

THE WARSAW WEEKLY

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1936

POLISH ECONOMIC RECOVERY by GILBERT REDFERN

Economic recovery after a long and severe depression never advertises its arrival. The trade improvement in Great Britain, and throughout the "sterling area," which began in 1931, did not begin to obtain wide recognition for at least a year - otherwise we may be sure that the "sterling area" would have been rapidly enlarged. Similarly in the case of the United States economists seem now to be agreed that the forces making for economic recovery were already well under way in 1932-3 while the politicians were still hoping and praying for the improvement which they declared was "just around the corner." It is even argued by leading economists that the "New Deal" and the tampering with the gold content of the dollar were wholly unnecessary for the purpose of "turning the corner," and that they have only impeded a natural recovery which had already begun - and, incidentally, given birth to a series of Noble Experiments which sooner or later will have to be paid for.

HOPE THAT POLAND HAS TURNED CORNER

While the evidence of the eye may not lend any convincing support to the hope that Poland, too, has already "turned the corner," the figures of domestic consumption this year of cement, sugar and other commodities given by M. Kwiatkowski, the Minister of Finance, in his recent *exposé* before the Sejm, leave no doubt that a definite improvement has taken place in many lines without any noticeable influence on the picture as a whole. Economic recovery, however, is always "spotty" at first, and there are other figures besides those submitted by M. Kwiatkowski which indicate that a general improvement may already be under way.

The following figures on Poland's foreign trade, for instance, tell a more cheerful story than the individual who are actually engaged in the business of importing and exporting:

Year	Monthly Average Imports	Exports (in millions of Zlotys)
1932	71.8	90.3
1933	68.9	80.0
1934	66.6	81.3
1935	71.6	77.1
1936 (Jan. to May)	79.4	82.8

SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT

Other figures compiled by the Institute for Economic Research show that a substantial improvement has already occurred from the "low point" of the depression. Sales of coal for industrial purposes in April of this year amounted to 832,000 tons - the highest in any month since 1931.

The 439,000 workers employed in manufacturing industries in March of this year are well above the 1932-5 average. The output and domestic shipments of iron and steel products have recently touched their best levels for several years; while the general index of industrial production for April at 71.4 per cent of the 1928 average is the best since 1931. Finally, the Bourse has enjoyed a vigorous and sustained rise during the past two months, but this may be due to monetary factors as well as to the trade improvement.

IMPROVEMENT STIMULATED

It is, of course, recognised that improvement has been stimulated - if not actually caused - by the Government's public works programme, but public works are an essential requirement of government, and the policy of "priming the pump" through the medium of public works in times of depression has been recognised for ages as a sound economic doctrine. Well-planned public works pay for themselves in course of time, even if they do no more than improve the general conditions of life, and there can surely be no objection to the Government borrowing money in the internal market in order to provide Poland with better roads, improved waterways and hydro-electric developments.

Execution could be taken to borrowing externally for internal developments that do not immediately produce foreign *valuta* for meeting the service of the external debt contracted, but conditions in other countries are such that there is no likelihood at present of Poland unwisely expanding her external indebtedness.

Gilbert Redfern.

POLISH DANZIG RELATIONS

The recent outrages of the members of the Nazi party have deeply stirred Polish opinion in Danzig. Although the Poles are a minority in Danzig, they control an important portion of its business and for obvious reasons they have many interests in the Free City. Forty of the larger commercial houses owned by Poles in Danzig employ over a thousand people, and the total of the Polish population in Danzig amounts to about thirty thousand.

60% of Danzig grain trade is done by Poles. For the oil trade the proportion is even larger, for it amounts to some 75%. The Polish business houses in Danzig are organised in the "Council

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ELECTION PROSPECTS IN UNITED STATES

Mr. Charles Hodges, Professor of Politics of New York University, gave a lecture at the Polish Institute for Collaboration with Foreign Countries, on the 19th of June, on the subject of the current political situation in America.

Professor Hodges pointed out that there are two widespread political tendencies of today, the first being one of experimentation with new forms and the second being the desire of political parties to monopolise all power in the modern state. These factors are however somewhat deceptive if the comparison of one nation with another is sought, owing to fundamental differences in national life.

Turning to American politics, he pointed out that the Republicans are more representative of what might be called "big business" than the Democrats, but both parties are made up of identical cross-sections of the American people from top to bottom, instead of horizontal layers of class interests.

IMMIGRATION PLAYED LARGE PART

A third point was, he felt, the fact that immigration from Eastern and Southern Europe played a large part in American politics on both sides; he also considered that the American Government represents a form of political organisation distinct from prevailing European types, the federal union being made up of sovereign states within a nation and politics becoming a national struggle concurrently carried on with forty-eight different state conflicts for as many local governments.

Turning to the 1936 election the lecturer explained that the experimentation of the Roosevelt Administration has nationalised the vested business interests of America, but that in spite of this conditions favour the party in power, as the organisation commands the resources of the national and many states governments, through political appointments and favours. The Republican opposition, naming Governor Landon of Kansas must overcome great difficulties, their candidate being suspected of "window dressing" with his backing, by William Randolph Hearst with his string of papers, radio stations and magazines.

The real significance of this election seems to Professor Hodges to be that it may involve in the next four years the collapse of the existing majority party alignment of Republicans versus Democrats, and that this means that during the coming years, which Europe rightly has to fear, the United States is likely to turn more and more away from international affairs, and that the close President's Roosevelt's

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FUTURE OF LITTLE ENTENTE

A communiqué recently issued by the Polska Informacja Polityczna deals with the last conference of the Little Entente which took place a few weeks ago, when the leaders met for a third time in order to talk over the present situation.

