

THE WARSAW WEEKLY

Office: Sto-krzyża 13, Warsaw, Poland, Telephone 272-77.
 English Representative: P. H. Straw, 2 Lyndhurst Gdns. London, N.W.3
 English Distributors: W. H. Smith & Sons, London
 Subscription rates—zl. 3.50 quarterly, zl. 13.00 yearly.
 Foreign 4/- or \$ 1. quarterly, 15/- or \$ 3.75 yearly.
 Sole member for Poland of the North American Newspaper Alliance
 Postal Cheque Account: 25898. Warszawa.
 Post Office Account: 615 Warszawa

2nd YEAR WARSAW, FRIADY, J U L Y 31, 1 9 3 6 No. 30

POLISH OLYMPIC TEAM LEAVES FOR BERLIN

London² Letter

By Gregory Macdonald



THE OLYMPIC STADIUM IN BERLIN

Poland's Team Off To Berlin

One hundred and twenty-seven English athletes left Warsaw day before yesterday for Berlin where they will take part in the Olympic Games.

This curt statement of fact conceals behind it three long years of work on the part of the Olympic Committee, careful training and elimination, collecting of funds for expenses, and, which seems to be fashionable nowadays, the expulsion of four prominent competitors for various offenses.

Poland's hopes for four gold medals are placed in Walasiewiczówna, better known abroad as Stella Walsh, holder of the world's record for the hundred-metre dash for women; in Wajsówna who has replaced Kono-packa-Matuszewska as Poland's best woman discus thrower; in Kucharski, star half-miler, who will compete in the 800 metre event; and in Noji, sterling long distance runner.

Walasiewiczówna will have the hardest battle in her career to take her place as the premier dash champion as Helen Stephens, the American phenomenon, has several times tied Stella's best time for the hundred-metre event. They have never raced one



STELLA WALASIEWICZÓWNA

form he was in last year, and his recent defeat in the halfmile during the English Championships (he placed third) make it extremely doubtful if he will even place. In his event, the 800 metre, there is too much strong competition from across the Atlantic. If he runs a nice race, however, no one will be disappointed as he is capable of very fast time. It has been alleged that he was blocked during the English Championships, and the recent poor times he has been turing in have all been made on the notoriously slow track at the Physical Institute at Bielany. Perhaps Berlin's lightning track will enable him to show something like his true form.

Poland is extremely fortunate in having Noji to replace Kusociński as a long distance runner. The latter, gold medalist at Los Angeles, has been suffering for some time from a leg injury which medical and surgical care have failed to improve. Noji, therefore, has a heavy burden placed on his shoulders, but his recent sterling win in the two-mile at the English Championships against England's best certainly gives him every right to expect a gold medal in his event.

The Polish Olympics Committee has had its difficulties in common with the leaders of others national committees. Only with difficulty was 50,000 zlotys collected, but this sum has been increased by Government subsidies. Four men have been suspended indefinitely for insubordination, and one, Heljasz, was expected to place in the hammer throw.

If the Polish team (in numbers in tenth or eleventh place) has any success, most of it may be attributed to the excellent organizational work of the Polish Olympics Committee, which, as long as three years ago, started preparations, sought fresh material, and finally brought all competitors to the peak of condition. The results from Berlin will be watched with much interest.

The beginning of the week in which this Letter is written has presented the striking contrast between the Vimy Ridge celebrations and the Spanish Civil War. There is in Great Britain one school of thought which preaches a doctrine of Isolation, advising the country to turn away from the conflicts of a quarrelsome Europe and to concentrate upon the splendid destinies of the Empire. The advice would be admirable if Great Britain were not an island in the European system and if the Empire were not scattered across the trade routes and land surfaces of the globe. Throughout her history, and now, Great Britain shares in the European civilisation. In so far as that civilisation has its conflicts, she has taken her part in them all.

STANDS FOR PEACE

Yet there is the present contrast between the Vimy Ridge ceremony and the Spanish tragedy. The King of England leaves his island which is internally and externally at peace to commemorate on French soil the battle waged by Canadians of French and British descent for the existence of a civilisation which France particularly represents. Yet the monument itself is very much the symbol of war. The King who is popularly known to compose his own excellent speeches, never allows the opportunity to pass when he can stress the fact that he stands for peace and that he wants the Colours of his regiments never to be carried in battle during his reign, for peace has its own victories. The growing influence of the King of England is certainly a factor for the peace of Europe.

CIVIL CONFLICT

Yet it is idle to deny the fact that the celebration takes place on soil which is divided against itself by a new menace of civil conflict, or that the British people are profoundly moved while they await the outcome of the Spanish conflict. The decision is as critical as the decision of the Battle of Warsaw: as usual, it takes place in the ends of Europe, interrupting the conferences of statesmen, and eclipsing this local centre or that which has always been pointed out as the real powder magazine.

The position in this country is now an interesting one. There is no doubt but that the Monarchy, both as a representative institution and as the embodiment of personal leadership, commands the deep allegiance of the people. Yet the air is full of political and economic debate. There is

COLONEL LINDBERGH'S VISIT TO BERLIN

DANGER OF WAR IN EUROPE

Mr. Wickham Steed, the well known English publicist and the former Editor of the London Times, has written the following article specially for the Warsaw Weekly and the North American Newspaper Alliance, in which he comments on the speech delivered on July 23 in Berlin by Colonel Lindbergh, the American airman and reviews the political conditions in Europe.

BY WICKHAM STEED

LONDON, JULY 24.

