

# THE WARSAW WEEKLY

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## COMMENTS ON MINISTER BECK'S VISIT TO LONDON

The recent visit of the Polish Minister for Foreign Affairs to London has had for its result a political rapprochement between Poland and England, as important for peace in Europe as for the immediate interests of Poland.

It may be said with real satisfaction, that the governments of the two countries have found a common language concerning European questions, thanks to the traditional course to which our policy has remained faithful for several years. The communiqué of the Foreign Office published in conjunction with Col. Beck during his stay at London proves the best how certain essential trends of Polish policy are specially appreciated by the government and the public opinion of Great Britain.

The communiqué enumerates the questions concerning which the partners of the London conversations have considered it particularly useful to emphasise their uniformity of opinion. From the European point of view what is most striking is the distrust evidenced by the two governments in a policy based on the separation of the States into blocs hostile to each other. This principle, which has long been proclaimed by the Polish government is one of the chief elements that have contributed to the political rapprochement of Poland and England. In fact the two countries are agreed as to maintaining and generalising a true peace on the continent of Europe and they see the best guarantee for a peace thus conceived not in the petrification of distrust and mutual opposition but in a co-operation conceived

in a spirit of realism between the European States without regard to their doctrines of interior policy.

From the point of view of the immediate interest of Poland the fact that the communiqué of the Foreign Office states "that the means must be found that allow the taking into consideration of the just interest of Poland"—"in the proposed Western Pact in which Poland is interested" is of particular importance. By this fact Great Britain recognises the close union that exists between the interests of Poland—joined in the Reich by its good neighbourly agreement and with France by bi-lateral defensive alliance—and the complex of problems, the solution of which the Powers want to find by means of a western pact.

During the London conversations moreover it was emphasised that the mutual inter-dependence of all the States of Europe and the States outside Europe explains the necessity of an international forum which would contribute in a continuous way, thanks to the role and work of the representatives of different governments, to examine and eliminate the difficulties which make their appearance in the life of nations.

In agreement with this principle the two parties have confirmed the interest they take in the role and work of the League of Nations. The opinion expressed by certain newspapers who see herein ideas already elaborated in detail by the two partners, on the subject of the future definite forms and field of activity of the League of Nations is at the

present moment premature. The Polish government will in any case await with keen interest the action of the London cabinet, which aims at giving the League of Nations practical forms allowing it to fulfil its rôle and task with the greatest efficacy.

Public opinion in Poland will, without doubt, see with satisfaction that the London conversations have brought the English side to the conviction, that the policy followed already for a long time by Poland with method dictated above all by reasons of state is at the same time a constructive agency in what concerns the stabilisation of relations in Europe.

The Polish government has, on the other hand profited for its political work by the knowledge it has been able to gain of the opinions of the British government, which finally visualises the same ends of peace as the Polish government, and this independently of the proportion of the means of which the two countries dispose.

Both the diplomatic chancelleries of Europe and international public opinion ought to take note of the fact that the two countries have found a platform of mutual understanding in the strong desire to regulate relations between European countries on the basis of a just entente of all the elements directly interested. In view of certain opinions of the press which have distorted the spirit of the Polish—English conversations, the recalling of the plan which they followed should serve as a competent and definite commentary to the recent visit of Minister Beck to London.

P. I. P.

## ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN POLAND

According to the monthly bulletin of the National Economic Bank, conditions in Poland in September were marked by increases in turnover and further advance of industrial production. Besides such domestic factors as increased housing and other investment activities and greater rural buying power, the foreign currency perturbation abroad were of some influence. The devaluation of several foreign currencies gave rise in Poland to a movement towards increased investments of liquid cash in goods leading to higher prices for some goods and to greater interest being taken in securities. The categorical declaration of the Government that no change was contemplated in Polish currency policies, the favourable position of the zloty and the satisfactory situation of the Treasury restored tranquility on the money market. The increased demand for money for housing construction, for building up stocks and for financing rising industrial pro-

duction did not interfere with the growth in deposits, and the banks had a relatively easy monthly settlement. Rediscount at the Bank of Poland expanded in connection with the granting of advances on crops. Moderate offers of grain at home and favourable tendencies on the foreign markets resulted in rising prices for cereals and the favourable market conditions for breeders produce continued. The rising buying power of the rural population animated the turnovers in industrial goods, and farmers' solvency gradually improved. The report goes on to state that with the increase of output the number of industrial hands employed also increased in September, though there was no considerable decrease in the number of registered unemployed. The increased demand for raw materials and capital goods caused an increase of imports, and though there was also an increase of exports, the balance of trade turned against Poland.

## The Financial Agreement with France to be signed shortly.

According to the Press, the conditions of the French loan for Poland have been already practically fixed between the parties and the signature of the financial agreement is to follow in the course of the next few days. The French credits are to be divided as follows: 800 million francs in goods, 200 million francs in cash for equipment of Polish industry, 300 million francs for railway construction in Poland, 700 million francs in cash for completing the coal line from Silesia to Gdynia (building a second track), 100 million francs of the last named amount are to be a refund to the Polish State Railways for supplying the rolling stock for that Franco-Polish line. No official statement regarding the conditions of the loan has been yet issued, but it is rumoured that the question of credits for the Bank of Poland is also being discussed.

(ATE)

## LONDON LETTER

By Gregory Macdonald

It is by no means easy to single out the main events of the week in a country where so much is traditional and where so much is rapidly changing. Last week, for example, saw the splendours of the Lord Mayor's Show, followed by the Guildhall Banquet, and the already traditional commemorations of Armistice Day, which are as strikingly simple on any village green as they are in the massed emotion around the Cenotaph in Whitehall. But the Lord Mayor's Show was a military pageant to remind the people that rearmament was the order of the day, and in the Prime Minister's carefully phrased speech at the Guildhall there occurred an observation which marked a new era in history: "The City of London no longer exists on the tradition of solitary leadership which devolved upon it in the last century. Rather it looks forward to a future in which the responsibility for credit regulation throughout the world will be shared with other great countries, but this will mean no breach of the tradition on which the leadership of the City was built up."

