to snatch a half at the 18th to beat Mr. J. C. Wharry after the latter had been down 5 down.

The total entry of 22 unfortunately included very few ladies this year. Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Badenberg and Mne. Ciechanowiecka being prevented through illness from competing.

Plays and Films

The Unexcused Hour

(LETTNI)

This translation from the Hungarian by S. Bekoffi, fails to impress owing to the stupidity of the plot and the banality of the situations.

The heroine, Lili, who still has a year to go in secondary school marries a professor of the university—a doctor of surgery. In spite of her great love and the novelty of her experiences the life of a grown bores her, and so, unknown to her husband, she enrolls for her last year at school and attends together with other girls of her age. This state of affairs lasts for three months and the author tries to make us believe that no one tells the professor about the school practices of his wife, the worst pupil in the class and forever sleeping at her desk. (Evidently the author has implicit faith in the discretion of servants and Lili's school-mates). Finally the curtain comes down on the happy end of Lili's escape from the school, and of the audience from the theatre. For not only are the situations created by the author impossible, but the entire behaviour of Lili is senseless. If she had such a craving for knowledge we might ask why she does not study at home instead of sleeping at school after whole nights of dancing.

The main role was played by Miss Lindorówna, whose irritating artificiality only deepened the improbability of the character. The rest of the cast, however, played with talent and culture. Mr. Różycki was very interesting even as a stereotyped leading man. Miss Brzezińska, Mrs. Zabczyńska and Messrs Orwid and Dereń filled their empty rôles with enough comedy to amuse us as did also Mr. Mieczysław Milecki.

THE MAN OF DESTINY.

(NOWY)

At a special matinée the *Teatr Nowy* presented the popular one-act play by G. B. Shaw, *The Man of Destiny*.

The experience of young Buonepare in an Italian inn just after his victory at Lodi is only a pretext to express a number of first rate paradoxes on political themes interesting England and Europe.

To-day, after the Abyssinian war and in view of England's attitude toward it, it is difficult to believe that all these timely and highly applicable observations were written by Shaw almost 50 years ago. The freshness and accuracy of his judgement on the English foreign policy, always so reserved when concerning the moves of others, yet finding

justification for its own steps even when inexplicably radical, is fairly dazzling.

The applause of the audience, again and again interrupting the play, was a recognition of Shaw's keenness of judgement and causticity of wit.

The directing by Mr. Maximilian Wiskidn drew out all the values of the text; but the real triumph was carried off by Mr. Marjan Wyrzykowski, a splendid Bonaparte, speaking his lines with great understanding, and sharpening all of Shaw's best points with the satiric irony that characterizes his style. *Arno.*

Round the art Galleries

On the conclusion of the „Sport in Art” show, the following exhibits were awarded prizes and selected for participation in the Berlin show: 7 statutes, including Masiak's „Swimmer”, Niewska's „Boxer”, Rapaport's „Tennis Girl”, etc.; 21 paintings, including Korwarski's temperas on woodboard, Art's „Hockey”, Grabowski's „Polo”, Jedrzejewski's „Cyclists”, etc.; Klukowski's stone bas relief „Ball Game”, 11 engravings including Rozewski's „Then and Now”, Chrostowski's „Ship”, etc. and also a couple of the architectural layouts.

On Wednesday the 20th there was opened at the I. P. S. at Krolewska, an exhibition of engravings for a competition organised under the patronage of Madame Beck, for the best set dinner table, for which entries were received from various diplomatic missions in Warsaw. The display is well worth a visit.

The Small Salon of the Zachęta at Krolewska 13, has a show of landscapes of the Białowieża and Polesie districts by Siwierski, which is open until the 30th May. Although admission is free it is advisable to purchase a catalogue for 50 gr. The exhibits are rather insipid, lifeless and colourless, being mainly fragments of the forest, pictures of hunters returning with their game, and also of a couple of the famous wild boars which are still to be found in this famous hunting area.

The Koterba Salon at Kredytowa 2/4 has an exhibition of water colours by Lisowski, which is open until the 27th. The paintings are dull and devoid of interest. Admission is free. A catalogue is not required as a list of the 32 exhibits is placed at the entrance.

Spalding Sports Goops

Large supplies always in stock. Reasonable prices. Write or call E. Sykes & Co Ltd, Sto Krzyska 13. We also stock Spalding golf clubs.

Where To Go Around Warsaw

We are commencing with this issue the publication of a series of notes covering all places of interest in the neighbourhood of Warsaw, based upon information furnished by the Propaganda and Tourist Union of the City of Warsaw, to whom enquiries may also be addressed.