The impression made upon all well-informed British quarters with which I have been in contact to-day by Colonel Lindbergh's speech in Berlin yesterday is that the American airman frank, truthful and courageous words have rendered a notable service to Europe and perhaps to the world.

There has been far too little plain speaking upon what I think in the most serious European crisis since 1914. The bulk of the British people are unaware how many latent and possibly imminent dangers threaten the Continent and directly or indirectly Britain likewise.

The War Secretary, Mr. Duff Cooper, said recently. "It is the duty of everybody in authority to frighten people out of their wits". He has been severely criticised as unduly alarmist and as wishing to impress the public in favour of British rearmament. While I do not believe that panicky utterances are helpful, I feel that the British National Government has sorely neglected its duty in not telling our people what every member of the Government now knows is true.

Lindbergh's statement, "As I travel in Europe, I am more than ever impressed with the seriousness of the situation which

confronts us", is fully warranted. It is his merit to have stated this in Berlin. I wonder whether the Nazi authorities have allowed the full report of his speech to be printed and broadcast. If so, it will help to bring home to the German people a sense of the perils hanging over them as well as over others.

Many Britons talk glibly of "the next war" while thinking of it in terms of the last world war. They imagine that, even should England be unable to keep out of the next war, there would be time to raise armies and muddle through it once again. Our airmen do not share these illusions. They know that the actual time they would have to engage and try to defeat a hostile air force would be less than three minutes, provided warning were received. The chance of defeating or checking say a thousand hostile aircraft laden with thermite explosive and gas bombs might be slight indeed. The only serious deterrent would be the certainty that cities in the aggressor country would suffer the fate of London and other large English towns.

It is this that Lindbergh meant by saying, "We have moved so fast that we have imposed aeronautical time on military tactics, taking away the old defence of astronomical time, which has probably been civilisation's greatest safeguard in the past." No less significant is his realisation that we must seek a new type of security which rests in intelligence and not force. What Lindbergh could not say was how the new security is attainable for this is a problem still unsolv-



NOJI

another before, and both have made statements to the press that nothing will satisfy save a victory over the other. Barring a dead heat, one will be disappointed. Walasiewiczówna's competitive experience makes her the favorite, and it may be ventured that the result of this event will be as interesting as any run off. Wajsówna's best record for the discus throw is still somewhat behind the best throw of Mauerberger, star Germanicant. Only a miracle can bring a first in this event, but a place is as near certain as anything can be. Kucharski, unfortunately, has shown a relapse from the fine

(Continued from page 1)

(Continued on page 2, col. 1)

London Letter.

(Continued from page 1)

deep distrust of Fascism, a vague term which includes anything of a military or authoritarian character showing itself on the Continent. For some years past there has been a growing interest in Russia, and in intellectual circles of the Left tendency. The propagandist forces of the Left have been ingeniously active; they are prolific with articles, periodicals and books; and neither the patent injustices of Capitalism nor the selfish crudities of certain "Diehards" have helped to re-establish a deep national tradition which is not predatory, not collectivist and not militarist. If the issues crystallise, as they now seem bound to do, I think it will be found that Great Britain will escape from a struggle between the Left Wing and the Right. The Monarch, which really does represent the people and which is itself active for justice, holds the Centre.

RED NEWS

Nevertheless, the actual news from Spain is coming into this country deeply tinged with Red. Partly this is because Madrid is the most active disseminator of news, under a strict censorship. Partly, it is because the military character of the revolt is something which is known not to appeal to the national temperament. But behind these two reasons there must be a recognition that the struggle in Spain is entirely one of National Front against military dictatorship. The more complex policy which shook the world during the Abyssinian conflict is again involved when the possibility is envisaged of an authoritarian France, of the Mediterranean as a closed sea held by the authoritarian Powers, of an entirely new order of national States in Europe, with inevitable repercussions upon British and Imperial policy. Yet it must be true to say that a very large element of public opinion is in favour of the Army revolt, because nothing can conceal the excesses and the anarchy of Popular Front politics, and because in his heart the Englishman is as unwilling to accept an idea when it comes from Moscow as he is unwilling to accept it when it comes from Berlin or Rome. The deep instinct to close the ranks against foreigners will probably decide the issue when it becomes alive in the country; and decide it peacefully.

TRADITIONAL LIFE

In the meantime the traditional political life of the country continues almost undisturbed by contemporary questionings. In the mere matter of Party politics of the National Government is stronger than it was before the Abyssinian controversy is cleared out of the way; the rising internal prosperity, the Austro-German agreement, the possibility of constructive results from the Locarno conversations, and Mr. Baldwin's triumph over the caucus which nearly unseated him have all helped to clear the air. The tactics and policies of the Opposition continue to flow into the Cabinet's hands. The strengthening of the Government's position is reflected by victory in two by-elections, one in a London suburb and the other in a country constituency. But it is worth stressing the point, as *The Times* itself does, that a small poll suggests some impatience with politics among the electorate. It is true that the holiday season must account for some abstentions, but neither this, nor bad weather, nor a usual by-election apathy provides a full explanation.

