

# THE WARSAW WEEKLY

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No. 5

## Anniversary of 1863 Insurrection

Seventy four years ago on the night between the 22-nd and the 23-rd of January 1863, the first detachments of Polish insurgents went into battle against the twenty times superior in number forces of the Tzar's army. The „Central Committee”, acting as National Government, took into its hands the control of the struggle against the oppressors. The heroism of the insurgents, insufficiently armed, inexperienced, many of them schoolboys of sixteen, could not outweigh the tremendous superiority of the Russian regular army. Nevertheless, the Poles fought until the last moment, until only a few of them remained in the field and the chief of the National Government, Romuald Traugutt had been captured and executed by the enemy in May 1864.

Those of the insurgents who escaped death on the battlefield or execution at the hands of the Russians, were sentenced to hard labour in Siberia for life. It appears strange that in spite of that, to-day, after 74 years, nearly 50 of them are still alive. They received commutations of their sentences after serving 15 or 20 years in Siberia.

Since Poland regained independence 18 years ago, the veterans of 1863 are honoured as national heroes and every year, on the anniversary of their deed, they are received by the Commander-in-Chief of the army. In 1937, only 9 veterans could go to see Marshal Smigly-Rydz, as



The Veterans of 1863 before the Traugutt Memorial

the rest of them were too old to leave their homes or undertake the journey to Warsaw. None of the Marshal's visitors were very young—the oldest was 105 years old and the youngest 91. They were boys when they took part in the insurrection, and their decision of 1863 influenced all their lives to this day. But it also influenced the fate of Poland, and their

apparently hopeless fight was not useless, for it was the germ of the fight of 1914, which was destined to have a more immediate success.

The veterans of 1863 placed as they did every year since 1918, a wreath at the foot of the cross which marks the spot where their chief, Traugutt, was executed in 1864.

## The Distribution of Raw Materials among the Nations

The League of Nations published the report of the Polish delegation on the question of the distribution of raw materials. The report recommends the creation of a Commission for the investigation of this important problem.

The report points out the necessity for collaboration in this matter with powers which are not members of the League. It also suggests the names of several experts whose help should be enlisted. The more prominent names in the list are the following: Sir F. W. Leith-Ross, Mr. Shudo (Japan), Mr. Stucki (Switzerland), Mr. Grealy (USA), Mr. Strakosch (South Africa), Mr. Max Gerard (Belgium), Mr. Muniz (Brazil), prof. Rist (France), Mr. Rose (Poland).

Few countries feel the gravity of the raw materials problem more acutely than Poland. It is closely linked with the question of overpopulation, as the industries needed for the employment of the surplus of population cannot exist without a supply of certain raw materials. Of these, Poland has only coal and zinc in sufficient quantities.

The Polish petroleum wells are nearing exhaustion and are barely sufficient for the needs of the country, even though motor traffic is not very much developed in Poland.

The Polish iron ore is not rich enough and large quantities of ore and scrap iron are imported annually. As to copper, Poland does not produce it at all.

The largest single item in the list of imports of raw materials by Poland is cotton, together with wool and jute. It is hoped that these imports can be kept down by means of using extensively home grown flax, hemp and artificial wool made of milk, but in any case a considerable quantity of cotton will have to be purchased abroad.

Until the production of artificial rubber becomes more practical, the import of some quantities of it will be necessary. It has to be admitted, however, that the artificial rubber produced in Poland has been giving every satisfaction so far and that the attainment of selfsufficiency in this respect is already well in view.

Contrasted with this scarcity of essential raw materials, the

quantity of available labour is constantly growing. It is interesting to note that Poland had the largest net increase of population in the decade 1925-35, of all the countries of Europe irrespective of size.

The population of Poland increased during that period, ending Dec. 31st 1934, by 4,600,000, while Germany, about twice larger, had an increase of 3,497,000 over the same period. Italy, also slightly larger than Poland, and famous for the fast rate of reproduction of its population, had an increase of 3,869,000.

The rate of natural increase of population per thousand inhabitants was the highest in Poland, amounting to 12.1. Russia is not considered in this case as a European nation, and besides it has vast uninhabited territories as well as unlimited raw materials at its disposal.

As the above mentioned figures prove, the need of raw materials and territories of expansion felt by Poland is not less acute than that of Italy or Germany, which have been clamouring for them since years.

## LONDON LETTER

By Gregory Macdonald

The Coronation Session of Parliament has met last week with a crowded programme which will certainly be interrupted by the emergencies of Europe. It is a Session which may see, not only the crowning of a new King but also the retirement of a Prime Minister. Rumour has long credited Mr. Baldwin with the intention of laying down his office after the ceremonies of May, but recent events suggest that he may be urged to retain his responsibilities for a longer period. Very much, it is thought, depends upon the state of his health. If Mr. Baldwin feels fit to carry on, he will remain as Prime Minister during at least the first year of the new reign. If his health fails him, he will retire. But he has shown for some time past an astonishing resilience, at times when his opponents thought that his health had delivered him into their hands, so he may yet remain in office for a considerable period.

