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The Problem of Raw Materials

Part 3. The question of access

In the two preceding articles devoted to the problem of raw materials we sketched the phases traversed by it on the arena of the League of Nations, as well as the world distribution of raw materials in its present condition. Before presenting the direct interest of Poland in this domain we must raise the principal question of access to raw materials if even only in its most general lines.

In its most general sense this question is contained within the vast problem of the international exchange of goods and capital. The disequilibrium of economic exchange which we are now witnessing could not remain without influence on the access to raw materials. In point of fact two groups of States have been constituted: those possessing surplus production and reserves of materials and at the same time capital, and those lacking raw materials or insufficiently provided with them and not possessing capital. Hence if they want to purchase raw materials they can only pay for them by goods. It is enough to recall the evolution of the "great raw material powers" towards a protectionist policy and even to commercial prohibition, to understand the difficulties and the sacrifices which must be borne by the States deprived of raw materials in order to acquire them or to acquire the means of exportation, the indispensable foreign bills to pay for them. If the countries possessing raw materials tend towards a very far reaching autarchy, the countries labouring under disadvantages do not seek raw materials in the urban countries but by the force of things, in the colonial territories not yet exploited, where, it would seem it is easier to acquire raw materials for goods, where even their direct exploitation is facilitated. It is in this way that the question of raw materials becomes bound up with the colonial problem.

But we must admit that the present colonial system in no way facilitates either the direct exploitation of raw materials, nor direct access to them by means of commercial exchange. The principle of the "open door" guaranteeing the same conditions of access to all States, does not concern all the non-sovereign territories but is applied at the present time only to the mandates A and B in the Congo basin and in Morocco. For the territories not embraced by international clauses the dominant economic rôle of the sovereign State appears quite natural. Of late years, we see even the colonial States endeavouring successfully to loosen the ties uniting them to the metropolis and its dependent territories. The Ottawa

agreements, which have not remained without influence on the commercial policy of the British colonies, the French system of customs tariffs and the contingent binding the metropolis to its possessions by a system of preference, the colonial economic policies of Japan, Italy, Portugal, the United States and even Holland in no way help the non favoured countries to get access to raw materials by way of commercial exchange. The direct exploitation of raw materials meets with restrictions foreseen by the law, administrative difficulties or the struggle of competition which cannot be undertaken by countries not possessing sufficient capital. As to the territories where the principle of the open door is applied, statistics show that the dominant rôle in these regions falls to the States exercising these sovereign authorities. This is easily comprehensible, if we consider that the whole apparatus of administration is turned from the psychological and economic point of view towards the metropolis. We must understand that the metropolis which assumes the political, economic and administrative responsibility of these territories, can but see in its economic preponderance the equivalence of a just due. Neither the colonial preferential system, nor the practically illusory principle of the open door render the solution of the question of access to raw materials for non possessing countries any easier. It is not only these latter who have drawn attention to the deficiencies of the present colonial system. Sir Samuel Hoare's declaration, cited several times by Mr. Eden, was an affirmation before the whole world of the fact that the problem of access to raw materials demands solution.

In many countries and especially in the Anglo-Saxon lands various conceptions have appeared purposing to find an adequate solution of this problem. One of them endeavours to separate the question of raw materials from the colonial one, treating the former on a plane of world exchange of goods, it considers that a return to the principles of liberalism in international exchange of goods and capital would solve of itself the problem of raw materials. The partisans of this conception forget however that the simple fact of opening the frontiers does not yet remove the existing differences but may on the contrary end in the definite supremacy in economic life of the States possessing capital and raw materials over the non favoured States. Another conception—the simplest in theory—proclaims the necessity of revising the colonial territorial statutes of the present day. It

POLISH RUMANIAN COLLABORATION



Minister Roman in conversation with M. Constantinescu, President of the Bank of Rumania.

The visit to Warsaw of Monsieur Milita Constantinescu, the President of the Bank of Rumania, and his discussions with Monsieur Byrka, the President of the Bank of Poland, constitute yet another proof of the solid basis for Polish Rumanian relations.

M. Constantinescu stated during the course of an interview that he considered "That the structural differences between Poland and Rumania in the domains of economics and finance were, for practical purposes non-existent and that in the course of his discussions he had met with a most cordial attitude which had enabled the adequate solution of most outstanding problems."

He also observed that "The efficient activities of my eminent

colleague M. Byrka, in collaborating the work of the Bank of Poland with that of the newly opened Polish Rumanian Clearing House, had greatly contributed towards the establishment of amicable and favourable bases for co-operation with the Bank of Rumania for expanding trade relations between the two countries".

In general it is felt that the visit of this distinguished Rumanian economist will have permitted the erection on a firm base of a greatly extended turnover of Polish Rumanian trade, apart from consolidating the already firm fabric of mutual friendship between the two countries.