*There has been an obvious tendency in sections of the elec-

BANK OF POLAND RETURN

During the second decade of July the gold holdings of the Bank of Poland increased by 0.3 million zlotys to 365.6 million zlotys, whilst the holdings of foreign exchange and bills declined by 0.6 million to 9.4 million zlotys. The bill discounted profit 6357.7 million zlotys (increase: 4.6 million), collateral security advances dropped to 114.4 million zlotys (decrease: 16.0 million) and Treasury bills discount to 49.2 million zlotys (decrease: 6.4 million). The "other" assets item decreased to 159.0 million zlotys (decrease: 9.3 million) but that of "other" liabilities rose to 937.1 million zlotys (increase: 0.7 million) Notes in circulation totalled 964.4 million zlotys (decrease: 26.7 million). The gold cover of notes in circulation and of sight liabilities stood at 33.73 per cent, i. e. 3.73 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.

torates" notes *The Times*, "to cry. A plague on both your houses, and its existence must cause concern to those in all parties who sincerely believe in the value of Parliamentary institutions. This country has the longest and the steadiest political tradition in the world, but polls will continue to put an end either to the Government show clearly that they mean to lead or the Opposition show that they are to be trusted.

DIFFICULTIES

When the history of this period is written it may be noted that the Government is confronted with an extraordinary series of difficulties both at home and abroad. And behind the difficulties is the old human problem of men brought up in one tradition loyally applying its principles during an unseasoned transition to another epoch in which the old principles do not hold. The fact discussed in this column last week, that the trade revival is being financed by cash instead of by loans, is now being noticed by the City Editors. Redemption from debt is the fundamental change of the period, for the Party System consolidated by the Whig Revolution of 1688 was based upon the balanced Budget and the National Debt.

"Throughout the recovery period," writes the City Editor of the *Daily Express*, "much new construction has been financed from cash resources, thawed by the rise in stock market values. An even greater stimulus is being made financing for new business in possibly the fact that until recently the businesses that have been most prosperous have been of a retail and home consumption character. The rise in raw materials and construction costs may bring about a change in the situation, but it is evident that the change in the fiscal policy of the country and the absence of credit-worthy borrowers have wrought subtle changes in the methods of financing which are not always appreciated."

It will be found that what applies here to private business applies also to the State itself, not only in Great Britain but all over the world. The continued recovery in America is the best example of the process.

ENGLISH BOOKS

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

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

EXPLANATION OF THE CRUISER LEIPZIG INCIDENT

The Polish Telegraphic Agency PAI, has published a communique on the favourable result of conversations which took place between the Polish and the German Governments concerning the incident connected with the visit of the German cruiser "Leipzig" to the port of Danzig.

The subject of the notes exchanged between the two governments has not yet been published. This is simply due to diplomatic reasons. It is known that Poland which is in charge of foreign affairs for the Free City of Danzig, has received a special mandate from the League to settle the Leipzig incident. Therefore, by reasons of international courtesy it is impossible to publish the notes in question before the members of the council are informed.

Nevertheless, it is not the text of the documents, but the fact that the German Government has given the necessary explanation that is of greatest importance.

It is undoubtedly a step forward towards the enlightenment of the present situation, which ought to calm by itself the present atmosphere in the Free City.

Besides, it is allowed to hope that a final explanation of the incident will put an end to the comments of certain foreign newspapers which try to make—in any case not for sympathy towards Poland—of the Leipzig incident as well as of some former incidents in the interior politics of the Free City, an international sensation.

At the present moment it can easily be said that the situation in this affair is one of a certain understanding. Without any further occurrences of local nature in the Free City this temporary progress can become a factor towards the attainment of permanent peace.

FACILITIES FOR AMERICANS MOTORING IN POLAND

According to a new regulation of the Polish ministry of Transport, Americans landing their cars directly at Danzig or Gdynia will be able to motor in Poland with their American registration marks and the only documents required from them, besides the triplicate, will be their home driving licence and registration certificate, certified by an American Consulate. Where there is no Consulate, the Polish administrative offices will certify the correctness of such licences without any formalities or charges. There will be a payment of 1 zloty (20 cents) per day for the Polish Road Fund.

The American car-owner wants to proceed from Poland to other European countries, the Polish Automobile Club will give them Polish registration numbers and the necessary international passes and driving permits, at a cost of 12 zlotys. The cost of the registration number-plates will be 10 zlotys. (A. T. E.)

TIMBER EXPORTS FROM POLAND

The "aged" Polish Timber Export Agency shipped 284,041 cubic metres of timber and wood materials via Gdynia and Danzig during the first half year of 1936. Of this total 201,987 cubic metres went to the United Kingdom, 28,290 cubic metres to Belgium, 8,584 to France, 596 to Holland, 4,100 to Germany, 4,477 to Scandinavian countries, 2,690 to Latvia, 1,775 to Palestine, 1,650 to Spain, 704 to Italy, 4,998 to Argentina, 469 to Uruguay and 652 cubic metres to South Africa.

MORE ABOUT THE AUSTRO-GERMANY AGREEMENT

The Polska Informacja Polityczna has issued a further communique dealing with the Austro-German Agreement, they observe that the press comments in various European countries has been extremely wide and while admitting that every country has full rights to interpret the agreement according to the manner in which it might affect its interests, the Polska Informacja Polityczna feels that the Czech press has gone too far in endeavouring to interpret Poland's views on this matter, as articles on this subject have been combined with others dealing with the general question of Polish foreign policy.

According to one Czech interpretation the conclusion of this agreement has dismayed Poland in that there exists the fear that the stopping of German expansion to the South East will now divert German efforts to the North and the North-East, that is to say against Poland. Other papers say that this agreement is only a prelude to the formation of an Italian-Polish-Austro-Hungarian-German bloc.

