

# THE WARSAW WEEKLY

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

Subscription rates—zł. 3.50 quarterly, zł. 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

JUNE 12

1936

## GENERAL SŁAWOJ SKŁADKOWSKI

### MAKES HIS EXPOSÉ

General Sławoj Składkowski, the new Premier, has made his exposé on June 5th 1936. His appearance was greeted with applause, which he silenced in saying: "Wait with your applause until the time when we manage to give work to the unemployed and food to the hungry".

Speaking on the political tendencies of his government, the Premier said that he will not follow the men of the left, who have fine traditions of their fight for independence, but who are drawing now too near to the communists. He stated that his government does not sympathise either with the extreme right and with its violent antisemitism: "My government cannot permit the unfair treatment of anyone in Poland, as an honest master of the house will not permit anyone to be hurt in his home. An economic struggle—yes, but no injury."

The Premier then referred to the recent speech of Gen. Rydz-Śmigły, and reminded his audience of the necessity of putting the defence of the country before all other duties. "We Poles must form a body of strongly organised, disciplined people, obeying one set of orders. We must all do it, not only those who proved their patriotism in 1914 or 1918—it does not matter now what one had been doing in 1914. What matters is what he thinks and how he means to build the Poland of 1936."

### Political representation

The next passage of the Premier's speech was devoted to the question of political representation, and he concluded it in saying: "You might think these remarks superfluous for a Premier, but as an old member of Parliament I have always valued very much being elected by the people."

Gen. Składkowski spoke then about the sources where he hoped to find the strength necessary for building up and reforming Poland. "Napoleon, when he came to power, had kings and dukes of all his men. Our Chief did not give us titles or lands, only the privilege of receiving his orders or his punishment when necessary. Our Chief (Marshal Piłsudski) knew better human nature. And so we have not forgotten our origin, we still remember that most of us came from cottages, or from the small houses of workers. We shall found our work on them. We shall reach the masses and particularly the peasants. Not only because they are the most numerous, but because it is there that we may find most hidden energy and strength among the workmen, the craftsmen and the intellectual workers too."

"If we are to reach them we must know what they think.

That is why I have forbidden the mass seizing of newspapers and political arrests. A strong government need not be afraid of what is written about it." (cheers).

Speaking of the danger of communism, the Premier said that where there is work and prosperity there is no communism. "Police methods will not help us much in fighting communism. The communists take advantage of the fact that there are unemployed and hungry people. But it would be hardly a good method of government if we let the real communists do their work unhampered and arrested the poor people. We should do the contrary, feed the poor and put the communists into jail."

"Our principal problem is the problem of unemployment" stated the Premier and he said that the plan for an economic action against that evil was prepared by the expert, Mr. Kwiatkowski, Minister of Finance.

### Execution of the Economic Policy

Then the Premier said that the execution of the economic policy demanded swift moves, and that for this reason he was compelled to ask the Parliament for power to use decrees. He explained his position thus: "Believe me, I do not want more power. I have so much of it that I do not need any more. I am not asking you for plenipotentiary powers to have more influence myself, nor in order to decrease the prestige of the Parliament. The prestige of Poland should be the most important thing for us and this requires that unemployment may be solved and prosperity attained."

Finally, Gen. Składkowski said: "Each government thinks itself to be in a very peculiar situation. Our situation is not more peculiar than any other, but we should realise what it is. The political situation is better than might be supposed. When our Chief was dead, we could have thought that we will be left alone and in the dark. The era of our Chief's genius has not ended, however, with the moment of his death. We are still living in it, we have a Leader whom the Marshal designed as the guardian of the frontiers of the Republic, and who also guards the soul of the nation."

"Friends, we must give to this leader all our strength, as we would have done for our dead Chief," (cheers).

Gen. Sławoj-Składkowski stressed several times his obedience to the Inspector General of the Armed Forces, Gen. Rydz-Śmigły, stating that he accepted the office of Prime Minister at his and the President's order. (A. T. E.)

## AFTER THE BELGRADE VISIT

### POLISH-YUGOSLAV RELATIONS

The visit which Mr. Beck, the Polish Foreign Minister, has just paid to Belgrade has been widely discussed by the Polish press, which has adopted a fairly uniform attitude towards this event.

On the other hand, the comments which have appeared on his visit in the press of certain other foreign states have been somewhat contradictory.

The interest shown in Mr. Beck's visit to Belgrade has, doubtless, been augmented by the present political situation in Europe. In the previous communique published in our issue of the 15th May entitled, "Polish Viewpoint on the Future of the League of Nations" it was stated that "at the London session the general impression was that serious political negotiations on a large scale would be entered into; negotiations which would not be the result of the more or less completed schemes made in certain diplomatic chancelleries, but which would touch vital events and the actual play of opposed forces." Since these words were written the idea that Europe ought to be saved from the certain political confusion in which it is now plunged, has grown.

Polish policy has tended for a long while to view international questions, whether simple or complicated, in an entirely realistic manner. It is, therefore, not astonishing that the activity which she has shown during this period of confusion has drawn upon her the attention of international circles.

A whole series of visits paid by Polish statesmen to foreign countries and by foreign statesmen to Poland, preceded the Belgrade visit. They all provoked in the foreign press a flood of sensational comment seeing in these direct exchanges of views special secret political aims.

It is evident that on each occasion the actual and effective results of these discussions had not the slightest relations to the comments.

The same phenomena were observed on the occasion of Mr. Beck's stay in Belgrade. The Polish Minister was reported to be endeavouring to bring some countries together and to separate others. The best reply to those who attribute to Poland fantastic projects of this type is to remember that—as has been obvious for a long time—Polish policy is simply a realist policy.