Vitality of Polish-Rumanian Alliance

Poland, which has, according to the words of Minister Beck, concluded but few political agreements, in order to be able to remain faithful to them, welcomed with sincere pleasure the visit of the Governor of the Bank of Rumania. For the last few days Warsaw has had the satisfaction of offering hospitality to Mr. Milita Constantinescu, an eminent personality in the financial and economic world of Poland's southern ally. On the occasion of the visit of the Rumanian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Victor Antonescu, it became evident what primary importance this country attaches to her alliance with Rumania. The conversations held in Warsaw showed clearly that complete harmony prevails concerning the way in which both countries conceive their aim and their common tasks in the Central-East European region. The sincere and close co-operation of the two countries is one of the

LONDON LETTER

By Gregory MacDonald

The National Government is a very interesting political phenomenon. With nearly every other country under personal rule, or verging toward personal rule, or torn in pieces between contending factions, Great Britain continues placidly under a regime which has survived stupendous shocks, a regime which is neither strongly loved nor strongly hated. As it has survived so much there seems every reason to expect it to survive very much more. But rumours (interested rumours?) redouble of changes in the Cabinet, always with the prediction that Mr. Neville Chamberlain will take the place of Mr. Baldwin.

It is likely that the outset of a reign will not be chosen as the time for an entirely new Government, but it is as well to notice that this time the political rumours are more exact than formerly. The general statement is made that Ministers are living under the shadow of an uncertainty which is bad for their departmental activities. Then follows the speculation that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is not expected to remain in the Cabinet much longer, that Mr. Ormsby-Gore is due for a change, that Mr. Anthony Eden is to have another position. These are the chief figures discussed, but if there is a real change, Sir Samuel Hoare is likely to resume a position of greater prominence and new blood will enter the Cabinet from the House of Commons. Meanwhile the Government continues its placid way, neither too much loved nor too much hated.

Mr. Anthony Eden's holiday in Monte Carlo has no doubt been more eagerly canvassed in Warsaw than in London for he is staying in the same hotel as Colonel Beck. *The Times* goes out of its way to show that Mr. Eden has not had a real holiday since before the Abyssinian dispute, and that he is taking the opportunity of the present lull in international affairs. This unnecessary explanation simply lends added currency to the story that Mr. Eden has been granted a holiday, and replaced by Lord Halifax, during the period of negotiation with Herr Von Ribbentrop over colonial claims. On the other hand, if Mr. Eden is engaging at Monte Carlo in informal conversations with Colonel Beck, perhaps he is not taking a holiday at all but carrying with him the full burden of foreign affairs. His reputation at home has recently been increasing. At all events his speeches have greater content than formerly, and he has given up the cavalry charge tactics which did so much harm.

Herr Von Ribbentrop, who has a considerable name as a diplomat possessing not only the confidence of Herr Hitler but also a wide knowledge of France and England, surprised everyone by

P. I. P.

(Continued on page 3)

(Continued on page 2)

LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 1)

giving a ceremonial Hitler salute four times in the presence of the King. This action may be looked upon as normal some years from now, and the Ambassador may be praised for a courageous innovation, but at present it is a novelty in England, and it does not yet accord with English psychology. Yet if he has come to make definite colonial claims he should be gratified by a marked change in the public expressions of English opinion. Naturally enough a difficulty arises when the discussion turns upon the exact colonies which might satisfy Germany. There is still a disposition to suggest Portugal's colonies as the most attractive ones from the German point of view, or perhaps a composite colony in the West of Africa, on the argument that every country must contribute a little. But the principle is conceded in general that something must be done, and in general Herr Hitler's Reichstag speech made a good impression. It has had considerable criticism, but criticism itself has been rather thin. To say so much in favour of Germany's claims is not to say that British opinion is converted. But there have been enough public and private statements to show a turn of opinion in responsible quarters; as far back as last October the Government hinted broadly at the Margate Conservative Conference that a revision of Mandates would be considered.

It may be ominous that during the present lull in international affairs the two most important internal topics should be rearmament and physical fitness. Sir Thomas Inskip, Minister for the Co-ordination of Defence, made an optimistic speech last week, deploring the low state into which British armaments had been allowed to sink, but pointing to the success which the rearmament programme had achieved. He represented the chief danger as being that the boom conditions of Government orders would be succeeded by a slump when the programme was completed, unless the export trade was revived at the same time. His stress was upon European appeasement, and it was evidently without irony that he congratulated his hearers upon the fact that the League of Nations spirit had spread in the world and taken control of our policy. There is still, however, some lag in recruiting, and the Government might suggest that air squadrons are, some of them, on paper only.

