

THE WARSAW WEEKLY

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2nd YEAR

WARSAW, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1936

No. 48

Opening of the Budgetary Session of the Sejm

Prime Minister's Speech

At the opening of the Parliament session on the 1st of December, the Premier, General Sławoj-Składkowski made a speech in which he outlined the situation and the broad lines of the government's policy.

He stated that Poland is now going through a period of definite improvement of business, which is also reflected in a general improvement of conditions. The Premier said that the government is anxious that all classes may benefit equally from the improvement. As a proof of that desire he quoted the abolition of certain taxation privileges, and the accession to the requests of the miners for a six hour working day.

Speaking about the government's respect for the rights and attributes of the Parliament, Premier Składkowski said that in the current year the government made only moderate use of the right of legislation by decree, which it received from Parliament. In 1932 there had been 91 decrees, in 1933 — 78, in 1934 — 95 in 1935 — 44, and in 1936 only 29 decrees. This is proof of a tendency to apply the method of decree only when the normal parliamentary channel is not available for reasons of urgency.

The Prime Minister declared that it was the duty of the government to see that everyone in Poland, irrespective of origin or race, received just treatment. He stated the government will co-operate with all necessary energy any attempts directed against the Jews, whether in the universities or elsewhere, whenever such are accompanied by violence. His statement was fully confirmed by the strong action

taken by the authorities during the recent anti-Jewish manifestations of the students.

The migration of the agricultural population of the countryside to the towns and the taking up by it of trade and industry, — added the Premier, is, however, viewed with favour by the government. The migration of the peasants into the towns is a dangerous competition to Jewish trade, but the Prime Minister gave to understand that so long as this economic struggle remained a fair commercial competition, the government did not see any need for intervention.

The questions of economic policy were not dwelt upon by the Premier as his speech was followed by that of Mr. Kwiatkowski, the Minister of Finance, who is responsible for the economic policy of the present government. Gen. Składkowski only stated that the government is not contemplating any devaluation of the zloty.

Touching only upon the international relations, the Premier declared his great satisfaction with the results of the visit of Marshal Rydz-Śmigły in Paris, and with the loan obtained from France on that occasion.

Finally, he denounced the uselessness of non-constructive opposition, striving only to minimise the achievements of the nation, with short sighted political objectives in view. He added that the Polish policy is developing steadily along the lines traced by Marshal Piłsudski and that the friendly collaboration between the President of the Republic and Marshal Rydz-Śmigły was the best guarantee of national prosperity.

Polish Economic Situation and Policy Outlined by the Vice Premier

At the opening session of the Parliament Mr. Kwiatkowski, the Minister of Finance, delivered a two hour's speech devoted to the economic problems of the day.

He said that "We have now definitely left the defensive position on the economic front and we are in the offensive, going forward". While the minister mentioned many facts indicative of general improvement of trade, he denounced the essay "official optimism" or, the tendency to ascribe all the favourable events to the government's action and all the unfavourable ones to outside influences. He admitted that the work of the government has been assisted by "an effort of the whole nation and also by a world economic improvement."

The index of production (1928=100), which had fallen as low as 54 in 1932, attained 79 — and in the case of some industries it has even equalled the best post-war level, that is 100. The production of pig iron is an example, as it has already nearly attained its level of 1928. In the cases of cement, cellulose, glassware and electric energy, besides numerous

other commodities, the index figure of 100 has even been surpassed.

The budget for the ten first months of 1936 has been balanced, and slight budgetary surpluses are expected for the last two months of the year. The budget for 1937/38, which will be presented soon to the Parliament, will exceed the preceding budget by only 3.2%. Most of the items of the expenditure remain unchanged, notably the military expenses.

The minister said, however, that the fact that military budget has remained constant for several years does not mean that no progress is made in that domain.

Dealing with the rumored suggestions regarding a "regulated currency" Minister Kwiatkowski said that the State did not contemplate any such measure and that the government is firmly opposed to any form of devaluation. If it was not resorted to when the economic situation was very difficult, there was less reason to apply such a measure now when the position was considerably easier.

LONDON LETTER

By Gregory Macdonald

Although prosperity in the internal market of Great Britain has very considerably increased, there remain many districts in England, Scotland and Wales which are popularly known as Distressed Areas, but now more cautiously in official areas as Special Areas. The King's visit last week to South Wales, the worst-hit of them all, was preceded by a sharp revolt on the part of Conservative Members of Parliament who insisted that more vigorous measures must be taken for the economic rehabilitation of these coal and iron fields which depended for their earlier activity upon a flourishing export trade. The revolt coincided with the publication of a Report by the Commissioner for the Special Areas, who happens to have now resigned, urging the employment of unconventional principles and the adoption of a variety of complementary plans. The Government was impressed by the strength of feeling shown, and a Cabinet committee is at work to decide upon immediate measures for the relief of these areas.

The independent attitude of the Members of Parliament may prove significant of new political trends. No less significant was Mr. Neville Chamberlain's announcement during the week that expense was not the difficulty: the Government had already allocated eight millions for the relief of the Special Areas and was ready to spend many times that amount. It was simply a matter of deciding upon the most beneficial policies. The rejection of the doctrine of financial stringency in Government spending is the rejection of the old economics.

Public attention was therefore concentrated upon the King's visit even more than would ordinarily be the case. He was received with great enthusiasm by the people, many of whom have been unemployed for seven or fifteen years; and he made it clear that his tour was not a perfunctory one through the more prosperous towns and streets. He went out of his way to visit the partly dismantled

(Continued on page 2)

COMMENTS ON MINISTER ANTONESCU'S VISIT

The conversations that have recently taken place between the Polish and Rumanian foreign ministers have by far outstripped the usual courteous interchange between statesmen conducting the policy of their countries.