In reality these two viewpoints cancel each other and show that above all complete confusion reigns in the minds of the Czechs as to Polish foreign policy. This chaos is the natural consequence of the tendentious propaganda relating to Poland which continually appears in the local press. Owing to this Czech opinion has completely lost any possibility of understanding the elements of Polish policy. They do not understand that Poland has a firm conviction that the best way to ensure general peace is to begin by regularising relations between neighbouring States.

Beginning with this political principle Poland has adjusted its relations both with Russia and Germany and awaits a moment when the Czech authorities will have changed their manner of treating the Polish population of Teschen which would constitute a preliminary step towards the readjustment of relations between the two countries.

On this same basis Poland can appreciate any act which facilitates cooperation between neighbouring States and therefore welcomes the agreement of the 11th July.

In Czechoslovakia this agreement has awakened quite different sentiments, which in view of the unfavourable relations of Czechoslovakia with its neighbours, prevent this country from understanding the Polish attitude.

As to the bloc to which reference was made above, it is sufficient to conclude the Polska Informacja Polityczna, that its existence is unknown in the capitals concerned.

SILVER AND OTHER TOKEN MONEY IN POLAND

By a Presidential decree enacted according to the zloty stabilisation Act and an understanding with the Bank of Poland, the main issue of silver, nickel and bronze token money in Poland has now been raised to 470 million zlotys against the former limit of 426 million.

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CONGRESS OF LEGIONNAIRES NOT TO TAKE PLACE IN 1936

Everyone in Poland was looking forward eagerly to the day of the 6th of August, which was the fixed date of the Congress of Legionnaires. Although the Association of Legionnaires is not a party, if only because its membership is limited to ex-servicemen from certain regiments, the Congress was expected to be not unlike a congress of a great party in its significance for the country. What is more, it would be the congress of a governing party. To add to its importance, a speech of Gen. Rydz-Smigly was included in its programme. It has been hinted here and there that the 6th of August will mark the beginning of a new era in Polish home politics, and very much was expected from the General's speech. Naturally everybody expected something different.

Suddenly, Gen. Rydz-Smigly stated in an order to the Assoc of Legionnaires that, as that organisation has been remoulded only a few months ago, it would be better to postpone its congress to some other date, such as 6th of August of 1937. It is not the custom of Generals to give reasons for their orders, so that a field has been opened for the wild conjectures.

There has been no visible outside event which could have influenced Gen. Smigly's decision. It seems likely that the General wants to give time to his followers to enlarge their ranks, so that the next Congress may have a wider national character. No new members can be drawn into the Association itself, but in his last speech Gen. Smigly declared that he does not wish the legionnaires to form a separate caste, even if animated with the most patriotic spirit. An evolution bringing non-legionnaires into the body of the government supporters on equal rights with the ex-servicemen could not be performed in the course of the weeks left until the day of the 6th of August. (A. T. E.)

THE POLISH PETROLEUM INDUSTRY

During June 41,190 tons of crude oil were extracted in Poland as against 42,690 tons in May. The refineries worked off 41,560 tons (40,950 tons), producing 38,170 tons of derivatives (37,870 tons). The domestic consumption came to 20,910 tons (21,500 tons) and exports to 13,120 tons (12,820 tons). The stocks of derivatives at the end of the month amounted to 191,250 tons (185,520 tons at the end of May), and those of crude oil to 34,710 tons there were 26 refineries in operation with 3,137 men employed.

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PRESS REVIEW

The Danzig question

Gazeta Polska after inserting the declaration of the Foreign Office concerning the negotiations carried on between the Polish Government and Germany regarding Danzig affairs and citing the observation that international courtesy does not permit the announcement of the text of the said negotiations before it has been communicated to the members of the Government writes:-

"At the present moment we may boldly maintain that a certain poise has been attained in the situation. If no new incidents occur in Danzig of local nature, this temporary progress may become a permanent factor of pacification."

The Jewish Problem

Jutro pracy an organ of the Union of Employers discusses the importance of the Jewish problem in the development of the economic situation in Poland. It points out that Poland having obtained her political independence must now fight for economic independence. The industry of Poland is supported in 45 per cent by foreign capital, and 45 per cent by Jewish. Big and small commerce is by 90% in Jewish hands, and craft and small industry are hardly Polish by 45%. According to *Jutro pracy* Jews are not loyal to the States and yet consider every attempt at economic independence by Poles as anti-Semitic agitation. Finally the article concludes: "We understand perfectly the difficult situation of Jews in Poland, the loss of their conquered positions in industry and trade will be painful for them, but all the same a nation of 30 millions after attaining its state independence is eager for life, economic independence and its own country play the role of Arabs."

Peoples party

The *Lwów organ "Wiek Nowy"* brings a long article on the action of the People's Party which occupies itself with political questions especially making far-going political demands including even an alteration in the constitution and in the suffrage system. "This last question is raised even by the authors of the system themselves many of whom perceive the artificiality of the present parliament in which there is a lack of adequate representation. The movement is certainly helped by the fact that the peasant action coincides with the consolidation action under the watchword of defence of the country. "The peasants are the backbone of the army, without their defence is impossible." As the writer states they are not hired servants but the marrow of the nation self-conscious citizens, the support of the state, the reservation of its material and moral forces, the last resort in critical moments. A state ruled without them and in spite of them is a trunk. If we (the peasants) are cut off, the chief support is renounced and the whole edifice is limited to state functionaries and other members of the intelligentsia"

In connection with the action commenced by Premier Skladkowski against the exaggerated form of bureaucracy in Poland

exhibited in the masses of written documents *Wieczór Warszawski* writes: "The bureaucracy must prove to the community that it is necessary, that it works, does something. Thus we arrive at a vicious circle showing that - the bureaucracy produces papers and the paper again reproduces bureaucracy." This is a situation similar to well known problem - the hen produces an egg and from the egg comes a hen. Which is more important? In our case the hen is more important! "What is our issue? If there are to be less papers, let there be fewer employees. This will be healthier, more convenient - and what is the most important, also cheaper."