The campaign for increasing the physical fitness of the people—a necessary corollary of an industrialised society and an equally necessary corollary of recruiting—is being much more vigorously pursued. Educational and local governmental authorities are being brought together with programmes of games and physical exercises. National Advisory Councils are being set up, while the Grants Committees are empowered to give grants for playing fields and for the training of instructors. The idea is to combine the advantages of democratic rule with the advantages already apparent under authoritarian methods. A nation which loves games will not take this amiss.

A more ominous topic is suggested by the report of the Chief Inspector of Mines into the Gresford Colliery disaster, with its death roll of 261. Miners in this country, as elsewhere, are hardy and independent, unwilling to risk their lives owing to faults of management, though more than ready to do so when a disaster occurs. The report of the Chief Inspector indicates that there was in the pit con-

Yugoslav—Bulgar Mutual Friendship Pact

On the 24th January 1937 a pact of friendship was signed between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria at Belgrade. It is extremely brief: in one single article the two countries pledge themselves to an unshakable peace and to sincere and perpetual friendship.

Sceptics might reproach this pact with being almost entirely without concrete legal obligations. The significance of such an act, however, in no way depends on the number of paragraphs which it contains. The legal text of the pact will in this case not constitute a framework within which the statesmen of the two countries will try to adopt the actual relations of Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. Here life anticipates law. The pact signed two days ago only constitutes the formal sanction to a friendship which has been developing for some years and at the present moment effectually unites the two governments and nations.

After the war the relations between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria did not always take a favourable turn. It is only thanks to the common will of the late King Alexander and King Boris that since 1933 these relations have gradually entered on a normal road. The present Regent of Yugoslavia, Prince Paul, has followed up the policy initiated by King Alexander in regard to Bulgaria. The policy of this latter, always sincere and loyal, has without doubt facilitated the process of consolidating the friendship between the two nations. During the last months the situation has become so clear that Bulgaria has been able to propose to Yugoslavia quite formally a pact of perpetual friendship between both nations.

This initiative of Bulgaria has been received with the greatest cordiality. After having obtained the consent of the partners of the Little Entente and of the Balkan Entente—complying herewith with the obligations of the treaties in strength—to the conclusion of a treaty with Bulgaria, Yugoslavia formally acceded to the Bulgarian proposal. On Sunday the 24th January, to the just satisfaction of both parties, a pact was signed, thanks to which peace is assured on one frontier more. The signature of the pact between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria has been received with sincere joy in Poland. This agreement is a favourable symptom of the consolidation of neighbourly relations based on mutual understanding, respect and confidence; in this respect the pact should contribute to the stabilisation of peace in all the region of South-East Europe.

We may hope that the example of Yugoslavia and Bulgaria—an example of the favourable solution of former difficulties, obtained thanks to the spirit animating the two nations—will be followed in other cases.

From the point of view of Poland's liveliest interests, the most important is that, considering the good relations that unite Yugoslavia and Rumania, the pact between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria is a new indirect guarantee for our ally. The pact ought to facilitate the friendly consolidation of the relations, already in progress, between the Rumanian and Bulgarian nations, the former being our ally the latter attached to Poland by ties of sincere and disinterested friendship.

P. I. P.

POLISH — LITHUANIAN RELATIONS

Deputy Wielhorski asked in the Diet a question concerning the maltreatment of Poles living in Lithuania. The Minister Beck, answering his question, said: "In order to facilitate the normalization of the Lithuanian-Polish relations, the Polish government informed the Lithuanian government in the course of the last year of its attitude towards the Lithuanian Republic, and stated the limits to which its concessions with regard to the litigious problems existing between the two governments might go".

This statement has a capital importance, as it indicates that Poland gave as recently as in 1936 an opportunity to Lithuania of putting her relations with Poland on a normal basis, — a fact which was hitherto ignored by the public.

Minister Beck stated further that the advances of Poland have met with no response in Lithuania and he added that he could see no reason in the national interests of Lithuania for taking such a course.

considerable carelessness due perhaps in part to the anxiety of the management to make profits and in part to the oversights of miners and Union officials. The recommendation that every pit should have an official quite independent of pressure from the owners speaks for itself. But the report does not establish the actual cause of the disaster. There is considerable local feeling that the pit should be opened up for full investigation, while the disclosures made of conditions there have come as a shock to the public. A redeeming feature is the candour of the Inspector, but it would be optimistic to say that all is well with the mining industry.

"In such conditions" continued Mr. Beck, the Polish government was compelled to cancel credit in the peaceful intentions of that country by Poland, and model our relation to Lithuania on the methods applied by the power with regard to Poland."—"That does not authorise Lithuania however, to apply to the Polish section of the population of that country the brutal methods which have been recently resorted to".

The minister stated that Poland considers the present relations to be abnormal, and that she is ready to seek normal neighbourly relations with Lithuania whenever the other side may show the desire of establishing them.