Arkadja. (Lowicz powiat). 79 Km. from Warsaw on the Poznań road, 4½ km past Lowicz. Train connection to Lowicz, thence by cab or on foot. There is a well laid out park in the romantic style with artificial ruins, dating from the second half of the 18th century, with a pseudoclassic church in which is to be found a fresco by Norblin.

Babice. (Warsaw powiat) 9 km. from Warsaw by road, by tram no 9 and from terminus tram „B” — through ticket 35 gr., by bus from corner of Towarowa and Przekopowa — reached by trams „6” and „T” — half hours journey, cost 80 gr. There is a baroque parish church dating back to the 17th century, and, also, the transatlantic radio station.

Bielany. On the Danzig road, by tram No. 15, or take No. 14 or No. 17 to Zoliborz and change. The village is 1 km. from the tram terminus. There is a 17th century Carmelite church, with an interesting altar, and in the churchyard is to be found the grave of Staszyc. Just outside Bielany on the Młocin road there is a pleasant cemetery for Italian prisoners of war who died in Austrian captivity. N. B. The church and crypt can be seen on application to the verger between 9am and dusk, except between 12.30 and 1.30.

M. McLaren & Co Ltd, Sto Krzyska 13

General Import and Export merchants. Agents for the European Continent of Messrs Bonomi Hnos i Cia of Montevideo, Uruguay. Enquiries invited. Telephone 273-77.

A New Television Station near Warsaw

The Polski Radio has ordered an experimental television station from the State Telephone Works, for installation near Warsaw. The power will be 5KW and the definition about the same as that of the Berlin television station, i. e. 25 screens per second. It is expected that the studio will be installed in the top floors of the Prudential skyscraper on Plac Napoleonek, which is the only building in Warsaw high enough for the purpose. Transmission should be started by Xmas this year. (A.T.E.)

Seeing London

By Joan Littlefield.

One Private View at the Royal Academy is very like another. Kingdoms may come and go Europe totter at the edge of yet another whirlpool, but the London Season goes on, and from time immemorial the Royal Academy Private View has signified its opening. Year after year one enters the courtyard, with its luxurious motor cars and one or two smart horse Broughams to find of a past age, which still finds a niche here; one goes up the beflowered staircase, guarded by two red-trobed satellites, and enters the crowded rooms, where dowagers hobnob with bishops, and green-shirted artists glower at inane remarks, and everyone looks at everyone else instead of at the portraits and landscapes which adorn the walls.

The most prominent exhibitor was Dame Laura Knight, now a Royal Academician Elect, who besides a large circus piece, contributed a Cornish landscape; two pictures of Ascol, and an exquisite small canvas of dancers in Sylphides called „Ballet.” Great interest was aroused by Frank O. Salisbury's large canvas, „The Heart of the Empire” depicting the Jubilee service at St. Paul's on May 6 last year; and by a smaller canvas called „Princes' Vigil” by Frank E. Beresford showing the King and his brothers guarding their father's coffin in Westminster Hall. Both these pictures have been bought by Queen Mary.

Just a hundred years ago, the Royal Academy Exhibition was held for the last time at Somerset House, which had been its home since twelve years after the foundation of the Academy in 1768. In 1837, the Academy was allotted part of the present National Gallery in Trafalgar Square, which in that year was only partially built.

Arnold Bennett's Manuscripts and correspondence are to be sold by auction in London on May 25. The collection includes 18 novels and 15 plays, together with numerous notebooks and manuscript drafts.

Most important of all is the manuscript of „The Old Wives' Tale”, covering 655 leaves and extending to about 200,000 words. Arnold Bennet himself thought that this would come to be worth \$ 25,000 or even more. Other novels included in MS form are „Riccoman Steps”, „Clybanger”, „Hilda Lessways”, „Mr. Prohack” and „Lord Raingo”.

Copyright by the Warsaw Weekly and N. A. N. A.

PLEASE PAY YOUR SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE SECOND QUARTER OUR P.K.O. NUMBER HAS NOT CHANGED.

THE SUCCESS OF A POLISH PLAYER IN BUDAPEST

Budapest. Playing in the finals of the International Championships of Hungary, Miss Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, women's tennis champion of Poland, has defeated Miss Helen Jacobs of America in three sets 3-6, 6-1, 6-0. Jedrzejowska has beaten Miss Jacobs for the first time in 1933 in Berlin, but has been defeated by her later in 1934 in Vienna and in 1935 in Wimbledon. Her present victory is, however, all the more significant for the fact that Miss Jacobs has become in the meantime the 2nd woman player in the world, from being the 4th in 1933. (A. T. E.)

