

# THE WARSAW WEEKLY

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## SUSPENSION OF FOREIGN DEBT TRANSFERS

The Treasury has issued a communiqué in which it stated the reasons which prompted it to suspend the transfer abroad of sums due to foreign countries which hold Polish government bonds and other securities.

The loans secured by Poland in the post war period have been very expensive and charged with high interest, in some cases attaining 8% with a much higher actual yield. Nevertheless, their service has been always assured even at times when the Treasury had to bear the burden of a heavy deficit.

An active balance of foreign trade obtained by means of costly sacrifices in many branches of export, the funds obtained from Polish emigrants abroad, and new loans from foreign sources have helped Poland to face all her obligations.

### Surplus barely sufficient.

Now, however, the surplus of Poland's exports over imports has become barely sufficient for her immediate needs, leaving only some 3 to 4 million zlotys per month. The emigrants from foreign countries are returning to Poland, particularly those from France, and in many cases they do not bring with them any money. Finally, there are practically no chances of obtaining any foreign loans.

The only means of continuing the transfer abroad of sums due to the creditors of Poland would be by parting with the gold reserves of the Bank of Poland. Such an act would have been extremely short sighted, for besides ruining the country it would be also unsatisfactory from the point of view of the creditors themselves.

### Defence of the currency.

Acting in the defence of the stability of the Polish currency and of the National Bank, the Treasury had to stop effectively the outflow of gold. The temporary discontinuation of transfers to creditors will permit a saving of about 100 million zlotys per year. This sum will not be saved by the Treasury, for it will be paid to the creditors through special accounts opened for this purpose by the Bank of Poland. The foreign creditors will be perfectly free to dispose of these sums within Poland, for instance for the purchase of goods there.

The question of the service of private foreign loans will be decided individually for each case by the Controlling Commission of the Treasury.

Holders of Polish bonds resident in Poland will naturally not be affected in any way by the decision concerning transfers, as

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## THE SEA HOLIDAY IN WARSAW



The crowd on Plac Pilsudskiego

## POLAND DROPS SANCTIONS

The dropping of sanctions by Poland was not unexpected. Poland applied them for the sake of international solidarity and loyalty to the League, at a considerable expense to her coal trade and to Polish economy in general. But now, when the export of coal is becoming increasingly difficult, Poland could ill afford to continue the sanctions policy, especially after the reason for which it had originated had ceased to exist.

Although the economic aspect of the question was the most important, there have been also other reasons which might have influenced Poland's decision in that matter. It is true that the four power plan, which had such a bad reception in Warsaw, was born in Rome, but the same capital was also responsible for launching certain ideas of wider combinations of several powers. Obviously any European bloc of more than four members must include Poland, so that these plans have met with a certain measure of approval in Warsaw. It is true that they have been vague and that nothing of them has so far materialised but the fact remains that of all the great powers, Italy has appeared on many occasions to be the most appreciative of the importance of Poland's position in Europe. This appreciation might have been due as well to the excellence of the Italian diplomacy, as to the fact that the latest in date among the great powers might be less critically disposed towards a newcomer to the circle than some older members. Whether the reason of these manifestations was diplomatic or emotional it is difficult to tell, but the impression produced was undoubtedly favourable.

(A.T.E.)

## BRITAINS INCOME

By Colin Clark, M. A.

The national income of Britain in 1935 reached a higher level than 1929, which was the highest of all years previously recorded exceeding it by a little over 1 per cent. Between 1929 and 1935 the average price of home-produced goods and services had fallen by 5 per cent., and thus the real value of income in this country in 1935 was 6 per cent. higher than it had ever been before.

The amount of the national income in 1935 was as follows:—Net national income (private and Government), £4,446 million; net private incomes, £3,842 million.

These figures are net after making full allowance for the maintenance, depreciation, and obsolescence of capital. The higher of the two figures represents the value of all goods and services consumed, or additions to capital during the year. Out of this total £604 millions accrue to the Government and Local Authorities in the form of customs duties, excise duties, local rates and so forth, leaving £3,842 millions of private incomes.

Two analyses of this total are of considerable interest. The first is an examination of how these incomes are spent on various goods and services, or saved.

Retail sales through shops amounted to £1,950 million. There has been a certain ambiguity in the past in the publication of retail trade statistics owing to lack of exact definition of the scope which they purport to cover. I define retail trade as covering only those articles sold in retail shops properly so-called and excluding motor cars, petrol, coal, drink, tobacco and newspapers. Of this total, retail sales of food and perishables amounted

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## NEW SWEDISH CABINET

According to the Polska Informacja Polityczna the Socialist Swedish Cabinet of Mr. A. Hansson, which has been in power since 1932 resigned on the 15th. June.

Mr. Sandler, the late Foreign Minister, who was an enthusiastic supporter of the League of Nations, had managed to conciliate this attachment with the foreign policy of Sweden - which was based on Swedish needs and interests.

This similarity of principle between Swedish and Polish foreign policy, permitted the two countries to co-operate in many respects, for example in 1935 Sweden was among the Countries which voted for the re-election of Poland as a member of the Council of the League, a fact to which Mr. Beck drew attention in his speech to the Diet on the 15th. January last. In addition, the close collaboration of the Scandinavian countries with Poland during the London discussions on March last gave excellent results.

### Composed of agrarian party

The new Swedish Government headed by Mr. Pehrsson, is composed exclusively of members of the agrarian party, one of the smallest parties in the Swedish Parliament, and one which has never before been in power. Mr. Karl Gustaf Westman, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, was Minister of Culture and Public Instruction, from 1915 to 1917, but at that time he was a member of another party.

The ministerial declaration published by the new government on the 10th. June indicates that not only the Minister of Foreign Affairs but all the Cabinet, consider the building up of national defence as one of their permanent tasks, as will be seen from the following quotation.