It is obvious that Lithuania, ten times smaller than Poland, stands to lose more by an obstinate attitude than she can win. In spite of the repeated unfriendly acts of Lithuania directed against Poland, there is still a strong feeling in Warsaw in favour of conciliation, based on reasonable principles.

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ECONOMICS AND FINANCE

A new Industrial District for Central Poland

Monsieur Kwiatkowski who is responsible for the economic policy of the government, presented before the Diet a great plan of reconstruction. He is the man who made the port of Gdynia possible, and who helped considerably to develop the nitrate industry of Poland, working as the assistant of Prof. Moscicki, now President of the Republic. The great plan presented by M. Kwiatkowski on the 5th February includes the creation of a new industrial centre on the middle Vistula, in the neighbourhood of Sandomierz. The factories built with the support of the government within the four year plan will be erected in this district. Moreover, special facilities will be granted to private enterprises establishing their works in that part of the country.

At present the major part of the basic industries of Poland is concentrated in Upper Silesia, very close to the German frontier. Such a situation presents an obvious danger from a strategic point of view, and military facilities have been built for several years only in the "strategic triangle" in Central Poland.

M. Kwiatkowski's plan, however treats the problem on a larger scale. The district of Sandomierz, chosen for the site of the new industrial centre, has the following advantages. It is fairly remote from the frontiers, it is covered with the coal basin of one hand and with Warsaw and the sea on the other by that great waterway the Vistula; it can use the electric energy supplied by the waterfalls and natural gas of the Carpathians, about 100 miles away; it is close to Poland's largest reservoir of man power, the province of Krakow with its dense population.

"Gdynia" that was our slogan and our programme some years ago—said M. Kwiatkowski—now it shall be "The Sandomierz Central District".

The situation in Sandomierz is similar to that of Gdynia as everything will have to be built there from the beginning. Sandomierz itself is an old city, with rich historical traditions, but without any industry. The surrounding country is purely agricultural in character.

The cost of laying the foundations of the Sandomierz centre was estimated by Mr. Kwiatkowski at 2,500,000,000 zlotys (about £100 million). That sum will have to be spent within the next five years, but as the four year plan includes also many other items besides the industrialisation of the Central District, supplementary sources of revenue will be sought after.

In 1937, 800 million zlotys will be spent by the Polish government; 250 million zlotys, included in the National Defence Fund, were obtained from the recent French loan and will be used for building up basic industries important for National Defence in the Sandomierz region.

The plan of Mr. Kwiatkowski, prepared by himself and his staff of experts, was enthusiastically received by the Diet and by public opinion, to which, action concentrated on one point, always appeals more than scattered efforts, even when they are as valuable.

Mr. Kwiatkowski announced the formation of a small staff of picked experts, who would not be government officials, and who would direct the planning and the execution of the great reconstruction programme with regard to practical needs and technical efficiency.

Polish Merchant Marine

During the first ten months of 1936, the receipts of the Polish merchant marine from cargo carrying trade amounted to about 16 million zlotys, those from the passenger department (excluding coastwise shipping) 13 million, and from tourist excursions 2.5 million zlotys. Since the Polish merchant marine has been in operation over 200 million zlotys have been earned by vessels sailing under the Polish flag, amounting to operating expenses are between 40 to 45 per cent of the receipts, the net earnings are already an item of some importance in the Polish balance of payments.

The vessels of the Żegluga Polska Shipping Company carried 314,031 tons of goods during the course of last year on regular lines maintained by the company and 448,225 tons in the tramp trade, yielding a total of 762,356 tons. As against 1935, the volume of cargoes carried increased by 41.7% on the regular lines and by 14.8 per cent in the tramp carrying trade. The Company operated eight regular lines with fourteen vessels which carried 187,145 tons of exports and 150,700 tons of imports into Poland, besides 15,426 tons in traffic between foreign ports. The six tramp-steamers of the Company made 173 voyages and carried 294,023 tons of cargo (of which 18,291 tons were cargoes between foreign ports).

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State Credits for Housing in Poland

The Economic Committee of the Polish Cabinet has decided to allocate 26 million zlotys as housing credits during the current year. Of the total, 10 million are earmarked for financing the erection of workmen's dwellings, 9 millions for other buildings (blocks of flats and one-family houses), 2 millions for rural-housing, and 15 million for preliminary work on urban building sites and streets. Last year 33 million zlotys were assigned by the Government for the same purposes. The decrease in the total amount to be granted as building credits resulted from the extensive general investment programme of the Government for the current year. The credits for workmen's dwellings however, are higher than last year. The interest rate on these credits will not exceed 2 per cent per annum.

Count Bethlen on Poland

The eminent Hungarian statesman, Count Stefan Bethlen, published in the "Nouvelle Revue de Hongrie" an article on the "Future of the Danube Basin"—in which he ascribed an important rôle to Poland.

