

# THE WARSZAWA WEEKLY

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No. 29

## POLAND AND DANZIG—DIFFICULTIES CAUSED BY NAZI ATTITUDE



Anti Nazi Demonstration in Warsaw on July 17th.



M. Beck and M. Lipski, the Polish ambassador in Berlin, who held a long conference last week on Danzig affairs.



The late General Orlicz-Dresler who was killed in an aeroplane accident at Gdynia

### Warsaw, July 18th Anti Nazi Demonstration

The Naval and Colonial League, an organisation with a membership of about half a million, organised on July 17th a great manifestation on the subject of Danzig. The walls of Warsaw and of other Polish towns have been covered with posters demanding more rights for Poland in Danzig. "Any revision of the present status of Danzig could only have for its aim the extending of the rights of Poland, which alone can guarantee to the whole population of Danzig a free cultural, political and economic development, and to the Polish population their equal share of rights, which are due to the Poles as to the joint-owners of the territory," declared the posters, bearing the signatures of over 200 various organisations, from Trade Unions to social clubs.

### Dense crowds in Warsaw Streets

Delegations of the organisations which issued the declaration assembled on the afternoon of the 17th in the Old Market Square of Warsaw and then marched through the streets, many thousand people taking part in the manifestation. Resolutions of protest have been presented by the assembled organisations to the President, to Gen. Rydz-Śmigły, and to the Premier. The nationalist opposition press is supporting the campaign, as alleged neglect of Danzig matters has always been one of their principal grudges against the present government. Left wing opinion is also in favour of the movement, probably on account of its dislike of the Nazi régime. The government press alone gives little space to the matter and tries to minimize its importance, as it is in fact a strong public criticism of the Danzig policy of

Poland, which is regarded as having been too weak. The Poles have perceived in Mr. Greiser's speech at Geneva threats to their present influence in Danzig, and popular feeling is running high.

### Danzig Nazis treatment of opposition

Danzig. Recent events have called once again the attention of the European opinion to this quarrelsome city. Now it is with their internal opponents that the Danzig Nazis are dealing, — and these are apparently quite sufficiently numerous for the ruling party to resort to strong measures, at the risk of losing their position in the Free City.

Some of the victims of the Danzig Nazis have been rather looking forward to Polish intervention in their favour, — but it is difficult to see to what they could have founded their hopes, as neither the Danzig Socialists, nor the Populists, nor any other party have tried to harm themselves to the Poles. Indeed, they have often done the contrary. Even if the conditions in Danzig are not all that they might or should be, they were far worse some years ago when the present opposition was in power.

The question of the relations between the Danzig authorities and the High Commissioner of the League is of more moment to Poland, but here the initiative must naturally rest with the Commissioner himself. He has not yet protested to the Danzig authorities with regard to their last measures directed against the civic liberties in the Free City although, he probably did protest to the League in the despatches which he telegraphed to Geneva from Gdynia. But Poland would have to be charged with a definite mission, as in

the case of the Leipzig incident, before taking any action.

There is a third aspect of the Danzig troubles, which is of far more concern to Poland than the remaining ones, — that is the question of safeguarding her own interests in the Free City. When, on the occasion of the funeral of Gen. Orlicz-Dresler in Gdynia, the Prime Minister, Mr. Beck, and Gen. Rydz-Śmigły — the man ranking next to the President of the Republic in the hierarchy of the Polish State, met almost in Danzig itself and discussed its problems, it is a safe guess to say that they must have been preoccupied with the safety of Polish interests there.

### Polish interests manifold

These interests are manifold, and the Polish opinion feels very strongly on their subject, — witness the tumultuous manifestations of last week in Warsaw and other Polish towns. It has been suggested that if the Danzig authorities chose to put forward any drastic proposals for the revision of the Danzig status, or of the Polish rights in the Free City, Poland would demand reciprocal concessions of an equally far reaching nature. It would be a matter of giving the fullest guarantee to the safety of the Polish interests in the harbour and in Danzig proper. If Danzig should make such alterations to her statutes as might endanger the safety of the Polish interests there, Poland would be compelled to take their defence in her own hands, which might not suit some of the Danzigers very well.

It is to be hoped that the good sense which has ruled the relations between Danzig and Poland for some time, will prevent any occurrences which would render such an outbidding in claims necessary. (A. T. E.)

## LONDON LETTER

By Gregory Macdonald

### Attempt on Kings life

If the incident during the Royal Procession last week was in fact a frustrated attempt upon the life of King Edward VIII — it may have been only a crazy demonstration by a man with a grievance — the dramatic episode served to show that far-reaching though unobtrusive measures are taken for the safety of the Monarch. The police, as it happened, were looking for this very man, but even when he had eluded the detectives he found that the police and bystanders on the spot were ready with presence of mind for an abrupt emergency. The King, who must worry his personal guard by his habit of walking around London *incognito*, showed unswerving courage at a moment when he presented an easy target. The swift danger, now that it has passed, can at least be seen to have strengthened the public affection for King Edward, and not only the public affection of his own people but also the respect and admiration of whole nations all over the world. As a political theory it is possible to hold that the monarchic principle is returning everywhere in Christendom, but as a political fact it cannot be denied that the prestige of the British Crown is as high as it has ever been in history. The King who inherited the high tradition of his father is known by the man in the street to be working, with Queen Mary and his three brothers, for the good of the common people. The friendly example of

a united family is already doing more good than a thousand edicts.