Early in May last there was a conference of the foreign ministers of the Little Entente States at Belgrade while, at the beginning of June, on the occasion of the birthday of the King of Rumania, three chiefs of State met at Bucarest, where at the present moment the chiefs of the General Staffs are meeting.

The Belgrade and Bucarest conferences gave the possibility of discussing those questions of international policy which interest the Little Entente. It is clear that their efforts were to harmonise interests and activities of the various States, as certain difficulties which have arisen have in all probability been due to the too large frame-work of the Little Entente worked out three years ago.

When The Little Entente was created in 1921-22, it was a defensive union against the common danger of war. At Geneva in 1933 this agreement was transformed into a pact aiming at collective action in war and peace, an object which has been difficult to attain owing to the difference in the geo-political situations of the members, which was bound to influence their external political interests.

Until February 1933 the Little Entente was a uniform group with a strictly defined and common task of defence in case of danger, but not attempting to limit the freedom of its members as regards individual interests.

The evolution of these problems does not depend upon the members of the Entente and cannot be foreseen in advance, thus creating additional difficulties, as it forces the member States to define a priori all mutual obligations which may result from any possible combination of events, for example, it has been a matter of some difficulty for the Little Entente States to take up a harmonised position in relation to Italy, Germany, or Soviet Russia, while even the Austrian problem, which is of the greatest importance to its members, cannot be treated by them uniformly, as its future development might follow paths of varying importance to the members - Anschluss, return of Bapsburgs, etc.

In general the real intensive activity of the Little Entente is limited to the frame-work of the bloc itself. It is not a coordinated external political effort, but rather one devoted towards internal consolidation.

LONDON LETTER

By Gregory Macdonald

There need be no apology for devoting this London Letter entirely to the memory of Gilbert Keith Chesterton, a great patriot of England and a great friend of Poland. His peaceful death on Sunday, June 14th, called forth among his own people spontaneous tributes of devotion; but even more remarkable reports came in from all over the world, from the many countries that he had visited and from others that he still hoped to see, testifying to a personal affection for him such as only very few men in our age have aroused.

There must have been many reminiscences in the Polish Press of Gilbert Chesterton, the man of great height and mighty build, with his wide-brimmed black hat and flapping cloak, his pince-nez perpetually tumbling from his nose; or with his very courteous but absent-minded manner, which sometimes concealed an acute observation for the fine shades of all that was going on around him.

Chesterton will always be classified as a romantic in Literature. As a young man in his favourite Fleet Street he carried a revolver secretly in his pocket and a sword-stick in his hand, not through any anarchistic aggressiveness but because he hoped for the occasion to appear when he might use them chivalrously. After his visit to Poland, the axe and eagle of a Zakopane walking-stick symbolised in him the same chivalrous devotion to an ideal.

The career of Gilbert Chesterton, from the year 1900 when he entered fully and with immediate triumph into journalism, was so full that no true summary of it can be given here. As his almost equally brilliant brother, Cecil Chesterton wrote of him in an anonymous critique published almost twenty years ago: "It is unquestionable that Mr. Chesterton must in fact be one of the hardest workers now living. The amount of writing from his pen which actually gets published is amazing, and it is nothing to the mass that doesn't get published, that could not possibly ever be published, that is written solely for his own amusement or that of his personal friends."

Apart from his public role as a famous literary figure, Gilbert Chesterton carried on a private riot among his friends or acquaintances, or their children, upon whom he lavished letters, hours of conversation, private chess, and a shower of brilliant drawings or pictures done with his favourite coloured chalks. If he had devoted himself to art he would have been one of the great artists of the century. One may imagine him shining particularly as a political caricaturist.

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Girl Pilot's Lithuanian Adventure

During an air rally, Miss Czyszewska, a member of the Warsaw Aero Club, made a forced landing in Lithuania.

She was received with courtesy by the local authorities and spent a day in the village, waiting for the supply of petrol for her plane. Everybody was perfectly familiar with the Polish language, so that she had no difficulty in making herself understood.

The peculiar part of the adventure came when Miss Czyszewska was ready to start. The Lithuanian officer attending her told her politely but firmly that she was not allowed to fly directly to Poland, as the Lithuanian Regulations forbade it. The Polish girl pilot was told to fly to Poland via East Prussia, which would not be an offence in the eyes of the local law.

Miss Czyszewska cleverly satisfied this request without committing a new offence by unlawfully flying over Prussian territory. There is a lake in the middle of which the German, Polish and Lithuanian frontiers meet. Naturally the exact point of their meeting cannot be easily defined. Miss Czyszewska flew over this lake and then to Poland - with a banked turn over the Prussian section of the lake.

After landing in Warsaw Miss Czyszewska declared that she had no idea before that a frontier can be more easy to cross one way than the other - but she was none the worse for her little adventure. (A. T. E.)

Election Prospects

(Continued from page 1 col 3)

second term, assuming his re-election, will be overshadowed by a crisis in domestic politics which even a war on this side of the Atlantic could not dissipate. The reason for this is that the American business man seems to have lost his political grip owing to the crisis and other struggles going on between him and the strident advocates of various programmes of social reform and revolt against ruthless, predatory, economic individualism. Townsend, Coughlin, Sinclair, and late Huey Long, all these programmes were cut from the same cloth and with memberships running into millions show that traditional loyalties are breaking down.

RADICAL CONSERVATIVE ALIGNMENT

In Europe this might lead to coalition government but in America the arrival of the second third party means the disappearance of one of the two existing ones. What is this going to cause after 1936? Efforts are being made to consolidate these protest movements in a united front in 1940, but if the Republican Party do not win the present election they will be badly shaken and are likely to have more trouble in 1938 with one third of the Senate coming up for election, while all of the lower chamber representatives with only two year terms must be reelected. Successive defeats would badly shake up the party and its underwriters would look elsewhere to place their money. Who business men cannot win through the Republican Party it will seek to rally conservatism under the one flag of the Democratic Party, on the other hand, if the protest parties do not fuse into a single national movement, they cannot challenge the present alignment. The appearance of a radical conservatism alignment in America is necessary development if Democracy is to continue in a new world, for parties must be representative of the actual interests within a nation to make popular government effective.