It cannot be denied that the present moment is a critical period for the methods of international work which predominated in post-war Europe. The present system which means that in a certain measure the total of the member states of the League become an executive instrument in

the hands of certain powers for their own political aims, has not brought about the desired stabilisation in international relationships.

The present political confusion is evident even for those powers who play the bigger parts under the present system and who, thanks to it, have benefited by immediate advantages although these latter have been of but short duration.

One hears of numerous propositions coming from, amongst others, those who consider themselves as beneficiaries of the present system, proposals which aim at the "Sanation" of European political relations. These will form the object—whether their new elements are positive or negative—of international discussions and political actions. It is therefore in the interest of the other states to agree in advance as to the attitude to be adopted in face of the future projects touching the reform of the League of Nations.

During the course of the Belgrade visit neither Poland nor Yugoslavia could have had the intention of agreeing their views on all concrete problems on the European policy. Some of these problems touch closely the vital interests of one of the two parties, while they only concern the other indirectly. It is therefore evident, that the two countries, whose foreign policy is directed above all by a further appreciation of their real needs and duties could not have attempted to agree their views, which cannot be identical owing to the difference in their geographical positions.

On the other hand Poland and Yugoslavia can view in a similar manner international questions of a wider field such as—for example—the reform of the League of Nations. It is in the interest of both countries, who might at any moment find themselves faced with proposals clashing to some degree with their opinions on the future methods of international work, to specify exactly what forms of international co-operation are inacceptable as much for the one as for the other.

In this regard the results of the Belgrade visit appear to be completely satisfactory. Following the speeches made at Belgrade during Mr. Beck's visit and the official communique issued on his departure, Poland and Yugoslavia will oppose any attempt to enforce a system, no matter what it may be, which will not take into consideration their interests and which will not be discussed and voluntarily adopted by all the interested states. (P. I. P.)

## LONDON LETTER

By Gregory Macdonald

An exciting chapter of English political history closed with the visit of the Negus to London. From the point of view of his own interest the affair was hopelessly mismanaged. It is probable that he was allowed to come because his presence in Jerusalem was at the moment unwelcome and because he might prove an international irritant if he went to Geneva. The difficulty to be foreseen was that the uproarious welcome of London for Mazzini or for Kossoth would be repeated and would exert a public pressure upon the National Government. In fact a courageous attempt was made by League of Nations supporters to stage demonstrations in honour of the Negus, and a large crowd turned out to welcome him at Waterloo Station, where he was greeted with bouquets of flowers and a series of addresses. But a wider public recognised that the Negus was hardly assuming the promised incognito. He was allowed to come on the understanding that he had "renounced the direction of affairs" and that he would be expected not to participate in any way in the furtherance of hostilities. Instead, London found itself faced with a fully-fledged Emperor who gave regal audiences to reporters, placed a wreath on the centoph, who staged a rather unsuccessful reception to the Diplomatic Corps at his own Legation. The Press displayed a luke-warm interest and within a day or two the Negus was forgotten.

The closing of that chapter means a resounding defeat not only for the League of Nations Union (which is now appealing for funds) but also for a whole school of political philosophy—one might say, for the rearguard of the nineteenth century. What future political forms may be we do not know, but certainly they will be of a different order from the past. More concretely, it means a defeat for M. Anthony Eden, whose vigour and resource along the line of his chosen policy were in many ways to be admired. The situation is pointed by the return of Sir Samuel Hoare to the Cabinet as First Lord of the Admiralty; an event which is expected to coincide with the reduction of naval forces in the Mediterranean, and with a new policy of friendly Anglo-Italian relations.

But it is already apparent that even greater sensations in internal affairs are on the way. The National Government has changed its composition since the General Election last November without so far any change in the premiership or in general policy. Two new developments are now engaging attention. One is a clarification of the rumour that Mr. Baldwin will resign after the Coronation. This time the statement comes from his son,

(Continued on page 3 col. 3)



## THE NEW FRENCH GOVERNMENT

A few days ago Mr. Leon Blum's new Government came into power.

A change of cabinet in France, especially one that is accompanied by such a marked change in the opinion of the French Nation as to the greatest importance for international political relationships in Europe.

Mr. Blum's Government sets to work, while the entire world is submitted to profound changes. According to specific conditions of living, the Government values their internal necessities on varying scales and are going forward in entirely different directions. If divergencies of certain social doctrines should themselves have the decisive influence on the formation of relations between states, one would reach extremely pessimistic conclusions in respect of the future. It is no longer towards general chaos that international life is precipitating itself, it is but, as said Mr. Beck in one of his last speeches, towards a species of religious war.

Poland is situated in the centre of Europe, surrounded by States whose internal life is built on different doctrines - sometimes even diametrically opposed. In the same manner the paths which she is following in her international developments differ from those followed by her neighbours. Poland will not tolerate any external interference in her proper business, which she administers according to her necessities, but this fact does not in any way prevent her from desiring to make the best of her relations with other States.

From the Polish point of view can it be said that such or other evolution in French life may influence the attitude of Poland in respect to France?

It should not however be forgotten that the two sides of the existence and the activity of the internal are closely linked to each other. The internal structure of the country, according to the direction which it takes, can sometimes cause certain modifications in its foreign policy.

From the very beginning the Government of Mr. Leon Blum, faced with a general strike movement, has been forced to combat serious difficulties, on whose solution will depend the strength and the authority of the new French Cabinet; as much at home as abroad. The task which falls to the Government is all the more difficult because external events do not occur in France without a tax on the ingenuity of international circles.