### Termination of League crisis

Arguments about foreign affairs have rather lost their point in this country ever since the termination of the League of Nations crisis. That was a clear issue presented in simple language with an appeal to the democracy that is deep in the English. Finer points of policy, such as the naval control of the Mediterranean, the route to the Far East, or the rivalry between the Gold Bloc and the Sterling Area, never weighed with the people, who were quite simply occupied with the invasion of a country protected by the Covenant. The present no less delicate but more complex situation inspires less public interest. The conclusion of the Austro-German agreement is on the whole welcomed as the solution of a dangerous tension, though some papers notice the end of the Versailles settlement, others resent an apparent hegemony of the authoritarian countries in Europe, and of course there is a continuance of ancestral voices prophesying war. Developments within the same scheme of policy attract less attention. The Montreux Conference, for example, witnessed a sudden reversal of policy when a settlement was abruptly reached in accordance with the Franco-Soviet thesis, whereas previously the difficulties had been between the London Cabinet and Russia. The decision to hold a tripartite conference within the Locarno framework similarly pointed to the continuance of a state of tension in Europe. The Spanish revolt is regarded as an isolated phenomenon, though without doubt if it succeeds it will change the structure of diplomacy. A fascist

(Continued on page 2, col. 1)

## London Letter.

(Continued from page 1)

Spain will again bottle up the Mediterranean after Moutreux and stand on the Pyrenees with a Fascist Italy opposite Nice, as a check upon the Popular Front Government in Paris, and therefore upon the Franco-Soviet alignment.

### RESUMPTION OF PROSPERITY

Internally, the resumption of prosperity on the internal market of Great Britain continues on the lines which I mentioned in my last letter. The Budget is to be deliberately unbalanced and the price-level is steady or rising, though falls in the prices of some articles are making up for rises in the prices of others. The rise of agricultural produce in sympathy with the American drought is actually correcting the relationship between the agricultural and the industrial groups. Mr. Baldwin mentioned in his speech at Cardiff on Saturday last that the insured workers in employment number just under eleven millions, the highest recorded estimate in this field; and that the industrial production of the country as a whole in the first quarter of this year is higher than that of any corresponding period since the statistics were kept. "The retail trade of the country for three years past," he said, "has been increasing with an upward movement, and all the signs that we can see to-day of the increased expansion of business show that unless something absolutely unforeseen should occur, that movement will continue."

The recently published half-yearly figures of the clearing banks and of the "Big Five" joint stock banks tell the same tale. Deposits are up to new high records. There is difficulty in keeping enough cash to meet possible demands. An increase of advances by £84 millions appears in the statements of the "Big Five," but at least £20 millions of this is a share in the French credit granted last February, and the rest, the interest rates on which are not mentioned, must be partly loaned on new armament plant.

### BOOM ON BASIS CASH AND CURRENCY

At all events, the ratio of advances to deposits remains what it was in 1934 - 40 per cent. - even when the French credit is included. In other words, the marked boom is not proceeding on a basis of rising advances and rising rates of interest, but on what is practically a basis of cash and currency. It may very well go on, as Mr. Baldwin says, and as it is not a rising boom it will not be followed by a falling slump. In the same way *The Times* reports that commodity prices are rising, "due more to increasing absorption than to the effects of restriction and regulation schemes." The contrast between the rival theories of over-production and under-consumption is no longer the order of the day.

It is known, of course, that some part of the present boom is attributable to rearmament, now being pushed ahead with great vigour. But it is not expected that the completion of the programme will cause a slump. The large additions to the Royal Navy will be a matter of years, and, apart from some of the machine tool plant, most of the workshops carrying armament orders will be capital assets for peace production. With peace and with the stability of prices continued, there will be more than enough demand in future from civilians.

## THE GERMAN AUSTRIAN AGREEMENT

The semi-official agency, The Polska Informacja Polityczna, has issued a communique dealing with the Austro-German agreement.

They observe that the repercussions which it will have on the system of internal national political relations in Europe may considerably depress the normal orbit of Austro-German relations.

### SINCE DEATH OF DOLFUSS RELATIONS STRAINED

Since the death of Dolfuss, relations between Germany and Austria have been seriously strained and it was feared that the Germans, who were not at all pleased with the state of affairs, would attempt to change it by force, which might easily have caused a fresh European outbreak.

The recognition on the part of Germany of the independence of Austria and the agreement not to interfere with Austrian internal affairs averts for the moment the danger of a European conflict. In actual fact there is no doubt that the bringing back to normal or the improvement of relations between neighbouring states constitute the main basis for peace; it is therefore, possible that the German - Austrian agreement may assist towards the improvement of the situation in Europe. The fact that Germany has cleared up this thorny point does not disappear from the eye of the discussion between the Locarno powers, indicates that she is trying to restore confidence, especially in Great Britain. As to the peacefulness of her political intentions.

It should be realised that the moment that Italy and Germany come to an agreement on the subject of Austria this fact could exercise a great influence on the future relations between the Western powers as the position of both countries would be considerably strengthened.

The Austro-German agreement is also a sign to those who, both at Locarno and after the remilitarisation of the Rhine, proposed to divide Europe into different regions of security, putting the stabilisation of Central Europe relations into the background.

### THE AGREEMENT OPENS UP ROAD TO THE BALKANS

The agreement with Austria opens up to the Reich a road to the Balkans in which area it is to be presumed, following the recent visit of Dr. Schacht, that she is interested both politically and economically.