Armistice Day was again a reminder that we are living in a new reign which will be historic. King Edward VIII continued to link the Royal Family with the people when he came as a private citizen to plant a cross in memory of his father, on the lawn around Westminster Abbey, and he afterwards attended with an equal informality a crowded festival of the British Legion, broadcast to the nation from the Albert Hall. A day later he was with the Home Fleet at Portland, not merely as a ruler inspecting his defences but as a welcome guest attending a smoking concert given by the lower deck. Next week he is going on a visit to the worst-hit areas of South Wales, still almost untouched by the prosperity reviving in other parts of the country.

Published statistics of employment and trade continue to tell the tale of figures not achieved since 1930 or even earlier. The number of insured workers employed, for example, is the highest on record at 11,103,000, though the lack of emigration and the growth of the population must be taken into account here, together with such factors as the widespread employment of women and minors. Imports for October at £ 46,539,176 are the highest since November, 1931, while exports (including re-exports) at £ 46,234,552 are the highest since November, 1930. There is a large gap between imports and exports, but the fact that internal prices are not falling shows that the imports are being absorbed by the internal market; the

increases are largely in money values owing to the rising prices of imported wheat and other commodities, but there is a bulk increase of iron, steel and machinery imports for the busy heavy industries, fuel for the expanding motor industries, and so on, not forgetting food and tobacco.

The orthodox economists, observing these signs of recovery in the internal market, announce that we are in "the boom phase of the trade cycle" and prophesy the development of a "vicious spiral" with rising costs and prices. This again is traditional talk advocating deflation—Professor Robbins says in this week's *Economist* that we should "tax ourselves to the bone rather than risk further credit inflation"—but the facts belie the traditions here as elsewhere. For the trade cycle, which means the credit cycle, is not operating. There is no credit inflation in the sense of an increase of commercial borrowing; and, with heavy Government borrowing, interest rates still tend to fall (which means that wages can afford to rise) while the necessity to check speculation confronts the authorities. Britain is being driven inexorably into the monetary policies of the New Deal.

Restrictions upon the shifting funds which President Roosevelt calls "hot money" are already looming ahead, for London cannot afford the double drain of gold arising from the purchase of American securities and the loss of the American earmarking of gold in London to keep the pound up. Nor can London afford a depreciation of the pound when commodities are in short supply and therefore tend to cost more anyhow. Nor is it wise to allow a fluctuating pound against a stable franc and dollar. So, on both sides of the Atlantic, national interests dictate the maintenance of the stabilisation agreement and a policy of expanding the home market on practically interest-free money which in circulation is melting away the debt structure.

Undoubtedly if Governor Landon had been elected there would have been an instantaneous boom of "hot money" on Wall Street, followed by the collapse of the American price level and a draining of gold out of America, but now we can only watch the economic and social consequences of Roosevelt's triumph. It was a sign of the times when London banks put a ban upon the lending of money for speculative purchases of American securities. A demand is now arising for a tax on industrial profits put back to reserve (for the Government cannot disburse

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## LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 1)

money and see it go into hoard instead of into consumption). And the ratio of cash to deposits in the joint stock banks has already fallen below 10 per cent. promising to fall still further as deposits rise without any noticeable increase of advances. According to traditional ideas we should be heading for a financial crash, but neither in Britain nor in America is the transformation likely to take that shape. Roosevelt promised the electors that he would decrease the nation's debt; which means that when the banks fail to find cash to satisfy their depositors they will sell back Government securities (which are the evidences of the nation's debt) in return for Treasury money. Luckily, experience shows that the people of Great Britain are absolutely satisfied with paper money, unlike the French. When the pound was forced down by the rise in the London price of gold a few years ago, instead of panicking for gold the people enthusiastically exchanged their sovereigns and trinkets for paper pound notes. So the international regime of managed currency continues to promise every success. Nevertheless, it implies immediate changes in the financial, political and social order.

The outspoken debates in the House last week on rearmament show more movement in the political waters. The forecast can be made that the Government will come in for increasing criticism from its own supporters, though probably the rapid rearmament programme is being carried out almost as rapidly as planned. There is still no real vigour in the Opposition. Rather, what is coming into question is the whole tradition of the Party System, for that lies behind the many speeches on the preservation of democracy. Mr. Baldwin shocked his hearers with the candid confession that "Democracy must always be two years behind the Dictators", a remark which will be accepted as true by the country at large two years from now. But the authorities themselves have illusions about the necessity for closer concentration of executive control. This is shown by the moves now being made against speculators, by the rearmament programme, and by the searching provisions of the Bill to prohibit political uniforms. At present this accepts hearsay evidence as valid and grants wide rights of search.

## The Polish State Forests

At a recent conference arranged by the Management of the Polish State Forests, the Press were informed as to the extent and present exploitation of this important part of Poland's national assets. Mr. Julius Poniatowski, Minister of Agriculture, declared that the Management intends to increase production in the near future so as to cover the country's requirements without restricting export possibilities. Other speakers gave the following information: the area of the Polish State Forests is about 4,418,000 acres, of which 6,476,000 acres are woodland proper, representing 36 per cent of the total wooded area of Poland. The stock of timber in the State Forests is estimated at 360 million cubic metres, the yearly average of exploitation is about 8.5 million cubic metres. The State Forests in Poland are undergoing a process of industrialization: production of timber, but not to the same degree as some northern countries permitting private buyers to acquire a considerable part of the sawn timber. On the home market, the State Forests are direct sellers, while sales abroad are conducted by the Paged Timber Co. This arrangement has made it possible to introduce Polish timber branded as such and so helps to avoid unnecessary middlemen. In its first operating year (1931-32) the Paged Co. shipped a total of 72,000 cubic metres at the two Polish seaports, by 1935/36 the shipments were for 619,000 cubic metres. In addition to the waste of valuable alder and birch material only a small part of which was taken up by private manufacturers, the rest being used for fuel or simply rotting in the woods, the Management of the State Forests 'inaugurated the manufacture of plywood and reopened two plywood works which had been inactive for years. The new timber harbour of the Pages Co. at Gdynia employs from 800 to 1000 men, i.e. about one-third of the dock labour at that port. During the last financial year (which ended on September 30th) the Forests paid 40,679,000 zlotys to the Polish Treasury. Profits according to the balance for the operating year 1934/35 came to 34,536,500 zlotys of which 22,765,000 zlotys were cash payments to the Treasury and 11,773,000 zlotys represented investments, etc.