Social Question

Kurjer Polski compares the relation of the social question to the economic one in Poland with the situation in other countries. "As regards social legislation we have preceded France by several years and we might tell her, in confidence, that it has not given us happiness. Paid workmen's leaves man increase of the cost of production so as first result greater difficulty in sale and in connection with this the increase of complete and unpaid workmen's leaves, in other words - increase of unemployment. For the rest on our eastern frontier the obligatory standard of productivity of work is augmented and all the privileges by which the working spheres have profited until now have been withdrawn which means that measures have been applied tending to the cheapening of production." The conclusion at which the *Kurjer* arrives is that to attain a large revenue the wings of large production must be freed and this is only possible if they are relieved of the weight of unproductive functions which bureaucracy presses on them. "This is at present the most important question, the successful solution of which lies in the interest of all producing spheres as well as agriculturists, artisans, tradesmen as workmen."

Goniec Warszawski discussing the question of the future ministry of propaganda which is to act under the wing of the Council of Ministers says: "It is considered not only as a sort of brains trust" attached to the premier and his opinion-giving organ and advisers but also as an instrument in the hands of the General Inspector of the army in the sphere of politics. It is to this, Bureau's that is attributed General Rydz-Smigly's decision to postpone the meeting of the legionnaires and without doubt the bureau plays an uncommon part in organising the staff of the new Camp. Also the last circular of Premier Skladkowski on the work of the starostas is said to be the work of the bureau which has a network of its own informers in the country and continually increases and completes this network."

Front Robotniczy organ of the former socialist premier Moraczewski writes against the present system of government which does not allow the democracy any influence on home and foreign politics. He says "Let us say openly: the masses are always more clearly and decidedly opposing a system which is based on the autocracy of the bureaucracy, on administrative-police command or prohibition on disrespect for social justice toleration of capitalistic exploitation on the putting aside of the masses from influence on the state. Poland is a Republic—

Lindbergh In Berlin

(Continued from page 1 col. 3)

ed, though the ablest and most earnest minds in all the peace-loving countries of Europe have long been wrestling with it. Europe to-day is divided into two camps. In one are the nations that fear and hate war and yet are unwilling to yield what they hold without a struggle and are sadly, grimly - as regards the European Continent - determined to face annihilation rather than admit the mastery of any single power over them. In the other camp are the nations that extol war, and declare it to be the worthiest and most sacred form of national activity; they teach their youth that God is in their blood and that children are born to give their lives in the service of the fatherland so as to extend its frontiers and sway. Hitherto Britain has entered neither of these camps. Could she gain time for preparedness she might throw decisive weight into anti-war camp. War loving nations know this. The gravity of the present crisis arises partly from doubt as to whether they will grant her time. It is useless to evince words. Millions of Britons feel that the Hoare-Laval betrayal of the League of Nations last December was the failure of the British Government to face Mussolini's threats. The sudden collapse of Ethiopian resistance under Italian attacks and the subsequent British leadership in the stampede away from Sanctions have so effaced British influence for apace that the anti-war forces of Europe are now bewildered and disheartened.

The direct result of the French failure to stand with Britain and the League after Sir Samuel Hoare's withdrawal of the Government by the revolt in public feeling was Hitler's march into the Rhineland. The direct result of British leadership in lifting Sanctions was Greiser's long nose at Geneva. Instead of handling the Danzig issue firmly the League entrusted it to Poland who seems ready to allow Hitler to muck the Anti-Nazi minority in Danzig both as a step toward German control in the Baltic regions and as a warning to all Germans outside Germany that Hitler is their master. The German minority Czechoslovakia is already drawing this conclusion, while the Austro-German Agreement enables Hitler, with Mussolini's assent, to plant Nazi troops on a horse in the Austrian citadel.

What lies behind Mussolini's assent? Shrewd German judges assure me that an understanding has already been reached between Berlin and Rome that as soon as Hitler is ready - possibly after the Olympic Games - he will go ahead in the Baltic region and against Britain in the Mediterranean and North-East Africa. I do not know how well or ill-founded this assurance is. I know only that Mussolini is feverishly hastening Italian armaments, especially submarines and aircraft, and that Italian holders of British investments have been advised to liquidate them speedily and to send the proceeds for safety to United States.

Other shrewd, non-Jewish, Germans well versed in military strategy warn me that the next Hitlerite move is likely to be directed against Denmark in order to secure complete control of the Danish narrow waters and bottle up the Baltic against British

in the Polish Republic the authority belongs to the Nation."

And therefore the article concludes it is the highest time that the masses should be able to express their common will by means of a true representation of the people elected on the basis of a democratic and just suffrage.

BRITISH PASSPORT CONTROL OFFICE

UJAZDOWSKA 18, WARSAW.

The following person are entitled to receive visas or immigration certificates for Palestine.