In as far as direct Austro-German relations are concerned the agreement of the 11th July opens up wide facilities for political, economical and cultural penetration for Germany in Austria, although these do not naturally equal the sum total of German desires. In addition the Germans cannot be under the illusion that the accomplishing of their intentions will be easy, as certain factors such as Italy not desiring a common frontier with Germany, still bear weight. If Italy consented to this agreement of the 11th July, does not mean that she will permit Germany to secure the maximum of advantages from it, however this is a matter that the future alone can determine as the tenor of the understanding between Italy and Germany is not yet known.

## ENGLISH BOOKS

American, British, Magazines American, British and Continental Editions.

Books on Poland - Road Maps - Illustrations - Dictionaries.

Book store, M. Arct. Nowy Swiat 25.

## GENERAL RYDZ SMIGLY SECOND CITIZEN OF POLAND

The Prime Minister, Gen. Skladkowski, issued on July 13 the following instruction to all the state departments; "According to the wish of the President of the Republic, I announce that general Rydz-Smigly, designated by the late Marshal Pilsudski as the First Defender of the Country and as the First Collaborator of the President in governing the State, shall be considered and respected as the first person in Poland after the President of the Republic. All public officers, with the Premier at their head, owe him honour and obedience. The instruction of the Prime Minister is merely an official acknowledgement and recognition of an existing state of things. It has never been disputed since the moment of Marshal Pilsudski's death that Gen. Rydz-Smigly is his successor not only in the office of Inspector General of the Armies, but also in the position of the leading personality of the country. It has been sometimes objected, however, that the influence enjoyed by him had no legal grounds. This objection seems to have been removed by the Premier's last pronouncement, given as it was with the approval of the President of the Republic. (A. T. E.)"

## LAUNCH OF POLISH FLOTILLA LEADER

Cowes, Isle of Wight. "Grom" the first of the two 2,200 t. flotilla leaders built for Poland in Samuel White & Co.'s shipyards, was launched on the 20th inst.

The two ships ordered by the Polish admiralty at Samuel White's will be the largest and the most heavily armed men-of-war built by that firm during its 150 years of existence.

"Blyskawica" the sister ship of "Grom" will be launched early in October, and the two new flotilla-leaders will probably enter service in the autumn of 1937.

The two new ships will be the largest units of the Polish navy, until the delivery of "Gryf" which is under construction in French shipyards at Le Havre. The length of "Grom" and "Blyskawica" is 114 metres, and they are engaged with turbines of about 50,000 H.P. each. The crew of each of the new units will consist of 180 officers and men.

Although the Polish shipyards are not yet capable of turning out ships of this size, the Polish industry has collaborated in the construction of the new flotilla-leaders, supplying many items of their equipment, as for instance the wireless and telephone fittings, the ropes, the anchors, the boats, etc.

The launching was performed by Madame Poznańska, wife of the Polish Consul General in London, in the presence of the British Ambassador in Warsaw, Admiral J. Swire, Commander in Chief of the Polish Navy, Mr. Poznański the Polish Consul General, Major Sir Rudolf Glyn, Sir Godfrey Baring and Captain Peter Macdonald.

After the launching Mme Poznańska was presented with a bouquet of carnations and lilies of the valley by the small daughter of the managing director of the Company who was in a Krakow costume.

After the speeches the Chairman of the builders presented Madame Poznańska with a brooch of rubies and diamonds in the shape of the Polish Flag with a small eagle in diamonds on the rubies.

(A.T.E. and our London correspondent)

## DANZIG LETTER

The real fireworks that everyone has been eagerly expecting last week as the climax of Zoppot's Big Thursday failed to materialise at the last minute, owing to difficulties connected with customs duties chargeable on German goods. Over the week-end, however, there were metaphorical fireworks, furnished by the series of new regulations and orders issued by the National Socialist government. These have provided the Opposition circles with plenty of emotion, as they will serve to tighten considerably the restrictions already in force. It is not yet clear whether any protest on the part of the Opposition is likely to affect the situation, since the government have announced their intention of abolishing their political opponents entirely.

While these events have been stirring political circles, there has been tremendous activity in Danzig of quite another kind, unconnected even with the sports of all kinds which are in full swing, or the yacht races which are now almost a daily feature, filling Danzig bay with graceful sails. The Zoppot Forest Opera season begins this week!

### THE ZOPPOT FOREST OPERA

To every good Danziger this is a matter of pride, for although it is held in the forest at Zoppot, it is an event of outstanding interest in the world of music, and especially in Germany. So much so that this year, in view of the rather severe money restrictions for travellers leaving Germany, special privileges have been granted to holders of tickets for the opera at Zoppot.

For about 25 years, Zoppot has been steadily growing in importance, and the performances of opera in the open air have now attained a high degree of perfection. It was considered a bold venture, at first, to present the works of Richard Wagner on an open air stage, but an entirely new technique has been evolved and the performances this year of "Rienzi" and "Parsifal" promise to be extraordinarily good.