His main theme is that the existence of a strong Poland is the principal safeguard of the Danubian peoples against a Prussian or a Russian hegemony. Count Bethlen is of the opinion that the future organisation of the Basin of the Danube ought to rest in the hands of Hungary, Poland and Rumania concerted together. He also fears a "pan-slavic deluge" of Russians acting through the agency of Czechs, but he does not consider the Poles to be sufficiently experienced in the matter of panslavism not to wish to take it up again.

Books Reviewed

"Roumania Yesterday and To-day"

Politics and Political Parties in Roumania. A clear and concise guide to the public life of Roumania. International Reference Library Publishers, Co. Ltd. (Sentinel House, Southampton Row, London, W. C. 1.) 15s.

This is the first book of an intended series which promises to be very useful not only for occasional reference but also for serious political and historical study. The first section of the volume gives an analysis of the main provisions of the Rumanian Constitution in force since March, 1923, in the second the results of elections to the parliament of the country since 1919 are surveyed. The vagaries of these results in the six elections held between 1926 and 1933 on the basis of the unified electoral law of 1926 are certainly the most striking feature in the political life of the post-War Great Rumania. Suffice it to say that the National Liberals, the oldest political organization whose activities, though under different names, go as far back as 1849 and are intimately connected with the liberation and unification of the different parts of the realm, in the first of these elections secured only 16 seats, in the second 313, then just as suddenly dwindled down to 13, 12 and 28 seats respectively on the three subsequent occasions, in order to rocket up again to 300 seats in 1933. Similar rapid changes of electoral fortunes were experienced by National Peasants, the People's Party and the National Union, of which the last two named have now completely vanished from the parliamentary arena, after having held each for one single period the reins of the government with 292 (People's Party) and 289 (National Union) members. That is, of course, not a consequence of the electoral law by which a priori one half of the total number of mandates is apportioned to the party which has secured 40 per cent of the total poll over the country, while the other half is proportionately allotted to the parties which obtained at least 2 per cent of the total poll, but a consequence of their not participating in the proportionate allotment. The actual working of this preferential "Pythagorean

table" very much depends on the unexpected shiftings of public opinion and on the manner of handling by the authorities in being. Glimpses of the inner working of this mechanism may be gathered from the two sections of the volume devoted to internal politics and to the political parties of Rumania. No fewer than 26 political parties are catalogued, including 3 distinct organizations for only 3 different racial minorities. The articles on the parties have been placed at the disposal of the editor of the book by the parties themselves, but though they are self-portraits so to say, they are free from real party bias and contain much valuable historical material. The chapter on Rumania's foreign policy is brought down just to the moment before M. Titulescu's retirement from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs; it records the main provisions of the international treaties concluded by Rumania since the World War. About forty pages are devoted to the leading organs of the Rumanian political press.

The last section contains biographies of the members of the reigning dynasty and a very welcome "Who's who in Rumanian Politics" of about 1000 names. On the whole the values of the book are so remarkable as to make it regret that no more were included. Gaps of the kind and the complete absence of information on the economic, intellectual and cultural life of the country, and a very serious shortcoming in such a book is certainly the lack of an index. The proof-reading also did not come up to the general standard of the publication. Books on the laws of the new German Reich and on the political and political parties of France are announced as the next volumes to be published in the series. If these books fulfil the assurance given by the publishers to deal with the material without any political bias and in a detailed and accurate manner, they will find a large public indeed, as would also a further extension of the series to many other European countries.

M. G.

An Interview with Mrs. Jo van Ammers-Kuller

One of the most popular contemporary writers of the world, Jo van Ammers-Kuller, came to Warsaw on the invitation of the Polish Pen-Club. We do not want to discuss here either her books of which "The Rebel Generation" translated into 22 languages, was the foundation stone of her fame or her two Warsaw lectures: "Life mirrored in books" and that arranged by the Society of University Women: "Holland, her people, history and books", which have been sufficiently discussed by the daily press. Let us hear what the Dutch writer had to say on other no less interesting topics.

Personal contacts with known writers are mostly disappointing. The difference between the picture in our imagination, and reality is often a shock. But no disappointment awaited me; on the contrary, it was rather a pleasant surprise. Mme van Ammers-Kuller has about her nothing of Dutch stolidity, - which, by the way, is rather a *fable convenue* - nothing of the suffragette whom many see in her, nor of the homely housewife as others would like to have her.

Of youthful appearance, elegant, vivacious, rather tall and slender, she practices what she preaches:

"There is no necessity for learned or professional women to be dowdy". She speaks several languages fluently but besides her maternal Dutch, German is most familiar to her. She has German blood in her veins; to Germany she is indebted for her success and her fame.

Many of her readers cannot come to a conclusion what is really her opinion about women and women's work. Therefore my first question put to her was: "What do you think about every woman's right to work?" The answer was rather evasive.

