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THE DEATH OF A GREAT STATESMAN



The Late General Gömbös
Premier of Hungary

A great Statesman has left the European political arena, the death of General József Gömbös is a sad loss not only for Hungary but also for the family of European States.

General Gömbös had a personality combined with wisdom and greatness of soul. Child of a great family, old but impoverished, he carried in his heart the great national tradition of the Hungarian nation and a full understanding of the needs and desires of his compatriots. His political career during the last four years, when, backed by the full confidence of the Regent, Admiral Horthy - he fulfilled the function and responsibility of President of the Council of Ministers, - showed that his

most fervent desire was to lead Hungary on to a path of complete independence.

General Gömbös realised the necessity for a new economic and social structure for Hungary, in his decisions he endeavoured to employ that vital force in the Hungarian nation which had not yet come into play and to give it a fresh spurt of energy.

He initiated and carried through numerous reforms which brought to the nation the necessary appeasement while at the same time swelling the ranks of those citizens who were conscious of their national and civic duties.

The national movement fostered by General Gömbös under the auspices of the Regent was so well organised, that even the death of its great Chief will not be able to destroy its vitality.

The General's foreign policy followed the old and glorious tradition of independent Hungary, and laid down the absolute necessity for full independence in order to enable the nation to flourish.

General Gömbös' friendship for Poland was due to the fact that he understood the importance of moral values in interstate relationships, in Poland he saw a country whose policy would never be directed against Hungary, with which it was united by historical tradition and glorious memories dating back for a thousand years.

The Polish nation has lost a great friend in the person of the General and associates itself with the Hungarian nation in its mourning. P. I. P.

Poland and the Present Currency Question

A whole series of European countries, France, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, Czechoslovakia and Italy, are at the present moment the field of important monetary events. In Poland these happenings are followed with great interest and also with the utmost calm, a circumstance which arises from the fact that the opinion of economic circles and of the entire Polish nation is to be found at the back of the existing financial and economic programme of Poland.

Among those states which propose to reconstruct national and world economy, Poland—as is known—has carved out a special path and occupies a separate and distinct position. The methods employed by Poland to combat the crisis are different from those used by others. For some years Poland has been following a policy of deflation, it may even be said that she is the only country that has followed this programme to its fullest logical extent by diminishing public expenditure and adapting it to changed conditions.

Since the autumn of 1935 the Polish Government has gone vigorously ahead in this direction. The State budget has been completely balanced since the 1st of April of this year, while at the same time a special commission is at work on the task of balancing the budgets and the debt services of the local authorities, bearing in mind their present capacities for payment.

The second point in Poland's deflationary programme is the lowering of prices. In as far as concerns agricultural products the crisis itself has considerably dropped all price quotations, while the prices of industrial products have been reduced on several occasions following on governmental action. The general wholesale price index in Poland in gold stands at 55, taking 1929 as 100, while in countries following a different economic policy (such as devaluation) the figure stands at 47 to 49. For a whole series of articles the difference between Poland and foreign prices in devalued currency is purely nominal.

Finally, the third point in the Polish deflation programme and perhaps the most characteristic one was the adaptation of internal indebtedness, mainly agricultural, to the financial resources of the country. What other countries obtained by depreciating their currency, Poland has realised by the reduction of the total of the private debts of the population.

If due account is taken of the effects of Government economic and financial activities in Poland, spreading as they do over a long period, the attitude of the Government, which sees neither rhyme or reason in changing its monetary policy, becomes quite clear and

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The PROBLEM of EMIGRATION in POLAND

Already toward the end of the XIX-th century the population of Poland could no longer be nourished by the soil of its home country and it began to emigrate in large numbers.

The emigration from the territories which form now the Polish Republic reached its highest level about 1895-1900, when 250,000 persons left the country annually. Some 200,000 of them went to the United States of America and increased the number of its inhabitants of Polish descent, which reached later the figure of 4 million persons. Germany, and especially its western industrial districts took also large numbers of Polish emigrants—as the supply of labour had not been sufficient in Germany at that time.

The Polish emigration to the Westphalian industrial towns was so strong that in certain boroughs the Poles formed a considerable percentage of the population, as for instance 43% in the borough of Hahnbörst.

Thus, in the pre-war years, practically the whole of the natural increase of the population of Poland was absorbed by emigration. This proves that the density of the agricultural population in the country had reached a level which could not be exceeded if normal conditions of life were to be maintained. The growing industry also absorbed a certain proportion of the annual increase of population but that process has never managed to keep up with the fast rate of natural increase.

During the war the emigration was almost stopped, — but the population actually decreased instead of increasing,—for obvious reasons. Immediately after the war, however, the situation has changed radically, as the birth rate came up again to a high level and instead of emigration there was re-emigration. Many Poles returned from foreign countries as soon as they heard the news of Independence, more or less heedless of whether there was any employ for them in the country or not. That is why the population of Poland increased by several millions in the first years of her independent existence and reaches to-day the figure of 34 millions, while it had only 27 millions in 1919.