Many factors weighed upon these conversations and the results obtained from them. Above all we must take into consideration the fact that Ministers Beck and Antonescu met at a particularly difficult moment, if it is a question of an actual settlement of international relations. We cannot shut our eyes to the increase of political antagonisms between many states during the last months, having, thanks to their importance, a serious influence on the formation of the world situation. The official communiqué issued after the conclusion of Minister Beck's London visit expressed its aim as being the mitigation of the consequences these antagonisms may have for the peaceful co-existence of other nations.

In these circumstances it is comprehensible that the government and public opinion of European countries followed the course of Minister Antonescu's visit at Warsaw with much interest. The results of the conversations between Ministers Beck and Antonescu justified the most far-going hopes of those sincere friends of peace who expected that the Polish-Rumanian meeting would lead to real strengthening of relations favourable to the stabilisation of peace in Central-East Europe. This actual result was rendered possible owing to the atmosphere of complete confidence which pervaded the Warsaw conversations. This mutual confidence and the frank interchange of thought led to the fixing of opinions on the common rôle which appertains to both countries in this part of Europe uniting, by their uninterrupted territories, the Baltic with the Black Sea. Ministers Beck and Antonescu evinced at the same

Aerial Ropeway in the Polish Tatras



PASSENGER CAR NEARING KASPROWY.

Foto-Schabensch

time analogical understanding of the fact that the bi-lateral defence alliance between Poland and Rumania is the fundamental factor which enables both states to execute successfully their active and creative rôles in East-Central Europe, rôles answering completely to the essential feelings of both nations resulting as well from natural geo-political reasons as from the experience of history. Equally opposed to the formation of mutually fighting one another political blocs, both states have resolved to maintain the closest contact with each other, indispensable for the proper fulfilment of their task as a powerful and independent factor of balance

guaranteeing thanks to its strength the maintenance and stability of peace.

The mutual estimation of the efficacy and practicality of the Polish-Rumanian alliance has confirmed both governments in their deep conviction of the necessity of further strengthening and extension of their direct dual co-operation. The logical outcome of this estimation was the signing of several agreements, the performance of which will bring both nations nearer together, also the announcement of many more contacts between responsible factors of both countries. Minister Antonescu's visit in Warsaw and the highly successful result of his

conversations with Minister Beck constitute one more proof of the usefulness of the method of direct contact between two countries. The official communiqués, announced after the conclusions of the visit, explain clearly the exact bilateral level of the Polish-Rumanian conversations. It proves also that entire mutual understanding between Poland and Rumania, arrived at exclusively on this level, ought to develop in the most harmonious co-operation. P.I.P.

LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 1)

steel plant at Dowlais. He summoned the responsible officials to a conference after a day's work making inspections and he finally told the people that he would use all his influence on their behalf.

I was myself in the Welsh coalfields during the King's visit and can testify to the great personal affection which the people have for him. They said that the King would be so kind that he was the one man who could really help them, and that his tours of inspection would do good. The mass of the miners have not accepted the Communist propaganda which might well have found them in a receptive mood. They remain courageous and friendly though perhaps broken in initiative, being able just to subsist on relief payments. Yet it is a sign of a new appreciation for the economic difficulties of others — an appreciation less common when Dickens protested against the effects of *laissez faire* that official and voluntary agencies are already hard at work with social clubs, allotment schemes, co-operative workshops and educational courses.

However, the problem of deserted coalfields and ironworks cannot be treated in isolation, for as in the American drought areas we have here the visible effects of nineteenth century Capitalism. The cure can be found only in a full economic reconstitution of the country, giving back to South Wales some restoration of the coalfields (perhaps for the production of oil which is at present imported) together with new industries, backed by cottage craftsmanship, and in the hills a policy of afforestation and agriculture. Here again, the native agriculture has languished almost to extinction under the Free Trade doctrine.

The King's visit and its political repercussions made a decided contrast with growing tension in international affairs. More than once the opinion was expressed during the past week that we had quite enough to do setting our own house in order. Yet the widespread Mediterranean conflict based upon Spain called forth once more all the forces of the printing press to convince the people that General Franco was a heartless monster, supported only by Moors and Foreign Legionaries, egged on by Germany and Italy, and opposed by the whole Spanish nation which stood for liberty and democracy. There is more than a possibility that a large proportion of the people (but not this time the whole of the people) will be stampeded into support of Popular Front politics, with a revival of the uncritical spirit which manifested itself during the League of Nations crisis.

The speeches of Cabinet Ministers are so saturated with restraining force, perhaps Mr. Eden's declaration that Russia has broken the Non-Intervention Agreement more flagrantly than Germany and Italy will make some mark, but in the present atmosphere the approaches to Anglo-Italian understanding must be difficult. Naturally enough, the solicitude of M. Salengro has been effective in exciting sympathy for M. Blum and his colleagues. The excesses of the Spanish Popular Front from February onwards, and after the outbreak of the counter-revolution, are quite forgotten. More significant, the verdict of the democratic American people for the democratic Mr. Roosevelt is forgotten as well. We are back in the weary round of European recrimination between the Liberal-minded and the Authoritarian minded.