### Reinforcement of national defence

"The agitated political situation in which the world now finds itself, together with the disturbed state of world economics, has obliged the Swedish people to unite its forces in a civil entente in order to safeguard and develop prosperity and to protect national sovereignty. In consequence the government is prepared to execute the decision as to the reinforcement of national defence recently taken by the Riksdag, which latter the government looks upon as the expression of the firm will of the Swedish people to defend its independence."

The circumstances give rise to the hope that the co-operation of Poland with Mr. Pehrsson's Government will be marked by the same cordiality as its relations with its predecessor.

## LONDON LETTER

By Gregory Macdonald.

Political discussion at the moment of writing is chiefly concerned with Mr. Baldwin's decision to stay for a long weekend at Chequers, his official residence in the country. Naturally, he will there be fully in touch with affairs at Montreux and Geneva. The reason given for his seclusion is that during the past few weeks Mr. Baldwin has had an unusually busy time, even for a Prime Minister. But political speculation is inclined to find some reluctance on the Prime Minister's part to take his place in the House of Commons during the present week.

This is, indeed, a period of great difficulty in home affairs, and what makes it worse is that a stubborn public opinion insists upon lingering over Abyssinia instead of proceeding in a business like fashion to the Dardanelles.

### The Tithes problem

As though the controversy about Sanctions were not enough to occupy all political attention the agricultural community is strenuously opposed to the new bill adjusting the Tithes problem. A large contingent of farmers demonstrated last week in London. Their request to be allowed to wait on the Prime Minister with a deputation was hurriedly refused. This week the Tithes Bill comes up for the final reading and there are sure to be questions asked in the farmers' interest in the House of Commons.

### Electorate becoming restive

This is only one facet of the situation. As *The Times* remarks: "The House of Commons, and, for that matter the electorate outside, is plainly becoming a little restive under the influence of isolated Ministerial speeches, none of them perhaps containing anything very novel or very startling, but calculated to give an impression of Cabinet policy revealed piecemeal, and sometimes discordantly, by speakers who are not directly concerned with the topics on which they touch. The effect of these utterances is unfortunate, inasmuch as it suggests the lack of a coherent policy, particularly in foreign affairs, or at any rate a certain lack of control in arranging for its promulgation through the proper channels and in imposing reticence elsewhere."

The important speeches which one has in mind are those of Mr. Neville Chamberlain and of Mr. Duff Cooper. Whether the former's declaration against sanctions was a statement of policy or an unofficial opinion, it led to a debate on the attitude of the Government, which proved to be in agreement with his opinion, but only after

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## London Letter.

(Continued from page 1)

the Prime Minister himself had attempted to explain Mr. Chamberlain's speech away.

Mr. Duff Cooper's sensational revival of the entente cordiale at Paris causes even more astonishment. It seems by itself to indicate a return to the policy of encircling Germany in association with Russia; and the reported compact with Russia, allowing her free movement into the Mediterranean, seems to confirm the idea that there will be a common policy of opposition to Germany and Italy. But the trouble is that nobody knows for certain what is in the wind. Nobody knows whether Mr. Duff Cooper was speaking for the Cabinet or for himself.

## League of Nations' Policy

Meanwhile, behind the quarrel over Ministerial declarations, there are any number of political activities on the secondary plan to show that the political crisis goes deep. Lord Londonderry, an ex-Minister, first publicly opposed Mr. Baldwin for underestimating the speed of German rearmament and then gave an explanation of his remarks which left their content unchanged. Mr. Lloyd George is engaging in polemics with Mr. Neville Chamberlain; in so far as Mr. Lloyd George's stands for the League of Nations' policy he can appeal to a large body of support which cannot understand that Mr. Chamberlain is a realist when he faces the fact that Sanctions must now be raised.

Sir Austen Chamberlain has resigned in a dignified fashion from the Committee of the League of Nations Union. At the same time an expression of dissatisfaction over the whole affair was given when Mr. Eden was rejected as President of the League of Nations Union group in the Midlands. The delegates did not seem to feel doubt of Mr. Eden's personal enthusiasm for the League, but they did feel that a change of policy has been dictated against his will.

All these political troubles were linked together by the quidnuncs when news came that Mr. Baldwin would stay in the country. He is a master of political strategy. He probably has no desire to quarrel over individual points when the real necessity is to decide upon a complex of future policies.

And he has the consolation that the Opposition itself is split from end to end, for in fact its policy during the Italo-Ethiopian dispute was the same as the Government's. The Opposition, too, wants peace. Not all the Opposition are agreed that peace can be assured by a vigorous collective action against Italy. The better-informed are aware that the flight of the Negus settled the matter and that the Palestine trouble necessitates new dispositions in the Mediterranean.

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## POLANDS NATIONAL HOLIDAY HONOURED AT HONOLULU

Readers of "The Warsaw Weekly" will be interested to know that the capital of the Hawaiian Islands, which only recently gave a glowing welcome to the Polish training ship, *Dar Pomorza*, also honoured one of our great national anniversaries — that of the Constitution of the Third of May, 1791 — in May this year by a social gathering, which was a great success. One of the star features of the ceremony was constituted by the most entertaining limericks in English, with a final stanza in Polish, which we reproduce below. The author of both of the English and Polish lines, Mr. Denzel Carr, is one of the most remarkable linguists of our day. An American by birth, and a graduate of the University of Southern California, he acquired a thorough knowledge both of Chinese and of Japanese during a prolonged residence in those two countries; and having, incidentally also learned Russian there, he passed on, by an easy transition, to Polish, which he mastered in a few months. With the aid of a scholarship from the Kościuszko Foundation in New York, he then spent several years in our ancient University of Cracow, where he obtained a Polish degree in philology. Acting at the same time as Reader of the Far Eastern languages in the University, he produced a learned treatise in English, entitled "A Characterisation of the Chinese National Language", which was published as "Fascicule III of the Bulletin de la Société Polonoise de Linguistique" in 1932. At Honolulu, during the last two or three years, Mr. Carr has been active as teacher of several European languages in the University, and representing several European States as honorary Consul. He is now about to spend a year in Yale University, doing research work. A brilliant scholarly career is evidently in store for him, and his Polish friends hope that some phase of it may soon bring him to Poland again.