In the years 1919 - 1935 emigration from Poland to continental countries, mostly France, totalled more than a million people, while the emigration to overseas countries reached 700,000. These figures are not net, as much of the continental emigration had a season character and only 400,000 people who left Poland in that period for continental countries did not return. Of the overseas emigrants 550,000 have remained in their adoptive countries.

In all, a little short of one million people have left Poland without returning between the years 1919 and 1935.

Since the stringent immigration laws passed by the U. S. A. the outflow of emigrants has very considerably decreased, remaining in the last years on a level of barely 12,000 people per year net, that is after the deduction of re-emigrants.

The development of industry in Poland since she has regained independence has been remarkable, but nobody could have expected the new industries to absorb as many as seven million workers.

The weight of the overpopulation is therefore resting almost entirely on the agricultural provinces, where it is becoming

Even a country where agriculture has reached the highest level of development such as Denmark, cannot give a living from agricultural pursuits to more than 40 persons per square kilometre. In Poland there are many large provinces, in the south and in the centre, where 80 agricultural workers are expected to make a living on one square kilometre of land,—which is not so rich as in Denmark.

It becomes obvious that no amount of modernisation of exploitation methods, of draining, fertilising, etc. could offer a complete solution of the problem. Even the draining of the huge Polesie marshes in the East of Poland, which would take about 15 years, if 500 million zlotys were spent on it every year, could only result in supplying land for one million people. One million people is the sum of Poland's natural increase of population in 2½ years, and already several millions of idle agricultural workmen have accumulated in the country through the years in which emigration was practically stopped.

The only possible solution of the very serious problem of overpopulation with which Poland is faced would be an organised settling of Polish farmers on some of the many uncultivated territories of the world.

Polish opinion is anxiously awaiting some solution of this question, which is becoming increasingly grave every year.

EMIGRATION FROM POLAND IN SEPTEMBER

Warsaw. 1648 persons have left Poland in September as emigrants, through the intermediary of the Emigration Syndicate. Of that number 1166 persons went to South America, 160 persons to North America and 47 persons to other overseas countries. 274 persons have emigrated to European countries.

Moreover, 1200 Jews have emigrated in September to Palestine, through the intermediary of the Central Zionist Executive Committee.

Poland and the present Currency Question

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comprehensible, backed as it is by all the more important economic organisations in Poland.

The logical reason for this decision lies mainly in the fact that at the end of April last, Poland introduced currency control, mainly in order to ensure for Poland as a debtor country, the importation of raw materials essential for trade and industry.

In official circles it has been stated that there was no desire to maintain these restrictions permanently as Poland, in common with other countries, is interested in the increase of international exchange in all forms.

As and when the economic crisis became more acute, Poland many times took the initiative in international economic agreements, such as the agrarian bloc. One of the obstacles which prevents the extension of this work was the fluctuation to be observed in the currencies of the creditor countries, together with the policy of quotas and clearing houses for debtor countries, which prevents the letter from balancing out the ingoing and outgoing trade transactions.

Poland is always ready to collaborate with other countries and to view with optimism the monetary stabilisation foreshadowed in the recent declarations in Paris, London and Washington holding the view that this could open the path towards the solution of difficulties in international exchange which it has not yet been possible to overcome. As the Polish delegate at Geneva recently said: "in order that the levelling up of money should be really useful, it would become necessary to level the balances of payment in different countries. Before the equilibrium was maintained, thanks to an almost complete freedom in the exchange of goods, capital and men; it would be erroneous to believe that the exchange of goods alone can revive the national economy of the various countries. On the contrary, action must be taken on all fronts simultaneously."

It is believed that if this method of international agreement became open, Poland, thanks to its adaptability, would see the possibility of joining an international system of economic cooperation without depreciating its currency.

P. I. P.

NEW JEWISH POLICY IN POLAND

The Jewish question has existed in Poland for many years, but it is only quite recently that definite plans have begun to be made concerning its solution. Perhaps the fact that the total population of Poland is fast increasing might have been responsible for making the problem more acute.

Anti-semitism is a popular catchword, particularly among the younger people, who feel keenly the Jewish competition in the professions and in business. Thus, although the noisy manifestations of students did nothing to improve the situation, they may have helped the public opinion to realise how difficult it was.

The numerous Jewish population of Poland enjoys certain privileges. One of them was to be found in the domain of the meat trade, which was totally dominated by the Jews, selling kosher meat even to gentiles and reaping the profit from its higher price. This abnormal situation has been regulated as recently as in 1936, by the Bill on the Slaughter of Animals. The Jews have retained, however, the right to ritual slaughter with regard to the animals destined for their own use and their religious rights have been fully respected.