## PRESS REVIEW

The Polish Press is still much occupied with the results of Minister Beck's visit to London and with the opinion of the foreign press. It quotes the *Times* as emphasising that "Minister Beck admitted the Danzig situation had been discussed between him and Minister Eden, and that the Jewish question in Poland was of economic character. The majority of the Jewish population in Poland is employed in small retail trade and considering the changes now taking place in Polish economic life their situation has become difficult. Emigration is the solution of these difficulties in which the Polish Government is interested, but this question was only touched on in a general way during the present discussion. Concerning the question of Central European security the Polish Foreign Minister made it understood that there is no fear that the Locarno Conference or the preparatory government should bring any detriment to the interests of Poland."

*The Morning Post* stresses that "the visit of the Polish Foreign Minister made a favourable impression. It contributed to dispel harmful rumours about Polish foreign policy and showed again that Great Britain does not lack friends on the continent."

*Daily Telegraph* writes, "Minister Beck stated that the Polish government is opposed to any policy of creating blocs and is decided that it will undertake no war in the defence of one ideology against another."

The French Press shows equal interest in Minister Beck's visit. *The Petit Parisien* writes of the conversations between the Premier Mr. Baldwin, Minister Eden and Minister Beck that three themes were under discussion; the security of Europe, the Danzig Question and the emigration of Jews to Palestine. "As concerns the question of security or to speak more accurately, the future Locarno pact, the problem consists in finding a formula for the new pact enabling the connection with it of the Polish-French alliance so that this agreement should preserve its entire value. Also the interests of Poland will be assured in the question of the agreement of the future Locarno. Three points of view were discussed in the Danzig question: the international, the interior situation of Danzig and the defence of Polish rights and interests."

*The Figaro* also states that Minister Beck received from Minister Eden the assurance that "England does not intend to sacrifice the safety of East Europe and to conclude a pact of security for West Europe that would not take into proper consideration the interests of East Europe."

The German Press writes copiously on the present situation in Poland and the nomination of General Smigly-Rydz as Marshal of Poland. All emphasise that the new Marshal has become, as successor of Joseph Pilsudski, the highest authority in the State and the fate of the country rests in his hands. They say however "that he will have an extremely difficult part to play in the present very complicated situation, since after the death of Marshal Pilsudski various elements which till then were silenced, not having the courage to utter their opinions have now raised their heads."

"Not only the peasants, writes the *Berliner Tageblatt*, excited by communist agitators but also the town-people and above all the nationalistic elements are burning to act. All, even the socialists are now courting the favour of the new Marshal."

*Frankfurter Zeitung* writes optimistically that "Poland whose fate and responsibilities rest in such hands (speaking of Smigly-Rydz) may look confidently to the future."

*Kurjer Poranny* has explained a matter exercising many minds concerning the general contribution to the winter aid fund for the unemployed in Poland. "This action is to be voluntary and herein lies its social value to a great extent. It is a duty for everybody to belong to this action but only a moral duty. The money will not be dragged out of anybody's pocket". Further the *Kurjer* explains that the subscription rates suggested by the committee are cited only for purposes of orientation but they are not obligatory. People should give while they can, according to their means, and discussions and reservations on this subject are out of place.

*Kurjer Warszawski* has an article on Soviet and German working in magazines of the authorities. "We can only verify that two armed forces are growing up in our neighbourhood in double quick time. In order to fulfil the deeds and duties which result for us from this fact, we see that an

## The Polish Jews march to Palestine

*Warsaw*. Nearly a thousand young Jews had assembled in one of the suburbs of Warsaw on the morning of the 16th inst. Some of them wore uniforms and all obeyed the orders of their leader, Mr. Wilhelm Rippel, a Warsaw solicitor, who marched at the head with a white-blue banner. The families of the young men taking part in the "March to Palestine" were there to bid them farewell and an atmosphere of Zionist fervour filled the crowd. Mr. Rippel planned to lead his men to Palestine, through Kalvaria near Warsaw, the seat of some rabbis, Rittman, Bulgaria, etc. It is, however, difficult to see how this plan was to be carried out, considering that the members of the expedition had no passports, no steamship tickets and no money. They hoped that the Jews in the places through which they would be passing would help them in their enterprise.

Similar attempts to march to Palestine have been organised by the Polish Jews in 1933, 1934 and 1935, but they have never been successful so far.

The police prevented the continuation of this unpractical expedition and its members returned to Warsaw in the course of the day. But the desire for a National Jewish Home in the Holy Land has never been stronger among the Jewish masses than it is today and the abortive attempt at a March to Palestine proves to what extremes the Jews are ready to go seeking national unity.

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essential and real union of the understanding and will of all patriotic Poles is necessary."

Reporting the results of the Congress of Polish Lawyers at Katowice, the *Gazeta Polska* writes that what is important is efficiency on the part of the members of the legal profession and the elimination of politics in state and social questions. "This is inherent in the deepest and most vital meaning of our constitution. Without reform of law studies there can be no honest realisation of the constitution, which undoubtedly aims at eliminating party politics and substituting for them real efficiency. From this platform the height of the stakes will rise further".

K. M.

## TEN CENTURIES OF ANGLO-POLISH CULTURAL RELATIONS

(Continued from No 45)

Stanislas Augustus, the last King of Poland, visited England in his youth and spoke excellent English; he tried his hand at translating Shakespeare and encouraged others to study English literature and political institutions. Burke wrote with much knowledge and insight on the Polish Reform Constitution of May 1791, Fox was a personal friend of Kosciuszko's, Wilberforce defended the Polish cause at the Congress of Vienna, and Lord Brougham wrote much on Poland later. The Insurrectionary War against the Russians in 1830-31. Thomas Campbell, apart from writing many poems dedicated to Poland, was also the founder of the Literary Society of the Friends of Poland, later revived by Lord Dugald Coult Stuart.

