

THE WARSAW WEEKLY

Offices: Sto-Krzyszka 13, Warsaw, Poland, Telephone 273-77.
 English Representative: P. H. Siew, London.
 English Distributors: W. H. Smith & Sons, London.
 Subscription rates—zl. 3.50 quarterly, zl. 13.00 yearly.
 Foreign 4/- or \$ 1. quarterly, 15/- or \$ 3.75 yearly.
 Sole member for Poland of the North American Newspaper Alliance
 Postal Cheque Account: 28598. Warszawa
 Post Office Account: 615 Warszawa

2nd YEAR

WARSAW, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1936

No. 49

POLAND AND INTERNATIONAL WATERWAYS

On the 3rd of December the Polish Government presented a note to the German Chargé d'Affaires defining their attitude on the subject of the denunciation by Germany of the clauses of the Treaty of Versailles dealing with the internationalisation of certain German rivers.

It should be understood that Poland is interested in three aspects of this matter, firstly the question of freedom of navigation through the Kiel Canal, secondly the Oder and its waterways and thirdly, the matter of navigation on that section of the Danube lying in German territory, although for the moment, this latter question is of no practical importance to Poland.

It should not be forgotten that although the clauses of Part 12 of the Treaty of Versailles accorded to Poland definite rights, at the same time they imposed on her, according to the interpretation of the Hague Tribunal, certain obligations relating to the internationalisation of the tributaries of the Oder which are in Polish territory. It should here be recollected that it was the German Government itself which in the past demanded the extension of the internationalisation of the Oder to its Polish tributaries and, therefore, without considering any other consequences of the German actions of the 14th. November last, it is obvious that their decision to denounce the

existing international regulations of the Oder and its tributaries in violation of the clauses concerning the internationalisation of the Polish streams forming part of this system.

As a question of principle the Polish Government has already felt that the institution of an international organisation for the control of the rivers and canals on the territory of a Sovereign State is without doubt a heavy burden for the State in question. If therefore these routes do not possess a definitely international character owing to their geographical situation or through economic interests which are permanently linked with them, it is to be considered that the tendency of the Reich to free itself from this burden is quite understandable.

Long experience has shown that free navigation guaranteed on the international plan is a sufficient principle for the expansion of commerce without it being necessary to complicate the matter by instituting an international control which would irritate the susceptibilities of the states concerned.

The Treaty of Versailles, in addition, foresaw the possibility of reconsidering these clauses. If the action of the German Government has caused some slight political excitement, it is in all probability due exclusively to the unilateral manner in which Germany has denounced clauses which bound it. On the Polish

THE ARRIVAL IN POLAND OF THE RUMANIAN CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFF

General Samsonovici, Chief of the Rumanian General Staff, arrived at Cracow to-day, to pay homage at the tomb of Marshal Pilsudski. Accompanied by Polish generals, he visited the royal crypt where the body of Marshal Pilsudski is resting, as well as the great Pilsudski mound which is being erected in Sowińiec near Cracow.

The visit of General Samsonovici, following closely that of the Rumanian Foreign Minister, Monsieur Antonescu, is another proof of the close collaboration between Poland and Rumania. It is expected that other mutual visits of Polish and Rumanian statesmen may soon take place, strengthening the old friendly relations between the two allies. (ATE)

point of view it is rather the manner which has caused the political uneasiness than the actual breaking of the treaty.

Among the questions included in the decision of the German Government of the 14th. November is that of the freedom of navigation through the Kiel Canal, a matter in which Poland is greatly interested, however, it appears from the declaration of the German Government that Poland's interests will not be in any way hampered by this.

The hindering of free navigation in the Kiel Canal would not be to Germany's interest while in addition it would cause damage to all countries situated on the Baltic. It is therefore anticipated that negotiations will be initiated in this question between states affected. P. I. P

ENGLAND'S NEW KING

His Majesty Edward VIII abdicated on Thursday the 10th December and his brother the Duke of York will be proclaimed King to-day.

A detailed account will be given in our next number.

WINTER RELIEF WORK IN POLAND

During the last few weeks, on the initiative of the Polish Government, winter relief work to help the unemployed has been undertaken on a large scale, and large masses of the population throughout the whole country are taking part. Peasants are giving part of their crops, miners in all the coal areas have given a day's work while the mines have handed over gratis the coal dug out during this period. Workmen and employees are paying a certain percentage of their wages and salaries while firms and institutions are giving sums of money. This assistance is understood by all not to be a charity but the duty of all classes of the Polish people. On Tuesday the 8th December,



A small Boy Scout calling to householders for material assistance.

there was a house to house collection all over Poland of clothes, etc. for the unemployed.



School boys collecting clothes with the aid of a borrowed motor lorry

POLISH BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1937—38

The budget estimates for 1937—38, just submitted by the Polish Government to the Sejm, provide for a total expenditure of 2,293,429,600 zlotys, with total revenue estimated at 2,293,747,700 zlotys, leaving an estimated surplus of 318,100 zlotys. In comparison with the budget for the current fiscal year, there is an increase of 72 million zlotys on both sides of the estimates. In expenditure, 25.5 million of this increase is accounted for by larger service of the internal debt, 15 million for the share of the Treasury in the cost of the conversion of farmers' debts, 9 million for the construction of dams for two retention reservoirs in the upper Vistula basin, 9 million for the cost of land reform, and 7.2 million for increased expenditure in primary education. There are also some increase in the estimates of the ministries of the interior and of justice. No change is proposed in the expenditure of the Ministry of War fixed at 63 million; other changes consist mainly in reductions of expenditure. After the Ministry of War the highest items of expenditure are: Ministry of Education 355.52 million.