The problem of the kosher meat trade was only a small item on the long list which constitutes taken as a whole, what is called the Jewish question in Poland. The fact that there are 3½ million Jews in Poland, and that they control a large proportion of the country's trade and industry, is bound to have far reaching consequences—some of which may be harmful to the national interests of the country.

Coupled with the general overpopulation of Poland, their presence in such numbers is unsatisfactory both from the point of view of the Jews themselves and from that of the Poles. A solution of this difficulty has been at last visualised, although only in the broadest outline. The Polish delegates at the current session of the League of Nations spoke forcibly about the necessity of a Jewish emigration from Poland, mentioning certain figures such as the minimum of 80,000 Jewish emigrants per year. The emigration to Palestine cannot absorb that number of Jews, and therefore the next question is to find some other outlet for them.

Dr. Komarnicki, the Polish permanent Delegate at Geneva, spoke in the political commission of the Assembly about the question of the Jewish emigration from Poland. He stated that it was a "typical international problem" and as that as such it called for an intervention of the League. He added that the Polish Government was already considering the directing of the Jewish emigration to the territories than the Palestine, at the suggestion of the Jews themselves, and that it would ask the League in due course for its collaboration.

The spokesman of the Polish Government stated that the cost to Poland of the Jewish emigration to Palestine has been prohibitive, and that in the future Poland will expect some financial assistance towards the cost of such emigration from the wealthier Jewish communities of other countries.

It has been estimated that if the Jewish emigration continued at the rate of 80,000 per year for 10 years, the number of Jews at the end of that period would amount to 2,650,000—but the number among them of persons between the ages of 20 and 50 would be twice smaller than it is now,—that is 800,000. The natural increase of the Jewish population would thus be checked, as the emigrants are necessarily always the men of an age suitable for procreation. After another 10 years of emigration at 80,000 per year, the number of these young and middle aged Jews would be reduced to nil. The remaining Jews would then be either children or old persons—both weighing little in the labour market. The children might emigrate as they grow up, and the old Jews would eventually die out, but the situation would be considerably eased even after the first fifteen or ten years of continued emigration.

The great problem is to find room somewhere in the world for the 1,600,000 Jews who would have to emigrate during twenty years. The task is perhaps not as difficult as it looks, for there are vacant territories which could feed many millions—not merely a matter of a million and a half. But the co-operation of the League of Nations, of all the Jews in the world and of certain powers would undoubtedly be necessary to bring a swift and satisfactory solution.

A. T. E.

PRESS REVIEW

Kurjer Poranny discusses the question of colonies for Poland and comes to the conclusion that it is an absolute necessity for Poland to acquire some. It writes that a period of renaissance of economic life having begun we have entered on a phase of increased foreign imports. The import of machinery of production for potential economic construction the import of raw materials to satisfy the consumption needs of those people who have found work. These increased imports cannot be compensated by exports to foreign countries. Poland is thus in a position of being encircled by import quotas and hence we are faced with the dilemma, either economic renaissance without an equilibrium of the payment balance, or equilibrium of the payment balance without renaissance. The *Kurjer* finds as the only solution that "Poland must first by the present phase of the crisis drag herself out of the hopeless pit into which the crisis has pushed her. The only solution appears to be for her to acquire her own colonial territories."

Dziennik Poznański finds that Polish policy has gained success in Danzig and increased its influence in the Free City and also on the course of Danzig question at Geneva. "Minister Beck especially has cooperated closely with the Committee of Three for Danzig affairs while the Council of the League has entrusted Poland with a mandate for control of Danzig relations in the name of the League of Nations. Although," the *Dziennik* continues, "the real guarantee of Polish rights in Danzig is her own strength, yet the fact should be noted that in Polish-Danzig affairs on the area of Geneva, Poland stands at present in the position of arbiter-mediator."

Robotnik takes up an entirely different position and argues that the repressions against the Socialists in Danzig show the increasing influence of Hitler in the Free City and that "the political constitution of Danzig is being brought into line with that of the Reich. There is arising a corridor within the Reich." What does the leadership of Polish foreign policy intend to do in this case? asks *Robotnik*. *Kurjer Warszawski* in an article by B. K. expresses doubts as to the sincerity of the German anti-Soviet crusade all the more that communism owed its formation in Russia to German influence. As regards the defence of the European order, the author remarks that Europe is quite capable of undertaking her own defence against communism. "The radicals in France have

barricaded themselves, (not to speak of moderate and rightist elements), English trade unions deny even the shadow of solidarity with communism, while the Catholic Church again and again with great emphasis warns the faithful against it." So the conclusion arrived at is that the world does not intend to appeal to Germany, the consequence of whose national socialism may be that, Minister Goebels may find himself some time in the mental neighbourhood of Lasalle."