The whole setting is really superb. The auditorium is a natural amphitheatre in the woods, far away from the road. Motor cars are not allowed to approach anywhere near, once the overture has started. This ensures perfect stillness, but the acoustic properties of this woodland valley are little short of marvellous. The softest pianissimo of the singers can be heard clearly from every part of the theatre. The background is the natural hillsides, and the mass scenes in this setting are particularly effective. Everything is done on a correspondingly large scale. The chorus has over 500 members, and with such a space to work on, the problem of scene-shifting has been very cleverly solved. By means of rails, whole houses are wheeled on to the scene, and a wall of foliage, blending with the encircling green, forms the curtain. A visit to the Zoppot Forest Opera is something to be remembered.

## EX KING OF SPAIN IN POLAND

Lanct. The ex-king of Spain, Alfonso XIII-th, has arrived here, as the guest of Count Alfred Potocki. The former king travelled incognito, using the name of Duke of Alba.

He will spend several days in Lanct, stag hunting. Among the other guests of Count Potocki were the Prince of Bourbon and the French Minister in Bucharest, Mr. Fargot. (A. T. E.)

## CONFERENCE ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS

At a conference which was held in the Institute for Collaboration with Foreign Nations, its President, Mr. Lypacewicz, presented a report of the following Congresses, which were held last month, one held by The Union Society of the League of Nations in Glasgow, and the other by The Universal Peace Society in Cardiff. Mr. Lypacewicz was present and there was discussed the League of Nations and all efforts in maintaining the peace of the world.

The conclusion of Mr. Lypacewicz's observations were as follows: although it would be rather optimistic in the present situation of world politics to depend on the League of Nations as the only safety factor, nevertheless one should not become discouraged about the League. It is, an institution of the future, which will play the main part in the upkeep of the world's peace, at the time when the mentality of the nations ripens to the idea of universal peace. The present helplessness of the League of Nations is not the outcome of her basic construction, but of the mutual suspiciousness which permeates the entire world.

After the conclusion of Mr. Lypacewicz's lecture, there was a lively discussion.

## CONSOLIDATION OF PATCHWORK FARMS IN POLAND

The existence of farm-holdings composed of tiny plots of land, separated from each other often by great distances, is an inherited evil of agriculture in Poland. This is especially the case in the provinces which were formerly under Russian domination; the Russian government did nothing to abolish or relieve this state of affairs and on the contrary, did all to foster ill-will between the holders of patchwork farms and the landed gentry. From the very first days since the recovering of national independence successive Polish governments have given much attention to land reform, one of the chief aims being the consolidation of a patchwork farms by the exchange of fields and by allotments of new land obtained from the parcelation of larger estates. From 1918 to the end of 1935 this action affected 588,833 small farms in 7,696 different localities, comprising 4,051,858 hectares (100 acres = 40.47 hectares). Much progress has been achieved since 1926 when several hundred thousands of hectares of patchwork farms were brought up to an economically rational standard, every year the biggest area consolidated in one year being 565,500 hectares in 1931. Between 1932 and 1934 consolidation had to slow down owing to the crisis, and only from 352,000 to 392,000 hectares could be dealt with each year. Last year this benefit was extended to 473,416 hectares. There are still about 7 million hectares of patchwork farms in Poland to be consolidated. With an average of 450,000 hectares a year this part of the land reform in Poland should be concluded in about sixteen years. (P. E. F. B.)

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# PRESS REVIEW

## The Danzig question

The press continues to interest itself in the Danzig question though less exclusively than during the acute time. *Kurier Poranny* writes that Polish opinion has noted with satisfaction the courtesy shown towards Poland by the Danzig burgo-master even at the moment when Minister Beck joining in the general condemnation of the action of the Danzig Senate expressed in tones of moderation the disapproval of Poland at the slight to which the High Commissioner was subjected demanding likewise that Danzig should show due respect to the will and rights of the League of Nations in the Free Town.

*Kurier Warszawski* has published an article by General Sikorski in which he interprets the so-called democratisation of the Soviets as a proof of their expectance of an outbreak of war. "Under the influence," he writes, "of the danger of war the Soviet dictators are trying to captivate the community and gain its sympathies. For this purpose they are granting at least an illusion of some civic liberties."

## Possible return of Witos

*Polonia* publishes some rumours, for which it takes no responsibility of the possible return from exile of the former leader of the peasant party Witos. This return might occur not on account of another amnesty, which is unlikely, but by means of

a cancelling of the order for arrest of the fugitive Witos and his companions. "In consideration of the atmosphere reigning amongst the peasants" — writes *Polonia*, (a proof of which were the resolutions passed by the assembly of peasants at Nowosielec demanding Witos return among other things) it has become necessary to clear up the situation. It is said that the Minister of Justice, Dr. Grabowski is to give an interview to Iskra or PAT in which he will express his opinion that the verdict on Witos should be suspended for a year and a half or five years, this step to be taken in acknowledgement of the services rendered to the country by Witos in 1920. *Polonia* however warns its readers that the above report should be treated with great reserve.

*Jutro Pracy* brings revelations of the way in which money has been sent from Poland in an illegal manner. Names of people no longer living have been used as if assigning sums to people abroad who on producing legalising papers as being the proper recipients took up the sums. "We have also learnt writes *Jutro Pracy* that in some Warsaw banks sums are deposited under a watchword only and these same sums are paid out to the person naming the watchword without any written receipt being given or demanded. In a word transactions are conducted which are nowhere noted in the documents or registers of the banks. *Z. J.* The Jewish Telegraphic Agency publishes a commu-

nication concerning the audience a Jewish delegation had with the premier, General Skladkowski, who assured it with great decision that the government would not allow any citizens of the country to suffer wrong. He said "every citizen of the country without distinction of creed or nationality should occupy himself with his own work in his particular sphere. The government guarantees equal treatment of all citizens of the State without exception".