"A spinster must have work and a profession, but every woman has, before all, the right to be educated on the same level as men. This is very important for the future of mankind. There is no doubt that the mother's influence and the mother's leading are the decisive educational factors. As a teacher, tutor and leader of her children the woman cannot have a too high education".

How about work for married women? "This, says Mme Ammers-Kuller, is the greatest problem of our times. Young children must have the care of their mother. But there are not many who know how to reconcile their professional interest with their wifely and maternal duties.

Viennese Letter

In order to introduce readers to my Viennese letters which are chiefly concerned with politics I feel a retrospective summary is necessary. The most important stages of political events during the last twenty years in the realm of Austro-German relations date from after the upheaval of the World War, when the Provisional Government of Austria felt a strong desire to enter into a liaison with Germany.

To that end, Austrian delegates took part in the St. Germain Treaty. The Great Powers declined that natural Austrian gesture, and from this time Austria becomes a very sick country. At this stage Monsignore Seipel the Austrian chancellor came forward, and in 1922 he succeeded in arranging a loan from the Great Powers which enabled him to start economic recovery of the country. But Austria was in such a parlous condition that only with great difficulty could banking and industry adapt itself to reality, hence the bankruptcy of the Credit-Anstalt, with grave economic and political consequences.

The idea of the necessity of political economical co-operation animated more and more the whole population of both German countries and therefore the Zoll-Union was proposed to promote closer economic co-operation. Again the Great Powers opposed the move, and in 1932 the Treaty of Lausanne was signed with the aim of political and economic help to Austria.

Now began a new era. In the meantime Dollfuss had come to the fore inspired with the idea of Austrian Independence. He succeeded in imbuing the population with the spirit of patriotism and created the Vaterlandischer Front organisation.

In Germany in the meantime a great political metamorphosis had taken place. Hitler came into power and with him the National Socialist regime with its imperialistic tendencies. The relations between the two German countries became worse and worse. National Socialism found a strong echo in Austria. In 1934 the Nazi adherents attempted a putsch in which Dollfuss was assassinated.

(Continued on page 4)

And you know, in all my books, in all my lectures, I put stress on the point that every woman has, in the first place, the right to personal happiness, to love, marriage and motherhood. And there is no ambition, no success, fame or praise which can outweigh this."

"Touring America for two years I noticed that most of the young girls consider marriage as their goal, and many drop their occupation to satisfy the wish or the whim of their husbands."

"What is the position of women in Holland?"

"The crisis here as everywhere else has wrought havoc. There is no law hampering women in their quest for work, but a hidden and quiet passive resistance against their occupying governmental posts. The field of teaching and social work is unconditionally open to them. Social work has reached a high level, and we have many excellent institutions training social workers."

Changing the subject, we spoke of the authoress' home, of the proverbial Dutch cleanliness and tidiness. The present shortage of servants forces the housewife to do all the cooking as the maid of all work has her hands full, polishing, cleaning and washing the accumulated household treasures.

Mme van Ammers-Kuller has a nice little Dutch House in

Dutch Royal Pair in Poland



Princess Julianna and Prince Bernard leaving the Wawel Cathedral in Krakow.

Princess Julianna and Prince Bernard left Poland on the 9th inst. During their stay they visited Zakopane and Krakow where they paid homage to the grave of Marshal Pilsudski.

Vitality of Polish-Rumanian Alliance

(Continued from page 1)

essential guarantees for the maintenance of the equilibrium of peace in this part of Europe. Such real, vast and essential tasks being given, the Polish-Rumanian alliance develops happily, since it reposes on sincerity and mutual confidence, and should embrace not only the social ranks of the two nations but also all domains of their life, political, military, cultural and economic. The recent conversations of Mr. Constantinescu in Poland are only the logical economic complement of the political and military conversations which have taken place lately between the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and the Chiefs of the Military Staffs of Poland and Rumania.

The economic collaboration of the two countries resulting naturally from their alliance is all the easier that they constitute a definite region, not only from the political but also from the economic point of view.

Adjoining on the one side the Baltic Sea, on the other the Black Sea, the two states are, as it were, a geo-political hyphen between the North, on one hand, and the South and the countries of the Near-East on the other.

Hence the particular importance of Mr. Constantinescu's visit to Warsaw becomes apparent. Its significance is increased by the fact that the Governor of the Bank of Rumania is at the same time called upon to regulate the financial part of the economic exchanges between his country and abroad.

In these conditions the conversations at Warsaw could not be limited only to current affairs relating to the exchange of goods and business figures between Poland and Rumania, but entered into the spheres of vaster problems interesting both countries.

As might have been foreseen considering the atmosphere of sincere friendship and loyal cooperation reigning at present in the relations of the two governments and nations, the conversations of Mr. Constantinescu at Warsaw have given the most positive results which are in the domain of economics a gauge for the full development of the relations uniting Poland and Rumania.