National Debt service 206.817 million, internal affairs 195.7 million, retiring pensions 168.1 million, Ministry of Finance 135 million and soldiers disablement pensions 100.5 million. On the revenue side reductions were effected in the estimated yield of several sources of revenue which during the current fiscal year did not come up to expectations. Thus the expected net revenue of the State railways has been reduced by 51.5 million to 24.5 million, and that of the postal, telegraph and telephone service by 16 million to 24 million. The yield of direct taxation is estimated at 717.1 million, i. e. 52 million more than for the current fiscal year. Of this higher yield, 45 million are expected to come from income tax which is to give a total revenue of 300 million. Indirect taxes are expected to yield 183.5 million zlotys, i. e. 13 million more than in the current budget. The structure of the budget estimates is the same as for 1936—37, that is to say, the figures for the State enterprises, monopolies and special funds are given in full and not only the final net results as was customary

before Mr. Kwiatkowski, the present vice-premier and Minister of Finance, assumed office in October 1935; exceptions are only made for the military housing fund and for the Employment Fund. The expenditure of these special funds is estimated at 124,889,000 zlotys, of which the cover is provided for out of the own revenue of the funds. The expenditure of the State enterprises and monopolies is estimated at 202.6 and 416.2 million zlotys respectively and is to be covered out of current receipts, whilst the enterprises are expected to pay into the Treasury a net yield of 88.3 million, and the monopolies one of 631.4 million zlotys. This latter figure is 36.4 million over the estimates for the current fiscal year, but the actual revenue from monopolies this year is still much larger than even the higher figures in the new estimates. A new clause working for retrenchment is introduced into the finance bill declaring that the civil service must not exceed its present numbers of officials and employees, the present numbers being specified in an annex to the bill. The

THE POLISH FOREIGN DEBT REDUCED BY 387 MILLION ZLOTYS

The Parliamentary Commission for the State Debts published a report stating that the total

indebtedness of the Polish State on the 1st October 1936 amounted to 4,661,925,368 zlotys, of which 1,740,898,450 zlotys was the internal debt and 2,921,026,917 zlotys the foreign debt.

Since the 1st April 1936 the internal debt has increased by 35,699,000 zlotys, owing to the issue of the 4% State Bonds, while the foreign debt has decreased by 387,919,597 zlotys.

The decrease is due to the devaluation of the foreign currencies in which debts were contracted and which benefited Poland to the extent of 365 million zlotys. 22 million zlotys have been repaid by the Polish Treasury in the ordinary manner during the period under review. (ATE)

schedules of this annex comprise 63,280 posts, of which there are 43,392 posts of officials, 3,590 of judges and public prosecutors, and 16,588 of State employees of lower ranks. In future no new appointments are to be made unless they are for filling an actual vacancy. On the whole the estimates reflect the favourable results achieved in the management of State finance since the change in the Cabinet in October 1935, as also the marked recovery in the economic conditions of the country this year.

Pay overdue Subscriptions to P K O 298-93

THE MONETARY SITUATION IN POLAND

After the exposé speech of Minister Kwiatkowski in the Polish Parliament, the situation of the zloty with regard to devaluation has been made perfectly clear even for those who still harboured in their minds some doubts on the subject.

Minister Kwiatkowski is not only the chief of the Treasury, but also the chief of the whole economic policy of the government and it is understood that he has large powers for the execution of his programme. He is the author of the "Four Year Plan", which has been started in the Spring of 1935. Mr. Kwiatkowski was the closest collaborator of President Moscicki before his election in 1926 and he has held since that time many important positions, including that of Minister of Commerce and Industry for several years. He was responsible more than anyone else, for the rapid construction and development of the port of Gdynia.

Now he is the vice-premier. It is a patent fact that devaluation gives a new impulse to certain branches of production, notably those working for export, at the cost of many internal troubles. It has been calculated that the profits which Poland might derive from the increase of her exports, stimulated in that way, could not counterbalance the losses which she would sustain on other accounts.

The Polish zloty has been already devaluated once in 1925, and it was a second devaluation, following that of the Polish mark shortly after the war. It is argued that the recent monetary adjustments of many European countries brought them to the level held by Poland since 1925, so that any further devaluation of the zloty would amount not to a readjustment, but to a clean drop below the others.

The Polish prices have at any rate been so substantially reduced during the last years, especially during the depression, that they compare favourably with the foreign prices, even after the devaluation of the foreign currencies. This reduction of prices, especially of manufactured products, is considered in Poland as an important achievement, and it is feared that any attempt at "controlling the market" could result in an immediate jump of the prices.

Owing to certain local conditions,

and the dependence of Poland on many foreign raw materials, this jump would be likely to be more sudden than the slow rise of prices which occurred in Gt. Britain and some other countries after their respective devaluations.

Poland is as yet a debtor country and is likely to remain one for a number of years. The gain of the Polish debtors, including the government, from the recent devaluations is estimated at 2 milliard zlotys. The total foreign debt of Poland, which amounted to 9 milliard before the depreciation of sterling, is now estimated at 7 milliard zloty, even though new debts have been contracted in the meantime and only a relatively few repaid. This approximative figure is supposed to include the foreign investments in Poland etc.

It is obvious that the immediate result of a devaluation of the zloty will be the increase of the interest payable to foreign countries by at least 10 million zlotys per year. Possibly that sum could not be recuperated by increased exports and some of it might be a net loss.

Besides, in a country where the process of capitalisation is not yet very far advanced, it seems certain that it would suffer a very strong setback as the result of the panic and financial muddle usually accompanying a devaluation. The State Budget, which last year has been balanced, would become again deficitary after a devaluation—at least for a certain time. The credit of the State would also decrease, after it has been carefully built up by seven years of a steady currency and strict honouring of all internal obligations.

After it has been shown that the profits brought by a devaluation of the zloty could not compensate the losses which it would cause, the question is practically settled. But there are also important psychological reasons for abstention from monetary experiments in Poland. It is a country where the salaried classes form a large and influential section of the population, where the civil servants are particularly numerous. Naturally the government would hesitate to regard the interests of these classes even if in doing so it could hope for some advantage for the national economy at large.