During the period of Poland's eclipse, many Polish patriots sought refuge in England; dealing only with the most recent times, it is of interest to study the great leader, Marshal Pilsudski, Professor Moscicki, now President of the Republic, and many others who today hold high positions in Poland, spent some

time in London in order to escape from Russian repression.

English literature and science have played a very important part in modern Poland. Byron, Sir Walter Scott and Ossian greatly influenced the romantic school of Polish poetry. Darwin, Buckle, Spencer and Mill were eagerly read in the original and in translation. There is hardly an English literary work of note which is not immediately translated into Polish, and there are even many excellent translations of the works of the younger generation of English poets. Joseph Conrad, admittedly one of the greatest writers of English prose, was a Pole who up to the age of twenty-one knew no English whatsoever. The works of English playwrights are regularly performed on the stages of the Polish theatres and are enthusiastically received, and Oriental mentality appears to suit the Poles more than that of the Latin and Teutonic peoples.

There are, too, a great many Poles whose names are almost household words in English-speaking countries: Chopin, Sien-

kiewicz and Reymont (both Nobel prize-winners), Paderewski, the de Reszke brothers, Modjeska, the great Shakespeare tragedienne, Mme Curie-Skłodowska of radium fame and her daughter Mme Joliot (also both Nobel prize-winners), Professor B. Malinowski of London University, the great anthropologist, Marshal Pilsudski and a host of others.

The study of English is making great strides in Poland and the Polish group at the summer course at Exeter University College this year was second largest out of twenty odd countries represented. The Baltic Institute of Torun and Gdynia publishes most of its scientific works in English and Polish. There are chairs of English literature in all the universities in Poland, and English is being taught increasingly more at the secondary schools. Polish research-workers and scientists are being encouraged to supplement their studies by stays in England and to set up the closest possible contacts with British science, today the most advanced in the world.

## The VII World Conference of the New Education Fellowship at Cheltenham (England)

In the little, charming provincial town of Cheltenham (Gloucestershire) delegates of 49 nations from all over the world, representing all races, colours and creeds gathered at the end of August last for the 7th Conference of the New Education Fellowship. Prominent scholars in the field of pedagogics and psychology as well as teachers of different schools had the opportunity to discuss freely various topics. The Conference's principal theme was "Education and a Free Society". Various groups and discussion circles listened to courses and lectures by famous specialists.

The Polish delegation consisted of several members of whom two held lectures arousing general interest. One of them treated the subject of "Unemployed Youth in Warsaw; the other was "The Work of the School Psychologist in Poland". A Polish publication issued in English specially for the Conference had the title "Towards New Education". This book deals with the chief problems of school organization

in Poland, the work of school psychologists, methods of instruction in centres in schools, etc. A very interesting feature of the Conference was the International exhibition of Arts and Crafts, housed in the beautiful Winter Garden of Cheltenham. Out of great hospitality the English Committee left the whole of the space to foreign exhibitors, placing their own specimens in a separate building, the Art Gallery. The Exhibition was a wonderful display of an excellent variety of the handicraft of children from all countries, wonderful toys—the work of Chinese, Malay and Japanese children, subtle drawings of astounding artistic level, most interesting school appliances, school exercises, etc. The Polish section consisted of children's drawings, handicraft such as wood carvings, textiles, embroideries, all specimens illustrating peasant art and Polish folklore. Wood-carvings from Zakopane excited real enthusiasm and sold like hot cakes, not a single piece being brought back to Poland.

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# ART EXHIBITIONS

The II International Exhibition of Woodengravings at the IPS will be held under the patronage of Marshal Rydz-Śmigły and will be opened on Saturday, Dec. 19th. It will contain some 700 prints by artists belonging to twenty-five countries, including the most eminent English engravers, Eric Gill, Robert Gibbings, Dame Laura Knight, Glabe Leighton, etc.



F. KOSTRZEWSKI. DUEL.

On the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the death of Franciszek Kostrzewski, the Zachęta has devoted nearly four rooms to the work of this artist. In his lifetime he was best known as a caricaturist and illustrator, but the exhibition contains a whole room of paintings in oils which are not without merit. It is true that the colouring suffers from an unpleasant, all-pervading brown tint common to nearly all painters of that period and probably due to 'asphalt' colour, destroying other colours with which it was overlaid or mixed and thus changing the whole scale of colours. The best of this collection is a delicious portrait of a personage in a bottle-green coat, in which the caricaturist's touch is just sufficiently in evidence to give a perfect characterization of the model. A comparison of the artist's drawings with his published illustrations shows how great was the debt of the illustrators of that time to their lithographers and wood-engravers whose names are often unjustly forgotten. It proves on the other hand that the modern "original"

engraving and lithography are not a mere bowing to collectors' whims but an entirely different branch of art than the product of collaboration of designer and engraver. The caricatures are rather too elaborately finished for the modern taste in this branch of art, but in some of them one feels the artist's genuine pleasure in the ludicrous and a forceful swing in portraying it, hampered in its full plastic expression by the exigencies of his print.

Zofia Dziurzyńska-Rosnowska has a forceful sweep of colour. The best picture in her collection is the Puckharbour (nr. 214). The landscapes of Aniela Czarnowska have a uniform pastel colouring which in oil paintings gives a sickly, sugary effect. She would do well to reduce to a minimum the amount of white on her palette. Pia Górka seems to be searching for a new style and is also using a strangely deadened scale of colours. The only picture in which this is not the case, a woman with an iron, stands out with freshness and strength. Apart from this a portrait of a child in a blue dress and of a woman in a black dress, standing with crossed arms, are the best.