All this is rather perplexing when seen in the light of the King's visit last week to the South Wales coalfields. For those

The Co-operative Movement in Poland

(Continued from No. 47)

Before venturing into the field of statistics we must draw the attention of our readers to a curious and interesting phenomenon in the Polish Co-operative Movement. This is the very friendly and favourable attitude of the military authorities towards co-operation in the army. There is no compulsion but nearly all the garrisons and regiments have their own co-operative stores and movable stores follow the army to manoeuvres. The surplus of the turnover is partly divided amongst members, partly used for educational purposes such as co-operative courses, libraries, clubs, etc. for the soldiers. The authorities justly consider the training in co-operative sense as a very important educational factor not only for the soldier but for his later rural or other surroundings.

The great variety of the co-operative movement in Poland caused by the diversity in the economic and social structure of the country did not hinder the collaboration of different kinds of co-operative societies. Their joint efforts are directed towards one aim: the raising of the financial and moral condition of the population. Rooted in modern democracy the principal Polish co-operative unions try to avoid political activities on co-operative ground. Their slogan is: a peaceful evolution to a better and juster future.

As to statistics, here are some data as published by the Co-operative State Council for the year 1934:

Poland has 22,734 co-operative societies of which 11,769 are affiliated to recognized Auditing Unions (*Związki rewizyjne*).

These include consumers societies, agricultural consumers and trading societies, housing and building societies, loan, savings—and credit banks, dairy-produce societies, handicraft—artisans—and other producers' societies.

grey towns, and their workless population, and those doricell mines were the product of the palmist days of peace and democracy according to the best Liberal principles. They were the product, in activity and in decay, of free thought, free speech, the free press, parliamentary government and the reign of law. No doubt the angry areas of the bitterest fighting in Spain has been going on for years, were the product of the same high-sounding principles. So one may be excused for regarding with very considerable suspicion the propaganda which is overtly in defence of democratic ideas but which appears really to be in defence of the anonymous groups who controlled wealth during the nineteenth century.

The philosophers of the Manchester School have doffed the top-hat of the Radical manufacturer and put on instead the cloth cap of the Popular Front proletariat. In the worst-hit districts trust the King rather than the economists and theorists of democracy. Perhaps an impression taken from London and the London Press, that a large proportion of the people are on the side of the Madrid Government (and therefore on the side of Soviet Russia and the various types of internationalism), is as mistaken as the impression taken from the American Press that the people there were on the side of Governor London. The Press, the printed word, controlled by a few, is quickly losing its old power. Small independent papers and the spoken word have an increasing influence.

The greatest number of members is grouped in the Union of the Consumers' Societies of the Polish Republic "Spółem" which comprises 1066 societies with a total number of 2,754,000 members. The turnover of the societies affiliated to Spółem reached in 1934 the sum of 104,916,807 with a surplus of 1,532,148. The financial centre of the Consumers' Union is the bank "Spółem" with a capital of 580,000 zlotys and a 6,000,000 zlotys guarantee of members. The deposits and savings of the members at the time mentioned were 2,041,917.42 zlotys.

The sum total of the balance sheet of all co-operative societies amounted in 1933 to 1,091,240,000 zlotys of which the capital owned was 234,931,000 zlotys.

The Ukrainian Co-operative movement in Poland is very strong especially amongst peasants and has two affiliated Unions, together 2890 affiliated societies. The far stronger and more important is "The Union of Ukrainian Co-operatives" with 438,873 members of whom 388,736 are peasants. They have their own bank, a credit and insurance co-operative society and an exceedingly well managed union of dairies called "Masłowski". The capital of the U. of U. C. in 1934 was 18,270,000 zlotys, with 7,433,000 zlotys savings deposits and a surplus on turnover of 630,000 zlotys.

Capital of the German co-operative societies 30,748,000 zlotys, saving deposits 84,119,000 zlotys; balance sheet 158,699,000 zlotys. Number of members 65,062.

Jewish co-operative societies (mostly credit—loan—savings—banks) had a capital of 17,245,000 zlotys, savings of 40,706,000 zlotys, a balance sheet of 78,197,000 zlotys. Loans granted 97,103,000 zlotys. Number of members 180,040.

Auxiliary Co-operative Institutions in Poland:

Institute for Co-operative Research, with a large library, a weekly Press Bulletin, and a monthly "Review of Co-operative Science." The Women's Co-operative Guild.

Several Co-operative schools of different types. Courses on Co-operation are held at nearly all universities and High Schools in Poland.

The Trade Union of Co-operative Employees.

Society of Co-operators, a debating society with the aim of spreading co-operative ideas.

School co-operative societies represent a type of co-operative organization of Polish origin. They have an educational aim in training the young people how to manage their own economic affairs. They are strongly approved by the Ministry of Education. All those organizations would deserve a more detailed consideration which for lack of space cannot be undertaken here.

Stanisława Goryńska.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF A TELEVISION TRANSMITTER IN WARSAW

The General Post Office, acting in understanding with the Polish Broadcasting Corporation, have leased the 16-storey building situated in the centre of Warsaw, for the purpose of installing there a television transmitter.

A 26 metres tower will be built on the top of the building, so that the aerial will be suspended at about 85 metres above ground. Television programmes will be broadcast beginning in March or April 1937. (ATE)

The International Organisation of Work and the Problems of Emigration.

By the initiative of the Polish Delegation at the Assembly of the League of Nations a resolution was passed inviting the International Organisation of Work to prepare "practical suggestions" which might "find immediate application" and would at the same time facilitate the solution of the great international economic problems under discussion by the League. The delegate of the Polish Government presented to the Emigration Commission a vast and practical programme. In his speech he examined the situation of countries in some degree with an undue population and possess an abundance of land demanding culture, then the situation of over-populated countries as well as the chief obstacle to the renewal of a normal emigration movement which is the lack of coordination between the three essential elements: land, man and capital.