P. I. P.

The Peasant Industry Shop "Wyroby Ludowe"

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apartment 1, ground floor.

Telephone 6-53-35

Amsterdam. There, with her two sons, her dog Jaantje, her cat Fritz, she leads a quiet life devoted to her work and to her housewifely duties. She is proud of being a model housekeeper. She rises early, goes for a walk with her dog and works for hours. Then, sitting by the grate, looking in the fire, her hands busy with some needlework, she thinks out her plots, creates her personages. "Are you - I am putting my last question - writing a sequel to "The biographies of celebrated women?" "Certainly not. It is men in whom I am interested for the moment. I should like to make portraits of contemporary prominent men. I met President Roosevelt. He is a very interesting personality. But my present work is a historical book on Europe's first revolutionaries who came from Holland to France before the Great Revolution. Among them was a fighter for women's right, Etta Palm."

On my way out I came to the conclusion that Mme Ammers-Kuller has a dual personality. She would be a study for Virginia Woolf. Subconsciously the soul of one of the pioneers for women's freedom and rights turns her interest towards rebels, fighters, leaders of the cause. Her present self seeks release from this obsession, preaching the supremacy of love, marriage and motherhood. St. Goryńska.

Viennese Letter

(Continued from page 3)

Although the attempt was unsuccessful yet a strong undercurrent remained and the National Socialist movement became the most dangerous element in domestic politics.

July 1936 began a new era. Von Papen, the German ambassador in Vienna, after uniting efforts, succeeded in persuading Hitler to change his attitude to the Austrian problem. Germany acknowledged Austrian independence and bound itself not to mix in Austrian home affairs. The general aim of the treaty was the normalisation of political, cultural and economic relations between the two countries.

Both parties tried to realise the aims of the treaty, and Germany without premeditation recognition of the Austrian Nazi movement, which in secret pamphlets denounced Hitler as a traitor.

Austria sent Dr Guido Schmidt, secretary for Foreign Affairs, to Berlin in order to discuss possibilities of further normalisation.

1937 began under two new auspices. A commercial treaty was signed whereby Austrian exports to Germany were to be increased to an amount of about 40 mil. sch. On the other hand, in Graz, the "Grazer Volksverein" was legally created, which expected to create a thousand branches spread all over Austria. It is the union of legal opposition to a certain extent the vanguard of Austrian National socialism. How this movement will develop and what will be the consequences of its legalisation is hard to tell at the moment.

This organisation, in spite of the fact that formerly it had no political programme, is fighting against the idea of restoration of the monarchy in Austria, and its statutes include the characteristic Aryan paragraphs. It is necessary to emphasise that the problem of restoration means the greatest danger to the Nazis because in the event of the Habsburgs return all National-socialistic dreams of co-operation with Germany are killed.

The formation of the Union caused a strong reaction in all political and social circles such as the Vaterlandische front, the workers circles, and the Legitimist Party. All these understood very well the menace of the growth of this movement. No words are mentioned in its statutes about co-operation with the government. The events of the next few weeks will show the crystallisation of the political situation.

E. Hinterhoff.

Interesting Award of Literary Prize

The annual prize of the well known literary weekly, the "Wiedomosci Literackie", for the best book of the year, was this year awarded by a jury consisting of prominent writers to a work entitled "Memoirs of the Peasants" (Pamiętniki Chłopów), which contains ten life stories written by peasants on the invitation of the Institute of Social Economy. This is probably the first case where a book written by a collective group has been awarded a prize. The "Memoirs" are said to be a valuable and truthful document giving a true picture of the life and struggles of the present Polish countryside.

The prize of Zl. 2,000—will be divided between the ten authors of the book.

C. H.

PRESS REVIEW

The investment plan laid before the Sejm by Vice-premier Kwiatkowski has been widely discussed in the press. *Kurier Warszawski* writes that the foundation of the great four year plan is the unification of smaller plans, bringing order into the general economy. "There exist various foreign occupations. These are particularly visible in the material civilization of separate regions. The vice-premier's plan aims at equalizing the level between the developed and active West and the Eastern borders, the economic somnolence and insufficiency of which may be explained by the long and frequently intentional neglect they have suffered". Further the author says that such a plan of equalization of the level of the whole State must be admitted to be the natural result of the unification of the resuscitated Republic. Further he says "the investment plan summons the most advanced, the most developed material strength. Various forms of passive economic entities and unexploited credit are to be drawn into work. It is a question of at the same time, enlivening, awakening and encouraging new people to take part in the work". The final conclusion is that the most necessary thing is to create an atmosphere in which enthusiasm and devotion will find their proper place and will not be exposed to narrow-minded opposition or passive resistance of petty, demoralized people".