The second man in the Government is Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who is sometimes spoken of as Mr. Baldwin's successor. At the moment he stands out as the controller of the national purse with the budget not very far ahead of him with the heavy defence programme demanding large appropriations. The papers are full of forecasts as to whether he will be able to balance the Budget or whether the Government will issue a defence loan. There may be some form of defence loan, but it will not be necessary for the programme. Orthodox commentators in the press have hardly yet awakened to the fact that the whole economic and financial system has changed in the past few years. There is now a considerable prosperity in the internal market of Great Britain — ill-balanced but considerable. The revenue, with more than two months still to go, is mounting up fast, and if there is a deficit, it should be a very small one.

The reasons for this state of affairs are various. One is that there is a very quick turnover of commodities in the internal market, with large supplies of cash — the note circulation has not decreased by anything like the seasonal amount since the Christmas rush. Industry is financing itself out of profits, and although dividend distributions

have been large they have been not at all as generous as could be afforded. And fixed charges of interest have been reduced considerably, allowing a rise in wages.

Meanwhile, the Government continues to borrow at the lowest possible rates for the money market: the Treasury Bill rate last week was a fraction over ten shillings and sixpence per cent. Ten and sixpence itself is supposed to be the lowest figure at which the market can keep body and soul together. A few years ago the rate was around four pounds seventeen shillings, a fillip for the market which had to be met by the taxpayer. Under the new system, money really initiates with the Government and is pumped into the commodity market, whence it returns as revenue. Hence the prosperity, which the orthodox persist in calling the upswing of a trade cycle, but which has little in common with any boom of the past because it is associated with falling interest rates, public works and an almost stationary position of internal bank loans. Despite Mr. Keynes, who wonders how we can avoid the next slump, this is not a classic boom at all.

The next member of the Government upon whom attention should be focussed is Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, who has now arrived in America. At the same moment it is learnt that Sir Otto Niemeyer, the financial expert of a decidedly orthodox reputation, is moving in the same direction. And M. Georges Bonnet, who undertook negotiations for the tripartite stabilisation pact of last September, is at the same time appointed Ambassador from Paris to Washington. As president Roosevelt stoutly denies that any widespread negotiations are in progress it is necessary to be cautious, but plainly enough the benefits of stabilisation are realised at least by Washington and Whitehall; there may be in process discussions of a more general scope even than a War Debt settlement, for the „gentlemen's agreement” is still open to political attack, and some new mechanism may be arranged for consolidating its terms by treaty. A non-lending gold standard, with gold held by Governments instead of by private houses, and with a silver

(Continued on page 2)

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# LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 1)

backing also to bring the Far East, may be in contemplation.

Since the failure of the Morocco war scare of last week, foreign affairs occupy less attention. Notice is taken of the meeting at Rome between Mussolini and Goering, but the point in domestic affairs which is important is that the Labour Party, through its National Executive, refuses to take part in any move to form a "united front" or a Popular Front, which is seen as an example of Communist infiltration. The Left Wing of Labour is therefore in the position of dissidents, but they are also split among themselves. The Socialist League, the Communist Party and the Independent Labour Party now agree to sink their differences and to work as a united front, but the vote in that sense of the Socialist League, under Sir Stafford Cripps, was to the tune of 56 votes to 38, with 23 abstentions. There is now less probability than ever that Popular Front politics will succeed in this country unless they are directed from the Centre or from the Right — more curious than before, since the Abyssinian crisis began nearly two years ago.

The Bill to be introduced into Parliament this Session which should arouse the greatest popular interest will deal with the Distressed Areas, but its terms are not yet fully known. The public will expect something more vigorous than schemes to equalise local taxes, and the shadow of industrial trouble is already looming with the unequal rise of wages, here as in America. The South Wales anthracite trade has recently been hit again by Russian competition in the Canadian market, so that more will have to be done for the miners. A Railway strike before the Coronation, when the tourist traffic will be heaviest, is also within the bounds of possibility.

## Poles, third largest National group in France

According to the latest statistical data, there are 2,800,000 foreigners living in France. (In 1931 there were 2,744,000.)

Of that number 30% are Italians, 19% Poles, 13% Spaniards, 9% Belgians, 4% African natives, 3% Russians, 1% Germans. The majority of the foreigners in France are industrial workmen (783,000), while 250,000 are employed in agriculture, 167,000 in mining and 158,000 in commerce.

After the Frenchmen and the Italians, the Poles are the most numerous national group in France, about 600,000 strong.

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# The Anglo-Polish Timber Trade

by

Mr. Leonard Arnott

Great Britain is the largest importer of timber in the world. Of the principal timber exporting countries in Europe Poland is more conveniently situated in relation to this country than any other. Freights are considerably cheaper while, of course, the ports of Gdynia and Danzig are open throughout the year.

Yet the quantity which Poland has exported to this country has not always been very great. Prior to 1933 in fact it was almost negligible but since that date has suddenly become an important part of our supplies. The dividing line between these two strongly contrasted periods, as everyone with a knowledge of the timber world would know, was the entry into the trade of the State Forestry Department of Poland and the commencement of its operations as a producer and exporter.