Gazeta Polska writes on the subject of devaluation that Poland neither needs nor is obliged to introduce devaluation and that "it would be bad if she allowed herself to be carried away by the wave of devaluation". It argues that "Poland cannot afford within so short a period of time to go through a third process of devaluation, with even a prospect of a fourth one, for there is a great risk that the depreciation of the leading valutas of the world is not definite, the further the fluctuations towards a still lower level may take place."

Professor Grabski in an interview appearing in *Bunt Młodych* discusses this same question, he says "the present moment would be the worst for introducing devaluation. Why? Because the fall of valutas has a reason when it constitutes a factor for reinstating the balance of economic life." Such was the reason for the devaluation of the English pound and the French franc but, says Professor Grabski "The fall of the zloty would constitute a new misfortune for those spheres that have of late steadily increased their deposits in the savings and commercial banks and would be a new hindrance for the capitalising process."

Czas considers that the solution of the Jewish question is on the way to realisation by the process of emigration. "The fact that the Polish delegation in Geneva has brought forward the colonising question for Poland ought to act very favourably on our home relations. It means that the Jewish question has moved from its standstill. All those very factors which have sown chaos and disturbance in the country by means of cheap anti-Semitic slogans will lose the ground from under their feet. This also is very important". In another place also *Czas* writes, "At the European order the Jewish problem has been set forth by government factors as an international one which can only be solved on international ground."

Russian Naval Revival

By Hector C. Bywater

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freight cars towards Vladivostok, where, presumably, they are assembled and fitted out for sea. A recent War Office bulletin from the Japanese alleges that sixty undersea boats are already in commission at Vladivostok. What does seem reasonably clear is that the Soviet chiefs are making a big effort to build up a really formidable navy, but whether they command the technical and industrial resources necessary to achieve this aim is problematical. It is known that a large programme of new construction was approved in 1934, including battleships and cruisers, and that during the past two years heavy contracts for naval equipment have been placed in Germany and France. Furthermore, German, French and Italian technicians are understood to be working in the Russian dockyards.

At the present moment, the British Government is negotiating with Moscow for a bilateral agreement which would bring Russia within the scope of the

1936 London Naval Treaty. Should this agreement go through, the Soviet Government will immediately have to disclose its naval programme in full detail, an exchange of information about building programmes being obligatory under the Treaty in question. Possibly, therefore, the veil of secrecy which still hides Soviet naval armaments is about to be lifted.

Even to-day the expansion of the Red Fleet is producing worldwide repercussions. Germany senses one of the chief pretences for her own heavy rearmament at sea. Japan professes to be nervous about the growing submarine and air forces at Vladivostok, which lies, so to speak, at her very doorstep. Since the most crucial requirement of Japanese strategy is the security of her communications with China, she certainly cannot be indifferent to the creation of a strong and potentially hostile force on her most vulnerable flank in the Sea of Japan.

If the Russian submarine flot-

illa in the Pacific is even half as strong as the reports indicate, it should be capable of rendering the Japanese lines of communication with Manchuria and Korea distinctly unsafe. From Vladivostok the Korea Strait-Japan's most vital sea artery is distant barely 600 miles, and consequently within easy reach of Russia's Far Eastern submarine base.

Moreover, the Russian long-range bombers could operate with telling effect in the northern sector of the Sea of Japan and possibly strike direct at Hakodate and other important cities on Japan's western seaboard. Clearly, therefore, it behoves Japan to keep a vigilant eye on what is happening at Vladivostok. Operating independently, the Russian naval and air forces stationed there might not be able to achieve decisive results, but if Russia were the ally of a first-class naval power hostile to Japan, the activities of Red submarines and aircraft working from Vladivostok would prove a terrible embarrassment to Japanese strategy.

As regards Europe, it is not only in the Baltic that the Russian naval renaissance causes some anxiety. By the recently concluded

Dardanelles Treaty, Russia is free to transfer naval forces to or from the Black Sea without limit or hindrance. Consequently the establishment of a powerful Russian squadron in the Euxine would disturb the naval equilibrium in the Mediterranean and tend to reproduce the situation that existed all through the latter half of the 19th century, when the prospect of a Russian fleet breaking out of the Dardanelles and getting astride the Mediterranean highway was the constant bugbear of British statesmanship.

Such considerations, however, postulate a degree of material and human efficiency in the Soviet navy which still remains to be demonstrated. While it is conceivable that the Soviet political system has regenerated the Russian nation and eliminated all the moral shortcomings which condemned the Tsarist navy to crass inefficiency, the world has not yet received

absolute proof to that effect. Foreign naval experts find it hard to believe either that the new-fledged Soviet fleet is mechanised to such an extent, or that its personnel measure up to the standard of training common to all first-class navies. They are even more skeptical as to Russia's technical ability to produce fighting ships of the complicated types demanded by modern tactical requirements.