Some Interesting Polish Statistics

The area of present-day Poland is 330,000 square kilometres (149,500 square miles), this being but a fraction of her former extent; at the times of her greatest expansion and glory, under the Jagiellon kings, Poland was a country of over 1,000,000 sq. km. in area (368,000 square miles), whilst at the end of the 19th century, after her partitions, she still had an area of 753,000 sq. km. (275,000 sq. miles). In spite of this shrinkage in expanse, Poland is, however, still a large country as compared with other countries in Europe, as she occupies in area the sixth place after Russia, France, Spain, Germany and Sweden.

The total length of Poland's frontiers amounts to 5534 km. (3431 miles) of which only 140 km. (86 miles) i. e. about 2.5% represent sea-coast. This tiny seaboard frontier is especially striking when Poland's considerable area is taken into consideration and the two factors compared with the corresponding figures for other countries. Per kilometre of sea-coast, Poland has 2776 sq. km. of area; excluding such privileged countries as Italy, Sweden, France and Spain in respect of access to the sea, we find that the ratio of seaboard front to area in other European countries is much more favourable than that in the case of Poland. Thus, for example, Germany has 272 sq. km. per kilometre of sea-coast, Belgium 461 sq. km., etc. Quite obviously therefore the value of the sea-coast to Poland is in counter-proportionate relation to its length and country must make the fullest use of every foot of the Polish sea-coast. Another adverse feature of Poland's frontiers is that they are, with the exception of the southern part, open from the east and from the west. In such conditions, Poland must of necessity devote much more effort to assuring the defence and security of the land than is the case with other countries, better endowed in respect of natural boundaries.

The population of Poland as on January 1st, 1936 came to 34,000,000 souls. Poland therefore occupies the sixth place in Europe in this respect, after Russia, Germany, Great Britain, France and Italy. As the corresponding figure of the first post-war Census (December 1921) was

27,200,000 persons, the increment for the past fourteen years is for of 6,800,000 souls. The population therefore increases by about 600,000 souls per annum; this exceeds the natural increase in the population of Germany which at present numbers 65,000,000 inhabitants. The rate of natural increase in Poland is, especially when compared that of other European countries, a very high, the average annual increase during the period 1930—34 having been 13.7 per thousand of population (10.1 per thousand in Italy, 7.1 in Germany, 5.4 in Czechoslovakia, 3.0 in the United Kingdom and 1.0 per thousand in France). The natural increase of population in Poland had been declining somewhat during the last few years under the stress of the world-wide economic crisis as also due to the fact that the present young generation of parents is that which was born during the World War and is hence less numerous. This slackening in the rate of increase is, however, only a transient feature and a slow but steady rise in the rate is already under way.

As regards density of population, the figure for Poland is 87 inhabitants per sq. km. (222 per sq. mile), i. e. more than in Austria with 80 persons per sq. km. (204 per sq. mile) and in France with 76 persons (194 per sq. mile), less than in Germany with 139 persons (356 per sq. mile) and Italy with 144 persons (368 per sq. mile). The distribution of the population is very uneven: it is densest in the southern provinces of the country and in the central districts, whilst it is very sparse upon the eastern areas of the Republic.

The capital of the country, Warsaw, has 1,225,000 inhabitants and is the seventh largest city in Europe. Other larger towns in Poland are: Łódź (619,000 inhabitants), Lwów (316,000) Poznań (269,000), Cracow (233,000) and the Wilno (208,000). There are twelve cities in Poland which have a population of over 100,000 inhabitants.

According to the latest available data (Census of 1931), 69.1% of the population use Polish as their mother-tongue and 30.9% some other language. This minority is composed of the following groups: Ukrainians to the number of about 5 million souls, inhabiting the south-eastern region of the

Republic and constituting a majority in two of the voivodships (or palatinates); White Ruthenians to the number of about 1,500,000 persons, settled in the north-eastern corner of the land; Germans, numbering 650,000 souls scattered in the central and western voivodships, Jews about 3,200,000 persons, for the most part settled in the towns all over Poland; finally a miscellaneous group of Russians, Czechs and Lithuanians aggregating about 250,000 persons, whilst be it noted that the last-named constitute barely 1.5% of the population of the voivodship of Wilno.

A comparison with certain neighbouring countries in respect of national composition shows that in Czechoslovakia, the Czechs and Slovaks are 66% of the total population; in the U. S. S. R., the Russians are 53% and the Ukrainians 21% of the total population; in Latvia the Letts constitute 73% of the population.

There are large numbers of Poles who live on the frontiers of the Polish Republic. As they have been estimated to be about eight million souls in all, this means that every fourth Pole resides outside his country. The largest centres of Polish emigration are: about 4,000,000 Poles in the U. S. A., about 1,300,000 in Canada, about 800,000 in Russia, about 500,000 in France, about 240,000 in Brazil, about 200,000 in Lithuania, etc.

Progress in Education

As in every other department of national life, progress in British education has been remarkable during the past quarter of a century. A survey covering the twenty-five years of the late King's reign, and including the Board of Education's report for 1935, has been recently published. The statistics given show that, from the point of view of actual quantity, there has been abundant progress in the elementary schools. The number of classes with fifty or more children has fallen from 23 per cent in 1911, the earliest year for which figures are available, to under three per cent in 1935. The number of classes with forty or more children has fallen from 49 to 36 per cent. The number of schools making provision for handicraft has risen during the same period from 23 to 65 per cent.