Roman Dybosi

## Constitution Day Dance

There was once a monarchy called Poland  
Which had no "and mo" and still more land  
The neighbours got jealous  
And frightfully zealous  
And decided that Poland should have no land.

Three kings agreed to partition  
This land on its way to perdition.

So they each took a slice  
And thought it was nice  
And determined to make an addition.

The nobles in Poland were mad  
(And this is what makes it so sad),  
They couldn't pull together  
In fair or foul weather;  
Years later they wished that they had.

A hundred and forty-five years ago,  
Just after the season of snow,  
The Sejm in revolution  
Decreed a constitution  
To help them drive out the strong foe.

The reform, however, came late,  
And all we can do at this date  
Is to dance and be gay  
And remember to pray  
That Poland may always be great.

Tak więc powiedziałem co mogę,  
Wspomniałem, choć się śmieję,  
A teraz niech się ją  
Ci, co ją piją,  
I dbają o naszą podlego.

Denzel Carr.

## Britains Income

(Continued from page 1 col. 2)

to £1,175 million, a total which has been increasing fairly rapidly during recent years.

Outside the scope of expenditure at retail £40 million was spent on rent, rates and repairs of homes, and £90 millions on gas and electricity. A little over £500 millions was extracted from private incomes by direct taxation. Expenditure on the three principal luxuries—drink, tobacco and entertainment—amounted to £450 millions.

Savings in 1935 amounted to £180 millions. The output of the building, engineering and allied trades was altogether £580 millions, of which £400 millions was required to meet maintenance depreciation and obsolescence. The greater part of the national savings is being invested in new buildings. The output of new dwellings-houses built in 1935 was £130 millions, but other sections of the building trade were also exceedingly active.

Let us turn now to an examination of the proceeds. As pointed out above, £604 million of income is intercepted by the Government and Local Authorities in the form of indirect taxation. The whole burden of State and local taxation in Britain (including compulsory employers' contributions to Health and Unemployment Insurance) is just over £1,000 million per annum, which is a high figure, but 60 per cent of it is met by indirect taxation. Although £1,000 millions—25 per cent of the national income—seems a high proportion, it compares favourably with \$18,7 milliard, or 30 per cent of the national income taken by federal, state and local taxation in U.S.A.; or with 70 milliard francs, or nearly 40 per cent of the national income taken by State and local taxation in France.

The remainder is made up as follows:

	£ million
Wages of manual workers.	1,520
Salaries of non-manual workers . . . . .	987
Rents . . . . .	339
Interest and profits . . . . .	831
Home produced . . . . .	215
From Overseas holdings . . . . .	£3,842

These are net incomes after deducting all expenses of production, and of maintenance and depreciation.

In order to describe the number of people at different income levels, we must confine ourselves to personal incomes.

Number of people at different income levels and amount of their income in 1935:—

	Number	Income
	000's	£ million
Over £10,000 . . . . .	10	221
£2,000—£10,000 . . . . .	100	378
£1,000—£2,000 . . . . .	237	312
£500—£1,000 . . . . .	508	347
£250—£500 . . . . .	1,527	404
£125—£250 . . . . .	4,925	980
Under £125 . . . . .	11,600	1,170
		£3,702

The total of personal incomes is not exactly the same as the national income, for the reason that certain incomes, such as undistributed company profits, do not at present accrue to any single individual. Interest on Government securities, which is paid out of the proceeds of taxation must also be added back to incomes earned in production.

## ENGLISH BOOKS

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

## Agricultural Credits

As from July last the credit institutions in Poland will begin granting hypothecation credits and advances against grain and other crops to small farmers. For this purpose before the harvest season begins, 55 million zlotys have been placed at the disposal of the banks by the Government as against 31.6 million during the preceding farming year; 40 million zlotys are earmarked for hypothecation credits and 15 millions for advances to small farmers. The interest rate on these credits is 3 per cent, all costs included. The experience of several years has proved that this action safeguards the market against excessive grain offers of the new crops, and that repayment of the advances by monthly instalments has been very regular and is improving from year to year. Thus on May 1st, 1935 out of 25 million zlotys paid out in such credits during the preceding farming year, 6.7 million zlotys were outstanding, while on May 1st of the current year out of the 32.6 million zlotys granted last year only 3.6 million were still to be refunded by the debtors. Apart from the 55 million zlotys mentioned above, 4 million will be distributed as credits to agricultural co-operative societies engaged in private grain trade; 3 million to the private grain trade and commercial mills, and 3 million to the oil-mills. P. E. F. B.

## BANK DEPOSITS

Deposits with banking and savings institutions in Poland at the end of the first quarter of the current year totalled 2,937,800,000 zlotys as against 3,007,600,000 zlotys at the end of 1935. Of the total 135 millions were current account deposits with the Bank of Poland, 255 millions deposits with the National Economic Banks, 103.3 million with the State Land Bank, 39.6 million with communal banks, 455.6 million with the joint-stock and private Bank, 48 millions with Polish branches of foreign banks, 39.9 million with the Bank Polska Kasa Opieki (foreign branches of the Postal Savings Bank), 861 million with the Postal Savings Bank, 736.4 million with communal savings banks, 266 million with co-operative credit societies, and 6.5 million zlotys with the Central Bank of Agricultural Associations.