The large room to the right of the staircase is devoted to a collection of portraits of the "official" type by Stefan Norblin. It is on a far higher level than any previous show of this artist owing to the fact that the models were all men and have been treated with an artistic honesty and restraint which is often lacking in Norblin's female portraits. There is an excellent portrait of the President (nr. 194), a large portrait of Marshal Piłsudski, not as good as the one hanging in the Town Council Hall, but still a very creditable solution of the thorny problem of the official portrait, a good portrait of Col. Pryor (except for the unpleasant blue light on one side of the face) and a portrait of Col. Beck in which the artist has very cleverly used the red scarf of a decoration to enliven the otherwise sombre composition. A number of smaller portraits of the official type are relieved to see after those of the preceding exhibition of the Zachęta. A portrait of a man in armour, resembling the late General Orlicz-Dreszner is far too theatrical, not so much in the accessories as in the treatment of the head, but on the whole this is a very satisfactory show of a particularly difficult type of portrait.

# REDUTA

## The Famous Polish Touring Theatre

A very peculiar position in the artistic, theatrical and cultural life of Poland is occupied by the *Reduta*, first opened in November 1919, and created and still managed by Juliusz Osterwa.

At the present time, the work at the *Reduta* is divided into several parts: 1) the touring theatre, which circulates over the whole of Poland, under the direction of Edward Zieliński, 2) an institute, directed by Zofia Myszkowska, which includes a school of drama, literature, and aesthetics, 3) the performances in the *Reduta's* own theatre in Warsaw, and, lastly, the special children's theatre, which finds in Poland's history, geography, customs, religious ceremonies, etc. materials for performances. Apart from these, at Koper-nika 40 there is a theatrical museum in which are included authentic costumes, portraits, paintings, furniture, and a large library.

The genesis of the creation of the *Reduta* was the wish for a special stage (near the *Teatr Rozmaitości-Narodowy*, then directed by Jan Lorentowicz) with more verve in its repertory by which the many-sided talent of Juliusz Osterwa could be developed.

From the beginning, Osterwa created a special kind of internal organization, forming of the members of the *Reduta* a kind of great family in which personal ambitions were often renounced in the name of True Art. In such an organization, there was no place for leading rôles, there were no "stars," but only a great ensemble. The advertisements and programmes without the names of the artists showed best that art alone was the true patron of the *Reduta*.

The special studies on the text of each play, which demanded an acquaintance with its author, his life and epoch, with the background

of the play, its style, etc., and, finally, the direction of such a master of scenic expression as Osterwa gave the *Reduta* its own style of presentation, which, may without exaggeration be compared to the famous *Artistic Theatre of Stanislavski* in Moscow. The fundamental elements of Osterwa's performances are the most direct expression in word and gesture and a lack of artificial pathos, in other words, a true picture of life.

On May 21, 1924, for the first time the troupe began a road trip among great and small Polish towns and cities. From this time on, there have been several troupes each with a different repertory travelling over the country. Special trains are utilized in transporting the sets, costumes and furniture for the plays, and often the artist and workers live for months in these trains. Since 1924, *Reduta* has played in over 200 towns and cities and has given 7356 performances.

An exact transcription of the repertory of *Reduta* is quite impossible in this place. Suffice it to say that it includes most of the great dramas and tragedies of Juliusz Słowacki and Stanisław Wyspiański, the *Diady* of Mickiewicz, the whole of the dramatic creations of Stefan Żeromski, the comedies of Fredro, the works of Norwid, Przybylski, Kłaczmarek, Tęczyński, Żegadłowicz, and from foreign literature, Shakespeare, Corneille, Ibsen, Maeterlinck, Molière, Rostand, Shaw, Oscar Wilde, Chesterton, Dickens, Schiller, José Zorrilla, and others.

Many of our modern dramatic writers have been presented for the first time by the *Reduta*. Among them are many productions which were for some time artistic sensations, especially the famous *Sprawa Moniki* (The Case



Ruszczyk F. *Reduta's* poster for Prince Constant-Książę Niezłomny of Calderon - Słowacki (in the background the famous Madonna of Wilno).

of *Monika*) by Maria Morozowicz-Szczepkowska, played in Warsaw and in other cities more than 700 times.

To found and give long life to such a theatre a man must be gifted with exceptional talents, a man who could create a special artistic atmosphere and great enthusiasm among the whole ensemble. Such a man was Juliusz Osterwa, whose constant and true faith in the great mission of theatrical art pervades the whole group of artists and workers in the theatre or institute. And if Osterwa, aside from his brilliance as a dramatic artist and stage-director, were only to be remembered as the creator and manager of *Reduta*, his position in the annals of art and theatre in Poland would be secure. ARNO.

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exhibition amply illustrated and pronounced by a member of the America Graphic Association as the best showing from any country so far seen. These exhibitions continue through one month and attract hundreds of visitors who so far have known little of Polish.

The inaugural event was a concert of the instrumental compositions of Zygmunt Stojowski, this was during Ambassadorship of the Hon. Tytus Filipowicz who came from Washington to make the opening address.

There are lectures on history, sociology, music, literature and other subjects by distinguished persons.

To Prof. Znaniecki, who is now the European representative, a dinner was tendered just before his departure from Columbia University to Poznań and his many friends and colleagues expressed their regret and esteem to both him and his wife.

A library has been collected by Mrs. Bramhall Cullis. This is a valuable asset consisting many rare out-of-print books in several languages, and has been added to by Academies and Institutions in Poland as well as by private individuals. This library is open to the public as reference and reading room.

For the Poles in and around New York who are rapidly forgetting the traditions of their mother country there is a fortnightly gathering where problems are discussed, and papers read that stimulate an interest in things cultural.

T. St. J.

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## A Superintendent of the Scotland Yard visits Warsaw

Miss Dorothy Peto, Superintendent of London Metropolitan Women Police has arrived to Warsaw to study the methods of work of the Polish Women Police.

## The VII World Conference of the New Education Fellowship

(Continued from page 2)

Very sympathetic and characteristic was the behaviour of the children of Cheltenham who showed a special interest for foreign visitors, following them when they left the Conference rooms and asking them for autographs containing name and country. This became quite a sport and the competition for getting the greatest number of autographs was very eager.

All people from abroad agreed that this fortnight in Cheltenham passed only too quickly but notwithstanding this it left time enough for new friendships between members of the Conference and their English hosts. The visitors also agreed that there is scarcely another country where such a short space of time devoted to instruction and pleasure could be spent to better advantage. Dr. Lud. Gor.