At the same time there has been a great improvement in the quality of British education in material and in equipment, as well as in physical care and in mental culture. An important feature in the elementary schools is the development of a "new humanism", which recognises the necessity of ministering to "the demand of children for a practical and creative outlet to their energies". Other points of special note are the co-ordination between education and industry, in technical education generally, and above all in the school medical services. Special emphasis is now laid on the individual needs of each child, the duty to develop its individuality rather than to treat it as merely one of a group, and special services to this end are being rapidly expanded. Of necessity expenditure has also increased. The aggregate cost per elementary school child has risen from £4.6s. per annum in 1910 to £15.3s. in 1935. There is an annual education bill of £85,000,000, and the estimate for the current year is the highest on record, although the number of children on the registers of the elementary schools, owing to the falling birth-rate, is the lowest for the past forty years.

LONDON NOTES

The Crystal Palace

By Joseph Martin

The Crystal Palace, one of London's historical landmarks, was burnt down on the night of the 30th of November. Its destruction means the loss of one of the most famous monuments of the metropolis. Situated on a ridge at Sydenham, its roof about 550 feet above sea level, it dominated south-west London and the country around. Home of countless spectacles, it and provided the most amazing spectacle of all. From every eminence in London and for miles over the countryside millions of people watched it blaze, and of all these spectators there were probably few who remained unmoved by some obscure feeling of local tragedy and personal regret. This, we may assume, was not due to any belief that the country had lost its masterpiece of art or architecture. For one nowadays would attach great aesthetic value to the Crystal Palace. It made little appeal to a sense of beauty, either in regard to its proportion, colour or form; but millions of people were stirred by the traditional

glories, the historical background and the many associations of this gigantic mid-Victorian monument of glass, which had been such a source of pride to an earlier generation.

The building sprang from a rough sketch drawn on a piece of blotting paper by Sir Joseph Paxton, at a meeting of the committee formed to organise the first International Exhibition held in Hyde Park in 1851. It was originally intended to erect a brick building, but Robert Stevenson, the engineer in charge, was so much impressed by Paxton's design that he pressed for it to be accepted, and, out of 234 plans, it was chosen by the Prince Consort himself. The International Exhibition was a great success. It was open for only six months and 6,390,165 visitors paid for admission. There were 13,937 exhibitors, of whom nearly half were British. When the great Exhibition was closed, the building, constructed mainly of glass on an iron framework, a "blazing arch of lucid glass",

as it was described by Thackeray was no longer required. The Government refused to allow it to remain in Hyde Park and it was threatened with destruction. A Committee of public-spirited men came forward and bought it for £70,000. A company was floated with a capital of £500,000 and it was then removed to the rural heights of Sydenham and rebuilt on a much larger scale.

It was estimated that the glass used in the new building would have covered twenty-five acres of ground. If the panes had been laid end to end they would have covered a pathway 242 miles long. The total weight of iron amounted to nearly 10,000 tons. Millions marvelled at its immensity and the originality of its design, the general principles of which have since been adopted in railway stations all over the world. The new palace was increased in length from 1,851 feet to 2,755 feet—that is, well over half a mile—and in height by 44 feet. It had three transepts instead of one. It consisted of a central hall, or nave, over 1,000 ft long, with three aisles, central and side transepts, and at each end was a tower 282 feet high. Huge tanks were built on the top of each tower, holding between them about 700,000 gallons of water, which was drawn from an artesian well and distributed to every part of the

building. The floor space under cover was over 25 acres. The pleasure parks around covered 20 1/2 acres more. They were of great beauty, containing statues, fountains, waterfalls and grottoes. The numerous courts, illustrating the architecture of all ages and various countries, attracted visitors from all over the world.

The Crystal Palace became the world's most famous glass house. But it was for long a commercial failure. During the war it was offered to the Admiralty, rent-free, and thousands of men and officers of the Royal Navy received their training there. After the war, it was restored and redecorated and on the 9th of June, 1920—having by this time been acquired by the nation—it was reopened by King George and Queen Mary as the home of the people and as the home of the Imperial War Museum. During the next three years 5,000,000 people visited it. It was continuously in use for an immense variety of exhibitions, concerts, festivals and entertainments. Above all, the building became the scene of the most successful regular festivals and for thirty years the Saturday concerts held there drew large audiences. The material damage suffered by the destruction of the Crystal Palace is heavy; but the greatest loss is that of a national monument which was unique of its kind.

Poland's Foreign Policy

Poland's geographical situation is one of the factors which most decisively influence the shaping and development of Polish foreign policy. Fate has placed the Polish nation upon an area which acts, as it were, as a bridge between western and eastern Europe.

The frontiers of the Republic of Poland have a length of 3,448 miles, of which 2,065 miles represent the boundaries with Germany and Russia. Today, as fully as a thousand years ago, natural conditions have caused the problem of relations with these countries to assume supreme importance in Poland's foreign policies.

The policies which Poland should follow regarding these neighbours and those she should follow in general were set up by the late Marshal Piłsudski.

Piłsudski was not only the father of the Polish Army, and the architect of Poland's independence: it was also he who gave form to Poland's foreign policy. It was Piłsudski who demonstrated to his country that the surest guarantor of her security will be always none but Poland herself. Poland can count on friends and allies if she is strong, but a weak Poland can become only the object of international politics.

Firmly based on the indications given by her great National Leader, and wise in the lessons of the past, Poland, convinced that the bases of her foreign policy should be her own strength and her important standing in the international forum.

This has greatly helped Poland to realize her peaceful aims. For Poland's policy is decidedly and unequivocally pacific. The love of peace is one of the inherent traits of the Polish national character, and proof of this is furnished by the fact that the title of "the Great" was not given to King Stephen Batory who crushed the might of Muscovy, nor to King John III Sobieski who saved Vienna and Europe from the Turks, nor to any other monarch for his warlike exploits, but only and solely to King Casimir III, the last of the ancient Piast Dynasty (which ruled from the 10-th to the 14-th century), who merited it well by his peaceful labours on the upbuilding of Poland. Hence Poland's policy today is only the continuation of one of the oldest historical traditions of the country. The Polish Government loses no opportunity of giving expression to these aims and tendencies. It was the Polish delegate who as early as 1926 first came out at Geneva with the initiative of the absolute condemnation and outlawry of war, and two years later this was realized in the form of the Briand-Kellogg pact. The Polish proposal of moral disarmament and the U. S. R., crowned by the signing of a pact of non-aggression in 1933, represent further stages of this consistently maintained practical policy of peace. Finally, too, misunderstanding between Poland and the Reich was liquidated, expression to this being given by the declaration of non-aggression of January 26 th, 1936 which cleared up the horizon on the western frontiers of Poland.