## Baltic and North Sea Cruises by GYNNIA-AMERICA LINE

- 1—To London — Amsterdam on the "Kosciuszko" — 7th. to 16th. July, 21. 210 upwards.
- 2—To Baltic Capitals, Riga, Tallin, Helsingfors and Copenhagen, on the "Kosciuszko" — 19th. to 19th. July, 21. 230 upwards.
- 3—To Bornholm on the "Kosciuszko" — 16th. to 20th. July, 21. 50 upwards.
- 4—To the Norwegian Fjords on the "Pilsudski" — 19th. to 30th. July, 21. 330 upwards.
- 5—To Stockholm on the "Kosciuszko" — 23rd. to 27th. July, 21. 90 upwards.
- 6—To Copenhagen on the "Kosciuszko" — 24th. July to 5th. August, 21. 80 upwards.

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## DANZIG LETTER

### Visit of the "Leipzig"

There has been only one topic of conversation in Danzig during the past week, overshadowing even the recent ban on political meetings of all sorts, and that is the visit of the German cruiser "Leipzig". The sight of the smart "blue boys" all over the town, the excitement furnished by the ceremonies of arrival, receptions, dinners, dances and various other festivities every day of the visit have delighted the local inhabitants, especially the feminine element. The visit of a German warship is now an event in Danzig, the infrequent recurrence of which, in comparison with former times, is felt poignantly by the older generation, inevitably re-awakening regret that the Danzig shippards may no longer do their part in building up the German war fleet, and as inevitably evoking references in all the speeches and addresses to the sorrowful fact of Danzig's separation from the Fatherland. As an earnest of the Danzig government's close spiritual unity with Germany, however, the Hakenkreuz flag was flown everywhere, each and every Nazi hanger on that flag on his homefront. The banks of the river, from harbourmouth to anchorage, were lined with cheering crowds, a Nazi guard of honour stood at attention when the "Leipzig" steamed into Danzig, and there was a swarm of river craft to bid her welcome.

### Attack on League Commissioner

Besides being an occasion for local justification, it is likely that the "Leipzig's" visit this time may have wider repercussions abroad. The general procedure usually adopted on visits of foreign warships to Danzig was not followed in this instance, and the customary call of the commanding officer upon the High Commissioner of the League of Nations was omitted. The reason given for this omission is that on the occasion of the last visit of a German warship to Danzig, that of the "Admiral Scheer" last year, the High Commissioner had given a reception in honour of the officers to which he had also invited persons of political views opposed to those of the National Socialist party. The German naval officers, it was stated, could not again run the risk of having to meet as fellow guests persons who are enemies of the Fuehrer and are working traitorously against the New Germany.

This was followed next day by the publication of an article in the local press from the pen of Herr Forster, Nazi chief of the whole Danzig district, sharply criticising Mr. Lester for having subjected the naval officers to such an ordeal last year, and explaining that the High Commissioner's presence in Danzig, now that thanks to the peace treaty of the Hitler régime an atmosphere of amity exists between Germany and Poland, is no longer necessary, since his primary function as arbitrator between Danzig and Poland has ceased because any differences that may arise are now being settled by direct friendly discussion instead of as formerly, by way of Geneva. Being bereft of his former field of action as mediator in Danzig-Polish disputes, wrote Herr Forster, the High Commissioner had lately been occupying himself with Danzig's problems of internal politics, and sending reports to Geneva on matters touching the application of the constitution which, though it is, of course, guaranteed by the League of Nations, is nevertheless a province which the National Socialists feel fully able to take care of themselves.

Everyone is now watching eagerly for the next move.



## PRESS REVIEW

*Kurjer Poranny* writing of the incident in the Senate when one of the members called forth a strong protest from the Premier on account of a question which was calculated to evoke uneasiness at home and abroad says:— "Premier Skladkowski and Vice Premier Kwiatkowski gave a sharp and just lesson and rebuke to those opponents who criticise every plan and announcement of the government, impart advice and instruction to the ministers and whilst spreading uneasiness at home and abroad themselves do not pay their taxes, even for their employes which is a transgression against the law. The speeches of the Premier and Vice-premier in the Senate were received with long and loud applause — this applause is re-echoed by the whole country as a sign and affirmation of the awakened watchfulness of civic conscience".

*Gazeta Polska* also criticises sharply Senator Jarecki's question in the Senate which was likely to arouse unfavourable comments in the foreign as well as in the home press. "The unexplainable and unusual procedure of Senator Heiman-Jarecki, a procedure unpractised in parliamentary life was incomprehensible zeal for the interests of individual capitalists and it met with the immediate reaction of General Skladkowski. Curiosity about matters of such special delicacy as are those of financial relations with foreign countries must be regarded as out of place. The government extends its watchfulness over such matters and takes care that nothing should act unfavourably on them".

*Gazeta Polska* has a strong article condemning the action of a leader of the National Democrat Party who with a band of followers attacked the Starostwo and police station in Myslenice. It writes — "For a few years a constant and systematic agitation is being carried on in the country, propaganda by word and in illegal print in which open announcement is made of undertaking an armed struggle for the government of the country".

*Kurjer Warszauski* discusses the expose of the French foreign minister M. Delbos, and notes with satisfaction the friendly tone towards Poland quoted the minister's words. "The French-Polish friendship receives a new affirmation in the cordial and direct seeking for better forms of cooperation between both nations". In Poland, writes the *Kurjer* — the above declaration has made the best impression and has strengthened our optimism as to the decided, deep and permanent improvement of relations lying so deeply in the interests of both nations! In connection

with the removal of sanctions against Italy by Poland the *Messenger* writes "The decision of Poland is very logical, correct, loyal and desirable. There is no doubt that the decision of the Warsaw government voices the will of the noble Polish nation and a fair sign of the reconstruction and establishment of peace. The Italian nation has noted Poland's gesture with the greatest satisfaction which, as Minister Ciano declared to Ambassador Wysociki, places the famous Polish nation at the head of the states cancelling sanctions. Italy will not forget this, and will always bear in mind former traditions of Polish-Italian friendship which showed themselves both in the epoch of the Renaissance and in the struggles for independence of both nations".