The Polish Delegate advocated the convocation of a conference of experts for comprising all the centres interested in the question of colonisation. The task of this conference would be to propose practical solutions to the League of Nations.

A certain resistance to this proposition was offered by the International Labour Bureau more on formal than on actual grounds, but on the refusal of the Polish Delegate to let the matter trail on, the Bureau has suggested a formula of compromise to the effect that:

the Bureau would submit to the League its own special report which would meanwhile replace the eventual conclusions of the experts. The Polish Delegate accepted this project of compromise with serious reservations emphasising that the responsibility for the results of the resolution falls in the first place on the International Labour Bureau.

The problem of Emigration has been presented to the League by competent Polish centres and the attitude of the Polish Delegate shows that Poland expects from the International Institute not theoretical investigations but facilities for research and the application of practical solutions. The principal obstacle to a renewal of emigration movement is the lack of capital which is indispensable for the organisation of rational emigration and this is not possessed either by the countries of the emigrants or by the countries interested in immigration. The international competent centres ought therefore to play a rôle of intermediaries facilitating the agreement of the said three essential elements: land, man and capital.

The action of the International Organisation of Work in the domain of emigration will be appreciated by Polish opinion following with interest the results obtained by the International Labour Bureau. But this opinion will not be much interested in theoretical discussions.

Polish Opinion and the German-Japanese Agreement

The agreement between Germany and Japan, directed against communism and therefore against Soviet Russia, has been received in Poland with some reservations. On one hand, Poland is fighting communism herself within her territory, but on the other she is inclined to exert the utmost caution with regard to agreements directed specifically against any power or group of powers.

That a counteraction against communism is necessary, there is little doubt, although in Poland it is kept down without any particularly great effort—probably owing to the proximity of Soviet Russia, which offers a strongly deterrent example to would-be bolsheviks. Agreements based on a certain common social ideal, and concluded between ambitious powers are a dangerous ambition.

It is notable that the nationalist opposition of the right, which is more hostile to communism than any other party in Poland, regards the new pact with some suspicion. The organ of the anti-semitic nationalists, the "Dziennik Narodowy" points out the possible far reaching consequences of the German-Japanese pact, which may have led to do with communism or the fight against it.

Being situated, as well as Russia, between Japan and

Germany, Poland cannot remain indifferent to the relations between these powers. Already in 1905, Joseph Pilsudski went to Japan asking for its collaboration in Poland's struggle against Russia. To-day, however, the relations between the USSR and Poland are correct and so such eventually presents itself.

The entrance of Germany to Asia, as the associate of Japan, might be the prelude of the accomplishment of her colonial plans directed possibly against British and Dutch interests in the Far East. Although Poland has no objection to the German colonial plans being realised, the forming of a world bloc comprising Japan and Germany is regarded here as dangerous for the peace of the world.

If there were any certainty that the new pact is directed solely against the Third International, it might meet with approval in Poland. Unfortunately its clauses are as yet unknown and there is ground for supposing that it may have wider aims than mere counteraction against communist propaganda. (ATE)

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JULIUSZ OSTERWA AT THE TEATR POLSKI

SULKOWSKI

A tragedy by Stefan Żeromski

refusing the love of Princess Agnese Gonzaga when it was to be an obstacle to his patriotic duties.

But this faith in Napoleon was finally to be shaken. When Napoleon, in the name of political benefits, gave the Venetian Republic to the Austrian Emperor, the purity and fidelity of Napoleon's convictions and ideals show themselves to be problematic. But even then, Sulkowski hoped that the sacrifice of so many Polish lives in Napoleon's cause would finally force him to take an interest in the affairs of Poland. And so he still remained faithful to him. But his death on the distant Egyptian battlefield made his sacrifices of no account, and he was perhaps fortunate in that he did not live to see Napoleon's fallaciousness and indifference towards Poland and its citizens. Only a shred of his uniform remained (to which Napoleon in the final scene pays posthumous honours) — nothing real had come of his work.

Among the figures of Polish history, that of Józef Sulkowski (1770—1798) was one of the most attractive and appealed to Żeromski's patriotic and poetic imagination. Sulkowski was the hero of the battle of Zelwa (a river in Poland), afterwards became an officer in the French army and aide-de-camp to General Bonaparte, and fell in combat with the Arabs in Egypt near Cairo in 1798. Sulkowski was a genius whose talents as strategist, soldier and politician gave hopes for a great future, and if premature death had not come to him perhaps his name would be linked forever with the freedom of Poland.

In this work, Żeromski gives the whole outline of the life and character of Sulkowski. He is here the apostle of republican liberty, the soldier of Napoleon, the great Polish patriot who trusts in Bonaparte believing that eventually all the Polish soldiers in the French army will unite in an effort to regain freedom for Poland. Such was the way chosen by Sulkowski. He was, at the same time, faithful to the affairs of Napoleon, and did not complain when that general exploited him to his gain and glory. Sulkowski did not spring from those whom personal fame lured on, but he was always the constant soldier, fighting for Poland's freedom, and even

when Sulkowski as dramatist is most feeble, the performance was still interesting.

The rôle of Princess Agnese Gonzaga was played by Miss Irena Malkiewicz. Her beauty gives her a most charming and beautiful scenic appearance while the sincerity and directness of her acting made the Princess a very appealing figure. Miss Malkiewicz is undoubtedly an artist with a future on the stage.