Economic Difficulties between Peasants and Jews

Public attention in Poland has been focussed for some time on the Jewish question, owing to the trial of the farmers and Jews of Przytyk, a small town of central Poland, where a fight between Jews and gentiles occurred a few months ago.

There have been victims on both sides, and the trial presents the very peculiar feature of having two sets of defendants, who are at the same time mutual witnesses for the prosecution against each other.

DISTURBANCES PURELY ECONOMIC

The disturbances had a purely economic background, and racial questions have not been much discussed during the proceedings. The trade in Przytyk, as in many small Polish towns, had been as far as anyone can remember almost exclusively in Jewish hands, while the rural population of the neighbourhood had been purely Polish and catholic. This division of pursuits and occupations between the gentiles and Jews was probably favourable to the latter, but as long as agriculture was fairly lucrative, no one tried to bring about any changes in the situation.

The birth rate of the Polish peasant is, however among the highest in Europe and the moment arrived when the shortage of land near the town of Emigrzon to America, to France and to other countries, migration to larger towns and industrial areas, all have delayed this moment, but it was bound to come sooner or later.

The peasants from the villages surrounding Przytyk have recently started to trade as small shopkeepers, hawkers, etc. Naturally they met with a keen competition from the old established shops the owners of which resented this intrusion of the gentiles into a field which they believed tradition had reserved for themselves.

BOYCOTT OF JEWISH WARES

On the market day several thousand peasants from some dozen villages always came to Przytyk. On one occasion a few months ago, when the trading day arrived, the peasants showed a pronounced inclination to buy in non-Jewish shops, which amounted in some cases to a boycott of the Jewish wares.

Some private quarrel served as a pretext for a fight which took on large proportions, so that about four people were killed. The present trial has for its difficult task the finding out of the culprits and the punishment of the guilty parties. It is to these events that the Prime Minister of Poland referred in his recent speech when he said that he will not allow any racial discrimination or injustice, such as are advocated by the extreme right party of nationalists.

Complete calm has been restored in Przytyk by the authorities since the disturbances, but the economic process which was at their root is still progressing and it may have a profound influence on the social structure of rural Poland.

The Polish Government is endeavouring to prevent the recurrence of such incidents, which, like many other social evils, could probably be made to disappear by increasing the employment of the working classes. (A. T. E.)

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OCEAN AIR ROUTES PART TWO

New York, June — With Germany's new Zeppelin crossing the North Atlantic for the fourth time within a month, carrying passengers, mail and express, observers of the International Race for air supremacy are wondering which of the great air powers will be next to establish a Transatlantic Air Service.

The entry of the United States, Pan American Airways, is busy over the Pacific. France for the moment has turned her attention to increasing her military air strength, while Air France, with the Air Ministry's guidance and funds, is building and testing huge flying boats for use both the South and North Atlantic.

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS

Great Britain's representative, Imperial Airways, which last year appropriated £16,000,000 for the greater fleet of air liners in the world, appears to be almost ready and has indicated that within the next few months the first of the new "Empire Type" flying boats will be roaring out from Southampton Water, bound for Canada and the United States.

There is special interest in the British plans because Pan American Airways and Imperial Airways have already reached an agreement for an interchange of concessions and the British alone have concessions for the use of the Great Sound at Hamilton, Bermuda, as a base. Imperial Airways has an All-Empire Route at its disposal on the Great Circle Course, with havens in Ireland, Newfoundland and the Maritimes.

This route, the meteorologists tell us, would be possible with existing equipment only during a short period in summer, so stormy is the weather there close to the Arctic Circle.

SPECIAL AGREEMENTS

There are difficulties in the way in addition to weather and the limitations of equipment for both France and Great Britain. Under U.S. laws, foreign aircraft cannot be used over the territory of the United States and for the transport of U.S. mails save through special agreements with the Government. It is under such an agreement that the Hindenburg is carrying United States mails and using the Lakeside Naval Station as a terminal, and in the case of the Zeppelin it is a temporary affair, limited to this summer and fall.

Several months ago, representatives of Imperial Airways visited Washington and there conferred with President Roosevelt's Inter-Department Committee on International Civil Aviation at Washington. They were followed by French and German delegations. The discussions were not made public but the visitors abroad went back seemingly satisfied that they had obtained authorization for the operation of experimental services.

BERMUDA BY THE AZORES

For Great Britain this authorization is not so important as for France, because it would be easy for Imperial Airways to fly to Bermuda by the way of the Azores and then, completely ignoring the United States, make a jump of less than a thousand miles to Canadian territory. Imperial Airways is primarily interested in joining Canada to the Empire Chain of air communications, which already includes Egypt, East Africa and Cape Town, Trans Jordan, India, Singapore and Australia and is now being advanced to Hong Kong.

It is felt here that the British would be perfectly willing to leave the United States out of the picture entirely unless arrangements can be made whereby the new Empire boats can

obtain privileges, including mail loads, under much the same conditions as will apply to the Clippers of Pan American Airways or any other American company engaged in transatlantic air services.

The new British flying boats are even larger than the clippers. They weigh seventeen tons and their specifications call for a range of 6000 miles with twenty four passengers and almost a ton of baggage freight and mail. A number will be equipped for twenty four passengers on the Mediterranean Service. Another fleet will have twelve seats and the same mail load, with a 1,200-mile cruising radius, and six picked and tested machines for the Atlantic crossing will have a range of 2,400 miles, with room aboard for six passengers as well as 1800 pounds of mails, baggage and express.