*Goniec Warszauski* discusses the "taxation dispute" that has arisen between Minister Kwiatkowski and the conservatives. The public discussion is not diminished, but rather is increasing and the *Goniec* sees the cause of the dispute in the fundamental differences of programmes. "They (the conservatives) have declared in favour of economic liberty but against the dissolution of cartels. It is known that since a certain time the conservative landowners are working in strict concert with the Leviathan. The conservatives are not pleased with the limitation of currency exchange, have maintained that the budget is not balanced, etc. etc. Hence, as it is not a question of a casual incident but of a profound difference in the economic programme it will be difficult to patch up the conflict".

The *Jewish Press* publishes a notice to the Jews as a "voice of protest and anger" against the demonstrations in Przemyśl, Olsztyn and Minsk Mazowiecki, against the economic struggle and summons the Jews to make a universal protest strike from 12 to 2 p. m. on the 30th June.

Referring to the Conservative opposition A. B. C. writes that they will soon desist from their present position. "They will again become submissive as has happened before" after a sharp rebuke; their only sin is that they were led into error (they will say)".

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### Blackpool Municipal Air Delegation - May, 1936.

The following letter and enclosure has been received by the Mayor of Warsaw from the Town Clerk of Blackpool, in connection with the recent visit of a delegation from that town.

16th June, 1936.

My Lord Mayor,

I am directed by the Corporation to send you herewith a certified copy of a resolution which was passed unanimously at a meeting of the Council held on the 3rd instant, in which the Council acknowledges with grateful thanks the very generous assistance, hospitality, courtesy, kindness and consideration extended to Members of the Municipal Air Delegation on its recent visit to Warsaw.

Much interest has been evinced by Members of the Council and the inhabitants of the County Borough in the delegation's account of the tour, and especially of the kindness and consideration they received at the City of Warsaw, and I feel sure that not the least result will be the strengthening of the ties of friendship between the two municipalities.

I am asked to say that the Blackpool Corporation would consider a visit by your Municipality as a great honour, and that no effort would be spared to emulate the example of kindness and consideration set by the City of Warsaw.

I have the honour to be,  
My Lord Mayor,

(Signed) D. L. HARBOTTLE.

Town Clerk.

### RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL

RESOLVED: That this Council acknowledges with grateful thanks the very generous assistance, hospitality, courtesy, kindness and consideration extended to Members of the Municipal Air Delegation on its recent visit to Hull, Amsterdam, Copenhagen, Berlin, Warsaw, Budapest, Vienna, Munich and Cologne; places on record its appreciation thereof, and directs the Town Clerk, to communicate the contents of this resolution to the municipalities concerned.

Certified a true copy,  
Town Clerk.

3rd. June, 1936.

### Suspension of Debt Transfers

(Continued from page 1 col. 1

they will be paid in zlotys, as previously. It is only the purchase and export of foreign currencies that are controlled.

It is to be hoped that the creditors of Poland will find a suitable means of assuring the service of the loans in a way which would be as satisfactory for the debtor as for themselves.

The fact that the principal creditor country of Poland, the United States, has also exported to Poland far more than it imported is certainly at the root of all the present difficulties.

If, and when, international trade becomes less encumbered with various barriers, Poland will be able to find the means for assuring regularly the service of her loans in foreign exchange as she has done for many years. (A.T.E.)

### Nord Express

As from the 1st. of July it is proposed to extend the Nord Express through to Niegorojele, from whence a special connection will be available to Moscow, giving a 24 hour service from Warsaw to Moscow and a 43 hour service from Paris to Moscow. The train will run 3 times a week as does the present Nord Express,

### With Benefit of Tradition By Louise Llewellyn Jarecka

(Continued from last week)

Hanusia and the village musician must have had a wedding celebrated according to the ancient tradition of the Polish peasantry, in which many details of the ceremony, dating from prehistoric times, have become quite obscure to the people today. Still they are preserved intact in a long and interesting preface to the ritual. Mrs. Ehrenkrantz-Jedzejewicz, ethnology Professor in Warsaw University, has written a long treatise about this ancient folk-drama which is really what it is, that reads like a romance in itself. This work was reviewed

a few years ago in a French anthropological magazine, with résumé of the text in French. A friend living in Paris wrote me about it at the time. "Get hold of this book", she said. "And don't dream of coming back to the West. You are in a fertile world where you are. Absorb it." But there were so many things to absorb that it took another urgent accidental one — to fasten that book sufficiently upon my attention. I happened to meet the author's sister, Miss Zofia Baudouin de Courtenay the frescoe painter. That began to look like the index finger of Destiny. So the peasant wedding story was so much alive in my mind in Polish, and it was worth all the backaches I paid for it.

I think our stuffy charity balls and masquerades and bazaars and carnivals are for the most part poor substitutes for the sparkling half pagan spectacles the Polish peasants produce with such native virtuosity. Certainly we don't get anything like the fun and excitement out of our weddings that they do. One is moved to reflect that somewhere, somehow, the so-called intelligent people of the world have lost out.

From the moment the village swain gets his own intentions conclusively defined, the folk of his set begin making theatre of the new man-gir! episode; and until the day of the marriage celebration, they keep up the half play, half reality, which often almost the whole village joins in enacting. The boy does not discharge alone all the preliminary duties of the wedding. The hand of his girl is sought first from her parents or guardians through the intermediary of a village matchmaker, usually an older woman chosen by him. The text of these first encounters, as of all subsequent dialogues and ensembles, is traditional and more or less fixed. But the subject is one that always challenges native wit for embroidering and ornamentation. The various characters are selected with reference to type rather than to social position, to inventive genius and ability to make a good show, with the result that the best peasant weddings, like the ancient comedies del' arte, like a local minstrel show of the nineties or a current Broadway hit, are well pointed up with gags, exposing the peculiar tyrannies and follies of the community and its personnel.