As a British critic has observed, a change of political creed can scarcely have altered the national characteristics of the Russian which pre-eminent incline towards a mountain of abstract argument before bringing forth even a mouse of execution. It rests then, with the future, to show whether the new Soviet Navy is really a dynamic and formidable factor in power politics or primarily an instrument of propaganda.

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THE NEW THEATRICAL SEASON IN WARSAW



An interview with LUDWIK SOLSKI

"The *Teatr Narodowy*, said Solksi, will retain the character of the representative Polish dramatic stage, that is to say its programme will include the greatest masterpieces of Polish and world classic repertory. Of the modern Polish repertory the dramas of the most praised authors in our modern dramatic literature will be presented."

"As to *Teatr Nowy*—continued Solksi—it will have the character of an experimental stage, presenting the most original, daring but always artistic plays."

With the beginning of the new season the management of the theatres *Narodowy* and *Nowy* is once more in the hands of director Ludwik Solksi, today the best known artist in Poland and at the same time one of the finest connoisseurs of theatrical life and the art of management, acquired during more than 60 years splendid work on Polish stages, as artist, manager and producer, who has kept his youth and freshness, which are so admired in this phenomenon of work and vitality, not only in Poland, but in the whole of Europe.

These qualities of Solksi with his uncommon capacity for serious work, freshness of ideas in projecting and carrying out new programmes, his experience and true understanding of the theatres artistic and cultural mission give promise that this season's performances at the *Teatr Narodowy* and the *Teatr Nowy* will be on a very high artistic level in the choice of the plays, as well as in their production.

Director Solksi can be given as an example of a man who works ceaselessly without rest. In the mornings at present he has the rehearsals of *L'Avare* with himself in the title role and under his direction, in the afternoons he holds conferences with authors translators and stage directors, and finally in the evening the performance of *Frederick The Great* in which he plays again the leading role of the Prussian King.

In an interval between the second and third acts of *Frederick Solksi* gave an interview to our readers, in which he outlined some of his projects for the new season.

"And what about your immediate programme?" — I asked. "The *Teatr Narodowy* is preparing three premieres; the first is the jewel of Polish classic comedy *Sluby Panieńskie*, by Ferdo under the direction of Stanislawski and with Barszewska, Leszczyński, Stanislawski, and in leading roles, the famous *L'Avare* by Molière, in which I shall again appear in my role of Harpagon. The third play of the season will be a comedy by Adolf Nowaczyński *Cyganeria Warszawska*, showing the artistic life of pre-war Warsaw, the direction of which will also be in my hands. I can also announce three great premieres, each of which will undoubtedly be a great artistic attraction of our theatrical season. The first is the tragedy of *Hamlet*. Osterwa who will play the title rôle for the first time, has for two years been making very special scholastic and artistic studies to enable himself to give a perfect interpretation of the character of the Duke of Denmark. After *Hamlet* we shall prepare Goethe's *Faust*, when, for the first time the two parts will be given as one-evening performance. The third event of that season will be *Iridion* by Zygmunt Krasinski, representing the greatest Polish poetry of the romanticism period. Of the works of Stanislaw Wyspiński probably *Wesele* and *Bolesław Smiaty* will be presented. The classical repertory will still include the works of Ferdo, Lope de Vega, Bulzac and others. — I intend also to renew several classic plays and to present them regularly from time to time."

"And of the modern Polish repertory?" — I asked — "what can we expect?"

"Apart from the comedy I mentioned of Nowaczyński, I shall not forget one of the finest plays of Tadeusz Rittner *Wilki w noc* and a quite new play of Stanislaw Milaszewski, a dramatic poem on the Biblical theme *Bunt Absalona*."

"The choice of the *Teatr Narodowy* programme is very attractive and artistic; and I should like to know something about the plans of *Teatr Nowy*?"

"In the *Teatr Nowy* after the comedy of Jasnorzewska, a tragedy of Jean Giraudoux will be presented. This interesting play will be produced by Leon Schiller with Irena Eichlerówna, the most talented tragedienne of our younger generation in the title role. We are preparing also translations of the works of Kleist, Raynal, Deval, Durren. I wish also to arrange special performances to show the experimental works of the Polish authors, such as Witkiewicz Zawiewski and Grabowska. This is, however rather difficult to do as the artists are very busy preparing the normal repertory."