THE NEW EMPIRE BOATS

It is the first of these last six planes that the air transport world is waiting to see perform. Specifications for performance are two different things. The designers seek to comply with the one and hope to attain the other. The new Empire boats, with four engines mounted in the leading edges of the wings, follow in their essential characteristics the design of the Sikorsky.

Air France has an even larger plane, the giant 37-ton "Lieutenant de Vaisseau Paris". Built according to plans and funds provided by the French Air Ministry, this huge machine was flown across the South Atlantic last year and from there to the United States, where it was scheduled to make an exhibition tour. At Pensacola, Florida, the big boat was overturned at its moorings by a hurricane wind gust and so badly damaged that the tour was discontinued and the crippled giant taken down and shipped back to France.

FRENCH KEEPING QUIET

The Air Ministry, according to the best information available, is spending 135,000,000 francs on a fleet of these transoceanic boats for use over both the South, and North Atlantic. Like the British, the French are keeping quiet concerning their plans for a line to the United States. They are busy seeking a harbour in the Azores and hope to reach some agreement with the British for landing haven in the Azores.

Meanwhile, the French are reaching out across the Sahara with survey planes, and are seeking to join remote Madagascar by air to Europe as well as to speed up France's air connections across the South Atlantic with Brazil and the Argentine.

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London Letter.

(Continued from page 1)

Cecil Chesterton concluded his criticism, in 1908, with the severe brotherly warning that "Mr. Chesterton's extraordinary versatility and copiousness of output is beyond question a danger to his permanent position in literature, if he cares to have one. It is true that considering the amount he writes, his level of work is remarkably high. But, unless he controls his effervescent desire to write everything that comes into his head he will never write the best that he might have written. It is quite certain that he could do more than he has done if he could only make up his mind exactly what he wanted to do".

COPIOUSNESS OF OUTPUT

As we look back, a week after Gilbert Chesterton's death, it is clear that he made up his mind what he wanted to do, and that neither his versatility nor his copiousness of output were checked until his final illness. The great career of thirty six years showed development and extension always, never contraction or retreat. Indeed, in the last twenty years, when Chesterton was for many under a cloud because he fulfilled the promise of "Orthodoxy" by entering the Catholic Church, a new and arduous activity was added to his others. He became an indefatigable traveller and lecturer in a troubled post war world, spreading his ideas or collecting impressions not only in America, in Ireland, in Spain, in France, in Italy, in Egypt and in Palestine. Even in the last decade of Chesterton's life the work he did might have honoured the full writing career of any famous author. He contributed every week a large page article for the "Illustrated London News". He was an assured editorially every week for his own paper, "G.K.'s Weekly", where his contributions included editorials, comments, signed articles, poems and drawings; this paper was for him a special interest because it is he continued the journalistic tradition inaugurated by Cecil Chesterton and by Hilaire Belloc in the "New Witness".

FAVOURITE DETECTIVE STORIES

As though that were not enough, he poured out a series of his favourite detective stories, in which figured the famous character Father Brown, interspersed with serious literary articles for such magazines as "The London Mercury". In the field of biography he wrote penetrating lives of William Cabott, Robert Louis Stevenson, St. Thomas Aquinas and Chancer. As a result of a visit to Italy he wrote one of his best and largest works "The Resurrection of Rome". Now all that was done without apparent interruption of the personal regime wherein Chesterton was most of all himself. There was, of course, an endless succession of lectures, of debates, of bazaar-openings. There was, as well, more than one long controversy with some famous opponent. But the man himself still had time to make his family life at his country town, where with Mrs. Chesterton he loved most of all to be the unburied host in his own home. How the thing could be done must remain a perpetual wonder; but it was done, and an unpretentious example was given to the whole world of a great English and Christian gentleman. His spirit and his works will live.

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PRESS REVIEW

Kurjer Polski is much satisfied that Premier Skladkowski has declared freedom of the press to be one of the fundamental conditions of good government. "It proves that the government is not afraid of any revelations, does not avoid open discussion of any questions or consider it has anything to hide." The *Kurjer* considers that at the present time the attitude of the press is not so much critical as rather anxious to arrive at some understanding of the actual situation and of the economic problems, which seem to be almost more burning than the political ones. "In the sphere of economy it is more difficult to speak of opposition but rather of an interchange of opinion among people who, in the present time in Poland's actuality, are actuated by the best will to drag her out of her economic difficulties and not criticize for the sake of criticism but for the good of the cause. Especially in the sphere of economics we feel today the desire rather to advise and suggest than to criticize and oppose."

Kurjer Poranny finds the actualisation of vice-premier Kwiatkowski's four-year economic plan requires too long a period, that the co-operation of private initiative with state protected enterprises is difficult of realisation. "The aim of the state is the welfare of the community, the aim of capitalists is the profit of a closed group. The state possibilities are potentially almost unlimited, those of private initiative, judging by the results of the years of crisis—are minimal. Only the means are to certain extent similar. Hence the conclusion must be—only exclusively independent state initiative can lead to the reform of our economic structure."

"I. K. C. discussing the causes of the numerous strikes and disturbances that have shaken the country recently finds that they must be sought not only among party agitators but also within the wheels of the administrative machinery itself. "A badly mounted social machine, which by means of the Labour funds in their present form, creates chaos all this creates a foundation on which anarchic ferment can arise and flourish". The writer then proceeds to accuse especially the inspector of the Cracow district of the Labour fund as having a specially bad influence on the administration and welfare work in general."