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	V I S A S				
989831	KREMBP Riwna	27	D	22.10.36	Otyłaja
989830	LICH PENZENTAN Isak Chana	52	D	27.10.36	Grodziak, Błonska 84
989805	CHEJCHMAN Falga	58	D	27.10.36	Pawia 52, Warsaw
989815	WALLACH Artur	19	B/3	1.11.36	Lyzakowska 43, Lwów
989817	LIÉBRICHT Norbert	21	B/3	1.11.36	Monastorzka
989818	DODYK MENDEL	24	B/3	1.11.36	Korolowska nad Borszewo
989810	GROB Baruch	29	B/3	1.11.36	Saulewska 95, Stanislawow
989821	GRINGLAS Chaskiel	18	B/3	1.11.36	Lodz, Zakatna 5
989820	SZUTMAN Beno	21	B/3	1.11.36	Lwów, Koszupnicka 10
989823	SCHENKEL Leon	19	B/3	1.11.36	Tarow, Walowa 37
989824	ELFOFT Renata	19	B/3	1.11.36	Hordenka, Legionowa 37
989825	SUŁOWSKI Abraham	19	B/3	1.11.36	Warsaw, Złota 50/22
989828	ENGL	21	B/3	1.11.36	Kalisz
989829	ADLER Oskar	21	B/3	1.11.36	Podzamcze 2, Jaroslaw
989830	RISPLER WILHELM	20	B/3	1.11.36	Przemysł, Skrz. Pozt. 115
989831	BEER Abraham	20	B/3	1.11.36	Tarnow, Wekarska 9/1
989832	DIENES Georg	21	B/3	1.11.36	Siatynia
989833	BRILLANT Edmund	19	B/3	1.11.36	Jaroslaw, Grunwaldka 16
989834	WALDMAN Heraz	20	B/3	1.11.36	Piotrkowska 24, Lodz
989835	PRYZANT Aleksander	21	B/3	1.11.36	Pinsk, Albrechtowska 73
989836	KUNIKOWSKI Bywan	23	B/3	1.11.36	Picki, Drobin
989838	WASSERMAN Salomon	24	B/3	1.11.36	Dobrotow, Kamionka Stru.
989839	HOROWICZ Arca	19	B/3	1.11.36	Piotrkow Tryb. Slowackiego 28
98941	CYMAN Mojzse	21	B/3	1.11.36	Bresce n/B
98942	KRUGMAN Samuel	18	B/3	1.11.36	Warsaw, Hoza 13
98940	GRSZYBENFELD Emil	4	D	5.11.36	Lwow, Na barykack 36
	" Olga				
98141	FEDER Israel	35	B/3	5.11.36	Orla 11, Warsaw
98148	PINSZ Aleksander	28	B/3	12.10.36	Nowolipie 3 m. 5 Warsaw
98158	BAKST Akiva	27	B/3	15.10.36	Woloszyn, Woj. Nowogrodz.
98157	BLATMAN Szumel	35	B/3	15.10.36	Lublin, Stancio 22
	" Riwka	3			
	" Szoszy	9			
	" Ester	4			
98150	KOHN Smul	45	B/2	15.10.36	Koliz, Pomoznicka 41a
	" Sara	44			
	" Josef	16			
	" Frajda	15			
98162	DORNFELD Eda	21	B/3	17.12.36	Lwowska 51, Tomaszów
98183	ZYCHOWSKA Sara	22	B/3	16.12.36	Lublin
98104	LEHRNER Dora	22	B/3	16.12.36	Wielka 6/12, Warsaw
98165	SCHWARZ Pinchas	23	B/3	16.12.36	Lwow, Hirsmana 30
98166	RAWICZ Liba	20	B/3	16.12.36	Lwow, Jagiello 1813
98167	LEWIN Sara	22	B/3	16.12.36	Sasnowa 5, Białystok
98168	LEWIN Sara	23	B/3	16.12.36	Warsaw, Zamenhofa 48/4
98169	DREIBLAT Anna	23	B/3	16.12.36	Gazowa 11, Krakow
98180	ROSENBERG Etel	21	B/3	16.12.36	Krakowa 6, Krakow

F following persons will be granted Immigration Certificates in Cat. A (0) :-

F.1874	CHEINCINER Maszek and family	Warsaw
F.2388	REZNIK David and wife	Lodz
F.2344	SCHWARZ Pinchas and family	Białystok
F.2344	WAJNBURG Gerszon	Lodz, Gellina 3
F.2244	WASSERMAN Leib (has been selected to fill a vacancy in the Palestine Police Force)	Równe
F.2248	f. 24 ROSENFELD Bracha - visa will be granted as a traveller provided she is in possession of a valid national passport.	

Immigration Certificates re-considered by the Immigration Department Jerusalem

37833	ROZENFELD Szejn	
90162	ERLICH Regina	

naval power. Should Britain oppose such a move to the point of trying to lend Denmark effective aid, Hitler might strike a swift blow at England while Mussolini took the offensive in the Mediterranean.

Von Papan's high return to favour after the Austro-German-Italian arrangement seems significant. Before and during the War, von Papan always advocated the policy of treating Britain as Germany's chief enemy and concentrating the attack on England. This variant of the famous Schlieffen plan was discussed by the German General Staff but rejected in favour of the march through Belgium. The Schlieffen plan originally contemplated chief concentration against Russia and the occupation of Denmark in preparation for that. This aspect of the plan has lately been revived in view of a possible offensive against Russia either through Czechoslovakia or the Baltic States or both.