Now, in the early part of December, with the results of the year's trading already quite clearly to be seen, the Forestry Department is drawing towards the end of its fourth and most successful year. This I realise is a most important period and let me say that I am deeply grateful to the "Rynek Drzewny" for giving me an opportunity at this juncture of surveying the present position of this very interesting trade.

I would venture to say that as far as our side of the trade is concerned, I am as happily situated as anyone to discuss this matter. Since the commencement of its operations in 1932 my firm has represented the Forestry Department in this country and the greater proportion of the production has been sold through our agency. It is, therefore, not too much for me to say that I have a firsthand knowledge of the timber itself, of the attitude of importers towards it and, finally, of the reputation it is building up for itself in the hands of consumers.

In order to obtain a clearer perspective of the situation, let us go back some years and consider the figures of the annual import of Polish Softwoods since 1929. In that year it was only 37,274 stds. and in the three subsequent years was as follows:

1930	52,759 stds.
1931	74,632 stds.
1932	59,207 stds.

As will be readily seen from these figures, Polish timber at that time formed a comparatively unimportant part of our total import, which is on an average approximately 1,700,000 stds. per year. The reason was that in the hands of some competitive exporters the Polish, or more correctly the Danzig, market had "fallen upon evil days" and even "upon evil tongues." The importers on this side definitely fought shy of purchasing Danzig goods, and, wherever price permitted, would always purchase some other Baltic production in preference to them. That attitude can be seen quite clearly in the following quotation which I have taken from a publication of that date "They (i.e., Danzig sawgoods) have been of variable quality, including some good closely grown wood, but much coarse wide-ringed material. A small proportion has proved to be good enough for joinery work, the bulk being just good enough for ordinary cersassing".

In the year 1932 the Polish Government through the Chief Board of State Forests centralised the production and export of timber materials from forests owned by the State.

This centralisation of production has its obvious advantages both as regards the handling and the selling of the goods, and not the least of these have been, the consistent methods of bracking which were introduced under the Herosand rules. At that time the new port of Gdynia was already functioning and without a doubt has also contributed considerably towards the progress which has been made.

As early as 1933, within the first year of the Forestry Department's control, the extent of the import to this country had risen to 151,676 stds.—or almost three-fold that of the previous year. It is surely no exaggeration to describe this event as the Renaissance of the Polish Timber Trade.

In subsequent years not only has this position been maintained but still further progress has been made. In 1934 the export increased to 178,930 stds., in 1935 it fell away to 129,106 stds. but this was due not to the Polish organisation in any way but to the abnormally adverse conditions prevailing on the market in this country. In 1936 at the end of October the extent of the import had already reached 184,731 stds. and there is every indication of the 200,000 standard mark being reached before the end of the year. Such progress and achievement within so comparatively short a period of time is quite unparalleled in the annals of the Timber Trade.

In the foregoing I have considered the situation in relation to the Softwood market only, but there is of course, a considerable Polish export in both Plywood and Hardwood as well, to which consideration should be given. In the case of Plywood the same very happy state of affairs is revealed. The value of the import into this country has grown from £57,994 in 1932 to £273,047 in 1935 — more than four-fold. In Hardwoods, too, progress has been made, if not to the same extent as in the other two cases.

As agreed at the European Timber Exporter's Convention, Poland's total export of sawgoods during 1936 was limited to 313,000 stds. The same quota has now been agreed for 1937. As we have seen, by far the greater proportion of this quantity has been exported to Great Britain, for, although, of course, Poland possesses other markets, Britain is, without doubt, the most important. The reason is that Anglo-Polish trade is quite unembarrassed by any political or economic agreement such as Poland has had with Germany, and payments are always made against documents. It is, therefore, no exaggeration to say that Britain stands in a quite unique position in relation to the Polish export of timber.

As far as this side is concerned — the present position inspires the same feeling of confidence. The average importer is convinced that Polish timber "has come and has come to stay". Polish stocks already form a part in this business almost as important as Russian, Swedish or Finnish. In brief, the same — The State Forestry Department of Poland — and its well-known L Eagle P mark have become known to conjure with. In such circumstances, then, we in England most certainly, and I trust our Principals in Poland as well, look forward to the future in confident spirit and with more than ever sanguine hopes.

From the special Anglo-Polish number of "Rynek Drzewny" (The Polish Timber Market) of January 25th, 1937.

# PRESS REVIEW

The question of Danzig occupies much interest in the home and foreign press. L'Ouverture writes from Paris "The Polish government cannot oppose the Reich in questions connected with the internal policy of the Free Town". Further the author says that, as neither France nor England would be inclined to declare war on Germany in order to defend the interests of German socialists in Danzig, Poland cannot go against Germany in this matter.

Information also writes from Geneva that "in the discussion between Minister Eden and Minister Beck on the subject of Danzig the English minister emphasized" that Poland had succeeded in defending her own interests in Danzig but had passed over these of the League of Nations". The English press, amongst which the Daily Telegraph, energetically denies any clash of opinion between Minister Eden and Minister Beck concerning the Danzig question. It writes: "Having heard that, in the reports from Geneva mention was made of a serious misunderstanding between him and the Polish foreign minister, Eden demanded by telephone that an immediate contradiction of this statement be published in London. Minister Eden pointed out moreover that he had only

one conversation with Minister Beck carried on in a most friendly spirit".