It would therefore be difficult to predict at the present moment what will be the details of the external policy of Mr. Blum's Government. The precise position which Polish - French relations will have in it.

These, although they have not ceased to be founded on the alliance, have passed through divers phases since the war. The changeability of these relations results from the quite natural differences in the dynamic forces of the two nations. In appreciating the real value of the relations of the Polish Republic with other countries, it should be realised that the internal forces of Poland and, with them, her position in the family of European States, have been developed by the force of circumstances with a very accelerated pace, a fact which has not always been realised.

In recent years however, it has been possible to note a certain evolution in this respect. The political experiences arising from the four power pact and the project of an Eastern Pact have stimulated the interest and facilitated the comprehension of the successive directors of French foreign policy, as to the principles of Polish policy.

In April 1934, in greeting Monsieur Louis Bartou, Mr. Beck said: "The treaties which unite Poland and France are one of the most powerful, the most vital, and the most stable elements of international politics; as their unique aim is the organising and consolidation of peace; by their tenor and their effect they always contribute - without opposing - to everything which makes worth while the benefits of that peace which all humanity desires; they indicate to our two countries, both so deeply attached to the most generous ideas of independence and liberty, the most efficient manner in which to find in harmonious collaboration and through fruitful labour, the basis for a better future."

"These words remain an actuality. The fundamental principles of sincere pacifism of both Polish and French policy have remained immutable. However, it is evident that differences exist between the opinion of the two countries as to the paths to be followed to put these principles into being.

Appreciated at their real value and judged, above all, in accordance with the interests of each of the two countries, these divergencies need not influence the foundation of current and, variable, relations between Poland and France. (P. I. P.)

## OCEAN AIR ROUTES RACE FOR CONTROL

The race of the Nations for control of the ocean air lanes of the world, intensified by the spectacular flights of the Zeppelin Hindenburg in its discarded three articles, of which this is the first. The writer, a veteran newspaperman and an authority on aviation, was awarded the 1935 Pulitzer Prize for distinguished reporting.

New York, May 23. - While diplomats scurry around Europe to discuss limitations in armament, with special emphasis on military aviation, an intense international air struggle goes on almost unheeded. That struggle is the race for leadership on the new air trade-routes of the world. A year ago the mezzos were moving swiftly and the favorites in that race were Great Britain, France, Germany and the United States. The great international air lines of these respective countries had been pushing out their routes in their own spheres of influence for several years, and had come into competition with each other in many places. The British and the French were racing to China, the British being particularly interested in Australia and India and the French chiefly concerned with communications to Indo-China.

The Germans and French were competing for air trade-routes and spheres of influence in the great markets of South America, where they ran into the sturdy competition of Pan-American Airways, working for the United States.

Off on the other side of the world, these four nations, with Japan and Russia, maneuvered against each other for air routes in China, which has the biggest population and the worst railroads and high-ways of any of the great nations - a glorious field for the flier. Here the United States at once took the lead, again with Pan-American Airways in co-operation with the Chinese, holding a virtual monopoly over the fast growing air lines, and to-day the roar of Yankee engines and the broad wings of American transports are familiar sounds and sights over thousands of miles of Chinese airways.

There remained unconquered the sky routes above the great oceans, the North Atlantic and the Pacific. Germany, with that remarkable old ship, the Graf Zeppelin, had demonstrated beyond a doubt the possibilities of lighter-than-air craft over oceans with regular operation between Rio, Pernambuco and Friedrichshafen. The Deutsche Luft Hansa and Air-France had both sent planes on experimental schedules over 9,000 miles of ocean water between West Africa and Brazil, and their engineers and designers with those of Imperial Airways for Great Britain and Pan-American, were already building for the North Atlantic.

Today the picture has changed. Germany and the United States in the last twelve months have moved out into the van and now are setting the pace for the Germans with their experimental airship line between Frankfurt and Lakehurst, and the United States with Pan-American Airways sending its new clipper ships back and forth across the Pacific between Manila and San Francisco.

A few years ago, few thought it possible that the airplane, with its shorter range, would ever be able to compete with the airship in trans-oceanic service. Among those few and they could be counted in hundreds - were the Technical Committee of Pan-American Airways, of which Col. Charles A. Lindbergh was the chairman. In many meetings they worked out a series of specifications calling for airplane performance far and away ahead of anything yet attempted. Airplane manufacturers both here and abroad studied these requirements and shook their heads.

Finally, two companies agreed to build the ships, flying boats which could carry a payload at 140 miles an hour with a range of

3,000 miles. That payload, the specifications said, must be more than a ton. The planes that resulted exceeded expectations. Igor Sikorsky constructed his S32 with a top speed of 190 miles an hour. One of these machines in one afternoon broke eight world's records for load carrying. Tests revealed, however, that for this particular machine, a payload of a ton over the 2,400-mile race between San Francisco and Hawaii was out of the question.

Fourteen of these clippers have been built. With the first, the trial was blazed over the Pacific, and two of them are ready for first flights across the North Atlantic. One is to be used between Canton, China, and Manila, and the others will shorten the travel time between the United States and South America from six days to three. Meanwhile, the Sikorsky engineers are at work on a plane nearly twice the size of the clipper with equal speed and a greater range.

The Martin Company has built three huge flying boats, and, while these are slower than the Sikorsky planes, they can carry a larger load on the long water-jump between San Francisco and Hawaii, and correspondingly greater payloads on shorter jumps from Hawaii and Manila. Since the first flight to Manila last November, the clippers have made nine round trips with mail and are about to start on the tenth. Their arrangement with the post office calls for a year of experimental flying and then a regular schedule.