Czas finds that the chief reason for the present difficult situation of Poland is the want of continuity in her policy. It writes that in states possessing a high political culture every politician who comes into authority understands that the community must believe in the continuity of policy and that without this confidence he can do nothing. Moreover in communities politically developed there is no difference in opinions as to the fundamental national policy. "Thus it is in the west, in countries of high culture. We unfortunately have not arrived at this level of political culture. And in this way can be explained that although for a number of years the authority is in the hands of people belonging to one and the same camp yet continuity of policy does not exist". And according to *Czas* if the situation is really to improve this belief in the continuity of policy must be aroused.

The *Dziennik Bydgoski* commenting on the symptoms of General Rydz-Smigly and Skladkowski to the people to begin leading an austere life says this

example must above all be begun from above. "Poland cannot afford to finance the luxurious life of individuals, or to arrange grand receptions for the visitors who come to us. We cannot hide our poverty to such receptions as are to foreigners already long accustomed to such austere life if it is a question of life financed by the state—we only arouse a feeling of compassion by such grand receptions". The *Dziennik* then continues that we may expect the good example of leading an austere life to be given by those in high positions, the masses of the community are already accustomed through the difficult economic situation to such austere living and therefore the realisation of the Inspector General's appeal will meet with no opposition from them.

Goniec Warszawski quotes an article from a Jewish paper "Unser Leben" which states that the Jewish vote of want of confidence in the new premier was directed not only against the government but also against the courts of justice, a sad thing above all for the Jews. "This vote of want of confidence may become a wall of separation between the Polish and Jewish communities. We must ask ourselves what Jews have to do any more in parliament and to reflect whether they should not take a step further and give up their mandates". Further the author writes that the saying of the premier "economic struggle—yes" has a terrible awakening for the Jews and that this saying has till now not been corrected.

The fact that the new premier Gen. Skladkowski, has issued a regulation annulling the excessive number of ministerial circulars is favourably commented in the press. *Gazeta Lwowzka* writes that in the Ministry of Finance alone 3,000 have been counted. The *Gazeta* explains this orgy of circular issues that the Polish administration was organised in unusual circumstances during the war and built up on three different hostile systems. "It was relations between the citizens and the authorities immediately, and normal legislations could not act at once. Hence the mass of regulations and temporary individual arrangements. Every ministry and even every inferior authority was obliged to regulate a number of fragments of civic life. Our present interior organisation has now reached to such a degree of efficiency as to be able to annul this jungle of papers which have become a ballast."

Kurjer Stremowy writes concerning the expulsion of the French delegation of the 'League of defence of the rights of man and citizens' that "it was denounced that this so-called delegation of the league consisted of agents of the Moscow Komintern who tried to carry on revolutionary agitation in Lwów. The defence not only of our interests but of our personal dignity sometimes demands ruthless action—even a brutal one. K. M."

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ENGLISH AND POLISH UNIVERSITIES

If there were universities on Mars, they might be as different from the Polish ones as Oxford is, but I am not quite certain of that.

Very probably they would be like the continental universities—just places to study in, but not towns to go up to, like the universities of England. And this only shows again how lucky the Earth is not to have been conquered yet by the Martians.

Perhaps there was much less difference between the Oxford of the XV-th century and the contemporary Cracow than there is to-day between these two great universities. They seem to have started more or less from the same point, but their paths seem to have soon parted.

There used to be colleges in Cracow, and gowns, — but they are gone. The whys and wherefores of all these changes might take us very far, and it may be simpler to compare the finished products, or rather the working of the two scholarly factories, — for the comparison between their products, that is their graduates, might take us even further.

Some people would have us believe that the difference between the Polish and the English universities was mainly due to the financial resources of the latter and also to the higher standard of life of the Oxford or Cambridge student. There is quite a lot in it, but I think that is not nearly the most important point of divergence.

It accounts, of course, for conspicuous contrasts. It would be scarcely less uncommon for a Cracow undergraduate to run a car than for an Oxford one to drive about in a chariot drawn by four lions. But even without some of its more costly entertainments, Oxford would remain thoroughly Oxonian, while Cracow would still be itself even if all the students attained some measure of degree of opulence.

Why is it regarded as rather good thing for one to have been at Oxford, even if no B. A. or anything of the sort adorns his name?

Why nobody thinks much in Poland of someone who has been at a university without carrying off at least a doctor's degree?

These questions are not easily answered. The facts to which they refer seem to point to the fact that the English universities of something far more important than the syllabus of the lectures.

Is that something, whatever it may be, absent from the Polish universities? I would not venture to say that it is, — but there is probably a greater difference between Cracow and Oxford when these undefinable attributes are concerned, than in the matter of more tangible things, like courses and degrees, where the difference is already quite noticeable enough.

Of course one could subtract from the gross amount of credit derived from having been at Oxford or Cambridge that part which simply expresses respect for the financial possibilities of the family, and which is probably not the least of all the particles and various brands of appreciation earned by the membership of that learned institution.

This silent, at any rate, would almost certainly be absent in Poland, where the fact of having been to a university has little to do with the social position of the graduate's family. It may have something to do with his own and then only if he has actually obtained a degree and some post conditioned by its possession.

Here we draw nearer to one of the vital points at issue.

What does one go to a university for?

In Poland in about nine out of ten cases, it is simply in order to get a job afterwards. In England, possibly with the exception of the newer northern universities and of London, the percentage of prospective job seekers would be considerably lower.

What could be more natural than finding something different right from the beginning?

It may not be quite as natural as it sounds, but instead of worrying over this fact, let us take it for what it sounds, — that is for fairly obvious.

Proceeding by our former method of eliminating the pecuniary interest, we should now suppress in our books the names of those who do not study for degrees because they have sufficient means not to trouble about it, and the names of those who study for jobs although they don't really need them.