Kurier Warszawski summarizing the speech of Blum at Lyon, says: "France is willing to enter into every kind of economic agreement with Germany. She will even open the gates of her colonies for foreign exploitation and for settlers, but she must constantly remember and must always take into consideration the question if, in supplying Germany with raw materials, with financial credit, or with other economic facilities, she is not exposing herself to the danger that her financial and economic help given to other nations will not one fine day be turned against herself, will not be used to strengthen that military potentiality to which France or her allies may fall a victim". The Kurier finally quotes Blum's saying that "he cannot imagine peace without freedom and freedom without bread. Peace, freedom, bread constitute an inseparable whole". In all capitals of Europe and in France itself the impression made by Blum's speech is on the whole favourable. The unanimous approval of French and European opinion is revealed in the tone of the foreign telegrams as also in the comments of the French press. K. M

## Poland's Foreign Trade in 1935

Exports from the Polish Customs Area in December totalled 1,221,859 tons of goods valued at 95,361,000 zlotys, imports into the Polish customs area 290,011 tons valued at 91,050,000 zlotys. As against last November the value of Polish exports increased by 1,140,000 zlotys, while that of imports decreased by 1,428,000 zlotys. Over the whole of 1936 Poland's exports reached 12,958,154 tons of goods valued at 1,026,208,000 zlotys, and her imports 8,668,373 tons, valued at 1,003,436,000 zlotys, resulting in a favourable balance of 22,773,000 zlotys. The figures for 1935 were: exports 13,441,804 tons, valued at 925,040,000 zlotys, imports 2,572,890 tons valued at 850,645,000 zlotys, leaving a favourable balance for the year of 64,395,000 zlotys. In comparison with 1935 there was last year a considerable advance in the value of Poland's foreign trade. On the export side the rise totalled 101,168,000 zlotys and on the import side 142,790,000 zlotys. It is the first time for several years that such a growth in the turnover of Poland's foreign trade can be recorded. The increase in the average value per ton of Poland's exports is also a noticeable favourable symptom.

## The production of opium in Poland

Until 1931 Poland imported morphine, codeine and ethylmorphine from abroad. Since that date these products have been manufactured in Warsaw from opium imported from the Near East.

Recently a Warsaw chemical factory started the production of morphia, codeine and similar drugs from poppy grown in its own plantations in Poland. The attainment of self-sufficiency in this respect is an important achievement, as can be seen from the fact that practically all the other European countries manufacture drugs from imported opium.

## 250 million zlotys for National Defence in 1937

The government placed before the Legislative Chambers a bill about the grant of 1,000,000,000 zlotys to the National Defence Fund, in four annual instalments. The National Defence Fund, created in 1936, is destined for completing the equipment of the army and its expenses do not form a part of the ordinary military budget, which has remained unchanged through the last three years.

The 250 million zlotys granted by the government to the National Defence Fund in 1937 will be money from the recently contracted French Loan.

## The German Transit Debt to Poland

As the debt which has accumulated for transit dues and has not yet been settled by Germany is to be paid in goods the question of choosing the goods becomes important. There is a strong movement of opinion in Poland, which favours the idea of asking for ships only, as this is one of the few commodities which is not manufactured in Poland and for which there is a large demand in this country. At present the tonnage of the Polish merchant fleet is only about 100,000 tons, and it could be at least doubled with advantage.

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## BOOKS REVIEWED

## Poland's Human and Economic Characteristics

"It may seem a far cry from Birmingham and London to Warsaw and the boundaries of the new Republic of Poland, but every recent development confirms the conviction that we in Great Britain cannot remain indifferent to what is happening in Central and Eastern Europe, and that, if our interest is to be of any value, it must be based on a reasonable amount of knowledge."

Such is the concluding argument of a foreword Sir Charles Grant Robertson, Vice-Chancellor and Principal of the University of Birmingham, has contributed to two monographs on Poland just issued by the *Slavonic Service* of his University. Since 1931 the *Birmingham Information Service on Slavonic Countries* has published no less than eleven Memoranda on Russian Economic Conditions besides bibliographies of research work in four Slavonic countries (viz. Czechoslovakia, Poland, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria). The present publication\* is the first of a series on Poland, which, if maintained at the very high level of Mr. Kinzig's essay, will really be, as promised in the Principal's foreword, a competent guide "both to the serious student and to the citizen who has not got time to master the material, but desires to understand . . . the main features of the country that he, probably, would like to traverse" in the course of the academic year 1936-37 a third monograph on Poland's new Codes of Law written by Mr. Wortley, a trained lawyer, will follow, and also a fourth one on the National Income and Basic Statistics of Poland.