The United States Government, through the Post Office Department, has formally approved the Pacific venture by granting Pan-American a mail contract. But while it would appear that Postmaster-General Farley prefers to trust the mails to airplanes instead of to airships over the oceans, there is a strong and growing movement to give the airship its first real chance of commercial operation in this country, and our competitors, the Germans, are providing the strongest possible argument for this chance. A bill is now pending before Congress, carrying an appropriation of \$ 6,000,000 for airships.

The performance of the world's newest and greatest airship, the Hindenburg, on its first flight in this country is too recent for its full significance to be felt. Dr. Hugo Eckener, head of the Luftschiffbau - Zeppelin, has frankly stated the purpose of this first flight and its nine round trips with passengers, freight and mails to follow.

"We felt that we must demonstrate once more just what airships could do in commerce over the North Atlantic," he said last week. "If our confidence is justified - and if it will be - we see no reason why a service, with two American airships and two German airships, cannot be established soon between Germany and the United States. If we make good this summer, the capital will be found for such a venture."

Back once more at Friedrichshafen, Dr. Eckener is personally pressing the completion of a sister ship to the Hindenburg, while out at Akron, O., the engineers of the Goodyear Zeppelin Company have completed plans for a huge American airship much like the Hindenburg.

But the Hindenburg is not to have the airway between North America and Europe to itself this year. The Deutsche Luft Hansa expects to start test flights with planes and a mother ship to

(Continued on page 4, col. 3)

## London Letter.

(Continued from page 1 col. 4)

Mr. Oliver Baldwin with the addition that the Prime Minister wants Mr. W. S. Morrison (Financial Secretary of the Treasury) as his successor: the names so far widely discussed have been those of Mr. Neville Chamberlain and Sir Samuel Hoare.

The other development sensation is that the enquiry into the leakage of Budgetary secrets does not seem to have put an end to rumours attached to other names and offices. Statements freely made in America and on the Continent will be brought up in the House of Commons. Presumably, further investigation will be demanded. Whatever the outcome, all this in heavy weather for the National Government at a moment when it deserves a breathing spell for consolidation. Only one thing is as certain as human affairs can be: there will be no dissolution of Parliament or change in the theoretical continuity of the National Government. For the Opposition has no alternative Cabinet and no alternative policy, and none of the parties can afford the expense of an appeal to the people.

With the collapse of the League of Nations policy, popular interest in foreign affairs will take a new form. At the same moment the shape of things to come is assuming a new form as well. There is a deep and reasonable conviction that Italy did break her pledged word, but only a few people will allow that conviction to ruin the chances of a settled peace; and a hope is growing that will cover the world the underlying currents are setting towards peace rather than war. The people are often quicker than the politicians on these points. The future of Russia is the great question mark. But the remarkable events in France during the past week are going to have the most profound effect upon the public mind of Great Britain. Whatever the genesis or the spirit of the French strikes and of M. Blum's capitulation (if it was a capitulation), the social policies of Roosevelt's New Deal are now at Great Britain's doorstep and an industrial population must notice the advent of a 40 hour week and large public works. The reaction is being awaited with interest.

In financial circles it is recognised that the developments in France have ruled out devaluation (because that would negate the reflation programme) but they evoke the unwelcome spectre of a French embargo on gold, a move tantamount to the confiscation of London's gold in the Bank of France, and implying a heavy fall in the sterling price of gold. In turn, this means drastic changes in the economy of South Africa and Australia, as well as Great Britain; and no less important, it means a drastic change in the economy of Bolshevik Russia, the second gold producing country in the world. It is safe to repeat that the Abyssinian War is now an event of the past. The political sphere remains less important than the economic. The real turning-point lies in the French affair. But whatever its repercussions, that it will be a change for the better in England and elsewhere there is little reason to doubt.

### Treason Trial

Members of the "National Sozialistische Deutsche Arbeiter Bewegung" are at present undergoing trial for treason at the district court of Katowice. The organisation was closely imitating the Nazi Party of Germany and has been recognized as illegal by the Polish authorities. The leader, a works foreman named Maniure hunged himself before the trial (A. T. E.)

## Buy AN ELECTRIC IRON

and do your ironing

Cleanly, Cheaply, Quickly

&

Comfortably

### ENGLISH BOOKS

American and British Magazines  
American, British and Continental Editions.

Books on Poland - Road Maps - Dictionaries.  
Book store, M. Arct. Nowy Swiat 35.

### ANGLO-BALTIC LINE S.S. "Baltover"

From GDYNIA -  
25th June, 9th, 23rd July  
From LONDON -  
15th June, 2nd, 16th July  
Cabin class 2 7. 0. 0.  
return 25% reduction.  
For further particulars, apply to  
UNITED BALTIC CORPORATION, LTD.  
Warsaw, ul. Kredytowa 18, tel. 2295-30  
Our new steamer S. S. "BALTOVER" is a vessel of the same type as the "BALTOVA" but superior in size, passenger accommodation and speed.