## Czechoslovakia In Dramatic Situation

*I. K. C.* writes that the Austrian-German understanding places Czechoslovakia in a dramatic situation and that there is no doubt that Germany will exercise pressure in the matter of the German provinces of Czechoslovakia. "Perhaps now Prague will see how mistaken has been her policy towards Poland during the last 18 years. Prague conducted anti-Polish policy on two fronts. She concurred with Berlin and intrigued against us in Paris." "France", continues *I. K. C.*, "now sees that Czechoslovakia misled her whilst the international position of that country does not look promising in view of the Austria-Hungarian bloc." *Czas* connects the change of opinion visible in the columns of *Gazeta Polska* on the economic policy with the retirement of Col. Matuzewski, from the editorship and writes, "One thing is certain, if Col. Matuzewski was not to leave the herolds of the new methods of "turning the corner" would have to publish their articles in other organs." The *Gazeta Polska* which till now combated etatism has expressed the opinion that the times call for a system of state interference.

# BRITISH PASSPORT CONTROL OFFICE

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The following person are entitled to receive visas or immigration certificates for Palestine. Następujące osoby upoważnione są do otrzymywania wizy włącznie certyfikatów do Palestyny.

No. of certificate	N A M E	Age	Category	Latest date for application	Address
V I S A S					
96112	BITNER Israel	72	D	24.9.36	Warsaw
96114	BEATUS Jakob	58	D	25.9.36	Kalisz
96131	WILENSKI Chaj	24	B/3	2.10.36	Lomza
96133	WEINBACH Basia	69	D	17.9.36	Strzy, Mickiewicza 5
96841	SIKORA Jankiel	56	D	23.9.36	Warsaw, Mostowa 5/15
96842	COHEN Nechuma	17	D	24.9.36	Pabjanice, Zamkowa 11
96845	FRIEDMAN Malka	61	D	24.9.36	Brody, Zablikiewicza 38
96850	FELDMAN Ester	37	D	25.9.36	Pobosk-Zakorkozki Pisk District
	" Sima	11			
	" Sholom	9			
	" Hinda	7			
96851	SZATTAN Szmul	56	D	26.9.36	Sompolno, Rynek 14
96852	AUGUSTOWSKI Josef	48	D	28.9.36	Bialystok, Lipowa 11
	" Mindla	64			
	" Mary	14			
96855	SZWARC Adela	56	D	29.9.36	Warsaw
96856	FELDLAT Branja	39	D	29.9.36	Warsaw, Miła 43/6
96858	POCH Tauba	24	D	29.9.36	Sonowice
96859	SCHIFFER Haan	65	D	1.10.36	Lwow, Sw. Anna 7
96874	GOLDBERG Handel	48	D	1.10.36	Lodz, Nowamińska 5
96931	BREGMAN Moshe	63	D	2.10.36	Pinsk, Kosciuszki 25
	" Chawa	60			
96982	GRYNFAS Chaja	12	D	2.10.36	Warsaw, Wolianska 21
96985	ADER Reta	10	D	5.10.36	Tarawa
96988	WERNBERGER Breindla	45	D	7.10.36	Rzeszow, Rynek 2
	" Sara	13			
	" Sientim	11			
	" Sofia	9			
96988	SONENLIK Sabina	16	D	7.10.36	Rzeszow, Rynek 2
96989	BERMAN Shendel	53	D	9.10.36	Rozhinatow, Pow. Dolina
96971	FELDMAN Leja	23	D	10.10.36	m. Lojowka, p. Zucki
96972	KATZ Meila	17	D	10.10.36	Dziadosze
96974	GOLDBERG Wajrdor	56	D	12.10.36	Biala Rawska
96981	IZBICKI Moshe	61	D	16.10.36	Izbica Kujawska
	" Haan	60			
96985	NEUMAN Salomea	78	D	17.10.36	Kalisz, Wiepka No. 12
96987	BEISL Sara	64	D	20.10.36	Krakow
96789	SUTA Chawa	45	D	20.10.36	Lukow
	" Gitel	17			
	" Garson	15			
	" Mair	13			
	" Chaja	9			
96990	SONNEK Jakob	59	D	20.10.36	Krakow, Straszewskiego 1
	" Rebeka	56			
I M M I G R A T I O N C E R T I F I C A T E S					
F.2306	EINHORN vel BODZE- [CHOWSKI Jakob	37	A.1.		Lodz
	" Kaja	35			
F.2306	EINHORN vel BODZE- [CHOWSKI Izak	39	A.1.		Lodz
	" Leja	35			
	" Rachela	12	A.1.		Wolkowsky, Pierackiego 19
F.2306	SIDRANSKI Abram	45			
	" Chana	39			
	" Israel	14			
	" Dawid	7			
(Subject to the fulfillment of certain financial conditions).					

# THE CASE OF MONICA

by  
M. Szczepkowska  
Translated by Helen Heney.



Madama Marija Morozowicz Szczepkowska, the talented authoress of "The Case of Monica" and numerous other stage successes. "The Case of Monica" has been played extensively in the USA and was filmed a year or so ago with Miss Kay Francis as Dr. Monica.