## Activities of Polish Institute of Arts and Letters

The Polish Institute of Arts and Letters organized in New York four years ago by Mrs. Bramhall Cullis is doing a unique work in acquainting the American public with Polish culture in various fields. Polish history having been suppressed in school curricula, American children had a vague memory of a hero named *Kosciuszko* and another called *Pulaski* and there it ended. Then came *Paderewski* with his vehement enthusiasm giving lectures instead of concerts during the war and with the tragedy of after war devastation, there was a sentimental awakening which a-las died down as western European politics again came to the fore. But the fascinating tales of heroism and achievement in a part of Europe less known to the average traveller can be a source of endless interest.

Mrs. Bramhall Cullis went to Poland with the first Red Cross Unit and returned again to Poland with clothing and material after two years and after this second visit introduces Polish handicrafts in America. There are many Associations in the United States devoted to the

culture of European and Eastern countries but until the organizing of this Institute there was nothing that filled the same need for Poland and there were still persons who did not know that Mme. Curie was a Pole, and that many other scientific achievements and discoveries had been made by Poles.

One of the most interesting evenings of the Institute was in memory of Mme. Curie. The speakers drawn from the ranks of foremost scientists and Nobel prize-winners of to-day, also men of public affairs like expresident Hoover, Chief Justice Hughes who had honored her when she came to America to receive the gift of radium, sent letters of appreciation to be read. Also that good friend of Poland, Mrs. Vernon Kellogg, author of "Jadwiga, Queen of Poland", came from Washington to read her memories of Marie Curie.

Another outstanding evening recalled to the mind of her many friends and admirers, the great actress *Modrzejewska*. The hearts of her friends in Poland would have glowed with pride and affection at the expressions of love and

admiration from her colleagues and friends in the artistic literary and social worlds, because Mme. *Modrzejewska* spent many years in America and her friends were legion. At the same time there was an exhibition of memorabilia loaned from other libraries, clubs and private persons, comprising portraits, costumes, letters, photographs and many books about her; and even a little painting done by her as a Christmas card for a youthful friend, evidencing another talent by this great woman.

The *Reszke* brothers were also celebrated in eulogy because no tenor has achieved more world renown than *Jean de Reszke*. This event coincided with the appearance of Clara Leiser's book "Jean de Reszke and the great Days of the Opera".

But the work of this Institute is not devoted to the past. There are exhibitions collected in Poland nearly every year by Dr. Irena Piotrowska who has ably seconded Mrs. Bramhall Cullis in this branch of the work. A print exhibit which has since travelled through many States even to Honolulu. Also a valuable book



# THEATRES

## SPARROW'S NEST

(Teatr Kameralny)

The Sparrow's Nest is the name of an estate of the late Mr. Marzahnau at Crampenhof in Switzerland, and is, at the same time, a resting place, founded by the owner, a rich old crank, wherein poor people may pass a few weeks away from the usual trials and cares of their everyday life. It is a nest for such poor sparrows as may be found among artists, painters, and the poor. Among them, however, Varhausen always found true men and true human characters.

Upon the death of the benefactor, his great fortune, 900,000 Swiss francs and the estate in Crampenhof, passes into the hands of his brother, Andrew, the proprietor of a Bank. This inheritance comes at such a time to enable him to save his bank and a number of his creditors from financial ruin. The old brother had indeed found an excellent moment upon which to pass into the other world.

The true inheritor of Varhausen, however, is the old servant, Clemens Rapp, who had taken an important part in overseeing the charitable work of his late master. But Andrew, when the interests of his clients are again in danger and the cash of his late brother reposes in his pocket, has much trouble with his conscience. He does not know whether to return the money to Rapp, who was unwavering in his devotion to Varhausen was burned, or to live with his family in financial peace. Conscience and justice, however, triumph. Andrew returns the money to its rightful owner, Carla Linda. It appears that honesty turns away everyone from him; when he was rich but dishonest, all wished him well, but when he has retained the unjust inheritance and is a poor man, no one is with him. On such a sad note ends this play by J. Gobsch.

It must be said that the construction of the Sparrow's Nest is rather banal, and the contents somewhat artificial. The idea, the theme, and the conflict are too strongly united with the materialistic side of our life, and lacks a profundity of feeling. For this reason we are not much interested in nor moved by the solution.

When qualifying the play of Gobsch as a style and character, it reminds us of the works of Ibsen, Strindberg, or Stanislaw Przybyszewski. The atmosphere is the same, the figures recall the characters of Ibsen, and the drama of the above mentioned authors have a



Karol Adwentowicz

tremendous power of penetration into the soul of the public, a power furnished by their genius, a power which Gobsch lacks.

In presenting this work, no doubt the management of the Teatr Kameralny was tempted by the opportunity to give a new, interesting rôle to Karol Adwentowicz, who is, as we all know, the unsurpassed creator of similar rôles. From this point of view, the theatre gained a great success, as Adwentowicz portrayed with great truth and understanding the psychological torments of Andrew Varhausen's soul. The interpretation of Adwentowicz is sufficient reason to see this play at the Teatr Kameralny.

Among cast supporting Adwentowicz, who also carefully directed the play, must be mentioned Mr. Stanislaw Kwasowski as the discreet interpreter of the servant, Andrew's interesting laughter was drawn by Miss Irena Grywalska, while Miss Mina Grudzińska, whose scenic talent is a little too even, could not attain success in a dramatic rôle. Her Carla Linda was too unnatural in word and gesture.

The remaining rôles were correctly produced by Kwiatkowski and Balczak. The interior of the Varhausen home was composed with taste by Stanislaw Jarocki. The translation by Miss Irena Grywalska.

Arno.

## Gruszczyński at the Opera

The famous heroic tenor, Stanislaw Gruszczyński, after a long absence, reappeared on the stage of the Teatr Wielki as Canio in Leonecavallo's Pagliacci.

His house, filled to the last seat, greeted this one of the most loved artists with warmth, enthusiasm, spontaneous ovations, and flowers. The tenor sang Canio with moving sincerity and great power, giving, at the same time, a very expressive dramatic creation. His success at Gruszczyński will undoubtedly begin a new series of his

triumphant appearances on our operatic stage.