The significance which Poland attaches to the setting up of normal relations with her neighbours in no wise detracts from the importance ascribed by those responsible for Poland's foreign policy to the closest possible collaboration with other countries in the international field. Poland has defensive alliances with France and Rumania which are durable features of this political system.

The maintenance of the most friendly relations with Great Britain has always been the aim of all the successive Polish ministers of foreign affairs: it is with the fondest satisfaction that Poland sees Anglo-Polish collaboration in international matters become steadily closer and that the principles and methods of Poland's foreign policy coincide in so many respects with the views of those who guide Great Britain's destinies.

The policies of both countries are based on a sober evaluation of international possibilities. Avoiding the lures of unsubstantial illusions and of often deceptive personal successes, Poland's policy tries to eschew the methods applied with such adverse results by pre-war diplomacy. Certain tendencies of a return to these methods have been appearing of late, such, for example, as some projects, also condemned by British policy, which aim at the grouping of the Powers in mutually opposing camps, or too, in the shape of antagonisms arising out of the adoption of policies for or against the ideals or systems of State of other countries. Poland in her policies avoids the methods of what is known as "political doctrinarism" and seeks practical and durable solutions. These are primarily seen in understandings arising out of the actual and well-comprehended needs of the countries directly interested. The policy maintained by Poland with regard to Germany and Russia affords an excellent example of this. Poland's understandings with these countries were attained after overcoming a mass of apparently insuperable obstacles, and contributed greatly to clear up the situation in east-central Europe. Whilst Poland firmly desires this neighbourly harmony, she just as firmly does not wish good relations with one or other of these countries to be turned to use in any political combination against other European countries.

Without holding back from any necessary international co-operation for the consolidation of relations in Europe, Poland does not permit any other factors to influence her decisions against her will and to the detriment of her national and State interests. This principle finds its expression in the formula pronounced by Mr. Beck, the Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs: "Nothing about us without us, nothing about them without them".

Both Poland's and Great Britain's policies are peaceful. But it would be wrong to interpret this pacific spirit as a love of peace at any price, tantamount to resignation from actual vital interests.

Finally, in order to round out this depiction of the harmonious relations which are developing between Great Britain and Poland, it would not be amiss to point out that Anglo-Polish economic intercourse is steadily developing in a most gratifying manner and that commodity exchange between the two countries is uninterruptedly growing in volume and importance.

Bank Amerykański w Polsce Sp. Akc.

Królewska 3 — Warsaw

All kinds of Banking and Foreign Exchange business transacted. Safe deposit vault equipped according to the most modern technical requirements.

Bonds and Stocks bought and sold

PRESS REVIEW

The Polish Press is more occupied with the question of King Edward's conflict than with home affairs. In any case the Press reflects the great sympathy felt by the whole Polish nation for the person of the English King.

Kurjer Warszawski has an article discussing Polish radicalism which, the author says, shows dangerous symptoms of being under the influence of communism. The means for overcoming this lie within the nation itself. "No fighting with foreign agents, with influences of socialist international, communists, masons, or fascists, will heal our condition if we ourselves do not set about recognising Polish needs independently from the inside. If we should be unable to initiate this action within a wide scope, the Comintern would not even need to move a finger; without its participation Poland would be swept over by a wave of communism. Fortunately there are already signs in the nation of healthy reaction."

Czas writes on the same subject expressing the opinion that the danger of communism will not be averted by means of coercion but by a clear, decided ideology based on the principles of "Christianity and National feeling." In Poland fortunately the communist danger is not so great that it is necessary to apply to one or another system of fascism. We can oppose communist action by the most effective weapons, in the shape of Christian and national convictions. These convictions exist among the majority of the nation. We need only to know how to make use of them, to let them give voice and above all to avoid all action which shocks or violates them."

Kurjer Polski speaking of the world commotion in armaments writes that this very fact may prove to act as a brake on the explosion of war. "The enormous spending in armings seems to contradict this optimism, it does not however alter in any way the fact that the communities of the world do not wish for war, and desire to avoid it at all price. The gigantic rearming, the dimensions of which have in themselves something paradoxical may become, on account just of this paradox of their size, rather a barrier on the road to an explosion of a new war than its direct cause. Where shall we find the means which will venture to set in movement these torrents of gold, iron, steel and other means of destruction."

Miss Jedrzejowska to get the Great Sports Prize of 1936

It is customary in Poland to offer at the end of every year the "Great Prize of Honour" for the most meritorious sporting performance of the year. The sporting organisations present each their candidate. This year a unique event took place — the Athletic Association of Poland decided that no athletic performance in 1936 merited the award of the prize and therefore proposed as their candidate Miss Jedrzejowska, tennis player.

Miss Jedrzejowska has scored many wins at Wimbledon and she has defeated twice during 1936 Miss Jacobs, — in Budapest and in Vienna. She was also the first Polish player to be ever included in Mr. Myers' list of the ten best women players in the world.

(ATE)

BOOKS

The Teaching of Polish to Foreign Students

The "Teachers' College", Columbia University, New York, have edited a "Tentative syllabus in Polish for the senior high school", written by Adama Gutowska, herself a teacher of Polish in the University extension, Columbia University.