Only those who had occasion to try their hand on similar

precis-writing of tangled historical economic, national and international matters will appreciate to the full the remarkable standard of the work done by Mr. Kinzig. Only to compress a very changeful history of nearly one thousand years into about 1800 words is a task full of tremendous difficulties, exposing the author to the dangers of "telescoping" periods and personalities like cars in a railway accident. Even Mr. Kinzig has inadvertently slipped into a sentence by which a careless reader might be induced to think that the famous king Stephen Bathory was of the Jagellonian dynasty, while the author's real and correct meaning is that the Golden Age of Poland, the Jagellonian period was brought to a close by the reign of this warrior and statesman, whose achievement, even to the short spell of rule, seems at it were a striking anticipation by one hundred years of William III of England, unfortunately for Poland without the same enduring results. Livonia was not incorporated with Lithuania, but became a Polish-Lithuanian *Reichsland* like Alsace-Lorraine in 1571. The partition of Upper Silesia was foreseen in the Versailles Treaty, on the basis of voting by communes, and the League of Nations Council had to determine the new frontier line which was then accepted by the Allies as the final decision. On p. 27 a misprint is twice repeated by which 100 hectares of land are stated to be about 123 acres, while the acreage of 5 ha and 2 ha is given correctly as about 12 and 5 acres respectively, 1 ha being the equivalent of 2,471 acres.

But all that means only insignificant blemishes in an arduous work very well done. The monographs are packed with excellent, reliable and compact information on Poland's general and economic geography, historical evolution, composition of population. The damage done to the progress of Poland by over a century of captivity and the forcible inclusion of different parts of the country in three empires contrasting with each other as much as with Poland, the time and efforts, required for undoing the havoc, are made out very clearly as the principal causes of the shortcomings and deficiencies in the life of the restored Republic. The reader of Mr. Kinzig's essay cannot fail to see that Poland, if only allowed to continue her work of reconstruction, will make good, in due time, the heavy handicap that so long had been telling against her development. In international politics she has already, as may be gathered from the pithy remark of Sir Charles G. Robertson's quoted in the opening lines of this review, re-established her old position as a key-country in Central and Eastern Europe. The shortsighted indifference of the West which in the 18th century accompanied the dismemberment of the country is not likely to repeat itself. Poland herself is taking care not to fall back into the errors of her past. In the New Europe the New Poland has come to stay, and the recent publication of the University of Birmingham is a most welcome contribution to the understanding of the change in the political and economic map of Europe brought about by the return of Poland.

M. Gorynski.

\*) Poland: Human and Economic Characteristics in their Geographical Setting. Monographs NN 1 and 2. By R. H. Kinzig, Head of the Dept. of Geography, University of Birmingham. Maps drawn by A. W. McPherson, Lecturer in Geography, University of Birmingham. (Quarto, 36 pp. and 7 maps, 2 coloured) Birmingham Slavonic Service, The University. — Series of four monographs (not sold separately) 7 s. post free.



The Dutch Royal Pair in Krynicia

## "At The Office"

By HELENA BOGUSZEWSKA  
From "Ci Ludzkie" — "These People"

That Thursday, as usual, Angela was sitting at her little table near the door, beside the railing that divided the room into two parts. She separated the people who came in, finding out sketchily what they wanted; one she sent to Mrs. Szulc, one to Miss Janina, another to the department, a fourth somewhere else. Some were simple country women with handkerchiefs on their heads, others had worn fur coats, and hats, sealskin which had gone reddish, with rubbed hairless cuffs near their hands which they drew back with a chilled movement into their sleeves, men in short coats with turned up collars—they all passed her table, and, for the first few receiving hours, made a queue in which the individuals changed though they all looked the same. Only towards the end they thinned and were scattered about the other desks.

By that time Angela was already very tired. Above the piles of worn out cards, certificates, proofs, receipts, which fresh anxious hands were constantly pushing forward, above

the whole mournful literature of unemployment, she lifted her head again and again to look at the big office clock, hanging opposite. Against the official greyness of the high room with its ragged yellow walls, she saw against the background of a white sky laced with black acacia branches, the clear pink profile of Miss Janina, sitting farther back, near the window, to which she always turned her head when there was a gap between the applicants.

She looked at the dissolving crowd before Mrs. Szulc's desk, at her infallible hands, diving cleverly into the paper folders, into the heaps of slips of paper. She did everything so accurately, settled everything so well. It's because she doesn't take everything to heart as much as I do, thought Angela, and as usual at that hour, she felt very hungry. It grew still sayer in the room, and the pervasive but indefinite atmosphere of officialdom changed into a decided smell of unemployment, poverty and rage.

Finally, the last women, who had been dragging on, staring about them, vanished through the door, and the grave and respectable Antoni in his loose clothes brought in the muddy tea for the water was so bad and opened the window for a minute.