Concluding the interview Director Solksi added: "I trust that my season will be successful as the *Narodowy* and *Nowy* theatres will have such stage-directors, as Schiller, Osterwa, Wysocka, Borowski and Zelwerowicz, and the artists will include Barszewska, Cwiklińska, Duleba, Gorczyńska, Halska, Lubińska, Paniewiczowa, Rotterowa, Irena Solska, Świerczewska, Wysocka, Żeliska, Brydziński, Damięcki, Haydzinski, Leszczyński, Łuszczewski, Milecki, Stanislawski, Węgrzyn, Wyrzykowski, Zelwerowicz and many others. The literary direction will be in the hands of Pomnirowski, the sets and costumes will be prepared by Jarocki. In a word I have a very talented and attractive ensemble and I shall endeavour to make the most of them."

For our part, we trust that the brilliant example of combined artistry and hard work of director Solksi will find imitators and that under his management the results of this season will be remembered as one of the best years of this dramatic stage activities. *Arno.*

ART EXHIBITIONS

Autumn Show at IPS

The IPS, like the Zachęta, has begun the new season with an exhibition compounded of a number of one-man shows, including painting, sculpture, and prints. Of the three painters, Ludomir Janowski (not to be confused with Janusz Paweł Janowski), Konstanty Mackiewicz, Zawadowski, the best known is certainly Mackiewicz. The paintings he exhibits this time are in no way reminiscent of his clear-cut, somewhat poster-like experiments in aggressive modernity, their common characteristic being a wilful blurriness of colour and drawing. One landscape (without a number) has a certain

tal motifs, yet so far removed from any hint of realism that it does not distract the eye from the general architectural effect — the building of the Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego may serve as an example. For those who care to study these sculptures more closely they are full of expression and artistically interesting detail. Thus for instance in the frieze representing the chariot of Apollo, sculpture in relief is combined with intaglio. The figure of a kneeling angel, carved in the round, shows that the treatment is more successful in friezes — an ornamental deformation of folds on



Stefan Mrożewski — "THE TOWER-BRIDGE"

wistful appeal, and a study of flowers in a blue jar, when seen from a considerable distance, blends into a pleasant, deep-toned harmony of colour, but the dominant impression is one of depressing gloom and from a more distant — the length of an ordinary living-room — the pictures are discomposed into colour splashes, with brown and grey as chief factors. The only exception is a still-life, raised into a sort of relief and painted in an altogether different technique the general effect is sombre also, but the colours in themselves are clear and the drawing precise. — Ludomir Janowski's work is on an average level. He is at his best when working in subdued tones, as is shown by a large portrait of a man and by a portrait of the artist with a scarf in dull red and green. — Zawadowski also shows no very individual touch. His colour scheme is light and clear, giving an effect of space and freshness and he works in large, flat surfaces, giving a slightly stage-like impression.

Professor Szczepkowski is a very interesting artist, not in his portraits which are well executed, but without any distinguishing feature, but in his decorative friezes and figures. The principle on which purely decorative segments of surface suddenly cut across parts of the composition is the artist's own secret, but from the architectural point of view it is very successful. The frieze is relieved from the comparative tedium purely of ornament.

Conductors appeal with marked success in spite of certain defects of intonation in the wind instruments. The soloist of the evening was Egon Petrie, a pianist well known and highly esteemed by the Warsaw public. He played Rachmaninov's D Minor Concerto with perfect mastery and an interpretation more intellectual than emotional.

one side brings a jarring note into a work of great dignity and poise. Colouring destroys the unity of the work, as may be seen by comparing the small, coloured Madonna in this exhibition with the large, original version in the ground-floor room of the Zachęta. Very fine is the large altar-piece with its two attendant figures of angels. It has a grave and peaceful dignity, particularly in the figure of the Madonna. Her face, the movement of her left hand, her very feet, are full of expression.

An American appreciation of Stefan Mrożewski's work was quoted in last week's issue. He is decidedly one of the best and most original of Polish wood-engravers. Some portraits of notable Englishmen and a very good portrait of His late Majesty King George will be of particular interest to English people. A small print, an initial for the Joinville Chronicles seems to show slight traces of the artist's prolonged stay in England. "The Last Judgment" and the "Parsifal" series though already exhibited in Warsaw can always be welcomed again.

Ludwik Tyrowicz exhibits wood engravings, lithographs and etchings. Strong French influence may be seen in some of them. There are some very good prints of each kind, etchings and engravings from S. Gimignano, an etched portrait of a lady holding a flower, and best of all one or two wood-engravings and two lithographs with a wood or a single tree as chief subject.



SOLSKI in one of the best scenes of "Frederick The Great". (right—Milecki)



STEFAN MROŻEWSKI. Scene from "PARSIFAL"

MUSIC

Second Symphony Concert

The Symphony Concert on Oct. 9th., was of exceptional interest introducing a conductor new to Warsaw, though well known in most of the capitals of the new and old worlds. Yessye Dubrovni, a native of Russia, has lived long in the United States and in Italy. At his first Warsaw appearance he succeeded at once in captivating both orchestra and audience. The interpretation of Händel's Concerto Grosso, showed at once that we had before us an artist of striking individuality. The performance was a fine one signalled by noble dignity and clearness of conception.