## THE CASE OF MONICA

From the Play *"Sprawa Moniki"* of Marija Morozowicz Szczepkowska.  
Extract from Act III.  
*Antosia* enters.  
"I'm sorry. I touched the handle and the door opened."  
(Anna goes to her as though to send her out, but Monica stops her).  
*Anna*: "Monica?"  
*Monica*: "I want to talk to her."  
*Antosia*: "I heard you'd been very ill, m'am. I was scared. Thought it was my fault, maybe. It's no fun having a thing like that on one's conscience. Joseph's wife said you were pretty bad, so because I'm going away, I came to say I'm going and... and to thank you".

needed the clinging kind of woman, he said, and he looked round for a girl like that. So I plucked up courage to come and say good bye, as I'm going away. You always treated me like a human being, m'am."  
*Monica*: "Sit down, Antosia — where are you going, to a position?"  
*Antosia*: "yes, but not as cook, though. I'll be my own mistress. There's a fellow starting a business in Plock, and he'll make a lady of me. He'll give me three rooms and a servant—says he'll marry me. But I'm nobody's fool. I wouldn't marry a common chap to treat me bad and beat me, like Joseph does his wife. I'll save, and be my own mistress".  
*Monica*: "Antosia, you're going to be his mistress, and that".  
*Antosia*: "Course. Names won't hurt me. Who gives you anything for nothing, anyway? Disgrace! I like the deal. Work your fingers to the bone but stay good, that's what they say. But it's only talk, m'am. You ladies don't know much about our life. Gints are sweet and considerate to your kind, pretend to be innocent little lambs, but with us girls they don't stand on ceremony. I'm fifteen when the young gentleman made a bad girl of me and when I cried, he only threatened to tell his mother. We're used to that, it's what's called being a good girl. But if a girl's got sense and wants to make fellows pay for her trouble and her young body, she gets called bad. Well, let them say it, if they like. A chap respects you more, if he has to pay for his pleasure. Your husband used to say You've a fine body, it's a shame to waste it over saucapans. Wanted me to be a show girl.

*Monica* (controlling herself, speaks quietly and simply) "Come here, I want to talk to you".  
*Antosia*: "You can't fool me. If anyone took my fellow, my real fellow, that is, I'd burn her eyes out with acid. But I don't think I've met my real chap yet. Wonder what he'd be like. It's this one, you met a fellow who seems a good sort, and another who's strong, but they're all about the same, really. They tell you stories, fool you, give you money or take it from you, it happens both ways... but I'll hunt round till I find my fellow. Then if he goes on like your husband, m'am, there'll be murder. You don't like to hear that, Antosia, and I don't blame you, but I must say it, all the same. He's no good to me now, nor to you either—his's gone off!"  
*Monica* makes a movement.  
*Antosia*: "Yes, he told me he was going to get married. Said his wife wasn't the right sort. She was so strong, he said, that he felt weak beside her. He

Your husband was a good sort. Felt for us girls, the pretty ones, I mean. You don't mind now do you, m'am. This new girl of his, she's young, only eighteen. He likes them like that. Says a woman over thirty's had her perfume sniffed away. He was a handsome gentleman, with nice ways. When I cried he gave me another two hundred and told me to remember him kindly. But he wasn't my fellow, all the same. I wouldn't tear his eyes if he looked at another girl. This new fellow's a good sort, too, lives like a gent. He's got two shops. You'll see m'am when I come back here in a year, you won't know me".  
*Monica*: "I want to ask you about something. To ask you a favour. Do you still remember we agreed... your child"...  
*Antosia*: "What child. That's finished and done for. That's all right for ladies, but it's only a stone round our necks".

## BANK OF POLAND RETURN.

During the first decade of July the gold holding of the Bank of Poland decreased by 5.2 million zlotys to 365.3 million, while the holdings of foreign currencies and bills increased by 2.8 million to 10.0 million zlotys. The bills discounted portfolio came to 631.2 million zlotys (decrease: 8.8 million zlotys), collateral security loans to 130.4 million (decrease: 12.3 million zlotys and Treasury bills discounted to 55.5 millions zlotys (decrease: 0. million. The other assets items came to 168.2 million (increase: 2.7 million zlotys) and that of "other liabilities" to 326.4 mill (decrease: 5.1 million zlotys); sight liabilities came to 192.1 million (increase: 19.1 million). Notes in circulation totalled 991.1 million (decrease: 27.5 million). The gold cover of the note circulation and sight liabilities stood at 33.40 per cent, i. e. 3.40 points over the statutory minimum. The discount rate stayed at 5 per cent and the interest rate on collateral security advances at 6 per cent. (A. E. F. D.)

## BANK OF POLAND RETURN.

POLAND'S FOREIGN TRADE. JUNE 1936.  
Poland's exports totalled 850, 065 tons of goods in June valued at 60,356,000 zlotys with imports at 210,610 tons valued at 61,957,000 zlotys, leaving a balance in favour of Poland of 8,399,000 zlotys. In comparison with last May the value of exports declined by 19,171,000 zlotys and that of imports by 14,818,000 zlotys. The figures for June 1935 were: exports 78.9 million, imports 76.6 million, favourable balance 2.0 million zlotys. (A. E. F. D.)