The matchmaker, who must be a person familiar with forms and traditions, with a ready tongue and her command, makes a tentative call on Thursday, Sunday or Saturday, upon the parents of the girl. She greets them and pretends to be embarrassed, asks if they have seen a stray cow eating their grain. It is nowhere to be found. She broods over the misfortune of having set the animal. She touches various points before coming to that of their daughter — perhaps it is time she thought of marrying? If she finds the parents agreeable to the name of the young man, she produces from her blouse a bottle of vodka.

Then if there is no further resistance, she comes out openly with a discussion of his qualifications. Finally if the girl herself conducts the matchmaker to the gate with good wishes, she knows that the next time she calls she may bring the boy with her.

The day before the wedding, bride and groom go separately, accompanied by musicians, to ask blessings from all the households they are accustomed to frequent, throwing themselves at the feet of flax, eggs and all sorts of edibles.

The organization of the wedding proper belongs to the *marshall* or an elder groomsmen. All the cast must be able to play up to the *marshall* and the matchmaker; for if the wedding party is dull, the best manager can make nothing of it. There are scenes where a few members have equally important rôles, and others where the whole group acts, speaks and sings. Some of them must know, not only their own rôles, but must be able to prompt and conduct the less experienced through their parts. Everything must go smoothly. All the asides and allusions must be devised and led with ingenuity and presentability to the spectators as well as the principals.

Leading lay characters are called by honorable names such as *marshall*, *starosta*, *boygar*. Dramatic entrances are reserved for groom and for these dignitaries. After the wedding is well in swing at the home of the bride's parents, who have greeted the arriving guests, musicians, groomsmen; the most presentable and gallant of these young men, who knows perfectly well the etiquette and the procedure, steps out before the orchestra, consisting of violins, contra-bass, drums, cymbale and sometimes an accordion, sings a song, stamps his foot and calls the matchmaker to come from the corner where she is hiding. At the third summons she appears. They bow to each other with ceremony. He walks a few times about the room, feigning to be seeking a suitable partner for her, spies the elder groomsmen, and presents himself to the lady. "Please do not be careless with Mrs. Matchmaker"; in this way he joins all the couples for the dance. Then the *starosta* and other dignitaries arrive. There are formal greetings: *Niech bedzie pochwalony Jezus Krystus. Na wieki wieków*. Some one demands of newcomers: "Who are you? Where from? Perhaps you are spies?" The stranger takes a scrap of paper from his pocket reads and passes it to the interrogator. "Here you have my identification. Am I not a Pole? Am I not worthy to be received? O people, what unbelievers you are, that you would make from an honest comedia del' arte, like a local minstrel show and says: "Well if you are a friend, then stay. Perhaps we shall find a bed for you, and meanwhile we will amuse ourselves..."

All are assembled except the bridegroom. The guests begin to make surmises, perhaps he is drowned, perhaps he was eaten by a bear, perhaps he can't get over the ditch, perhaps the wheel of the wagon came off, perhaps he went to Italy and was shot there by a Piemontese. Mrs. Starosta sings a lament: "What has happened that the master is not come?" In the name of the bride, the nearest groomsmen comfort her, and agrees to go in search of her. He calls the other groomsmen and the musicians and, singing, goes to fetch the bridegroom. Sometimes, when they return with him, they find the gate closed.

(To be continued)

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# Plays, Films, Arts and Sports

## JAN KIEPURA'S CONCERT

Last Saturday a packed house at the Philharmonia listened to a concert by Jan Kiepura, who from the moment of his arrival in the capital became the greatest sensation of the day.

The whole city turned out to give him such an ovation as possibly no other artist has ever received in Warsaw.

In a certain measure Kiepura is, in his countrymen's eyes, a hero, spreading Polish music. The glory he reflects on his country by his singing and by his sincerely patriotic stand wherever he may be, cannot but find an immediate response in the hearts of all Poles, who give it expression in such a spontaneous and enthusiastic way.

It was just this sort of atmosphere that pervaded the hall at the Philharmonia; and the concert became therefore not only a rare artistic treat for music-lovers and Kiepura enthusiasts, but also a patriotic manifestation on the occasion of the *Sea Holiday* and the work of the *Marine and Colonial League* for whose benefit was handed over the entire proceeds from the concert.

Kiepura sang a splendid programme of operarias from Puccini, Monzacco, Massenet, Verdi, Flotow and others accompanied by the Philharmonic orchestra and professor Ludwik Urstein, piano. From this concert one may safely say that Kiepura is in the full flower of his artistic development. The rare beauty and power of his voice with the flawless clarity of emission and phrasing, perfect control, and the subtle, well understood interpretation that Kiepura gives to every aria or song, brings out the individual character and style of the number with exquisite ease and artistry. That Kiepura had to give endless encores to his wildly enthusiastic audience is not to be wondered at and finally when they did let him leave the stage, he was besieged outside by a still greater crowd cramming Jasná street for a whole block, which did not let him go to his hotel until he had given another almost full-length concert from the top of an automobile.

After such a triumph all Warsaw is waiting for Kiepura's scheduled appearances in the Opera where his artistry and stage temperament will again find full room for expression.

Arno.

## THE WOMAN ENEMY.

The *Teatr Kameralny* closed its season with a French comedy by Paul Antoin *"The Woman Enemy"*. This is one of a number of plays that will always remain an unsolved riddle, placing in a very unfavourable light, incidentally, the literary and artistic taste of the management, the literary staff, and the stage director. It is difficult to detect any artistic or dramatic value in the parade of brutality, bad taste, and disagreeable traits that characterizes *The Woman Enemy*.