It is a small book of 24 pages, in which we find a list of suggested text-books, English bibliography and Polish bibliography as well as the actual method itself. It is destined really for teachers in order to help them in their work. These teachers must be of a very high educational standard, as, with the help of Miss Gutowska's book, they are to lecture their pupils not only on the Polish language, but also give them "the essential facts in the life, history and culture of the Polish people."

This method is supposed to be used by students who "understand some Polish, although they cannot speak, read or write the language". It is divided into units, each one of which is subdivided into two parts: contents, where the general themes of the chapter are stated, and activities, where the actual way of working with students is suggested.

This method appears to be much more interesting than the ordinary word memorizing way one learns a foreign language.

In the first unit entitled: "How do the homes in Poland differ from our own?" we have names of all kinds of Polish houses given, like peasant homes, city homes, castles. The teacher must describe the arrangement of each of these, and also speak about the known historical castles in Poland.

In unit IV entitled "What the Poles contributed to the general culture of the world", we find chapters on science and art.

The dimensions of the book do not permit detailed information to be given, but it might have been better to give fewer sections and make them less strictly. According to the "Syllabus", Raymond wrote only "descriptions of peasant life", Słowacki seems to be, it is difficult to say why, a "poet of the people".

The information supplied by Miss Gutowska is, in general, accurate, but occasionally the accuracy suffers owing to the desire for brevity.

On the whole — provided that it is used by an intelligent teacher — the "Syllabus" can be a most interesting method for learning Polish.

ZETH.

"Vincent"

A life of Vincent van Gogh

by Julius Meier-Graefe, translated by J. Holroyd Lippincott, The Albatross, Leipzig 1936.

An attempt at a sympathetic explanation of the unusual personality and dramatic life of a renowned painter.

A series of failures as son, art-dealer, preacher, and vagabond artist, which latter included years of selftaught apprenticeship, working amidst the miserable conditions of slum life, bring him at last to his real vocation in life — painting.

A few years of passionate feverish activity, made possible by the generosity of his brother, Theo, produce a series of masterpieces, only to culminate in madness and suicide.

The picture of the life and opinions of the Fifth Boulevard of French Impressionism, with the figure of Gauguin in the foreground, add interest to the book.

M. Pat.

I. K. C. discussing the inaccurate information appearing in the press respecting the French loan says, "at the same time official circles still maintain much reserve in imparting information on the subject of the French-Polish financial agreement signed last Monday". I. K. C. quotes *Czas* as saying that as far as it could discover, the loan agreement "forces" the execution of a plan that would introduce into Poland an important influx in the form of transference of cash under conditions far more favourable than those obtained heretofore for Polish foreign loans. Moreover the statement that the operation in question only contributes to lessening unemployment in France is entirely inaccurate."

French financial circles are seriously concerned as to the future of the German mark and of the general financial situation in Germany. In an article of "Le Capital" the opinion is expressed that devaluation of the German mark is unavoidable. "The economic difficulties with which the German government has to contend are enormous. Recently the Reichsbank has taken over the reserves of the Savings Bank, which at present is completely devoid of money." "Altogether" concludes the writer, "the German state is at the last stage as regards finances. Even devaluation, which must be regarded as unavoidable, will not be able to help it." K. M.

Piłsudski Institute of National Culture

A Piłsudski Institute of National Culture has been founded by a decree of the Council of Ministers. Its purpose is to "foster Polish culture by giving assistance to artists, writers and scholars in the form of prizes, pensions, scholarships, etc." It is a development of the idea started by Marshal Piłsudski himself, when he established in 1928 the "Fund of National Culture" devoted to similar aims.

You can warm up dishes

safely, cheaply

and cleanly on an

electric hot plate

Xmas in Zakopane Pension "STYLOWA"

GRUNWALDZKA ST. Tel. 12—31.

Open all the year round Central heating, h. c. water in every room.

Plays and Music

The Soldier of the Queen of Madagascar (Teatr Letni)

The Warsaw of 1890 with its humour, garden-theatres, and famous melodies has been revived on the stage at the *Teatr Letni*, which is presenting one of the most popular of the pre-war light-comedies, *The Soldier of the Queen of Madagascar* (Zolnierz Królowej Madagaskaru) by Dobrzański, which concerns the very comic tribulations of a provincial lawyer, Mistrz Murzikiewicz, during a visit to the capital. This comedy, has been modernized by the well known poet and satirist, Julian Tuwim, who treated the original as a canvas upon which he has painted several scenes linked with the contents of the old "Soldier" but to which he has added a great deal of contemporary humour and several comic figures. The composer, Mr. T. Szygielski, has written in the score some of the more popular melodies of Offenbach, Zeller, and Strauss. The rest of the very agreeable burlesque, treated with humour and wit and, at the same time, with sentiment.

The *Teatr Letni* prepared this premiere with care and a great deal of money. The production was in the hands of Janusz Warnecki. The settings and costumes were by Władysław Dąbrowski, who, in caricaturing the fashions of the past century, has given a true rendering of the feeling of a well dressed of that time. The music was ably arranged by Mr. Szygielski.

The leading rôle of Mazurkiewicz, who during his comic journey not only sings in the garden theatres, also shows and the dressing-room of a prima donna but also appears on the stage in the rôle of the soldier, is very well played by Mariusz Mazyski.

The rôle of the prima donna, Kamilla, is interpreted by Miss Mira Zimńska, an artist who has attained perfection in the interpretation of rôles of the past century. This time she has perhaps too little singing to do, a part of her repertory to well liked by the public.

The cast includes a large number of artists, all of whom produced their parts with intelligence and good understanding of the comic style of the play and of the epoch. Among them, Mr. Borowcy was very amusing as the son of Mazurkiewicz. Mr. Grabowski's artistic caricature of a Warsaw Don Juan, Miss Gella and Miss Zabyczyńska were capable representatives of bourgeois society. Miss Wierzejska showed her farcical talents in the rôle of waiting-woman, Mr. Wacław Pawłowicz gave a sympathetic silhouette of a young boy in love with the artist, while Miss Popielska sang and danced with much charm and elegance.