Only pure unadulterated types of English and Polish undergraduates would then be handled with extreme care, for nothing could be easier than to vitiate them by the admixture of alien elements, as for instance the unnatural yearning for the job of the Viceroy of India in an otherwise healthy throughbred Oxonian, with no thought outside the glory of his native college.

How many of each class will be left on either side? that is in Cracow and Oxford respectively?

I consider this question to be, as some questions are, more instructive than its own answer. In view of this, the fact that I am unable to supply the latter will be seen in its actual insignificance.

That good pecuniary interest, which I have tried so hard to get out of the argument, keeps popping up every now and then. This is rather significant that I seem to have completely failed to show or prove whether and why the English and the Polish universities are different from each other.

This failure is, of course, far more instructive than some successes, for it proves in a conclusive manner that Oxford is not Cracow and that Wilno is not Cambridge and I was right when I began by saying so, Q. E. D.

A. T. Lutoslauwki.

Polish Danzig Relations

(Continued from page 1 col. 2)

of Polish Interests in the Danzig Harbour". The participation of Poles in the handling of the Danzig trade is natural, as about 90% of the goods imported or exported through that port, are either destined for Poland or originating from it.

In view of this the assaults of Nazis on some Polish students last week caused a particularly bad impression in Poland. The High Commissioner immediately lodged a protest in the Senate and requested explanations from its President, Dr. Greiser. The Senate has expressed to the Commissioner an apology for the assaults, together with a promise of dealing suitable punishment to the Nazis who have been guilty, and of compensation for victims. The leader of the S. A. in Danzig, Hacker, called on the Polish Commissioner and stated that severe instructions have been issued to the members of the party, forbidding assaults on Poles under penalty of expulsion. It is expected that President Greiser will refer to the question of the relation of the Nazi party to Poles in his next speech, on occasion of the celebrating of the accession of the party to power. (A. T. E.)

With Benefit of Tradition

By Louise Llewellyn Jarecha

A sixteen-year-old peasant girl wandered into a church in one of the larger Polish villages where the priest was hearing confessions. When her turn came, she confided timidly to him that she wished to become a nun. Perhaps the good father would help her. He recognised her as the daughter of an industrious peasant of a small, neighbouring village. She told him about her daily life, weaving, embroidering, singing on Sundays, tending cattle, vegetable and flower gardens in summer. Then the priest said to her: I will tell you what I'd do, Hanusia. There is a boy coming in to play the organ for choir rehearsal in a few minutes. You sit down here and wait for him; and when he comes, tell him I said he should marry you.

Hanusia, hesitating, full of astonishment, sat down to await the boy. When he entered the door, she knelt to him, and slowly, shyly, she followed him up into the little organ loft, where she stood looking at him from a distance. When he came near to her, questioning, she told him quite seriously, in a very breathless, soft voice:

— The Priest said you should marry me.

— What? Father—said that? O—you are beautiful—you are an angel!

But when he touched her hand, she darted away, down the creaking stairs, back into the shadow of the church, and knelt down on the floor beside a bench. The choir gathered. They sang a XVth century chant. Something amazing had happened in the world, something Hanusia didn't know existed, although she had always known external forms of life all peasant children know. She looked stealthily at her own hands—surely she was not the same person. She fingered her long braids. This thing—that it was God she could not doubt, for hadn't the Priest caused it to come to her. But it was a different God, a God drawn O, much nearer than ever before. There was *Marja* above the fresh flowers in the blue and gold chapel. She had to kneel there too, and to make the sign of the cross again and again.

In Poland many peasants have extremely old family traditions. They are almost like a century, observing their customs and ceremonies sacred to them for centuries, possessing their beautiful objects of folk masters' art, their heirlooms—corals, wood carvings, religious paintings on glass or on wood. Sometimes their huts contain many such fine antiques, and their hearts are quite as full, frequently, of proud and delicate sentiment. If only the outsider has the discernment to perceive it. To such a family Hanusia must have belonged. I don't know, but I know that the marriage was happy and successful and that their son is a learned young priest, living abroad, author of a profound philosophical work. It has never occurred to me, but the story was told me by some one who knew and remembered.

(To be continued next week.)

Small Advertisements

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ENGLISH BOOKS
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Plays, Films, Arts and Sports

MRS. WARREN'S PROFESSION

(Teatr Malickiej)

Mrs. Warren's Profession belongs to Shaw's series, *Plays Unpleasant*, and at the time of its writing in 1894 the one definite effect its bold theme and sharp social satire attained was its exclusion from the boards by the Censor. This ostracism lasted till 1902 when it appeared twice and thus entered upon a stage-career, rather variable in its success but always exciting a deep reaction.

It is a fighting play, a sort of vanguard in which Shaw's satire jabs and slashes at the fundamentally unsonant and hypocritical morals behind our social system; these morals must be false if prostitution proves in reality to be more beneficial and acceptable than work in a factory where the indescribably unhygienic conditions and ruthless exploitation of feminine labour drive the women swiftly to sickness and death. Shaw seems to ask in this play who is more humane and moral, Mrs. Warren and her partner Sir E. Crofts Bart, the owners of an international chain of red-light houses yielding an income of 35% on the capital invested and giving the utmost in material comfort to the women employed, or the brother of Crofts, a factory owner, getting 22% on his capital and giving less than starvation wages to the great number of women working for him. If, therefore, our answer fall to the advantage of Mrs. Warren and her partner, the author's purpose but agree then that our social system is founded on utterly false principles.