The play begins in a cemetery where in the night two dead men leave their graves to tell each other of their failed love experiences which caused their death. The next scenes show us how one had to commit suicide and the other fell dead in a stroke of apoplexy. Then they return to the cemetery where a third confesses that he died from the exhaustion that followed his trying to satisfy the insatiable lust of his mistress. It turns out that the cause of the death of these three males is one and the same woman, the enemy of men. In the epilogue she comes to the cemetery with her daughter on All-Souls Day, and we learn from her that she was the unhappy victim of masculine aggressiveness, a frail creature whose life men ruined.

The theme of the comedy, developed in a different form, satires or

grotesque perhaps, might be really interesting, but the garb in which Antoine drapes it is something ghastly, void of the least vestige of good taste or aesthetics. That continual harping on cadavers and graves is disagreeable in the extreme, and the love scene between the woman and her lover beside the body of her dead husband can cause only nausea.

The play irritates from beginning to end, tears harshly at the nerves without any respite, and excites in the audience only disgust and at the same time a sense of the author's disgust, because the play is so ill-written, and pity, because evidently Antoine's experiences with women must have been bitter indeed to make him burn with such hatred toward the more beautiful half of the human species.

The performance of the *Teatr Kameralny* is all the more a failure in that Miss Grywińska in the title rôle is not suited to the part either by her physical appearance or her temperament. Her pathetic manner and artificial overplaying only helped to make still more evident the already too apparent faults of the play. Only the highest finesse and originality might have contributed possibly to making the whole more bearable. Her partner, Adwentowicz alone gave a high class comic creation; Zacharewicz was hopelessly inept and stupid, plainly miscast. The grotesque decorations by Jacoeki were ill-planned in colours and banal in design. Directed by Adwentowicz. Arno

## A GOLDEN TREASURY OF POLISH LYRICS

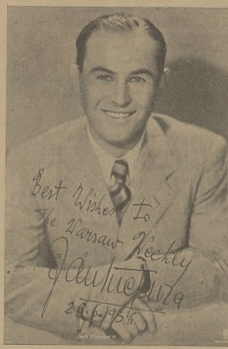
rendered by Watson Kirkconnell

This anthology embracing almost 400 years of Polish poetical writing must of necessity leave the reader asking for more. The reason here, however, is not the absence of some of Mickiewicz's best known Crimean sonnets, Słowacki's lyric digressions, or countless other favourites, but the clean work in translation by Professor Kirkconnell which rings out with true poetic feeling the angularities that would have been more literally correct. Being a poet in his own right, Professor Kirkconnell has not hesitated to substitute the Canadian maple for the Polish birch both in its autumn colouring and sentimental import; but outside of such minor dissonances, hardly noticeable to an English reader, and a slightly academic air in trying to catch the spirit of the epoch translated, the lyric feeling and the poetic imagery are rendered with full intensity.

The short biographical sketches of each individual poet preceding the specimens of his writing, if taken apart, would serve quite acceptably as a thumb-nail history of Polish lyrical literature. Such a method of introducing the biographies is in this case far more convenient and sensible than relegating them to the proverbial footnotes that nobody ever reads.

It is only natural to expect that Professor Kirkconnell's translations, with such a variety of styles and individualities to take into account, should render the originals into nothing more than good English verse; it is therefore a rare surprise and pleasure to find poems shining with polished brilliance, from the exquisite passages done from Kochanowski and Mierzyński, through the pregnant and unexpected figures of Norwid, to Tuwim's intense long line.

The foreword by Professor Roman Dybowski, besides paying a well deserved tribute to Professor Kirkconnell contains much valuable supplementary information not found in the biographical sketches, and so guides the reader into a more just appreciation of Polish lyric poetry than can be got from such a small choice of selections, good though they be. Arno.



## AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. JAN KIEPURA

Friday evening at the Hotel Europejski, the entire Warsaw Press turned out to pay homage to the world famous Polish tenor, Jan Kiepura, and of course to bombard him with the inevitable enquiries. As usual, in the way which has earned for him the mnemonic "genial Kiepura", he was most courteous, gracious and, between sips of black coffee, tea, good wine and other delicacies, shared with him by his press friends, always ready to answer queries, pertinent for impertinent.

"He was overjoyed with his visit in Warsaw" — "Deeply touched by the honour bestowed upon him by the Polish Government" — "No matter where engagements carried him, always at heart the true, faithful Pole" — "Very happy over the fact that the old stately Opera House of Warsaw, under the directorship of Georges Mazaraki, will again this season resume its dignified services in presenting the best in operatic repertoire".

Kiepura's concert on the 27th, July last at the Warsaw Philharmonia, the proceeds of which were donated to the Sea League Defence Fund, was attended by the elite of Warsaw, while over-crowded trains brought throngs of his admirers from all over Poland. When Kiepura sang, the streets were empty, and the folk turned away at the box-office with "All Sold Out" had to console themselves by listening in.

Kiepura will remain in Warsaw until July 10th, when he will leave for a three weeks stay in Krynicza, from there he leaves for Berlin and later for Vienna to fulfill concert and film engagements. Before his departure however, he will appear in the Warsaw Opera House on July 3rd and 6th, in the ever new and delightful "Tosca" and "Rigoletto".

Another characteristic Kiepura gesture was the donation of 500 zloty to the municipal tramways for, as he explained, the atonement of sins from his student days when owing to lack of money, which practically every student is so familiar with, he would often "snatch" free tram rides to and from the University. *The Gipsy*

**FOOTLIGHT PARADE BALTIM**  
When I first saw this picture early in 1935, seemed quite an average programme picture with plenty of singing and dancing, unfortunately a production which I has suffered before being shown in Warsaw, combined with the inferior quality of the sound reproduction in the cinema, are sufficient to destroy any feeling of pleasure in seeing it. There is one good scene, say Wartel with You", with some good stick photography, the rest is poor.