"Shut it, there's a draught!" said Mrs. Szulc, and got something for her tea out of her basket like a suitcase, that had a strap and whose inside always smelled of cooking and cold outlets. Miss Janina, who was always meticulously and freshly dressed in a blouse with a tie, a silk handkerchief sticking out of her pocket, delicately ate a sandwich with ham which had its fat painstakingly cut off. As usual, she was deep in thought, smiling almost imperceptibly at something, she was withdrawn from the whole atmosphere of the place. But Angela who was from the eastern border, took out of its greasy paper her "butterschait" as she called it, with liver "paste" or Cracow sausage, from which again today she had forgotten to remove the skin. While she struggled with it, obstinate and slippery from the butter off the two pieces of bread, she thought what was to be done for the various people who came to the railing. Wouldn't it be better for the lady in the old astrakhan coat to sell it and have enough to

## AN IRISH PLAY IN WARSAW

## The Moon In Yellow River



"The Moon in Yellow River". Final Scene. ELŻBIETA BARSKOZEWSKA (Blanida) and AUSTAW BUZYŃSKI (Dobell). Photo: J. Malarski

The *Teatr Nowy* (the première took place at the *Teatr Narodowy*) presents *The Moon in Yellow River*, an Irish play by Denis Johnston. This acquaintance is doubly interesting as the play showed an author with great talent and understanding of theatrical effects, and at the same time gives a satirical picture of modern Ireland.

The author is above all interested in a part of Irish society, which, after attaining freedom, does not understand, that the time of revolution is finished, and that for the good of their country positive work is necessary! The former revolutionists see in each act of the government the loss of the special character of their fatherland with all its poetry, personal liberty and rights, the above understood à la Jean Jacques Rousseau. They consider the technical culture, the machines and new inventions as an enemy of a free humanity.

On the contrary, Lanigan, (commander of a police detach-

ment) representing the point of view of the author, states that a revolution must, when successful, destroy those who created it. For the majority of the revolutionists are subject to the habit of constant struggle; they are even not able to cooperate with the State which, owing to their efforts, came to life.

*The Moon in Yellow River* has a well merited reputation among English and Irish audiences, but loses some of its force on foreign stages due to local lack of understanding of Irish problems. Although the reaction at the Warsaw theatres was rather weak, there is no doubt of Johnston's talent in creating convincing characters and situations.

Karol Borowski, the stage manager, has understood the wishes of the author, has drawn out of each situation all the psychological moments and humour, making the play as clear as possible for Polish audiences. (Continued on page 4)

keep her going for a month? it was another question if anyone would buy it, now, though. And, on the other hand, if somebody should, should one get rid of the few decent things which were left? Would Angela want that? She remembered a few mournful remnants of old days . . . yes, it was easy enough to think for others, but when it comes to oneself . . .

And Angela, a little ashamed, wrapped up in her paper the skin of her "paste" for Milek, Antoni's dog, whose hind paw was always quivering, and went to Mrs. Szulc's table to speak of practice work for the Walend boy, who was doing nothing at all, and about cod liver oil and violet rays for the little Kuszpit girl, and again she went back to the woman in the astrakhan coat.

"For it's all dreadful, and how will it end? Only to think that one might be in their place."

But Mrs. Szulc, a splendid worker, when she had a free minute in office hours was silent and thought about her own affairs. So now she interrupted these reflections by her quiet and good humoured voice.

"Miss Angela, wouldn't it be better to think what we can do in our own place—the same thing might happen to us. Don't you see, haven't you heard, how

many people are being dismissed and parts shut up? do you remember your expedition to Wawerska No. 2?"

She did remember it. And at once she lost interest in the conversation. But Miss Janina finished her tea, tidied away all signs of food, and silently turned her rosy clear profile to the window.

It was like that everyday, and that Thursday too, when Angela went along the corridor to the department, she saw that Mr. Nowakowski whispered something to Bajer, but she had no idea they were speaking of her. But on Saturday she knew and so did all the others, but there was no earthquake. She sat as usual at her little table, and only her fingers shook a little when she separated the papers; this one was for Mrs. Szulc, that for Miss Janina, the other for the department.

But she couldn't imagine how they would get on without her; certainly no one knew some things as well as she did. For example, the Walends — eight children, the mother a consumptive, the father was out of work, and the son had to have some practice work found for him somewhere, for he was wasting his time.

Translated by Helen Heney  
(To be concluded in next number)



# PLAYS AND MUSIC



IRENE SOLASKA.

## The Moon in Yellow River

(Teatr Nowy)  
(Continued from page 3)

Irene Solaska, our great dramatic actress, takes the rôle of Columba Dobbela. She gives an unusually drawn portrait of the fanatic, in some ways foolish Irish revolutionist, always full of noble but unattainable ideas.

Dobieszaw Danięcki as Darell Blake was too little romantic, reminding us rather of a Soviet terrorist, than an Irish Utopian. *Artur Socha*, on the other hand, successfully interpreted Lanigan, giving true power to his arguments. It is one of his best creations. A capital part of drunken sailors were *Stanisław Łapiński* and *Franciszek Dominik*. *Jerzy Woskowski* ably portrayed the German Tausch. Only *Stanisława Kawińska* and *Ziemowit Karpiński* were rather uneven.

The heroes of the Dobbela family—a special matter of the play, showing in a rather symbolic way, the search for the new Irish reality—were *Gustaw Buszyński* and *Elżbieta Barzewska*. *Buszyński*, as *Roderick Dobbela*, has a very difficult task. He gives to this rather artificial figure too many pathetic tones. *Barzewska*, on the other hand—as fourteen years old Blaudin, gave a splendid silhouette, endowing the figure with great charm, childlike sincerity and direct but delicate humour.