Arno

The Queen in Love (Teatr Operetka)

Among the latest novelties of operetta repertory, *The Queen in Love* with the music of Nicolas Brodsky is undoubtedly one of the most successful, especially in its music, in which are embodied some not too banal melodies.

As to libretto, *The Queen in Love* is balanced between the operetta style and that of the musical-comedy. As a result, the dialogues are a little too long and too little amusing, while all the psychological and logical effects do not remain on the old sequential level.

The cast was composed of artists from opera, operetta and the comic stage. It is not to be wondered that their method of acting was rather different and unequal. Mr. Antoni Partner displayed, in the rôle of premier, a quite farcical style, while the prima donna, Miss Wanda Wernińska (in the title part of *The Queen in Love*) seemed not to be sure if she were singing in *Carmen* or operette.

The best performance was given by Miss Stanisława Orska (who has much charm and an agreeable voice) and by Mr. Wojciech Ruzkowski, her partner, whose special comic style and tricks always amuse the audience. The king was played by the handsome Mr. Witold Conti. The ballet production was prepared by Mr. Eugeniusz Panifski, who also with his partner, the prima ballerina Miss Kosiłkówna, attained success as solo-dancer in the Spanish dance.

The orchestra was conducted by Mr. Nawrot, the stage direction was by Mr. Chaberski.

ARNO

Symphony Concert (Philharmonia)

The Symphony Concert at the Philharmonia on Friday the 4th. inst. was an outstanding musical event. The Italian conductor, Willy Ferrero, ranks among the famous artists of the day. With a fiery temperament he combines the most perfect mastery over the orchestra from which he draws out all that he wishes. The performance of Beethoven's Egmont Overture was powerful and dramatic. The Brahms piano concerto, in which the orchestra is quite as much a solo instrument as the piano, was played with the most perfect harmony and understanding, soloist and orchestra were as one man and the mutual satisfaction of conductor and pianist was evident. Arthur Rubinstein gave indeed a rendering of this noble work that was full of insight and artistic intelligence apart from the pianistic qualities which this virtuoso possesses in such high degree. The prelude from Handels oratorio Solomon for two oboes and string quintet was one of the most attractive items of the programme and was received with justifiable enthusiasm by the audience. It was given with much delicacy and subtlety. The Don Juan symphonic poem by Richard Strauss gave the conductor an opportunity of exhibiting his truly Italian temperament. The programme ended with Respighi's "Pini di Roma".

K. M.

ANGLO BALTIC LINE S.S. "Baltover"

From GDYNIA - 24th December 7th, January

From LONDON - 17th, 31st December

Cabin class £7. 0. 0. return 25% reduction.

For further particulars, apply to UNITED BALTIC CORPORATION, LTD. Warsaw, ul. Kredytowa 18, tel. 299-30

WZODARZEWSKA 15 (part of Aleja Niepodległości) N. 3 and 9 traminets, two luxurious new buildings with lifts and every modern convenience, sunny 1 room flats with own bath room and kitchenette, 2 and 3 rooms flats with bath-room, maids' bedroom and common bath-room for maids fully equipped kitchen, central heating and wood fires, constant cold and hot water, at reasonable rentals, available for inspection.



ADY ROSNER, Poland's "King of Swing" and greatest Continental trumpet-player, who formed the first "swing" orchestra in Poland.

Polish Dance Band introduces America's latest Craze

Do you know the meaning of such expressions as "sending the cats" or "getting in the groove"? Do you know what is a "gobstick", a "guinea's harp", a "moth box" or a "squeeze horn"? Did you ever attend a "jam session"?

You may know your English and yet ignore the facts that "sending the cats" means "warming up the listeners", that "getting in the groove" is "playing swing music at one's best", and that "gobstick", "guinea's harp", "moth box" and "squeeze horn" describe "clarinet", "guitar", "piano" and "trumpet" respectively. Finally, a "jam session" ensues when swing musicians get together and play for the sake of their particular art only.

These are a few expressions used by America dance musicians and the many thousands of addicts to America's latest craze—swing music. What is swing music? It is indefinable and it cannot be taught; either you have got it, or you haven't. Rhythm, and not melody is it's basis. Spontaneous rhythmic phrasing, the ability to improvise against a rhythmic background, distinguish a "swing" musician from a "staccato splitter", as American swing men term a "legitimate" player.

Swing music is the latest and most popular vogue in America and England. Many society people are "swing fans" and attend regularly "jam sessions" in musicians' night-clubs in New York, Chicago and London. No wonder, as that kind of music can bring plenty of thrills and emotion to a student of modern music.

The first Polish band which introduced real "swing music" into this country is Ady Rosner's orchestra, now playing at the Café Club in Warsaw. It is by far the most up-to-date dance band in Poland, and as such, has many admirers among foreigners in Warsaw. They play all the current "hits" of America and England in an inimitable way which can be compared to the style of many well-known American and English bands. Ady Rosner himself is considered by connoisseurs as the best "swing" trumpet-player on the Continent, having had considerable experience abroad, and everybody who would like to know what is swing music ought to hear his grand trumpet-playing. There's "swing" personified in this rhythmic-born musician.

Who knows? Perhaps the current swing music vogue which is sweeping America, will also become the fashion in this country!

Warsaw Amusements.