### POLISH and FOREIGN ART

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

### A. FRENDEL

The German and British Hitters  
101 Marszałkowska  
Rain coats, Overcoats, Hats, Gloves, Socks,  
Silkveera, Cloth for Suits, Umbrellas, etc.  
Shirtmaker  
English Wearing Apparel for Ladies



# PRESS REVIEW

*Gazeta Polska* writing of the impression made by General Slawoj-Skladkowski's speech in the Sejm says that its effect was to completely silence discussion. Quoting the saying of one of the deputies the *Gazeta* agrees: "What had I to say, considering that he himself (the Premier) sees what there is to do and where he must begin". Further, regarding the reaction of the Premier's speech on some sections of public opinion *Gazeta Polska* writes that the camp to which the Chief Commander Rydz-Smigly belonged had accepted the declaration of Gen. Skladkowski as "a consistent development of the principles and guiding line laid down by Rydz-Smigly in his speech of the 24th. May". This latter included in his watchword "everything for the defence of the country", the necessity of finding a way out of Poland's economic difficulties. The new Head of the Cabinet has assigned for his chief aim "to give food to the hungry by work, to put an end to unemployment". He has hit the mark. As far as *Gazeta* extends, the fundamental and central principle of this aim is understood by everybody, the industrialist as well as the workman, the peasant and the townsman.

*Kurjer Polski* commenting on General Skladkowski's speech in the Sejm, draws attention to the projected new political organisation which is soon to pronounce its declaration. In connection with this the *Kurjer* writes that "a propaganda agency for home affairs is shortly to come into existence within the Cabinet Council, probably as a factor for implanting this ideology among the citizens of the State". Whilst agreeing with the Premier that it is possible to be critically disposed towards programme declarations, *Kurjer Polski* reminds its readers that the period when the person and activities of Marshal Pilsudski sufficed for a whole programme, has passed. "At present the psychological moment demands that the citizen from whom it is required that he should withstand the hard times we are now going through should be aware what are the concrete intentions of the government, what are the aims for which it will use the full powers it demands and what steps it will take for the realisation of the economic improvement".

*Goniec Warszawski* asks on whom the Premier intends to base his new political organisation, as in his last speech he eliminates directly all opposition groups? The *Goniec* answers the question as follows:—"It is not a question of number but of quality. Let there be at first a small amount of people. If they are people of great and clear mind and at the same time decided, clear, devoted, of high moral value, they will sooner or later gain the majority of the nation for their aims". Further *Goniec* writes "General Skladkowski concluded with a repetition of Rydz-Smigly's words. We must begin an austere life. First this it results that high and rigorous moral demands will be made of the directors and members of the new Camp. We stand before the question of a second elimination". The final conclusion of the writer is that if the new Camp succeeds in the absolute realisation of its motto of "an austere life" this would mean a big step forward in the sanitation of Polish policy.

*Kurjer Warszawski* discussed the question of public works which it designates as "social action based on benevolence

for the benefit of citizens without work" Understood in this way the *Kurjer* maintains the position of these workers is a different one to that of workmen fulfilling economic functions. "A strike of workmen fulfilling economic functions may be justified. Signs of dissatisfaction from those who receive work as help from the community are, by their very nature unjustifiable and ought to be unconditionally controlled". The *Kurjer* considers that public works undertaken for the purpose of employing the workless have no economic necessity. It writes further "Public works ought to be called social action. They ought not to be dressed up in fine feathers, to speak of their profit bringing is an error".

*Czas* expresses much satisfaction that the new Premier intends doing away with mass arrests and confiscations. It writes "This is right, a government that is the object of press criticism is a weak one, as also is weak the government that makes mass arrests among the opposition workers. A dissatisfaction which can express itself legally ceases to be dangerous". In fact *Czas* considers that the possibility of a frank expression of opinion is of great value for the government giving it information as to the atmosphere reigning in the community and showing the way for cooperation.

*Glos Narodu* enumerates the three important decisions taken by President Moscicki after the Marshal's death—the first was the dismissal of the Slawek Cabinet, the second the entrusting of the Government to M. Kosciuszowski—the third the nomination of General Skladkowski as Premier, the essential meaning of which lies in the admission of the General Inspector of the Army to co-operation in the government. The *Glos* explains this last decision that evidently it arose because "after conscientious analysis of conditions the President arrived at the conclusion that the support of the army as a basis was forced upon him by the actual international situation in Europe".

*Polska Zbrojna* comments on the change which has taken place in Soviet Russia, which is now propagating Soviet patriotism meeting with enthusiasm among the Soviet intelligentsia and having nothing in common with socialism. There exists, according to *Polska Zbrojna* "an undeniable longing for a democratic republic, for a certain liberalism and perhaps for a parliamentary career—also a growing anti-semitism formed by the sight of the unproportional percentage of Israelites in the highest offices of the Soviet State. K. M.

**Anglo-American Pharmacy**  
M. ALBRECHT  
Marzalkowska 136  
Corner S. Kryska Tel. 663-70, 633-7  
English and American Prescriptions Filled.

Take an English Book on your Vacation  
**Penguin Books—Complete Selection**  
at zl. 1.—each  
**Hodders Yellow Books and other Thrillers**  
at zl. 1.50 each  
Wide choice of Allotpress and Penguin titles  
**M. Arct, Nowy Swiat 35**

# Polish Civil Aviation in 1935

The operations of the L. O. T. Company running the Polish Civil Aviation Services during the year 1935 showed a considerable improvement over the figures for 1934 thereby indicating the improvement in the general financial position.

	1934	1935
Number of Flights	6793	6803
Kilometrage	1,715,479	1,660,588
Passengers	43,301	22,192
Luggage	185 tons	194 tons
Post	180	175 "
Papers	30	24 "
Regularity	95.9%	97.7%
Security	100%	100%
Passenger Kilometres	5,284,838	5,841,727

During the year 1935 the service from Cracow to Brno and Vienna had to be suspended after the 1st of June owing to a dispute with the Czechoslovakian Government. On the other hand considerable progress was made with the development of the service Warsaw, Lwow, Cernowitz, Bucharest, Sofia, Salonica. In addition the Warsaw-Danzig service was extended to Gdynia during the course of the year.