The translation is by *Florian Sobieniowski*. The settings by *Stanisław Jarocki*.

Arno

## The International Chopin Competition in Warsaw

The 3rd International Chopin Piano Competition will open here on the 21st of February. 230 applications have been received, but only 105 of the applicants fulfilled all the conditions laid down by the regulation.

The following 21 nations will be represented: Austria, Belgium, Great Britain, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Holland, Italy, Japan, Yugoslavia, Latvia, Germany, Poland, U. S. A., Switzerland, Hungary and U. R. S. S.

The number of participants will make the present year's Competition the largest that has been held to this date. The performances of the competing artists, playing exclusively Chopin's works, are given in public and several of them are transmitted by wireless.

Comfortable rooms. All conveniences. American home. Center tel. 7-14-48.

## Alfred Kitchin's Piano Recital at the Conservatoire.

Alfred Kitchin is a young English pianist of decided talent whose playing reveals, besides natural ability, very serious studies in both technical and theoretical.

His programme was interesting as showing a tendency to depart from the usual conventional order containing some less known and less hackneyed items. Mr. Kitchin possesses a very good technique and a beautiful touch. He is sometimes inclined to overhurry his tempo but this may be due to a natural nervousness before a strange and regrettably small audience. The pianist has a strong individuality and his interpretation of Schumann's C major Fantasie was full of poetry and original, although some details might awaken questioning. We can but wish the young musician the success which his evident talent would justify.

## Symphony Concert.

The Symphony concert at the Philharmonic on Friday the 22nd, introduced us to a well-known conductor *Herman Scherchen* who visited Warsaw for the first time. The programme ranging from 18th. century masters to the present time gave us the opportunity of admiring the versatility of the conductor who mastered equally well the widely different styles of such far distant epochs and composers as Mozart and John Christopher Bach on the one hand, and Strawiński and Honegger on the other. *Scherchen* seemed equally at home in either style. His Mozart was delicate and refined, his Honegger teemed with modern speed and impulse and carried us away with its rushing rhythm. Whether one agrees with the tendency or not it is difficult not to succumb to its extraordinary sweep. The soloist of the evening was *Egon Petri*, a pianist whose attainments are too well known to need comment. He played Chopin's E minor concerto and some encores also by Chopin.

K. M.

## Broadcasting from Warsaw

Sunday, 14.30: Richard Tauber (tenor) 21.30: Recital of Marina Karklis (soprano)  
Monday, 15.15: Fragments from Verdi's operas.  
21.00: "Undivine Comedy"  
22.00: Symphonic Concert.  
Tuesday, 16.15: Richard Strauss: ROSEN-KAVALLER opera.  
Wednesday, 19.20: Richard Strauss. ROSEN-KAVALLER opera.  
21.00: Chopin and George Sand.  
Thursday, 21.00: Polish Composers' silhouettes (a cycle) Zygfred KASSERN.

Friday, 20.15: Symphonic Concert from Warsaw Philharmonic. Dir. Emil Cooper. Vocalist: Ewa Bandrowska-Turka.  
Saturday, 12.05: Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart.

## THE ENGLISH CHURCH

(Church of England)

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Services every Sunday at 11  
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and after ordinary Service on the first Sunday in the month.  
Rev. Martin Parsons.  
Tel. 224-32

## MISS EVELYN HEEPE'S TOUR IN POLAND.



MISS HEEPE.

Miss Evelyn Heepe, well known throughout Europe for her recitals of English prose and poetry, presented an interesting programme at the first public meeting of the Anglo-Polish Association of Katowice on Tuesday last. Dr. Kocur, Lord Mayor of Katowice, representatives of the Consular Corps and an audience of some 60 people listened with great pleasure to her readings from Kipling, Katherine Mansfield, Shakespeare, Yeates and A. P. Herbert. The inclemencies of our climate had taken their toll on Miss Heepe but she courageously and generously insisted on carrying out her programme. So well did she overcome the handicap imposed upon her by her cold that many in the audience cannot have suspected what she was suffering, while those who were "in the know" can only hope that on some future occasion they may have the still greater pleasure of hearing the full range and volume of this beautifully modulated voice.

In spite of the counter-attractions of various dances, the above well-known artist's evening of recitations from English authors, jointly organized by the Circle of English Students at Poznań University and the local Anglo-Polish Society, was well attended.

This was the third of Miss Heepe's performances in Poland this winter, the others having been given at Cracow and Katowice; and from Poznań she was proceeding to Bydgoszcz, whence she proposes to continue her tour to East Prussia and the Baltic countries, before returning to Copenhagen where she has been for nine years attached to the University. As our readers probably know, she spends much of every year touring the various countries of Europe, and has given her recitations in no less than twenty-one of them.

Her programme on the present occasion consisted of both verse and prose, and in the latter especially her dramatic gift enabled her to impress the comedy of Kipling's story, "How the Camel got his Hump", and the tragedy forming the background of Katherine Mansfield's "The Garden Party" on the imagination and memory of her hearers.