His partner, Miss Karłowicz, was a very aesthetic silhouette as Nedda, and sang her part with great skill. Mr. Czaplicki was warmly applauded both as Prologue and Silvio.

The preceding day, the title rôle of Carmen was sung by Miss Janina Tiersant, who gave an interesting interpretation of Bizet's heroine.

J. Maciejakowski.

## MUSIC IN WARSAW.

Many interesting musical events have taken place within the last week in Warsaw. We have had the concert of an excellent French violoncellist M. Pierre Fourmière whose highly artistic musical interpretation and enormous technical skill aroused the greatest admiration. A pianist hailing from America, though with a Russian sounding name Shura Cherkassy, a pupil of Joseph Hoffman, awakened more astonishment by his extraordinary qualities. An English singer Miss Francon Davies, gained great praise for her unusual rendering of songs of Hugo Wolf, Cornelius, Schumann etc., while Mme. Tagliafero made so good an impression at the Philharmonic concert on Friday the 13th., that her promised piano recital on the 23rd., is looked forward with interest. The chamber music concert of two English artists, Theodore Rees, violoncellist and John Hunt, pianist will take place on Nov. 25th.

K. M.

## ANNUAL SALE OF WOOD-ENGRAVINGS

The weekly "Prosto z Mostu" is continuing the tradition of the special November Sale of Woodengravings by artists belonging to the well-known "Ryt" group, which was started four years ago by the Warsaw daily "ABC". Last Friday's issue of "Prosto z Mostu" (Nov. 13th) contains the reproductions of fourteen woodengravings which may be purchased, by means of coupons attached to the paper, at prices ranging from six to 11 zlotys, the normal price of these prints being between twenty and fifty zlotys. The prints may be viewed at the office of "Prosto z Mostu", Kałkowska 6, (Plac Trzech Krzyży), 2nd floor, left, every day until Nov. 23rd. Coupons must reach the office not later than that day, or, if posted, with Monday's postmark. In order to facilitate the purchase, the delivery of prints to the "subscribers" is fixed for the first days of the following month and will begin this time on Dec. 1st.

## Book Notes

### "III Rzesza rośnie".

(The Third Reich is Growing) By Mr. Schummer-Szermentowski, (pub. Wł. Michałowski). This work is a piece of brilliant journalism. The author describes his visit to Hitlerite Germany and is evidently much impressed by the rapid growth of the Third Reich. The almost American tempo of work, the large scale of public works, the fight with unemployment, above all the organisation and discipline, innate in Germans but brought here to perfection, seems to have quite overwhelmed the writer. The privileges granted to married men, the encouragement offered for the rearing of little Hitlerites seem to assure a future race of happy, comfortable and contented Nordies. But there is one condition, they must cease to be individuals, and become uniform cogs in the wheel of Hitlerism.

Only followers of Hitler are admitted to all this Workman's Paradise — for the rest are the concentration camps, at best exile. "There is not a single German who desires war," declared Hitler. The author was also assured that nothing lies nearer to German hearts than good neighborly relations and cooperation with Poland. No re-orientation, no desire to acquire the best provinces, and this although there still hang carved wreaths on the Odeon Platz in Munich in memory of Upper Silesia and Posen. The explanation of this is "We did not put them there—they are a souvenir of the Social democrat governments. You think perhaps, retaliation? We do not dream of it, it doesn't enter our heads. We have no desire for war, we have no power for war". And the reason given by the speaker for Germany's arming is only the wish to inspire respect!

K. M.

Just appeared by the same Author: "Historja Jednej Błagi" (The story of Bluff) Karłowicz (The Social Climber)

## Jamaica Inn

By Daphne de Maurier.

Tauchnitz Edition.

"Jamaica Inn" is one of the "stories of adventure and crime". It deals with criminal events of which a country inn in Cornwall is the principal scene. This Jamaica inn belongs to an uncle by marriage of the heroine of the book Mary Tellan, a healthy and energetic girl from Helford whose life, by force of circumstances became entangled with that of the landlord of Jamaica Inn. His chief occupation lay in smuggling drink and tobacco, and also in wrecking ships and robbing the victims of such a catastrophe, after having watched them die in the sea.

Miss de Maurier prepares her situations carefully, too carefully for a thriller, so that they seldom take us by surprise. She has the rather romantic habit of making nature agree with the action in her book. For example, before Mary is introduced to the customers of Jamaica Inn, she takes a walk on the moors, where strange winds blow from nowhere, they creep along the surface of the grass and the grass shivers; they breathed upon little pools of rain in the hollowed stones, and the pools rippled".

Some of the reflections given voice to by the heroine in most unexpected moments seem often out of place. When Mary heard her uncle speak about his crimes after having recovered from one of his drinking fits, she confides in a friend, and ends up thus: "And that is perhaps why I've lost faith in humanity, and in God, and in myself,"

## Warsaw Amusements.

### THEATRES

NARODOWY "Weselo" (Wyapiński)  
"L'Avare" (Molière)  
"Słuby Panieński" (Tredor)  
POLSKI "The Pickwick Club" (Dickens)  
NOWY "Dowód osobisty" (Jasnorowska)  
MALY "The Dominant Sex" (Egan)  
LETNI "A Golden Wealth" (Stokes)  
MALCIEJE "Mrs. Warren's Profession" (Shaw)  
ATEUM "L'Ecole des Femmes" (Molière)  
REDUTA Closed.  
KAMERALNY "Sparrow's Nest" (Gobsch)

### MUSIC

### TEATR WIELKI—OPERA

Saturday: Bizet's  
CARMEN  
Sunday matinee: Moniuszko's  
STRASZNY DWÓR  
Sunday evening: Planquette's  
LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE  
Tuesday: Verdi's  
AIDA  
Wednesday: Rossini's  
BARBER OF SEVILLE  
Thursday: Bizet's  
CARMEN

### FILHARMONIA

Sunday: Matinée concert (noon)  
Monday: Recital of MAGDA TAGLIAFERRO (piano)  
Friday: Symphonic Concert  
KONSERWATORIUM (8.15 p.m.)  
Saturday: Lisbeth Sanders.  
Dutch Vocalist  
Sunday: Claudio Arrau. French pianist.