Among recent visitors to Warsaw has been the well known publicist Mr. Robert Macbray, author of "Poland 1914-1935", who has been spending a few days in Poland with a view to finishing the final instalment of the revision of his book from 1931 to the present time.

Mr. Macbray, who is a veteran among authors, has during the course of his life written works on many subjects but none so interesting as those dealing with Poland.

Miss Doreen Warriner, lecturer in economics at London University has been making a short stay in Poland on her way back from Moscow where she has been studying the trend of agriculture development in Soviet Russia.

Miss Warriner is also interested in agricultural problems in general and purposes to return to Poland at a later date in order to investigate matters on the spot.

Dr. Stefan Jarosz, who was delegated by the Craow Geographical Research Institute last year to go to America, has recently returned for a short trip to Poland after spending 61 days alone on Kocuzisko Island off the Alaskan coast, which was discovered 70 years ago by Dr. W. H. Dall.

On completion of his vacation he is returning back to Alaska to continue his researches on behalf of the United States Geological Survey.

## PLACES OF INTEREST NEAR WARSAW

(Continued)

**Błonie:** Gothic church rebuilt during the Baroque period, inside is the portrait of Prince Conrad Mazowiecki. The Town Hall was reconstructed in the 18th century. A kilometre away are some river works on the Ułtra. By train from the Central Station 1 1/2 hours journey. Second class zł. 2.40, third class zł. 1.60. By road on the main route to Poznań 22 kilometres distant. There is a restaurant and also a petrol pump on the main road from Warsaw.

**Bobrowniki - On the Vistula.** Ancient houses dating back to Conrad Mazowiecki. On the island situated in the centre of the Vistula are the ruins of a 15th century castle given by King Ludwik of Hungary to Prince Władysław Opolski. By train from the Central Station to Nieszawa 5 hours journey, second class, zł. 16.20, third class zł. 10.60. From Nieszawa a walk of 6 kilometres. By boat up the Vistula 17 hours journey, first class zł. 1.80, second class zł. 8.90. By road on the main route to Poznań through Włodawek-Polichnowo, 175 kilometres, of which 16 km., side roads.

**Brochów - The town has the only fortified 16th century church in the neighbourhood of Warsaw. The building was reconstructed in the second half of the 17th century, with three round towers connected by passages with loopholes. Chopin was christened in this church and his birth certificate is kept there. By train from the Central Station to Sobchawez one hours journey, second class, zł. 1.95, third class, zł. 1.30. From the terminus to the light railway two km. walk. By bus from Jerozolimka to Sobchawez 1 1/2 hours journey, zł. 2.50. By road on the main Poznań route 63 kms., through Sobchawez.**

## Warsaw Amusements.

### THEATRES

ATENEUM Closed.  
KAMERALNY Closed.  
LEPI "Niesprawiedliwna Godzina" Daily  
MALICKIEJ "Profesja Pani Warren" Daily  
MŁCI Closed.  
NARODOWY "Głupi Jakob" Daily  
NOCNY "Tessa" Daily  
POLSKI "Młjonażka" Daily  
REDUTA Closed.

### MUSICAL SHOWS

OPERETKA—"Gelska", Daily.  
CYRULIK WARSZAWSKI—"Frontem do Radosci", Daily  
DOLINA SZWAJCARSKA Daily concerts & open air revue.

### CINEMAS

APOLLO "The Masked Senorita", "Car No. 99", American.  
ATLANTIC "Through a keyhole" — "BALTYK" Footlight Parade", American.  
CAPITOL "Maly Marynarz", Polish.  
EUROPA "Casino de Paris", American.  
FILHARMONJA "Flower of Hawaii", Austrian.  
MAESTRI "Girls are like that", American.  
PAN "Allah in Wonderland", American.  
RIALTO "Room No. 309", American.  
ROMA "White Horse Inn", Austrian.  
STYLWOY "The Great Plan", American.  
SWIATOWID "Desire", American.  
\*\*\*"Excellent", \*\*\*"good", \*\*\*"average", Unstated not yet visited.

### MUSIC

FILHARMONJA, Closed  
OPERA Kiepara in "Tosca" July 3 rd.— and on July 6th, in Rigoletto".

### SPORTS

RACES:  
July — 2nd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th.

### ART AND OTHER

**EXHIBITIONS**  
I.P.S. Warsaw Paintings in Classical Period, Daily.  
ZACHĘTA, Jubilee display of works of W. Koszak, 10 to 6, admission 25 gr. 1.50.  
NATIONAL MUSEUM, 3-go Maja 13, 1st Block, Display of Italian Prints, Daily 11 to 8, admission 25 gr.  
EUROPE HOTEL BUILDING, Ossolin-skich, One man show of Szukalski's works, Daily 11 to 8.  
WSPÓLNA 51 — Display of work of Women's School of Architecture.

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Biblioteka Polska  
Gebethner & Wolf  
J. Mortkowicz  
Trzaski Evert i Michalski  
and most Kiosks

**BIELCE**  
Leon i S-ka.  
Sienkiewicza 26

**KOLONIJA**  
Księgarnia Popularna  
Pilsudskiego 13

**LUBLIN**  
Sw. Wojciecha, Krak. Przedm. 40

**LWOW**  
Błono Dziennikow,  
Chorazyny 7

**STANISZAWÓW**  
P. Haskler, Sapierzyńska 19

**TORUN**  
K. Schmidt, Wielkie Garbary 21  
and at all RUCH Kiosks

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English speaking and writing shorthand typist requires temporary post for August next. Reply "A.T." Editorial Office.

Records of all the music in the above films can be obtained from Messrs. "MUZYKA" Nowy Świat 26