This openly pamphleteering play is at the same time given a very interesting dramatic form by Shaw. On one side we see Mrs. Warren and her profession, and on the other, her daughter, Vivian, full of the new ideas expounded by the socialism so fashionable and developing so fast in the epoch the play was written in. Vivian, as a progressive and enlightened individual, condemns her mother not for the faults she committed in her youth to escape an unhappy poverty-stricken life, but for her present occupation. She therefore breaks off with her mother and enters upon her own independent life. But what lesson we are to draw from this act Shaw does not tell us. He does not give the right either to the one or to the other. He justifies Vivian's stand, but does not condemn her mother's profession which was born out of the injustice of this social world and the superficiality of its culture. The only way out of the problem for an honest man seems to be, as Crofts says, simply in solitude and complete isolation from the human species.

So Shaw does not solve the problem; it would be overmuch to expect of any play. But he presents it, and forgoes a few links of a logical chain of thought in a way that makes *Mrs. Warren's Profession*, after forty years, still an interesting and absorbing drama.

The *Teatr Malickiej* has put this play on with intelligence and understanding. Mr. Zbyszko Sawa directed with good appreciation of the proper tone and pace of the dialogues, and displayed no little artistic sense in developing his situations, the end of the second act being especially well conceived; here the symbolism of the two figures,

Vivian and her mother, the innocent and the taken in sin, was brought out with unusual force by good dynamics in placing and lighting.

Malicka, as Vivian, created a character full of intense expressiveness, using the simplest of methods to bring out all the socio-intellectual and emotional accents of the role,—in one word—a triumph.

Cieszkowska, playing Mrs. Warren, had many good moments and plenty of dramatic expression; but a little more moderation in word and gesture would have added much to the part as a whole.

The remaining roles were possibly played by Daydziewski, Bonecki, Wojtecki and Dardziński. The decorations by Mr. Kurman were an interesting background for the action.

—Arno

HALKA from Rome

Last Saturday all Italian stanzas brimmed the masterpieces of Polish musical literature, *Halka*, by Stanislaw Moniuszko, as transmitted from the central studios in Rome and which reached Polish listeners by a re-transmission from the Polish network. This programme was an event of far reaching importance in the history of Polish music abroad, acquainting as it did, all Italy, the mother of Opera, with one of the most interesting Polish musical works which by its lively melodies, freshness and touching sincerity must certainly have reached the feelings of so musical a nation as the Italian as the less polyanimity than it does the Polish.

Following its recent successes on the opera stages of Germany and Switzerland *Halka* must have won the greatest triumph in Rome this time. If only the understanding, expression and evident enthusiasm met into *Halka* by the Italian artists were communicated even in a small degree to the Italian listeners, we shall doubtless soon see this Polish opera competing on Italian stages with the works of Verdi. Even the Italian text which sounds so strange to our ears, the music dramas are put on in Italy, seemed perfectly well adapted to Moniuszko's music and came out with easy naturalness.

The performance of *Halka* stood on an unusually high level. With the exception of certain slips in the overture and the decidedly too slow tempo of the *Mazur*, the conducting by Ferdynand Previtali was admirable. He brought out the lyricism and the dramatic elements of the opera to great expression, yet by maintaining a fine classic moderation did not fall into over-romanticism. The perfectly trained orchestra had its counterpart in the choruses directed by Vittorio Veneziani which by model singing showed the full beauty of *Halka's* choral fragments. The soloists in many cases might have served our singers as examples for emulation; their musicality, their artistic culture, the freshness and the beauty of their voices together with their evidently careful preparation gave results rarely heard now in Poland.

The greatest triumph was won, however, by Miss Cloe Elmo, in the title role. Her clear metallic soprano enriched by true understanding of the part was expressive beyond praise; and her control and artistry of voice were a delight to a real lover of the art of song. The remaining artists in many moments came up to the level set by Miss Elmo to form a vocal ensemble worthy of its possibilities, and understanding all the intentions of the Polish composer not only, it would seem, from deep study of *Halka*, but from their own sensitive musical intuition. These were: Miss Maria Landini (soprano)—*Zofia*, Mr. Giovanni Voyer (tenor)—*Zygmunt*, Miss Angela Bertone—*Janusz*, and Messrs. Zagorana, Benoni, Bernardi and Conti.

This Rome addition of *Halka*, thanks to its high artistic level, may be regarded as one of the happiest and most successful performances of our music abroad and it reflects real honour on the artists now playing in Italian Opera.

Arno

CASINO DE PARIS (Casino)

The plot in this film is even more hackneyed than in the average run of American musical films. It has absolutely nothing to recommend it, but on the other hand, the singing of Al. Johnson,—for those who like his style—is quite good, while Miss Ruby Keeler, as dancer, acts and dances most charmingly. Some of the trick photography is exceptionally good.

OLGA SLAWSKA.

Olga Slawska - Poland's Entry for the Olympic Dance Championship in Berlin in July.

Miss Slawska is of mixed Polish-Russian origin. After 10



years training at the Warsaw School of Ballet under Peter Zajlich, she won the gold medal of the International Concours de Dance at Warsaw, plus a special prize as the best Polish dancer after work in the Opera and musical comedy she was elected by the Polish Olympic Games Dance Committee to represent Poland in Berlin next month.

Her programme will include Chopin's "Polonaise" and the "Szopenjana", a Waltz by Weber and a Mazurek by Szarzewka, with which she so delighted the audience at her performance at the Warsaw Opera on the 17th June last.

Miss Slawska, it is understood, has had several attractive offers from the United States but has deferred accepting them until the result of the coming Olympiad is known.



THE ZACZETA.

The *Zaczeta* is showing a collection of paintings by Wojciech Kossak to celebrate this artist's sixtieth year of work. The exhibition will probably have a great appeal for the public, even for those to whom the prestige which the name of Kossak bears in Poland does not mean anything. The collection does not seem to be complete apparently a great many portraits which are private property are missing.

The artist's main interest has always been for horses, hence a great number of battles, cavalry charges, skirmishes, etc. Most of

THE CONGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN.