### MUSICAL SHOWS

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99842	KAJTEL Tyła Mirła	62	D	16. 2. 37	Tomaszów Lubelski
99843	WAJNGARTEN Tauba	12	D	16. 2. 37	Wolńska 171, Warsaw
99845	WAKSZLAK Chaim Sara	64	D	16. 2. 37	Sienkiewicza 54, Kielce
99846	ZALCMAN Szaja, Chana	60	D	16. 2. 37	Franciszkańska 24, Warsaw
99847	SENDIK Meier	45	B/2	16. 2. 37	Brzezińska 25, Łódź
99848	Riwka, Chaim-Chil, Hirs	43	D	18. 2. 37	Pńska 14, Stolin
99849	SZLIMON-Jona, Szolim	63	D	19. 2. 37	Wojkowice, Komarno k/Będzina
99851	FOJDENBALCH Boruch	43	D	18. 2. 37	Chmielna 80, Warsaw
99854	Jumia Chawa Leja	61	D	18. 2. 37	Romanowska 4, Staniawów
99856	MANUSEWITZ Konech	65	D	18. 2. 37	Rakow, pow. Młodziecino
99857	BURSZEIN Rajan Ber.	55	D	18. 2. 37	Miszyniec, pow. Ostrołęka
99859	AXEROD Mance	64	D	18. 2. 37	Owocowa 15, Brody
99862	SHAPIRA Hanoch David	63	D	19. 2. 37	Grybowska 2, Warsaw
99863	LEWINSTEIN Jochwet	22	D	19. 2. 37	Mir
99864	SZAJENBERG Szneidel Daw	22	D	19. 2. 37	Trąguntka 3, Brzeziny
99866	KANTOROWITZ Szosia, Bejla	23	D	20. 2. 37	Wilkomska 24/10, Wilno
99867	GOICHMAN Sara	13	D	20. 2. 37	Pilsudskiego 48/8, Wilno
99869	FINKELSTEIN Dwojra	45	D	20. 2. 37	Tłomackie 18/70, Warsaw
99870	TILMAN Cipa	33	D	20. 2. 37	Stary Rynek 14, Łódź
99874	BAUMAN Isak	80	D	20. 2. 37	Prusa 17, Poznań
100071	SZAFIR Ester	26	D	18. 2. 37	Przekosk 4, Iłża
100076	ENGEL Bina	62	D	19. 2. 37	Kopernika 47, Premysł
100080	SZKOLNICK Adolf	59	D	20. 2. 37	Straszewskiego 10, Kraków
100082	WINOGRAD Mirjam	25	D	21. 2. 37	Przebieg 14/8, Warsaw
100083	WEINGARTEN Herz-Laj	56	D	22. 2. 37	Pilsudskiego 12, Kalisz
100085	HOROWITZ Jenta Leja	23	D	21. 2. 37	Kosów k/Kolomyj
100088	KLAMMAN Ischak	15	D	22. 2. 37	Ciepła 7, Warsaw
100089	POMERANTZ Ester	62	D	23. 2. 37	Grodzka 35, Pinsk
100092	HERMAN Doba	22	B/3	22. 2. 37	Karmelicka 15, Warsaw
100093	BERMAN Zachariasz	19	B/3	22. 2. 37	Rynek 4, Tarnopol
100094	BERMAN Benjamin	19	B/3	22. 2. 37	Chudzińskiego 48, Łuków
100095	UNGAR Oziass Herz	18	B/3	22. 2. 37	B. Jeleniewicza 15, Warszawa
100096	BURSZEIN Aleksander	19	B/3	22. 2. 37	Zygmont, 83, Brześć n/B.
100097	BORSZTEJN Jakub	22	B/3	22. 2. 37	Łódź
100099	GOLDBERG Saul	22	B/3	22. 2. 37	Szczekociny, woj. Kielec
100099	MIGDAL Josef	20	B/3	22. 2. 37	Kordeskiego 3/7, Kraków
100099	ROZENBERG Mosze	19	B/3	22. 2. 37	Solna 3, Łuków
100099	SALZ Regina	27	G	22. 2. 37	Nowogrodzka 10, Radom
F.2313	MARGOSCHES Lea	59	G	(admission to Palestine not later than 1.5.37)	Dietla 17, Kraków
F.2313	SZKLAROWICZ Frydryka	22	G	(admission to Palestine until 8.5.37)	(admission to Palestine until 31.1.37)
F.2313	ROSZGOLD Benion	59	G	(admission to Palestine until 31.1.37)	(admission to Palestine until 31.1.37)
F.2313	SZCHARGEL Izak Herman	28	G	(admission to Palestine until 15.8.37)	(admission to Palestine until 15.8.37)
F.2313	FINKELBAUM Bernk	70	G	(admission to Palestine until 15.8.37)	(admission to Palestine until 15.8.37)
F.2313	Rifka	52	G	(admission to Palestine until 15.8.37)	(admission to Palestine until 15.8.37)
F.2313	ROZENBLUM Sznelka	29	G	(admission to Palestine until 15.8.37)	(admission to Palestine until 15.8.37)

### CIRCUS

Stanislawski Circus (Matinées Weds. Sat. and Sund.)

Note. Unless otherwise mentioned all performances begin at 8.

### ART AND OTHER

### EXHIBITIONS

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COLOSSEUM Jean Murat in "The Secret Brigade" French  
EUROPA Gary Cooper in "The General Died at Dawn" American.  
FILHARMONJA "After the Storm" Austrian  
HOLLYWOOD Magda Schneider in "Fun in the Sun" Austrian  
\*\*\* MAJESTIC Smosarska in "Jadzia" Polish  
PAN Andrzejszewska in "Wierna Rzeki".  
\*\*\*RIALTO Gary Cooper in "Mr. Deeds comes to Town". American.  
ROKKA Kally von Nagy in "Turandot" Austrian  
\*\*\*STYLWY Clarke Gable in "Cain and Mabel" American  
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