The remaining rôles had very interesting interpreters in Jerzy Woskowski, as the noble friend of Sulkowski, the last being the quarters of Sulkowski in Milano in the third act, and the Egyptian courtyard of the palace in Cairo in the fifth act. The costumes were reconstructed from authentic models. Those of Princess Gonzaga were designed with taste by Zofia Węgiełkowska.

The exact and accurate settings were prepared by Stanisław Sitkiewicz, the last being the quarters of Sulkowski in Milano in the third act, and the Egyptian courtyard of the palace in Cairo in the fifth act. The costumes were reconstructed from authentic models. Those of Princess Gonzaga were designed with taste by Zofia Węgiełkowska.

ARVO.



Miss Irena MALKIEWICZ
as Princess Agnese Gonzaga

Osterwa also prepared the whole production of Sulkowski as stage-director. He has given it a realistic tone, but has, at the same time, preserved the poetry of Żeromski. Sulkowski was presented in low, smooth tones, but despite those moments

TOURIST NOTES

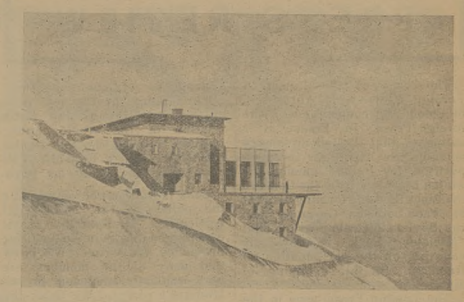


Foto-Schabeneck

KASPROWY WIERCH

AERIAL ROPEWAY KUZNICE — KASPROWY

The Tatra Mountains, the gem of Polish tourist areas, have recently been enriched by the newly opened aerial ropeway running from Kuznice to Kasprowy Wierch. This first great investment of this kind in Poland, which will undoubtedly be of great assistance for the development of tourist movement and winter sports, has its starting station in Kuznice, (1,027 m. altitude) a little spot situated about 4 kilometres from Zakopane, the well known winter resort of the Polish Tatras and the last station on the railway line from Cracow. Zakopane in the last few years has grown rapidly and it fully deserves the name of "the winter city" of the country, as it has become the most important winter sports station, a winter health resort for tuberculosis with a number of splendid sanatoriums (which are situated in a special part of the resort) and a very well frequented summer resort from which tourists penetrate into the mountains.

For several years a number of people connected with winter sports have been propagating the idea of erecting an aerial ropeway in order to facilitate the penetration into the mountains. This idea, however, met with a large number of opponents, mostly in scientific circles, who were afraid that a ropeway would spoil the beautiful wild scenery of this district. After long discussions, senses gained the upper hand and the work was inaugurated. Thanks to the energy of the Vice-Minister of Communication, Engineer Alexander Bobkowski, the idea was put into effect in a remarkably short time, as the whole work was completed within seven months. The great skill, energy and bravery of the Polish workmen and engineers cannot but be appreciated on viewing the wild rocks which the line traverses.

The stupendous task performed is all the more impressive considering that practically the whole of the work was accomplished during the winter when heavy snow and severe frost prevail at this level.

The construction of the ropeway cost three million zlotys, the material with few exceptions was manufactured in Poland, work being supplied by the International Ship-building and Engineering Co., of Danzig.

For the building of the stations at Kuznice, Myślenickie Turnie (half way station) and Kasprowy Wierch, local rock taken on the spot was used. In line and colour these harmonise splendidly with the magnificent Tatra panorama. All the three buildings were designed by Engineer-architects Alexander and Anna Kodet-ski.

Four cars circulate on the line. The half way station at Myślenickie Turnie was arranged in order to double the circulation. The car accommodates thirty persons and starts its mysterious

climb hung up between heaven and earth. The first part of the journey lasts about ten minutes and takes you over mountains covered with splendid woods. From the car which moves slowly you have a magnificent view. At Myślenickie Turnie you meet the car descending from the top station and you change your car for the second part of the journey of the same duration. The view, however, undergoes a metamorphosis, under your feet you now see wild rocky peaks of impressive beauty. Another ten minutes and you are on the Kasprowy Wierch, situated on 1,938 m. altitude, in the heart of the Tatras, on a plateau from which in winter you have splendid descents on skis and in summer you can make excursions in the wilderness of the Tatra forests.

The station building has a bar, a restaurant, a large veranda, where you rest and enjoy the beautiful view on the mountains and the warmth of the lovely sun. Further in the same building you find a hostel which has about 70 beds accommodations (rooms with 4 or 6 beds) where the tourist can spend in comfort the night before starting on his further wanderings.

The aerial ropeway of Kasprowy has already in the few months of its existence (from March to Oct. 1936) proved to be for the tourist whether strong or weak, young or old, a source of great joy and rest.

It should be mentioned that in this part of the Tatras snow for skiing is available from the beginning of October till the end of May. There is no doubt that thanks to this splendid touristic investment this part of Poland will see many tourists from abroad and it may be said without exaggeration that no foreigner from Western Europe will regret his long journey to visit this beautiful spot, learning to know new people and new customs, and rest but not least enjoying splendid sports and skiing opportunities which the Polish Tatras offer.

C. H.



Station Building Kuznice

CHALIAPINE AT THE TEATR WIELKI

There is a great and dazzling gallery of famous opera singers whose names across intense interest in cultural and musical spheres. But perhaps no one can pretend to be the ideal representative of the highest artistic production more than the famous Russian singer, Teodor Chaliapine, the title role of the musical drama of Mussorgsky. This last part has become inseparably linked with Chaliapine's name, and perhaps has served to give it its place in the whole world.