In the Autumn the L. O. T. took delivery of a batch of Douglas De 2's and Lockheed Electras having a speed of 300 kilometres per hour, thanks to which the timings of many of the internal services were greatly improved.

During 1936 it is hoped that it will be possible to open up the projected flying boat service from Gdynia to Malmoe; it is understood that the inauguration of the Warsaw - Minsk - Moscow service has been postponed, an agreement not yet having been reached with the Soviet Air Authority.

Finally it should be observed that the L. O. T. Company is a private limited company with a capital of 8 million zlotys; shares of which are held by the Polish Government and by certain municipalities.

**Bank Amerykanski w Polsce Sp. Akc.**  
(American Bank in Poland)  
Krolewska 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

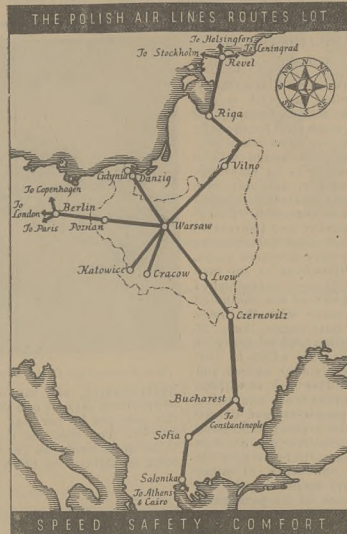
## The International Wool Congress in Warsaw

Warsaw, On the 24-th and 25-th inst. the XII-th International Congress of the Wool Federation will be held in Warsaw.

Great Britain, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Holland, Germany, Hungary and Italy will take part in the Congress, while Australia, New Zealand, New South Wales, The South African Union and the U.S.A. will send observers.

The proceedings will include the annual reports of the President of the Federation, Monsieur Darbulle and of its treasurer, Sir George Hodgson.

The formalities of receiving Estonia as member of the Federation will be carried out. Numerous papers will be read, and several of them will deal with the problem of overproduction in the textile trade. The British delegation will put forward a motion to restrict the number of spindles in the woolen industry and the working hours, according to the recommendations of the International Labour Office of Geneva. (A. T. E.)



## Polish Mercantile Marine

The growth of the Polish Mercantile Marine started in the year 1927 and has proceeded steadily up to the present moment. In the two last years the tonnage of the Polish Merchant Marine was greatly increased by valuable additions in the form of two large transatlantic liners e.g. the M. S. Pilsudski, which made her first voyage last autumn, and the M. S. Batory, which sailed to New York on her maiden trip only a few weeks ago.

What there is of the Polish Mercantile Marine, was bought or built in the last nine years. Previous to that there were some attempts at organising steamship companies but those attempts were of a speculative nature and they all failed. This was partly due to the lack of a trained personnel and, especially, to the fact that very few, if any, Polish financiers had tried their hand before at shipping.

But in 1927 the situation was entirely changed. The new steamship company "Zegluga Polska" was organised by the Government and almost immediately five vessels were bought from France. Another company, the "Polskarob", owned by mining interests in Upper Silesia, has acquired 4 cargo vessels which have been since employed in shipping coal from Gdynia to Scandinavian countries. This sudden growth of the Polish Mercantile Marine was mostly due to the customs war with Germany and to the abandoning of hope for the development of trade relations between Poland and Russia on a large scale. Consequently the Government was obliged to seek new markets for Polish goods and this in turn necessitated the building of an adequate merchant marine.

At present there are four important steamship companies in Poland: the "Zegluga Polska", which maintains 10 regular lines; the "Polska-British Steamship Co.", which owns three regular lines connecting Gdynia with the ports of London, Hull and Le Havre; the "Gdynia-America Shipping Line", having 5 large transatlantic liners which make regular sailings from Gdynia to ports of North and South America; and from the Roumanian port of Constantza to Haifa and Jaffa in Palestine; and the "Polish-Scandinavian Transport Co.", mentioned above as the "Polskarob".

## Col. Theodore Roosevelt says European war ahead

New York, May 21. Europe is smouldering with racial, religious and economic hatreds. We should be thankful that we never joined the League of Nations and that we refused to join the League Court when President Franklin Roosevelt demanded we do so a year ago.

The outstanding nation in Europe is England. Her position is complicated but her attitude more predicant than that of the other nations. The other nations, which are under Dictators: act in a large measure in obedience to the will of a single individual. England is a Democracy, and therein lies the difference. The people of England are drawn to only one of the great nations on the Continent, and that is Germany. The British instinctively like the Germans. I think this holds true of the majority, without respect to class. If England were given half a chance by the Germans, she would work with them. She cannot, however, because she does not like Hitler and, like the United States, she cannot stand for his anti-Jewish policies. Also, England is pacific and Germany belligerent.

Personally, I do not believe the German people, if left to themselves, would wish war, but there can be no denial of the fact that the German youth today is being educated to war. We have, therefore, the spectacle of England drawn towards one nation instinctively and continually forced away by the actions of the governing group of that nation.

My own belief is that in Europe we will see a series of crises from now on, but that the crises will not in the immediate future result in war, for no nation, with the possible exception of Russia, wishes a European war now. On the other hand, I believe that eventually war will come unless some adjustment, difficult to conceive at present, is made.

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

In all, there are 11 regular lines which operate 18 vessels. There also are several tramp vessels which make irregular sailings whenever chartered. The aggregate tonnage of the Polish Mercantile Marine amounts now to 96,819 registered tons and is steadily rising. J. L. C.