The good impression was enhanced by the rendering of Czajkowski's Vth. Symphony, a work with which the Conductor was evidently in close sympathy enabling him to bring out all the passionate fire and tragic sentiments of the Russian composer. The orchestra answered to the

PLAYS

The Passport of the
Zehrzudowiecki family

(Dowód osobisty Zehrzudowieckich)

(TEATR NOWY)

In modern Polish literature, Maria Janaszewska-Pawlikowska has a highly praised position and a great popularity not only as a true and inspired poet but also as excellent playwright.

The poetry of Maria Janaszewska-Pawlikowska has always won readers by its idea, by the expression of truly artistic and poetically fantastic imagination, and, finally, by its sincerity. Its literary form is distinguished by freshness, lightness and finesse; the metaphors and similes are artistic and not banal. These lyrics of Maria Janaszewska-Pawlikowska are original, direct and sincere, making of her one of the most prominent representatives of poetry in Poland today.

In addition to her poetical creations, her activities as an authoress of theatrical drama and comedy form an interesting page in our scenic literature, in the interesting problem (usually based on woman—her life and love), an unusual capacity in writing lively dialogue, scenic characters full of life, ability to create and increase interest in the action of her play, — all of this united with beautiful language, phantasy and directness bring to her works great theatrical success.

We can find this excellent dramatic talent in many scenes of her comedy *Lovers From Heaven* (*Zalotnicy Niebiescy*) as well as in *Egyptian Wheat* (*Jedynka Pamięci*). Her abilities and talents as a playwright were greatly developed in the comedy *Mama's Return* (*Powrót Mamy*), presented last year in the *Teatr Nowy*, which was not only distinguished by the interesting solution of the theme but also by its perfection of scenic technique, by the development of the action and characterizations. After such successes, and after such a pronounced development in the talent of Janaszewska-Pawlikowska, it is no wonder that the announcement of her new play *Passport of the Zehrzudowiecki Family* (*Dowód osobisty Zehrzudowieckich*), was greeted with great interest in the cultural and theatrical circles of Warsaw.

This time, unfortunately Mrs. Janaszewska-Pawlikowska gave her adherents a great disappointment. *The Passport of the Zehrzudowiecki Family* bears no marks of her talent either as poet or playwright. It is a comedy, a comedy, most tasteless and rather abominable satire on aristocratic families and their inherited pathology. The mark of her talent is in this family, that all the sons of the Zehrzudowiecki Family come into the world with fins instead of normal hands thus related to the world as to frogs. In developing such a disagreeable theme the author was unable to give to it the form of a human family play, but rather filled her comedy with idle talk and gossip on this problem. Apart from the unfortunate subject, the conventional development of the action, and the very stereotyped figures, well-drawn, perhaps, but too well known from many novels and plays, made the work of Janaszewska-Pawlikowska very disagreeable to listen to. The central moment of the play — the third act — when the youngest lady of the family has a son which is normal, that is to say, the father was not the husband, and the hour-long brutal conversation between two aristocratic ladies, the mother and the grand-mother of the infatuated husband, were far from the poetry and profundity which we have found so many times in the works of Janaszewska-Pawlikowska. We can even say that it is wonderful to find such a noble natural (fully developed in her last collection of poetry) could have produced such an abominable work. This story of pathology which was some real life in the past. But we are full of hopes and expectations that the next comedy of Janaszewska-Pawlikowska will overshadow this unpleasant impression made by this unfortunate *Passport of the Zehrzudowiecki Family*.

On such a play, the talents of the *Teatr Nowy* artists were wasted. Maria Janaszewska, Mirosława Cwiślikowska, Maria Dulęba and Dobiesław Damięcki, strived to shade the inartistic character of the play. Their playing was the one valuable side of the performance. An interesting silhouette was created by Miss Barbara Kosioreczka, a talented artist who repeated on the Warsaw stage after a long absence.

The sets were by Stanisław Jarocki.

Arno.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MISS MALICKA

The Malicka Theatre which has been in existence only a year has already two great successes to its name. The first *The Tobacco Shop of General Widon* (*Trafika Pani Generałowej*), a comedy by Bus Fekete played more than 220 times and the second, one of George Bernard Shaw's famous plays, *Mrs. Warren's Profession* played each night to full houses for more than four months.

The unusual success of both plays is fully deserved by Maria Malicka, one of the most talented Polish actresses and a beloved favourite of the Warsaw public. It is she, who, for more than 400 times and without any day of rest, has played in her own theatre delighting each audience by her fascination and by her charming acting in the plays which have been prepared beforehand with great care and intelligence.