It is no wonder, therefore, that the announcement that he would sing in a guest performance on the stage of our Opera caused a sensation, and packed the Opera to the last seat. Chaliapine was in Warsaw six years ago and then achieved an artistic triumph in his masterly creation.

That public who saw him last time and remembered his splendid acting and singing were doubly interested. Chaliapine has been on the stage for over fifty years, and there were some doubts as to his possibilities towards the end of such a long career. But nature, which was so benevolent in giving him such a voice and such a talent has also preserved him in the necessity of growing old. His art is always young and fresh, his voice still has not power, and his great knowledge of singing furnished true satisfaction to the lovers of opera and music.

Such vocal production, however, must be overshadowed when it meets, at the same time, such a tremendous power in scenic and dramatic expression as Chaliapine gives to Boris Godunov. It is not always that the acting of an opera singer, of whom less is demanded in the theatre, can be compared with the greatest tragic and dramatic artists.

Chaliapine, with unequalled sincerity, realising the tragic circumstances of the life of unhappy Boris Godunov, gives to the figure a large psychological and vivid background out of which grows our impression of this

truly suffering man and emperor. The opening scene of his coronation moves profoundly the audience. But the scene, in which he is frightened by the ghost of the murdered Dmitry, and in the tragic death scene, Chaliapine attains the heights of histrionic art.

The audience expressed their appreciation and understanding of his great art by giving him an exceedingly warm ovation.

The second great rôle in Boris Godunov, that of Dmitry, pretendant to the Russian throne, was played by Jerzy Sulich, who found out the values of the Mussorgski music. Of the other singers we may mention the good achievements of Miss Piłówna (Zena wife), Miss Szatlerówna (Princess Xenia) and Messrs. Alexander Michalski and Bender. The others, however, were amateurs in their rôle, especially Mrs. Supercowa as Margara Michalskówna, the mistress of Dmitry and future Empress of Russia.

Jerzy Maciszkowski

PRESS REVIEW

The visit of the Rumanian Foreign Minister, M. Antonescu, to Poland is commented by the foreign Press. In France it is supposed that Polish diplomacy is tending to secure a foremost position for Poland among the states reaching from the Baltic to the Black Sea and forming a sort of blockade between Germany and the Soviets. *L'Oeuvre* writes that "Minister Beck is obviously counting on the participation of Rumania in this grouping of states."

The London Press sees in the Rumanian Minister's visit a double aim — "the strengthening of the Polish-Rumanian alliance and the discussions over and working out of a plan of a neutral blockade extending from the Baltic to the Black Sea."

The Berlin Press writes that "the cordiality with which the Rumanian Minister is received will doubtless strengthen anew the Polish-Rumanian friendship which had recently undergone a certain weakening."

Polska Zbrojna quotes a conversation of the editor with Mr. Beck after his return from his visit to London in which the Polish Foreign Minister says: "Marshal Pilsudski considered proportion between boldness and moderation to be a fundamental and essential principle in policy. It was thus that I defined the outline of Polish foreign policy in England. This principle found full understanding and agreement in England where it was taken up by the Press and most favourably received by the English public. This created, not only an

atmosphere of confidence and understanding during my visit, but also a friendly and warm relation of the whole public opinion towards the representative of the Polish Republic. This enormously facilitated my work."

Czas is very much opposed to the policy of the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Poniatowski. It encourages the Sejm to criticise his policy and writes "We know that many of the members are very critically disposed to the Minister's policy. We think the only logical result of this attitude should be the demand that Minister Poniatowski resign or at least to vote against his budget."

Stowo, a Wilno paper, writes concerning the attitude of the Minister of Education, Professor Swietoslowski, to the students excesses and his reception of the decesses of mothers. "After listening to the ladies report the Minister assumed a decided air and said, 'I will not yield.' Further he continued that it was a symptom of psychosis which has spread over the whole country and it is the duty of parents to influence their children to cease these methods of pressure. The material question does not come into play. Polish students are by nature indolent and always pay their fees after the appointed term, whilst Jews are punctual. With a little good will the irritating question (he means here the question of seating at the lectures) could be solved if the students came earlier to the lecture halls. And later the Minister said: 'The duty of

Chamber Music Concert by Two English Artists

The Chamber music concert given by two English musicians, Thelma Reiss, violinist, and John Hunt pianist was under the patronage of the British Ambassador and the British Committee for International Intellectual Cooperation. The concert was on a high artistic level both as regards programme and performance. The two artists constituted an excellent ensemble and especially noticeable was the discretion with which the pianist adapted his instrument so that it should blend with the cello. Miss Reiss has a beautiful tone and plays with warmth and temperament which was particularly visible in her rendering of Bach's suite for cello solo. An interesting item was the Sonatine of Arnold Bore for piano and cello, a composer little known in Warsaw, but highly esteemed in England. The pianist, Mr. Hunt gave a musically rendering of Beethoven Waldstein Sonata.

A well filled hall gave the two musicians, who are making a concert tour in all the larger towns of Poland, a warm reception. K. M.

coming to the moral help of the youth lies with the older generation and the clergy, otherwise I shall have to close the universities. I shall close them for the whole year."

The same question refers to the objection of the Christians to sit together with the Jewish students.