Warsaw Amusements

THEATRES

ATENEUM Closed
KAMERNY „Matura.” Daily
LETTNI „Nieprawidłowna Godzina” Daily
MALICKIEJ „Trafika Pani Generalowej” Daily
MAY „Advokat i Róża.” Daily
NARODOWY „Głupi Jakób” Daily
NOWY „Tessa.” Daily
POLSKI „Ostatnia Noweła.” Daily
REDUTA „Pieścien Wielkiej Dany.” Daily

MUSICAL SHOWS

WIELKA REWJA. Closed until 16th June
CYRULIK WARSZAWSKI „Kot w Worku” „Cat in the Bag” Daily at 8.
TEATR WIELKI.
22nd May: „Symfonia Miłości”
24th May: „Rosa Maria”

CINEMAS

APOLLO „Straszny Dwór.” Polish.
*** ATLANTIC „Ghost Goes West” English.
BARTO „The Dubarry” American.
CAPITOL „Doctor X” American.
*** CASINO „Modern Times” Charlie Chaplin American.
*** EUROPA „Song of Love” Jan Kiepura American.
*** FILHARMONIA „Beloved Hascal” Czech. (in German)
*** MAJESTIC „Roberta” American.
PAN „General Sutter” American.
*** PLOTKO „Trial of the Lonesome Pine” American.
ROMA „Panpa.” German.
*** SYLOW „L'Equipage” French.
*** STYLOWID „Destire” Marlene Dietrich American.

***Excellent, **good, *fair, average. Unstarred not yet visited.

MUSIC

FILHARMONJA:
21st May at 12. Russian Music. Conductor: A. Dulin, soloists, Brs. Ginsberg.
22nd May at 8. Symphonic Concert. conductor: W. Hierdziejew, chel. Hest. Kerpley.
CONSERVATORY:
25th May at 8. Pianoforte recital, B. W. W.
26th May at 8. Song recital, R. Zambrzycki.
27th May at 8. Pianoforte recital, K. Kram.
OPERA:
20th May: „Tavata”
22nd May: „Kerber of Seville”
24th May: „Rigoletto”
26th May: „Madame Butterfly”

SPORTS

FOOTBALL
Chelsea v Warsaw. Saturday Legia 5:15 RACES.
May 21st, 23rd, 24th, 27th, 30th and 31st.
INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW at Laszki Park. May 30th onwards.
CONCOURS D'ELÉGANCE for cars at Paderewski Park on 21st May from 10 to 2.

ART AND OTHER

EXHIBITIONS

I. P. S. Competition for best laid dinner tables, display of winning entries. 10 to 5. Admission 2l. 11s.
SMALL ZACHĘTA Krolewska 13. Landscapes of Białowieża and Polesie by Siwierski. Admission free. 10 to 6.
SALON KOTERBA. Kredytowa 14. Water colours by Lisowski. Admission free. 9 to 7.
ZWIĄZEK PLASTYKÓW. Al. Ujazdowski 37. Diploma entries from candidates. Admission free 10 to 3.
ZACHĘTA. 10 From Krakow. Opens 23rd May. Hill 6. Admission 2l. 1.50.
NATIONAL MUSEUM. Warsaw in the Future. 9 till 6. Admission 50 gr.
MAZOWIECKA 7. Display of Beautiful Polish Books. 9 till 6. Admission 50 gr.
OFFICERS CASINO. „The War History of Pilsudski's Legions”. 9 till 7. Admission 50 gr.

Small Advertisements

Seashore villa at Jurata on the Hell peninsula. To let for season. Seven rooms, two bathrooms, sun porch, electric light, running water, fruit and vegetable garden. Suitable for large family. Telephone 9-34-10.
Konstantin. Furnished or unfurnished villa, 9 rooms, 3 bathrooms, 1 kitchen, 3 servant's rooms, tennis court, cars, central heating, H and C water, telephone and all conveniences, to rent. Telephone 5-08-98.
Szepien. Furnished room bath to let. English French spoken. Telephone 7-18-17.

FRED ASTAIRE
and
GINGER ROGERS
in their new picture
„ROBERTA”
now showing at the
„Majestic”
RKO Radio Picture



Advertising Rates: 50 groszy per millimeter. Term rates on application. Classified advertising — 20 groszy per word.

The Warsaw Weekly is published every Friday by the Polsko-Amerykańska Spółka Akcyjna „SOUTHERN TRADE” Warszawa, Mokotowska 12.

Redaktor Odpowiedzialny — CECYLJA HALPERN

Editor: EGERTON SYKES