The British public are still ignorant of these projects of German military cogitations. The German Reichswehr is believed to be undesirable of war until the new army is quite ready. This is probably true-as true as it was that the Reichswehr disliked the reoccupation of the Rhineland on March 7.

Where, then, is the safeguard against war, if it is to be there? In Lindbergh's words, it lies

in the union of force with reason. By seeking to unite all war-hating countries in the League of Nations on the reasonable ground that unless they hang together they will hang separately, Britain might still give Hitler pause and gain time to save Europe and perhaps the world from devastation.

This is why I think Lindbergh's speech wholesome and timely. All honour to him.

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Plays, Films, Arts and Sports

Of the men Wegorz (Sewald) was excellent in a fine piece of burlesque, Woskowski, and Kondrat likewise good as silhouettes full of character and expression. The other two lovers, Brodewicz and Luszczakowski were rather colourless. Decorations by Siwinski.

Arno

Lohengrin from Bayreuth

Sunday the 19th the interest of the whole musical world was centered on the transmission of Richard Wagner's great Romantic opera, *Lohengrin* as the opening of the annual festival in Bayreuth. Thanks to the radio, the lovers of Wagner's music were able to enjoy the real artistic treat that this faultlessly beautiful performance was an infinitely organic whole of the finest singing style of the great heroic tenor, Franz Volker who in a very noble interpretation of the role of Lohengrin held the hearts no less by the uncommon beauty of his voice than by his evident understanding and profound feeling for the intentions of the work or of the remaining soloists: Mary Miller (*Eisa*), Margaret Klose (*Ortrud*), Jaro Polanska (*Eltramund*) and von Manward (*the King*).

That Sunday afternoon was, thanks to this artistic, a musical event for all Europe, and that addition will long remain the most beautiful of the cultured musical world as an artistic performance of very exceptional quality.

Arno

For the past few years the Hungarian playwright, Bus-Fekete, has been so popular on the stage, that a play by him now is always a good drawing-card. His Fekete has the knack of placing sentiment and plenty of humour into the complicated situations of actual modern life and making well drawn human move and live in them. This is really what he is.

Flunked in Love

(Teatr Polski)

Unfortunately, this widespread popularity and the good selling-power of his work has caused, as usual in such cases, a fall in the level of his plays. It seems that he must have so many orders from Hungarian and Viennese theatres that is getting what he can out of his popularity while the getting is good, and so writes fast without planning very carefully either the stage construction or the logical solution of his individual scenes.

Flunked in Love (Polish title *Dziwczyna i On*) now playing in the *Teatr Polski* must be classed as one of these "written while you wait" things. It is a story, clever enough in itself of three young Viennese girls, — a shrewd matchmaker, Jennie, an affectionate chorus-girl, Fritz, and an honest but rather homely young lass without a job, Annie. All three fall sincerely in love, but rich Petrowicz throws Jennie down and goes off to America with another woman, Fritz's beloved, Baron Milos marries in his own sphere, and the half-baked artist Sewald give Annie nothing but brutality and jeers. And so these three young girls who meet with nothing but masculine selfishness flunk their examinations in love.

The theme of feminine sacrifice and disappointment is far from being new, but when it is served up in a skillful way and reasoned with delicate and true sentiment, it will always find many grateful hearers.

It was with this thought in mind, without doubt, that Bus-Fekete wrote his comedy. His scenes are only loosely bound together, and the last two are really but a repetition of the sad disappointment in love of his three little heroines. The loose construction causes a lull in the interest in certain moments of the play, and the over-slow tempo makes the play rankly sleepy in spots. Still, the characters of the three women are drawn with talent of a born playwright and are good for their penetrating insight into the psychology and feelings of young women.

Mr. Borowski, who directed *Flunked in Love* prepared the play very carefully, but might have improved it a little by setting a livelier pace.

The three main characters were done in capital fashion; Miss Zabrzyńska gave us an Annie full of sincere sentiment and humor; Żeliszka as Fritz was charmingly winsome with her amusing lyrics, and Miss Plankowska portrayed a very interesting Jennie.

Teatr Narodowy. THE GREAT LOVE. Last scene. Miss Irena EICHLE-ROWNA (Marit) and Mr. Mieczyslaw MILECKI (Ludwig). Theat. Malarski.

The Great Love

(Teatr Narodowy)

The *Teatr Narodowy* is now showing *The Great Love*, a play by Franz Molnar, which the Warsaw public already knows from the great performances this season in the *Teatr Polski* of the Viennese *Josephstädter-theater* company.

The heroine of the play, Marit Agt, is a sort of self-appointed guardian of her younger and most beloved sister, Irene, and wants to bring about Irene's marriage with the young engineer, Ludwig, whom she has had in mind for this purpose for several years. On the surface the matter looks simple enough, especially as the friendly and influential wife of the Minister can ensure a good position for the young engineer, Marit, happy in her truly motherly relation to Irene and Ludwig, certain that this common-sense marriage will be successfully arranged.

Suddenly she learns that Irene has fallen in love with the painter, Ivo, and Ludwig, seeing the love of his fiancée for another man, and not being over much in love himself, finds it quite easy to free Irene of her promise. But Marit does not give up. She pits herself for Irene's sake against Ivo, but in the struggle she falls madly in love with him. When, then, Ivo, determines to marry Irene and go off to America with her, Marit very nobly consents and sacrifices her own feelings. She explains her action to herself by the certainty of her own mind whether, if she should stop the marriage, she would be motivated by her own egotism or her love is that which has no purpose nor future, and to fight for it, is in Marit's opinion useless.