*Monica* covers her face with her hands.  
*Antosia*: "I wonder at you, m'am. What can my kid matter to you. He didn't want a kid. None of them do".  
*Monica*: "That's true, more's the pity".  
*Antosia*: "I'm sorry for you, m'am, you look so peaked. It's not worth it. There's so many fellows in the world, that you'll meet a good one, too. They won't call you his mistress, for you'll keep yourself and him too from what you make. I'd love to earn money like that, then I'd kick'em downstairs, one after the other. Until I met my chap, you'd honestly tell me his thoughts. For I have a way with fellows. One has to be sweet, and pretend to be silly, know about the housework and make him think you'd follow him to hell, then a man's like wax. I go to beauty parlours. Why not? Let them have what they want. I don't care, so long it helps me to get what I want, too. And after I get it, oh, ho!"  
*Monica* (saddy): "And when you do, what then?"  
*Antosia*: "I'll scramble up onto the surface. I'm not afraid of nothing. I want to see everything, and travel to the end of the world. And then, when I've educated myself and got posh manners I'll get out and look for my boy. He must be somewhere..."  
(Catches Monica's hand, and kisses it).  
"I shall never forget you, m'am.  
Exit.

## Metal and Electric Industries Exhibition

On the 140,000 sq. meters of the grassy space, formerly occupied by the repair shops of the Warsaw Military Airport five hundred workers are busy now—erecting what in four weeks, will be known as the Metal and Electric Industries Exhibition.

As you enter the exhibition grounds you are struck by the general activity—the hammers striking, the saws buzzing, the foremen shouting at their men—and here and there you see huge whitewashed pavilions which will house the whole gamut of exhibits—everything, you are told, from door knobs and electric washers to powerful locomotives and monstrous aeroplanes.

You walk toward the offices where you are admitted before a short stocky, middle aged man who is in charge of the works. After you have stated your business to him, M. Janiszewski, the main frame of the builder, is willing to supply you with all the information you want.

"The Exhibition" he says is being organised by The Metal Manufacturers' Union, The Mechanical Engineers' Association, The Union of Electrical Contractors and the Warsaw Chamber of Commerce. The purpose is to show the progress these industries have made in the seventeen years of Poland's independence and also how their products find application in everyday life.

"The exhibits will be numerous and the task so to arrange them as to give the visitors an idea instead of creating a chaos. For this purpose we had to divide the whole affair into six departments and fifty groups.

Each group will occupy an allotted space and will contain only the exhibits of a certain branch of production. We are strictly adhering to that".

About 500 firms, you are told, will take part in the exhibition and the range of exhibits will be enormously large. Machines of all kinds will be shown there as well as raw materials and half finished products. There is also going to be a section of inventions and technical progress; the department of scientific research; and the export section of the electric industry which will also comprise the telephone and telegraph manufacture and radio production.

Among other things you will be able to see there "the inside" of a telephone exchange and how the radio programmes are being broadcast and, if you want to know what your chances are of becoming a radio announcer, you might give your voice a special microphone test.

An ingenious contraption installed on the exhibition grounds will give you all the thrills of aeroplane driving and balloons will take you up some hundreds of feet above the ground. But seekers after strong emotions will be provided with special attractions: A tower thirty metres high will be erected on the premises and if you are after that sort of thing you might be able to take a swan dive from its jumping board with parachute tied to your back. You think it rather exciting and ask about the opening date.

"The exhibition", says the manager "is going to open on the 23-rd of next month and will last six weeks. The visitors? Oh, yes we are expecting them from all over the country. We hope the whole thing will be a success.

So do you. You thank him for the information and bid goodbye. Indeed it seems as if the exhibition might well be worth a visit.

L. C.



The Chateau de l'Horizon from the sea

## KING EDWARD'S RIVIERA HOLIDAY

The Chateau de l'Horizon

By Irwell Woolf

Special Correspondent of the Warsaw Weekly, and the N.A.N.A.

Cannes, July 20th.

King Edward's holiday home this year will be the Chateau de l'Horizon, Maxine Elliott's house at Golfe Juan, a stone's throw from "Le Roc" where he stayed last year. The Chateau is much larger and his Majesty will be able to entertain more lavishly.

The word "Chateau" gives a false idea of the place. Here is no gloomy feudal fortress nor even a castle. Just a very modern large villa orientated by Moorish barch windows on the side facing the road and deep rounded alcoves on the sea side. The whole square, squat and white with a flat roof. A house which will never grow up and has preferred to spread lazily along the Mediterranean. It was built in 1931 by architects Diecks and Sawyer, they have contrived English country-house comfort within, and movie-star mansion-luxury without.

Much has been written about the famous bridge leading from the Cannes-Nice road over the railway to the Chateau. It is a dull, concrete affair, the sides wind-screened with wicker fencing. All that will make His Majesty's temporary citadel impregnable is a big sign - PROPRIÉTÉ PRIVÉE - DEFENSE D'ENTRER.

The bridge continues, through twist and turn, down a narrow half-mile drive. In the grounds on the left is the little house once occupied by Lady Mendil, wife of the Press Attaché to the British Embassy in Paris. During the King's stay at the Chateau the house will be occupied by Miss Elliott's animals - Kiki, a Monkey - Felix, a cat - Christophe and Arbela - dogs. They will be in the charge of Miss Elliott's housekeeper and butler who will live in the little house with them. Miss Elliott herself will stay for a few days in the little house until His Majesty is "acclimatised".

She is leaving all her staff at the King's disposal and it is understood that the normal routine of the Chateau will continue. No structural alterations have been made and it is stated authoritatively that there have been few rearrangements, decorative or otherwise. It appears that King

Edward likes the place immensely as it is. As every one knows, his tastes are very simple and he does not want to make a lot of disturbance for his short stay.