(Continued at foot of next column)



# Plays and Films

## THE MILLIONAIRESS (POLSKI)

G. B. Shaw, on his 80th birthday, has presented us with a new comedy, *The Millionairess*, a piece that gives much food for thought. First of all we must admit that Shaw must be reckoned with in world literature as an extraordinary personality, not only as a reasoner and dramatic moralist but also as an individual of inexhaustible vitality and impressive acuteness of mind unblunted in spite of his very advanced years.

*The Millionairess* is the best proof of Shaw's undiminished creative power, of his continued ability to move with the times and even outdistance them of the penetration and accuracy of observation with which he still endows his dramatic satires and discussions. This play is without doubt one of the most interesting of recent premieres, and though it is not the highest expression of Shaw's creative genius, it is nevertheless a first-rate play far surpassing the work of other contemporary authors in the wit and brilliance of its paradoxes. The core of this latest comedy is made up of the experiences of a millionairess, Epiphania Fitzfassen, in whose person Shaw proves that money can buy everything except personal happiness — of course, this plot (in contrast with other recent comedies of Shaw, it is quite firmly knitted in construction) is only a pretext for him to have his tartly satiric say on almost all topics — political, social, family, intellectual — that interest the contemporary public. Every character of the play is a sharp witticism on the class or profession represented by it.

We therefore sit at *The Millionairess* with true pleasure, for Shaw's great talent, here expressed rather in the manner of his earlier work, triumphs again; and the profusion of paradoxes and *bon mots* crackling like fireworks upon the stage is so fresh and intelligent that this comedy ought to have a long run in the *Teatr Polski*.

The one sad reflection that the play gave rise to is that it seems Shaw has left off his interesting battle for new forms and a new evaluation of the social and the stable elements of life, which his recent plays waged with greater or lesser success but always with dazzling originality and variety of philosophic and social ideas. *The Millionairess* is only a satire, a sharp criticism of modern life; it is a well written and sparkling comedy, but it has none of the elements of the battle that Shaw has always fought. And if it is to be a definite turning point in the last stage of the great Irishman's writing, we may indeed be sad that G.B.S. will no more treat us to those unexpected, sometimes even improbable, but always witty and attractive projects for changes in our lives and customs. These startling explosions of Shaw's fantastic and extravagant mind, imbued always with such capital humour, have been items that stood out in the theatrical experiences of modern audiences.

*The Millionairess* in the *Teatr Polski* was directed by Mr. Zbigniew Ziemiński with true intelligence, enlivening Shaw's already lively text with capital stage situations. The leading role found splendid expression in the work of Miss Maria Modzelewska, who played it with all the charm and passion of her uncommon talent, and rendered her lines with rare



Miss Modzelewska in the Title Role understanding and finesse. Of her partners the only one who kept the pace set by her was Kurnakowicz. The rest did not seem to be quite ready as yet to play roles so difficult as Shaw's.

Arno

"The Trail of the Lonesome Pine" with Sylvia Sydney, Rialto.

Drama in technicolor. The story of the adventures of an engineer building a railway in the hill country. Intermixed with clan feuds and a love story should interest all who enjoy an evening's excitement intermixed with large doses of pathos. One feels that Miss Sydney might have been directed better.

"The Ghost Goes West" Atlantic. Featuring Robert Donat.

Definitely the best picture of the present season. This delightful comedy of an unfortunate ghost who is forced to migrate to the United States when the castle which he haunts is sold and shipped to Florida, is a tour de force on the part of Alexander Korda, the producer. It is heartily recommended.

"Roberta" with Fred Astaire, Ginger Rogers and Irene Dunn. An R. K. O. picture. Majestic.

Although this picture preceded "Top Hat" in the rise of Ginger Rogers to stardom, it still gives her the opportunity of showing how well she can partner Fred Astaire, who, whether as her partner or by himself, is unquestionably the finest dancer on the screen today. Irene Dunn acts well and sings charmingly both in Russian and in English, her song "The Smoke gets in your Eyes" having been one of the successes of last season. For musical comedy devotees this picture is warmly recommended. The sound reproduction at this theatre is distressingly uneven.

Records of all the music in the above films can be obtained from Messrs.

"MUZYKA" Nowy Świat 26

The Best Dressed Men get their clothes from

## „ALEX”

PROPRIETOR

### Wiesław Chluský

Wilcza 12, ap. 21 (gr. floor)

Special Dept. for Diplomatic and Court Uniforms

## An Appeal For Funds

The following appeal has been received by the Warsaw Weekly: "Hitherto the income of the British Emergency Relief Fund in Poland has been derived almost entirely from the interest on one £1,000 bond, producing £35 a year. Of late several members of the Colony, realising that this sum has proved inadequate for the calls on it, have considered the possibility of increasing the income of the Fund and, at a meeting of representative British Subjects recently held under the chairmanship of His Majesty's Ambassador to consider the question, a committee was formed.

The Committee proposes to collect subscriptions at regular intervals from members of the Colony who care to subscribe. The Honorary Secretary will approach the entire Colony individually in the near future. It is hoped later in the year to organise a social fiction of some kind in aid of the Fund."

F. Savery (Chairman and treasurer)

Miss B. W. Flynn (honorary secretary)

The Rev. M. Parsons, N. J. F. Leggett, E. Sykes, A. M. Thomson,

## Ocean Air Routes

(Continued from page 2 col. 4)

service them, stationed midway between the Azores and Bermuda. This system has been used over the South Atlantic with real success. Its chief drawback has been the heavy cost of maintaining the floating landing field and the comparatively small financial return in mail and express income to offset this cost.

Pan-American, in co-operation with Imperial Airways of Great Britain, is also ready to start survey flights over the Bermuda-Azores route, but officials of the company are not yet ready to commit themselves on the exact date for starting. It is understood that at least one round trip will be made before the fall, between New York and Southampton or Lisbon.