Kurjer Warszawski writes concerning the French loan for Poland which it says will contribute largely to the building up of important branches of Polish economic life, while the goods created will be designed for the most urgent needs of the State. "The whole transaction is a proof of the importance of the obligations entered into on both sides during the visit of Marshal Smigly-Rydz to Paris, the aim of which was the revivifying of the Polish-French alliance. It is seen now that the sceptics were wrong when they expressed doubt of the harmony between the efforts of military circles and the representations of diplomacy. Further the *Kurjer* writes "The French loan for Poland is a proof of the re-discovery of solid foundations under the Polish-French alliance and of the confidence of France in the loyalty and prudence of her Polish friends. It may also be a good forerunner for Polish economy the re-birth and development of which is not imaginable without the participation of foreign capital. K. M.

TEATR WIELKI — OPERA

Saturday: Massenet's

MANON LESCAUT

Sunday noon:

Performance for children

Sunday matinee: Planquette's

LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE

Sunday evening: Moniuszko's

H A L K A

Monday: Dance recital of

Ziuta Buczyńska

Tuesday matinee: Moniuszko's

H A L K A

Tuesday evening: Bizet's

LES PECHERS DE PERLES

(and Ballet)

Wednesday: Puccini's

T O S C A

Visit of ZDENKA ZIKA (soprano)

Thursday: Rossini's

THE BARBER OF SEVILLE

Visit of ADA SARI and Czapiński

One month course English, German, French, Polish shorthand.

Special system. Special examinations. Maximum speed. Individual lessons. Offers Warsaw Weekly under "Thiele".

Warsaw Amusements.

THEATRES

NARODOWY, "Cyganeria Warszawska" (Gypsies of Warsaw) of Adolf Nowaczyński.
POLSKI, "Suknowski" of Zeroniski with J. G. B. Shaw.
NOWY, "Dowódca" (Passport of Zdzisławowiecki Family) of Jasnogrzeba.
MALY, "Le wio Nohant" ("Chopin and George Sand") of Iwaszkiewicz with Maria Przybytko-Potoczka.
LETNI, "Zachęta-Królowa Madagaskaru" of G. B. Shaw.
MILICKI, "Mrs. Warren's Profession" of G. B. Shaw.
ATENEUM, "Minister and Door-keeper" ("Fiaton") of Birabeau.
KEDRY, Closed.
RAMUTA, Closed.
KAMERALNY, "Sparrow's Nest" (Goback).

MUSIC.

FILHARMONIA
Sunday Matinée: Concert of Finland Music.
Friday: Symphonic Concert. Soloist: WANDA L ANDOWSKA (piano).

KONSERWATORIUM.

Saturday, Dec. 6th. Debut before the Polish audience of the well known American violinist Mr. Oscar Shumsky director of the Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia. Mr. Shumsky's repertoire consists of works by Strauss, Tsyg, Mozart, Wieniawski, Lisowski, Dini and others. His accompanist will be Mr. Walter Sokolow. Tickets on sale at "Orbis" Jerolimski 23.

MUSICAL SHOWS

OPERETTA — "Queen in Love" by (Brodsky)
CYRULIK WARSZAWSKI — "The King with the Umbrella" by Benatzky

BRITISH PASSPORT CONTROL OFFICE

UJAZDOWSKA 18, WARSAW

No 20

The following persons are entitled to receive visas or immigration certificates for Palestine:

| No. of certificate | NAME | Age | Category | Latest date for application | Address |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-----|----------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 100623 | GLAZENDLER Liba | 67 | D | 2.3.37 | Suwalski, Kościuszki 48 |
| 100627 | BLACHMAN Chieski | 74 | D | 6.3.37 | Płonsk |
| 100628 | JURACINSKA Maska | 15 | D | 6.3.37 | Sokolka, Białostocka 47 |
| 100640 | KIERBAUM Necha | 40 | D | 8.3.37 | Warsaw, Ostrowska 11 |
| | " Marjam | 17 | | | |
| | " Zlata | 15 | | | |
| | " Dwojra | 14 | | | |
| | " Cyrla | 10 | | | |
| 100642 | NEUMAN Salomea | 78 | D | 8.3.37 | Kalisz, Wiepcha 12 |
| 100643 | MEINSTEIN Judith | 24 | D | 8.3.37 | Lwów, Zamarystowska 21/11 |
| 101162 | ZACABAN Tuba | 17 | B/3 | 2.3.37 | Warsaw, Graniczna 15/27 |
| 101163 | RUMKO WSKI Ruwen | 17 | B/3 | 2.3.37 | Lódz, Kiłkowska 105 |
| 101164 | MORGENSEN Itzak | 15 | B/3 | 2.3.37 | Katowice, Koszalska 1 |
| 101169 | LIOG Giesin | 18 | B/3 | 2.3.37 | Lachowice, Kanjona 12 |
| 101171 | KOZLOWSKI Mordechaj | 57 | D | 2.3.37 | Suwalski, Br. Rabinowski 12 |
| | " Tauba | 61 | | | |
| 101173 | LEINER Gittel | 41 | D | 2.3.37 | Tarnopol, Matejki 5 |
| | " Sara | 14 | | | |
| | " Szmul | 11 | | | |
| 102225 | ZOLT Dawid | 70 | D | 23.2.37 | Tykoń |
| 102226 | BORESTEIN Naftali | 20 | B/3 | 23.2.37 | Lódz, Pilsudskiego 49 |
| 102227 | MAGID Flora | 28 | D | 23.2.37 | Warsaw, Miodowa 23/42 |
| 102228 | ROSNTAL Mowaza | 44 | D | 23.2.37 | Suwalski, Jozefowska 52 |
| 102230 | ZABIN Chaim | 25 | B/3 | 23.2.37 | Staszów, Rynek 14 |
| 102231 | GINCBERG Abram | 20 | B/3 | 23.2.37 | Sobków |
| 102234 | FREY Dawid | 22 | B/3 | 24.2.37 | Bielsko, Kolejowa 22 |
| 102235 | FRIEDMAN Nisiel | 31 | B/3 | 23.2.37 | Katowice, 13.37 |
| 102237 | SADOWSKI Mordechaj | 68 | D | 1.3.37 | Baranowice |
| | " Chana | 66 | | | |
| 102238 | GRINBERG Josef | 20 | B/3 | 1.3.37 | Sarny, Rzemieslnicza 3 |
| 102239 | WINER Chai | 33 | B/2 | 1.3.37 | Gwarczów |
| | " Ruchla | 34 | | | |
| 102240 | SYNDROWICZ Racia | 16 | B/3 | 1.3.37 | Krzemieniec, Franciszkowska 72 |
| 102241 | KUPERNASER Szofra | 16 | B/3 | 1.3.37 | Radyńno, Przemyśl |
| 102242 | WITSMAN Mamea | 16 | B/3 | 1.3.37 | Krzemieniec, Gorna 49 |
| 102243 | GITMAN Awram | 18 | B/3 | 1.3.37 | Wielun, Narutowicza 9 |
| 102244 | LITSZYC Malka | 17 | B/3 | 1.3.37 | Katowice |
| 102245 | BRONSTEIN Tawja | 17 | B/3 | 3.3.37 | Lódz, ul. Gdanską 57 |
| 102287 | FASS Chieski | 24 | A/1 | 18.2.37 | Lódz, 6 Sierpnia 37 |
| 102294 | HENDELES Eluser | 24 | A/1 | 24.2.37 | |
| | " Las | 24 | | | |
| | " Johanan | 2 | | | |
| | " Majer | 11 | | | |
| 102400 | SHLOMKOWICZ Elimelech | 40 | A/1 | 1.3.37 | Katowice, Wawelska 3 |
| | " Ester | 35 | | | |
| | " Awram | 7 | | | |