THEATRES

NARODOWY, "Cyganeria Warszawska" ("Johennims of Warsaw") by Adolf Nowaczyński.
 POLSKI, "Salkowski" by Zeromski with Józef Ostera.
 NOWY, "Judith" by Jean Girardoux with Irena Eichlerówna.
 MAŁY, "Lato w Nohani" ("Chopin and George Sand") by Iwaszkiewicz with Maria Przybyłko-Potocka.
 LETNI, "Zolnierz Królowej Madagaskaru" ("The Soldier of Madagascar Queen") by Dobrzański.
 MAŁKOWIEC, "Mrs. Warren's Profession" by G. B. Shaw.
 ATENEUM, "Minister and Door-keeper" ("Fiston") by Birabeau.
 REDUTA, Closed.
 KAMERALNY, "Sparrow's Nest" (Gobsc)

MUSICAL SHOWS

OPERETTA — "Queen in Love" by Brodsky
 CYRULIK WARSZAWSKI — "The King with the Umbrella" by Benatzky
 TEATR S.B. "Gaby"
 13 RZĘDOW — "Duby Smalone".
 CIRCUS, Daily at 8

ART AND OTHER

EXHIBITIONS
 I. P. S. French etchings; Zamoycki, Kulliszewicz, etc.
 ZACHĘTA, Annual, "Salon" of art.
 POLSKIE MUSEUM, Acquisitions during 1935/6

CINEMAS

** APOLLO Andrzejowska in "Ada nie wypada" Polish.
 ** ATLANTIC Claudette Colbert in "Under Two Flags" American.
 *** BAŁTYK Jean Harlow in "Suzy" American.
 *** CAPITOL Barszczevska in "Trędowata" Polish.
 ** CASINO Smosarska in "Barbara Radziwiłłówna", Polish.
 COLOSSEUM, Boris Karloff in "Walking Death".
 *** EUROPA Gary Cooper and Madeline Carroll in "The General Died at Dawn" American.
 FILHARMONIA Hans Jaray in "Her Highness dances the Waltz" Austrian.
 HOLLYWOOD Friedl Czepa in "King's Light" Austrian.
 *** MAJESTIC Marx Brother in "Night at the Opera" American.
 P.A.T. Zimńska in "Papa się żeni".
 Polish.
 *** RIALTO Joan Crawford and Robert Taylor in "Gorgeous Hussy".
 ROMA Louis Trenker in "The Ruler of California" Austrian.
 ** SYLOWY "Things to come" by H. G. Wells, English.
 *** SWIATONIA Dorylia Sydney in "Fury" American.
 *** STUDIO Sylvia Sydney in "Fury" American.
 What the asterisks mean —
 *** An outstanding feature.
 ** Very good. ** Good.
 * Average entertainment.

Sunny beautifully furnished large room. Garden view, 1st floor. Gentleman only. Chmielna 29/15. Between 4-6.

TEATR WIELKI — OPERA

Saturday: Massenet's MANON LESCAUT

Sunday noon: Performance for children

Sunday matinee: Planquette's LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE

Sunday evening: Verdi's AIDA

Appearance of ZDENKA ZIKA

Tuesday: Puccini's TOSCA

Appearance of ZDENKA ZIKA

Wednesday: Leoncavallo's PAGLIACCI

Thursday: Massenet's WERTHER

MUSIC

FILHARMONIA
 Sunday, Matinée: Concert.
 Friday: Symphonic Concert.

KONSERWATORIUM

Monday: Miss Polinska-Lewicka in her repertoire.
 Tuesday: Marius Casadesu, French violinist, accompanied by the newly formed Polish string quartet.

BRITISH PASSPORT CONTROL OFFICE

UJAZDOWSKA 18, WARSAW

№ 21

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

No. of certificate	NAME	Age	Category	Address
100646	FAJENBLATT Mendel	62	D	Miechów
100647	GOLDFINGER Rivka	15	D	Warsaw ul. Franciszkanska 31
	» Moszek	18	D	Doła
	» Tuuba	46	D	
100648	KRYŃSKI Haim	71	D	Białystok — Ciepla 14
	» Taube	61	D	
-01188	HENDEL Ajzyk	76	D	Sokolow
	» Gita	66	D	
101191	PRÓWALSKI Mordchaj-Arje	16 1/2	B/3	Warsaw, ul. Chłodna 20/8
101195	ZYLBERBERG Chajsa	55	D	Ostrowiec
101198	TEITELBAUM Rachela	55	D	Tarnopol
101200	SFRUCHMAN Simcha	39	D	Stanisławow
	» Scheva	58	D	
101201	OSTASZEWER Mindel	20	B/3	Koło
101202	MEINDELBERG Leib	10	D	Warsaw, Koźła 7
	» Wolf	4	D	
101203	PISZNEK Fiszal	57	D	Cechanow
	» Chawa Esther	54	D	
101205	JANOWICZ Szejna	15	D	Białystok
101206	BRANDSZAFT Chajsa	18	L/S	Warsaw
101209	BRYLANT Chaim Dawid	12	D	Lodz
	» Czarna	10	D	
101210	ROTENBERG Ita Liba	31	D	Lublin
	» Bina	12	D	
	» Ester	10	D	
101214	POLTÓRAK Rachela	56	D	Beżsin
101216	KOSMAN Szyja	64	D	
	» Chajsa	61	D	
101218	FORSZTADT Gitel	14	D	Janow Lubelski
	» Golda	14	D	
102255	ROZENTAL Rotza	75	D	Suwalki
102257	SZTEJN Samuel Abraham	24	B/3	Białystok
102259	VIN Kalman	81	D	Grodno
102263	SPITZER Izak	56	D	Korolowka
	» Pesvah	48	D	
102266	PREIS Rachela Lea	16	B/3	Narwyk
102270	ODES Jochen	41	B/2	Tyszwowach
102272	SHAFER Samuel	76	D	Narewka
	» Chajsa-Gitel	65	D	
	» Leiza	14	D	
102273	STREIT Ruchel	18	D	Tlumacz
	» Leiza	16	D	
	» Srdi Dawid	17	D	

Admission to Palestine not later than:
 F 2313 f. 24 ROSENFELD Bracha 23.2.37
 F 2358 f. 34 SALZ Johann Markus 20.3.37

SPALDING

Tennis Balls and Rackets
 The World's Best.
 5 TO-KRZYSKA 13