Fifteen days is the period mentioned and he is expected about July 28th. As he is due to unveil Canada's Vimy Ridge war memorial on July 26th, it is likely that after the ceremony he will fly to Cannes, but nothing definite is known. The opinion that he will come by sea on the royal yacht appears improbable. Now for more details of the house.

To reach the front-door you go down a long charming cloister, cool and quiet. The door is green. Within is a little hall. On the right, ledged above the hall table, are Miss Elliott's war trophies - four shell cases, a French musque and a German pickelhaube. The floor is of peach-coloured marble. The hall goes straight into a wideish corridor ending in a dwarf-treelined alcove. On the right, invisible from the front-door, is a double climbing staircase, also of marble. On each side of the staircase is an Italian chair in crimson damask. There is an air of sunlit peace.

The Chateau has one story above the ground floor. There are ten bedrooms and eight bathrooms, apart from the servant's rooms. The principal bedrooms are in the two wing-towers visible from the sea, and one of these will doubtless be used by His Majesty. The wing-towers are quite invisible from the road.

On the ground-floor facing south is the main salon, a princely room covering at least half the total width of the Chateau. It runs parallel with the sea and is very English in character, comfort, beauty and dignity blending. Every piece of furniture in the room is a collector's piece although the room bears no resemblance to a museum. The room is really more lounge than salon. In the dining room are several paintings by Mr. Winston Churchill who has often been Miss Elliott's guest.

The main salon opens on a terrace which descends to a lower terrace. Here are arched caverns, containing bathers' dressing-rooms. On this terrace are tables with deep prune-coloured parasols. Alongside is the great swimming pool hewn out of the rock. It is about 70 ft. long by 30 ft. broad and some nine million gallons of fresh sea-water pass through it every hour, equivalent to fifteen complete renewals. On the seaside a water chute, flanked on both sides by steps, slides bat-



Mr. Igo Szym the popular star of the "Cyrułk Warszawski" who is understood to be shortly appearing in Berlin

hers down into the Mediterranean and thence to a red and white painted raft.

From this point of wooden vantage the Chateau is charming. From the road the house looks rather barren, even "barren", from the sea its descending terraces give it a shipshape look and it fits snugly into the rocky fretwork of the coast.

On the extreme left is a private landing stage whence His Majesty can make speedboat trips if he wishes to without so much irritating police supervision as on the land side. One of the King's main annoyances during his stays on the coast in the past has been the surveillance considered necessary by the Sureté Nationale. By sea he will be able to escape for a few hours from official rigmarole without any but his confidants being much the wiser.

From the raft one sees that the western side of the Chateau is covered with a mass of plum-coloured glycines which are reflected, as it were, in the prune umbrellas. The effect against the still-green shutters is particularly pleasant.

Much has been said about the inaccessibility of the Chateau de l'Horizon, I am sure that the King's only real protection from prying eyes lies in the good taste of those who will studiously respect his desire for privacy. There are hundreds of houses more suitable for use as temporary prisons. But the local people generally are very respectful of other people's tranquillity. It is not they who will intrude, is there something symbolical about King Edward's first trip abroad since his accession to the throne? A British King, on French soil, in an American house? Three great democracies welded. Let us take it for a token.

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## "WHIPSAW — SWIATOWID"

This amusing crook comedy featuring Myrna Loy and Spencer Tracy deals with the misadventures of a detective who disguises himself as a crook in order to entrap a gang of jewel thieves and who, in the process, falls in love with their charming accomplice, whom after many misunderstandings he eventually marries. For those who like crook films, this constitutes a good evening's entertainment.

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MAJ Closed.  
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NOWY Closed  
POLSKI "Dziwocza 1 Oni".  
RADIOTEATR Daily  
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### MUSICAL SHOWS

OPERETKA - "Geisha". Daily.  
CYRULK WARSZAWSKI "Front m de Radost". Daily  
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### CINEMAS

APOLLO "The Tunnel". American.  
\*\*\*ATLANTIC "Kid Millions". American.  
BALTYK "Plastic Films". American.  
CAPITOL "Maty Marynara". Polish.  
CASINO "Mme. Pompadour". Austrian.  
EUROPA "The King's Double".  
\*\*\*FILHARMONJA "Casanova". French.  
\*\*\*MAJESTIC "Manhattan Romance". American.  
PAN "Schmelling-Louis Match".  
\*\*\*RIALTO "Broadway Bill". American.  
RODZICE "Gold". Daily  
\*\*\*STYLWOWY "Petticoat Fever". American.  
\*\*\*SWIATOWID "Whipsaw". American.  
\*\*\*excellent. \*\*\*good. \*\*fair. \*average. Unstarred not yet visited.

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

"MUZYKA" Nowy Swiat 26

### MUSIC

FILHARMONJA. Closed  
OPERA. Closed.

### ART AND OTHER EXHIBITIONS

I.P.S. Warsaw Paintings in Classical Period. Daily.

ZACHETA. Jubilee display of works of W. Koszak. 10 to 6, admission 2z.

NATIONAL MUSEUM. 3-go Maja 13. 1st. Block. Display of Italian Prints. Daily 11 to 3. Admission 25 gr.

METAL AND ELECTRIC INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION. Aug. 23.

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