The success of Mrs. Warren's Profession — said Miss Malicka in an interview given to our readers, — was which surpassed our greatest hopes and expectations, so much so that I am delaying temporarily our future programme. The play prepared specially for the summer months entitled *Early Bird* (*Wielki Ptak*) by Her, a Romanian playwright will not appear until the beginning of November which will give me an opportunity of taking a little holiday which I feel I need. On my return we shall continue preparations for the beautiful poem of the greatest dramatist of Polish Romanticism, Juliusz Słowacki's *Mary Stuart*, which portrays the epoch of the ill-fated queen before her marriage to Bowell. This poem which is written in the most beautiful Polish language and is an excellent portrait of Mary Queen of Scots and her Court, has been unjustly omitted from the Polish stage in favour of the popular tragedy by Schiller, which as a poetical interpretation and characterization of the epoch is not as profound as the masterpiece of Juliusz Słowacki written in his youth.

"This play will be something to look forward to especially in view of the fact that the dramas by Słowacki have appeared only too seldom on our stages", continued Miss Malicka — "I shall interpret the role of Mary Queen of Scots, and Mr. Sawan who will produce the drama, will play Bothwell". "After this we plan to produce some interesting modern English and Italian plays".

Mr. Zbyszko Sawan said "My greatest wish is to create the perfect and a individual style of the performances on this stage". He is the initiator of the neo-realistic style of theatrical presentations that is to say he gives in play, and decoration a true life portrayal.

"After a series of successes", stated Miss Malicka, "we are hopeful that our work in the coming season will meet with the approval of the public".

With the great dramatic and comical talent of Miss Maria Malicka, her finesse and charm so admired by the Warsaw public, as well as the artistic enthusiasm and intelligence of the manager and stage-director Mr. Zbyszko Sawan, we trust that they will achieve the success they certainly deserve.

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Best wishes
for the 20th
week of
Miss Malicka

MIDDLE
TEMPLE HALL.

On of London's noblest and most ancient buildings, Middle Temple Hall, has, after six months' work, been saved from the mistakes of its original builder.

The west wall which for generations has been showing a stoop towards the south, which caused ominous cracks in the fabric, has at length been secured from ultimate collapse. 800 cubic yards of concrete and 8,000 feet of steel reinforcement have been used for the job, and new foundations of concrete have been constructed.

It is claimed that Middle Temple Hall is now as sound as it was in 1676, when Queen Elizabeth opened it in person. Six years after it had been completed, its brick "skin" has been renovated and rejuvenated, so that it is hard to believe the building was associated with Shakespeare, Drake and Elizabeth. Its timbered roof was cleared of the death watch beetle more than ten years ago, and with the early removal of the scaffolding and the building impediments which has cluttered up Fountain Court — familiar to Dickens' lovers as the scene of John Westcott's wooing of Ruth Pinch — the glorious panelling and other treasures of the Hall will soon be visible again.

In this ancient building, where stands the table reputed to have been made of timber taken from the Golden Hind, Sir Francis Drake was an honoured visitor one August night in 1586, when he returned from his expedition against the Spanish Indies. So, too, was the Bacchanalian Sir Francis North, Solicitor-General to Charles II, who on one memorable evening is said to have dispensed hospitality on so prodigious a scale that his bill amounted to \$25,000. It is here, also, that Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" was first performed.

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LETNI "Cwiarka papieru"
MALICKIE "Profesja Pani Warren"
ATEUM "Szkola Żon"
REDUTA Closed.
KAMERALNY "Matura"

MUSIC

OPERA — TEATR WIELKI
Saturday (17) "Aida"
Sunday (18) "Lakme". Guest performance of Ewa Bandrowska-Turkowska
Tuesday (20) "Straszny Dwór"
Wednesday (21) "Pajace—Rycerskość"
Thursday (22) "Dawny z Corneville"
Friday (23) "Carmen"
Saturday (24) "Dawny z Corneville"
FILHARMONIA Friday (16). Symphonie Concert Dir. Lwów Matieć, Sol. Josef Seifert (violin)
Sunday (18) Matinée concert.
Friday (23) Symphonie Concert. Sol. George Zimbalist (Piano)

MUSICAL SHOWS

OPERETKA — "The Merry Widow".
CYRULIK WARSZAWSKI — "Karjera Alfa Omegi"

ART AND OTHER

EXHIBITIONS

I. P. S.
Collective show (Szczepkowski, Janowski, Zawadowski, Makiewicz, Mroczski, Pirowski).
ZACHĘTA. Collective show (Broniewski, Kratochwil, Kuryatka, Monasterski, Trzebiński)

MAŁA ZACHĘTA. Exhibition of Zofia Stankiewicz.

WAR MUSEUM. Marshal Piłsudski in Sculpture.

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***"MAJESTIC "The Last Pagan" American.
PAN "Bolek i Lolek" Polish.
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	" Chana	43			
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