Admission to Palestine not later than:—

| | | | | | |
|--------|--------------------|----|---|----------|-------------------------|
| F.2313 | 64 SZATTAN Machla | 23 | G | 16. 5.37 | Sempolno, Kaliska 1 |
| 2308 | 31 GITLIN Mala | 25 | G | 4. 2.37 | Warsaw, Ogrodowa 4 |
| 2318 | 15 ABRAMOWICZ Sara | 22 | G | 6. 5.37 | Baranowice, Szosowa 222 |
| 2345 | BERKOWICZ Nachman | 25 | G | 18. 2.37 | Warsaw, Zelazna 64 |
| 2345 | AJZENSZTAJN Tauba | 48 | G | 3. 2.37 | Płonsk, Przejazd 2 |
| 2345 | AJZENSZTAJN Nuta | 48 | G | 3. 2.37 | Zborow |
| 2345 | FRIEDMAN Mosek | 24 | G | 31.12.36 | Warsaw, Wileza 57 m. 5 |
| 2358 | 11 MANDEL Jakob | 25 | G | 31.12.36 | Warsaw, Panska 67 |
| 1997 | CZERNIAR Chana | 63 | G | 31.12.36 | |
| 2264 | LEWENSZTEIN Jochel | 39 | G | 31. 1.37 | |
| F.2328 | 93 SROKA Sayia | 47 | D | 6. 3.37 | Warsaw, Pawia 12 |
| | " Nuch | 15 | | | |
| | " Josef | 12 | | | |
| | " Ruchla | 11 | | | |
| 2181 | ZYMAN Golda | 44 | D | 6. 3.37 | Białystok |

(Original Immigration Certificates of Mrs. ZYMAN and Mr. SROKA at this office)

Visas will be granted under Authority JM (11872/36) Regulation 114 to reside in Palestine until September 30th 1937 to:—
WENGER Abram wife and two children Symon & Lajb
PINSKI Mordechaj and wife.

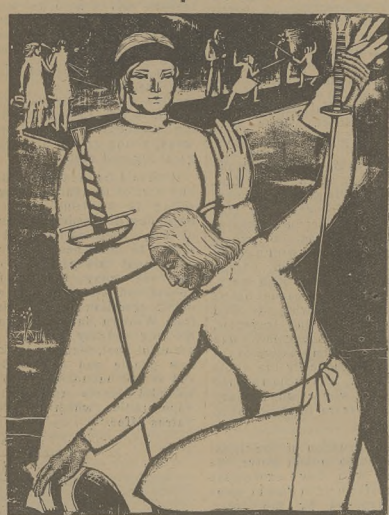
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Ladies Fencing Competition



W. J. Goryńska

The annual December tournament for the Polish Fencing Association's Ladies' Foils Cup will be held this year on Dec. 13th in the Sports Building ul. Łazienkowska 3 (next door to the "Legia" swimming pool). It promises to be more interesting than other tournaments in recent years, as sixteen competitors have entered their names, a record number for a ladies' fencing tournament in Poland. One of the entrants, Mlle Gra-

bicka, is not unknown in England, as winner of a rowing race on the Thames some years ago.

The cup is held by Mlle Stanoszówna, of Katowice, and the previous holder, Mme Duchówna-Markowska, has also entered for the tournament so that the contest will be a lively one.

The two pools of the first round will be fenced simultaneously, beginning at 4 p. m., the final pool is expected to start at 6.30 p. m.