Marit is a person of maternal feelings primarily. Her great love for Ivo turns out to be only a great but temporary infatuation. So when Ivo and Irene go away, it is not surprising that her excellency the Minister's wife very easily forgives about the marriage of Marit with Ludwig who really loved her and not Irene all the while, and for whom she has always had a warm maternal affection.

Molnar's play is splendidly adapted to the stage; the dialogues are interesting and subtle; the characters are vital and true to life. Although all the roles are good, it is quite evident that the piece was written with that of the heroine chiefly in mind, so we may justly be said that *The Great Love* is really one great role. In Vienna Molnar's wife, Lilli Dyvas, starred and triumphed in it. In Warsaw, Irene Eichle-Rowna, the greatest dramatic talent of the younger generation of artists, triumphs no less. Her restrained yet proper acting, her true expression of every word, and the depth of feeling she shows, all together create an original and charming character.

The Great Love was directed by Osterwa who with his unerring intuition and penetration into the intentions of the author, gave the play its proper comedy tone and avoided falling into melodrama; in this way the dramatic elements were brought out in their full force.

Osterwa herself plays Ivo. Here all superlatives are weak to give him praise deserved by the artistry, culture, and finesse of his truly great artist, who even in the role of a light-headed young painter was able, without detracting a jot from his charm, to show him as a real living person.

Her Excellency the Minister's wife was played by Mieczysława Cwiklińska to fully appreciate the masterpiece of incomparable feminine charm, of finished excellence in carrying a dialogue, and of masterly acting. It is necessary to see Cwiklińska in this role with one's



Miss Hanka Ordanówna, the most popular artist of Polish music-halls. The incomparable interpreter of sentimental, burlesque and characteristic songs. Her versatility is unequalled, her performance is as good as well as on the dramatic stage have aroused great admiration from the public.

essant costumes and decorations, of which by far the best creator at present time is the incomparable Zofia Stryjeńska.

The first part of the program included a one act ballet by Parnell called *The Maiden Evening*, to music from the works of Chopin. This is as yet only a project, but very interesting indeed for a ballet spectacle picturing the atmosphere of nuptial ceremonies in an old Polish manor-house, it needs much more subtlety of expression and in certain moments more conformity to the character of Chopin's music.

Of the remaining numbers mention must be made of the splendid peasant dance entitled *The dancing farm-woman (Roztanczona baba)* which gives Zizi real Balama opportunity to show all the possibilities of her many-sided talent; *The Archer (Lucniczka)* which in a striking but much invention and choreography Parnell does perfectly; and the always welcome *Viennese Waltz by Johann Strauss* shown in a very pleasant manner and plastic composition. The scenes, *The Senses and Labour*, however, does not come up to the little, the plastic expression being very problematic.

The public received the dancers with evident sincerity and generous ovations.

Arno.

The three Wishes

There was once, say the folk of Northamptonshire, a woodman who met a fairy in a wood; and the fairy gave him three wishes.

But the woodman was a careless fellow, and forgot all about the fairy encounter.

That evening at home, he was sitting with his wife beside the fire.

"Wife," he said, "I'd give something now for a good string of sausages, bless me if I wouldn't!"

And bless him! — there was a good string of sausages on the table, all piping hot.

"But what's the meaning of this, pray?" cried the wife.

"The woodman remembered the fairy, and with more emphasis on the co-ordination of the group scenes. From this point of view, the most successful was the whole is the characteristic grotesque, *Dziwrt Maciek, umarl...*, a very interesting illustration of the folk song. Here Parnell scores a triumph not only as ballet-master but above all as a great dancer. It might be said, in fact, that all the best mental fallings of the Berlin dancers are in this part covered up by the high talent and fiery temperament of the whole troupe, especially the two sisters. His musical-comedy stage, have nothing in common with Polish folk costume either in colour or composition, and too much in the style of the great variety in the women's head dresses. Would it not be advisable in such an important contest as the *Wielka Oplinka* Games to have really artistic, Polish

Warsaw Amusements.

THEATRES

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MALICKIEJ "Profesja Pani Warren"
Dzieln.
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NOWY Closed.
POLSKI "Dziwczyna i On".
REDDTA Closed.

MUSICAL SHOWS

OPERETA—"Gelsja". Daily.
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CINEMAS

APOLLO "The Tunnel". American.
CAPPATLANTIC "Kid Millions". American.
BALTYK "Plastic Films". American.
CASINO "Maly Marynara". Polish.
CASINO "Mme Pompadour". Austrian.
EUROPA "The King's Double".
FILHARMONJA "The Prodigal Son". American.
MAJESTIC "Pursuit". American.
PAN "Schmelling—Louis Match".
RIK "Hands Across The Table". American.
ROMA "Gold".
**STYLOWY "Petticoat Fever". American.
ŚWIATOWID "Forgotten Faces". American.
**excellent. ** good, ** fair, * average, * Unstarred not well visited.

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

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ART AND OTHER

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"There's only one thing to do, wife," he replied. "And that is to wish'em away again. So here goes!"

But there also, together with the sausages, went the third wish; and it cannot be said that the woodman was a whit better off than he had been, despite his meeting with the fairy. But that wasn't the fairy's fault.

W. B. J.

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

The Warsaw Weekly is published every Friday by E. Sykka. Warszawa, Sto-Kryzyska 13

Editor: HEBERTON SYKES

Redaktor Odpowiedzialny — CECYLJA HALPERN