Pan-American has concluded arrangements with imperial Airways for the use of a haven in Bermuda, and the British expect to obtain something like an exclusive concession from Portugal for harbours in the Azores. The Germans and the French are also negotiating there.

Yes, the North Atlantic race is on, with the Germans at present well in the lead as the Hindenburg comes a second time within the month to Lakehurst. Copyright by Warsaw Weekly and N. A. N. A.

## Fencing

Sunday's fencing display at the Kasyno Garnizonowe did not quite come up to expectations. The fault lay partly with the Polish fencers who have entirely dropped display fencing and who found it difficult to adapt themselves at a moment's notice, partly with the Hungarians whose fiery temperament did not give their opponents a chance to show any fencing skill, except in parrying. This was the case with the Rajcsanyi-Segda *assaut*. From



the point of view of display fencing the Suski-Torday *assaut* was the best, but strangely enough better fencing was really shown in the 3 matches of 10 hits each. The first was won by M. Friedrich (Warsaw) v. M. Kaczmarczyk (Katowice) by 10:7, the second by M. Szlasy (Budapest) v. M. Sobik (Katowice) by 10:6, the third by Capt. Dobrowolski (Warsaw) v. M. Gónczy (Budapest) by 10:3.

## New Franco-Polish Trade Treaty

A Polish delegation, headed by the Under Secretary of State of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Sokolowski, has left for Paris, where negotiations will be concluded for a new Trade Agreement.

The commercial agreement of 1924 has been obsolete for a long time and Polish-French trade has been regulated during the last years by means of quarterly quota agreement — a provisional measure. Some compensation agreements concerning Polish agricultural products have also been recently concluded, but in spite of that the trade between Poland and France has declined to one third of what it had been in 1930. The balance of trade has been during the last five years favourable to France. In 1935 Poland's export to France amounted to 22 million zlotys, while imports from France totalled 41 million zlotys. (A.T.E.)

## Warsaw Amusements.

### THEATRES

- ATENEUM Closed.
- KAMERALNY "Nieprzyjaciółka." Daily
- LETNI "Niesურawliwiona Godzina" Daily
- MALICKIEJ "Mrs. Warren's Profession" Daily
- MALY "Lord i Hiszpanka" Daily
- NARODOWY "Głupi Jakób" Daily
- NOWY "Tessa." Daily
- POLSKI "Millionairess" Daily
- REDUTA "Pierścień Wielkiej Damy." Daily

### MUSICAL SHOWS

- WIELKA REWJA. Geisha
- CYRULIK WARSZAWSKI. Closed.
- TEATR WIELKI. Closed

### CINEMAS

- APOLLO "Who Kisses Last." Austrian.
  - ATLANTIC "Ghost Goes West" English.
  - BALZYK "The Dubarry" American
  - CAPITOL "Doctor X" American.
  - CASINO "Modern Times" Charlie Chaplin. American.
  - EUROPA "Song of Love" Jan Kiepura. American.
  - FILHARMONJA "Beloved Hasecal" Czech. (in German)
  - MARJETA "Roberta" American.
  - PAN "Adien" American.
  - RIALTO "Trial of the Lonesome Pine" American.
  - ROMA "Heroic Brigade"
  - STYLLOWY "Love Parade." American
  - SWIATOWID "Desire" Marlene Dietrich. American.
- \*\*\*excellent, \*\*good, \*fair, "average." Unstarred not yet visited.

### MUSIC

FILHARMONJA. Closed

OPERA. Closed

### SPORTS

#### RACES

June 13th, 14th, 17th

#### FENCING

"The Polish National Fencing Championships" will be held on June 12th, 13th, 14th, at the "Warszawianka" Club, ul. Wawelska.

### ART AND OTHER

#### EXHIBITIONS

- L.P.S. Closed
- ZACHETA 10 From Krakow. 10 till 6. Admission 21. 1.50.
- BIBLIOTEKA PUBLICZNA. Koszykowa. 25. "Public Library Exhibition". Daily 11 to 3. Admission free.
- NATIONAL MUSEUM. 3 Maja 13. 1st Block. Display of Italian Prints. Daily 11 to 3. Admission 25 gr.
- NOWY ŚWIAT 67. 6th. Open 6h. "The Best Photograph of Marshal Pilsudski". Daily 10 to 6. Admission 80 gr.
- MAZOWIECKA 9. Display of Unknown Works of Stanislas Wyspianski. Daily 10 to 6. Admission 21.
- DOLNA SZYBARKA. Fashion display, car show, etc. on 14th June.
- 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.

## BAIN & SONS

Sp. z o. o.

### Insurance Brokers commissioned 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 competent 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

B. S. A. Cycles Ltd  
The best motor cycles in the world

General Agents

### E. Sykes & Co

S-to Krzyzka 13

## SPALDING

Tennis Balls and Rackets  
The World's Best.

ŚTO-KRZYZKA 13

**Small Advertisements.**

**YOUNG** French lady wishes to exchange French conversation for English. Telephone 9-119-21 between 9 & 7.

**POLISH** lady, expert seamstress and cook, desirous position as companion in English household, will give services in return for board and possibility of learning English. "Companion" c/o Warsaw Weekly.

FROM THE PRESENT ISSUE COPIES OF "THE WARSAW WEEKLY" WILL BE OBTAINABLE AT THE MAIN BOOKSTALLS AND KIOSKS OF MESSRS. "R U C H" AND ON ALL INTERNATIONAL TRAIN SERVICES IN POLAND.