The audience, university students and older persons alike, were struck with the sensibility which Miss Heepe is able to put into her renderings of the various pieces which she chose for recitation, and greatly appreciated the opportunity of hearing pure English so clearly delivered. After the performance the Circle and the Society met their guest at an intimate Social and endeavoured to give her pleasant memories to carry away from their town. They look forward to seeing, and hearing, her again next year.

# Warsaw Amusements.

## THEATRES

NARODOWY. "The Great Love" by Molnar with Cwiklińska, Eichele-rowska, Milecki and Osterwa. Tuesday: "Spadkobierca" (The Heir) by Siedlecki.  
POLSKI. "Le Mariage de Figaro" by Beaumarchais with Weglerko and Romanowa.  
NOWY. "Dowód osobisty" (The Passport of Zebryzdowiecki Family) with Gorczyńska and Daniewicz.  
MAŁY. "Lato w Nohau" ("Chopin and George Sand") by Iwazkiewicz with Maria Przybylio - Potocka and Ziembiński.  
LETNI. "Zolnierz Królowej Madagaskaru" ("The Queen of Madagascar's Soldier") by Dobrzański.  
MAŁY. "Horly-Burly" ("Zamieszaj") by Herz.  
ATENEUM. "Piston" by Birabeau with Jaracz.  
REDDA. Closed.  
KAMERALNY. "Doctor's Secret" by Fodor with Grywińska and Adwentowicz.

## MUSIC.

FILHARMONIA  
Sunday Matinée Concert.  
Monday. The Vienna music. Dir. Johann STRAUSS.  
Tuesday 2 P. Concert of Johann Strauss's waltzes. Dir. J. O'HANN STRAUSS from Vienna.  
Friday. Symphonic Concert. Dir. Emil COOPER. Vocalist: Ewa BANDROWSKA (soprano).  
KONSERWATORIUM  
Saturday. Alfred Kitchin, Pianist. Wednesday: Max Rostał, Violinist. Saturday: Bolesław Woytowicz, Pianist.

## MUSICAL SHOWS

OPERETTA — "A Girl from Andalusia" with Elia. Closed.  
CYRULIK WARSZAWSKI — "Cabaret-simio".  
TEATR 8.15. "The Dance of Happiness".  
13 RZĘDOW — "Co wnoja wojewódzki."  
CIRCUS. Daily at 8

## ART AND OTHER

### EXHIBITIONS

I. P. S. II-nd International Exhibition of Wood Engravings.  
ZACHĘTA. New Year Show.  
NATJONALNE MUSEUM. Acquisitions during 1935/6.

## CINEMAS

\*\* APOLLO Mankiewiczówna the "Pani Minister" Polish.  
\*\*\* ATLANTIC Jean Hersolt in "Forgotten Symphony" American.

## BRITISH PASSPORT CONTROL OFFICE

UJAZDZOWSKA 18, WARSAW

No. 28

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

No. of certificate	N A M E	Age	Category	Last date of visa	Address
100769	DINER Ber Ciwja Aron Monhe	57 56 16 12		28.4.37	Dubno, ul. Szkolna 15
100770	LEBŁANG Rossa	62	D	28.4.37	Sambor, Słusarska 5
101397	RABINOWICZ Moshe	70	D	23.4.37	Wolkowysk
101400	KRONENBERG Chajja	38	D	23.4.37	Bilgoraj
101401	GROBINKI Moche	10	M	23.4.37	Pinsk, Brzeska 75/16
101408	GEJFMAN Soala	65	D	25.4.37	Rowne Wol. Poniatowskiego 121
101410	TENENBAUM Zippa	2	D	25.4.37	Breszn/B. Kabrińska 121a
101413	UZYCKI Abram	62	D	25.4.37	Bielsk Podlaski
101414	CYRLIN Mera	53	D	26.4.37	Dziesna, Koscieszki 61
101416	ZYSKIND	15 1/2	D	25.4.37	Augustow, 3-go Maja 13
101417	WEISSMAN Lejza	26	D	26.4.37	Warsaw, Al. Jerozolimska 45
101421	SHAPAK Sara	11	D	27.4.37	Lida, Garbowska 14
101422	BRKMAN Malka	5 1/2	D	27.4.37	Lomza ul. Długa 23
101424	BEKERMAM Ismor	10 1/2	D	27.4.37	Lublin, Jateczna 86
101427	E. TERMAN Awram	61	D	1.5.37	Jedwabno
103221	ROSENBERG Ira	15	B/3	2.5.37	Wloclawek, Złota 1
103223	ZABLUDOWSKI Simcha	54	D	2.5.37	Warsaw, Miodowa 7
103225	KELLER Jonas	48	B/3	3.5.37	Kunt
F. 2877 1. 63	JUNGCAWJG Felicja	32	G		Admission to Palestine not later than 15.7.37. Franciszkowska 22, Warsaw
F. 2167 1. 89	HAUEPTER Bencjon		C/Lab/Sch		Admission to Palestine not later than 30.6.37. Czortkow
F. 2167 1. 88	SLUCKI Alexander		C/Lab/Sch		Admission to Palestine not later than 30.6.37. Grodno, Wilenska 21

(Original Immigration certificates of Mr. JUNGCAWJG & HAUEPTER in this office).