The 7th. Congress of the International Federation of University Women, will be held in Cracow from 23rd. August to the 1st. September next, under the patronage of President Moscicki.

The Honorary Committee consists of Ministers Beck, Świętosławski and Raczkiewicz. Colonel Gnoński, Mayor of Cracow, Dr. Kaplicki, President of Cracow, the Rectors of all the Polish Universities and High Schools and Women Professors of Polish Universities.

The Congress will be held in the buildings of the Jagellon University of Cracow. The opening ceremony will be performed in the Collegium Novum. Simultaneously there will be three exhibitions of decorative art, graphic art, and education in connection with the main theses of the Congress.

The Agenda includes a series of scientific lectures and a general discussion on "What could the International Federation of University Women do to prepare the young generation for International Collaboration". There will also be a special "Polish Day" on which lectures will be given by members of the Polish organisation.

Delegates are expected from Great Britain and the Dominions, the United States and many other countries, including many prominent women professors from European and American Universities. The organisation of the Congress is being undertaken by the Polish Branch of the Federation.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF MARSHAL PŁSUDSKI

The exhibition of photographs of the late Marshal Pilsudski held at the Ministry of the Interior, at Nowy Świat 67, is of considerable interest in that it shows practically the whole story of the Marshal's life in photos.

From the technical point of view the quality of the photos, the majority of which have been taken for press purposes, not equivalent to their historical interest. He is seen in different occasions and in various attitudes and surroundings—from his youth up—on one of the family parties, on sharing the troops simple life—taking his meals among them—talking to his orderly in a familiar posture, on attending an official reception with some French Marshal in the company of diplomats—directing military parades, or again in private, wearing spectacles, heavily intent upon his writing on a book-lined desk—at home with his little daughter—affably smiling among a throng of happy young children in fancy dress—the same face set and stern among his soldiers—lastly with that noble pride of his regular features reposing in the majesty of death.

ZACZETA (Continued)

these pictures are profoundly moving to every Pole by their subject, but the enormous canvases make one wonder whether monumental paintings have any sense except as architectural detail. Such things should be designed to fit into the architecture of great public buildings. From an artist's point of view these enormous canvases are not very satisfactory—the human eye is incapable of taking in the design and they have not the freshness and vigour of the smaller works. Thus for instance the sketch of the great cavalry parade (Cracow, 1934) is excellent, full of movement, colour and rhythm, which all fall flat in the finished picture. (Catalogue number of the sketch—120). Of the equestrian portraits, for which the artist is so renowned, a sketch is also the best (Nr. 145). The portrait of an orchestra conductor (Nr. 52) is one of the best pictures in the exhibition. All the work exhibited, whatever its date, shows the hand of a competent and fully trained craftsman.

Warsaw Amusements.

THEATRES

ATENEUM Closed.
KAMERALNY "Nierzywdzielnika Godzina" Daily.
LETNY "Nienprawdziwna Godzina" Daily.
MALICKIEJ "Profesja Pani Warren" Daily.
MALY "Lord i Hiszpanki" Daily.
NARODOWY "Głupi Jakob" Daily.
NIESSA "Tessa" Daily.
POLSKI "Milionerka" Daily.
REDUTA Closed.

MUSICAL SHOWS

WIELKA Rewja Geisha. Daily.
CYRULIK Warszawski. Closed.
TEATR Wielki. Closed.
OLIMASZWAJACKA Daily concerts & open air revue.

CINEMAS

APOLLO "Senorita in the Mask, Car No. 89". American.
ATLANTIC "Army of Eve". American.
BAJTEK "Night Moths". American.
CAPITOL "Mały Marynarz". Polish.
***** CASINO** "Casino de Paris". American.
EUROPA "Am 19 years old". American.
NOLASZWAJACKA "Flower of Hawaii". Austrian.
MAJESTIC "Girls are like that". American.
PAN "Right to Happiness". American.
***** RIALTO** "Trail of the Lonesome Pine". American.
***** ROMA** "White Horse Inn". Austrian.
***** STYLOWY** "Flirtation Walk". American.
***** SWIATOWID** "Desire". Marlene Dietrich. American.
*****excellent, ***good, **fair, *average, Unstarred not yet visited.**

MUSIC

FILHARMONJA Closed.
OPERA Closed.
Kieprura will sing in public on the **PILSUDSKI** Square on Sunday morning the 28th. the programme will be broadcast on the Warsaw Radio.

SPORTS

RACES.
JUNE 27th, 28th, 30th.
ART AND OTHER EXHIBITIONS

I.P.S. Reproductions of Flemish Art. Display of Religious Statues. Closed 29th.
ZACZETA. Jubilee display of works of W. Koszak. 10 to 8, admission 12, 1.50.
NATIONAL MUSEUM. 3-go Maja 13. Ist Block. Display of Italian Prints. Daily 11 to 8. Admission 25 gr.
"Warsaw in the Future" extended until 30th June. Admission 10 gr. 9 till 7. Daily.
NOWY SWIAT67. "The Best Photograph of Marshal Pilsudski". Daily 10 to 8. Admission 80 gr.
MAZOWIECKA 8. Display of Unknown Works of Stanislas Wyspianki. Daily 10 to 8. Admission 11.
OFFICERS CASINO. Eugeniusz exhibition. Admission 10 gr; 12 to 8. Daily. Kick-box. One man show Szunkalski's works. Daily till 8.
LAZENKI PALACE. Rose show 27th to 29th June. Admission 50 gr.

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Skianicza 26
- KOLOMJA**
Kategoria Popularna
Pilsudskiego 13
- ŁUBLIN**
Sw. Wojciecha, Krak. Przedm. 40
- ŁWOW**
Biuro Dziennikow,
ul. Chorazy 7
- TORUN**
K. Schmidt Wielkie Garbary 21
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