The Warszawski Dziennik Narodowy is more critical in its estimation of the situation, questioning not so much the purposefulness of the four-year plan as the problem of economic improvement in Poland connected with it. The writer says: "Much is being said of economic improvement. A real improvement is expressed, not in the sum of public works executed, but in the actual augmentation of the social income in the increase of free capital and consumption". He takes for example the motorization of the country of which so much is spoken saying that only a few thousand people in Poland can afford to keep a motor car. "True improvement will follow only

when not only the State can make investments, but also millions of producers are able to undertake them in their businesses".

I. K. C. writes from Paris that London diplomatic circles are said to suppose that Minister Eden who, already on Sunday conveyed unofficially with Minister Beck, intends to discuss with the Polish Minister for Foreign Affairs the present very actual problem of the organisation of peace on the line Paris—Berlin—Warsaw. *The Kurier* writes "We know that Minister Eden, who is supported by the majority of the Baldwin cabinet, has declared himself in favour of the French thesis based on the principles of the indivisibility of peace, collective security and obligatory help against an aggressor. This however does not mean that he considers the further development of the European situation must run on a line of strict doctrinarism." According to the London press, English public opinion attaches great importance to the half-hour talk between Ministers Eden and Beck at Monte Carlo. It is said the two ministers will continue these conversations. *I. K. C.* writes "the question during the first conversation was not only the general international situation but also that of closer cooperation between Poland and Great Britain".

Ere Nouvelle has a serious article on the emigration of Jews to Madagascar which though possessing a territory as large as France, Belgium and Holland together possesses a sparse population. The author suggests settling it with a colony of settlers but he writes "Although the situation of Jews in Europe awakens the greatest anxiety yet we must see to it that an unproductive Jewish element be not introduced to Madagascar". By this he means those whose business is confined to being middle-men. What is wanted is work on the land. Also the language question presents difficulties. "In French colonies—concludes the writer—an settler must speak French. Would this condition be fulfilled".

K. M.

SYMPHONY CONCERT

The Symphony concert at the Philharmonic on Friday the 5th inst. contained many interesting orchestral works and two novelties.

The one a concerto for voice and orchestra by a young Polish composer, *Z. Kasern*, the other a Negro Rhapsody by the French composer *Poulenc*, containing also a solo part for the voice. The young composer *Kasern* was fortunate in having for interpreter such an artist as Mme *Eva Bandrowska - Turksa* who with her perfect mastery and deep musical feeling was able to enter into the feeling of this very complicated music and bring out all the author's intentions. Afterwards she delighted the audience with some solo songs. The Negro Rhapsody proved to be a pleasing work excellently representing the melodious and rhythmic character of negro music. The solo part for baritone was well sung by Mr. *K. Czekolowski*. *Strawinski's* Fire Bird and *Moscowsky's* Fire at an Exhibition were magnificently played by the orchestra under the mastery direction of *Emil Cooper* whose individuality seems preeminently in sympathy with these two Russian composers. Orchestra and Conductor were also in entire sympathy and the result was most happy. *K. M.*

AT THE OPERA

The favourite of the Warsaw public, Georges Bizet's opera *Carmen*, is always listened to with great pleasure, especially when the beauty and richness of the music has new and interesting interpreters in the main roles. Last week there was a new *Carmen*, Miss *Lola d'Ancona*, an artist of Italian and Viennese operas. Miss *d'Ancona* undoubtedly has scenic temperament, but her interpretation of *Bizet's* heroine gave to it the traits of a modern (and not quite original) "vamp", instead of that necessary fascinating originality, so indispensable to the famous Spanish Gipsy. Her voice, on the other hand, excepting her good technique, did not show the expected range and timbre. The first pattern of *Wagner's* *Tristan* as Don José, as usual made a fine impression by his expressive dramatic playing and beautiful heroic tenor.

After her appearance in *Faust*, Miss *Marina Karlin*, a prima donna of the Riga Opera started last Sunday in the part of *Wagner's* *Tristan* following a short recital of arias and songs. This exhibition showed that she has great possibilities on the concert-stage, but her interpretation of *Tristan* is too monotonous. As an operatic singer however, *Marina Karlin* lacks sufficient force, her controls are not always quite perfect. Above all her playing has an amateurish style, unusual even on the opera-stage and causing rather comic effect in the dramatic scenes. The performance of *Faust* was enriched by a Ballet-Divertissement, recalling a school performance. All the dances were ordinary and uninteresting, all, however, were repeated probably for the pleasure of the ballet producers and their families. The normal public, indeed, who were bewildered by the unexpected encors. *J. M.*

Warsaw Amusements.

THEATRES

NARODOWY. "Spadkobierca" (The Heir) by Siedlecki.
POLSKIE. "Le Mariage de Figaro" by Beaumarchais.
NOWY. "Dowód osobisty" (The Passport of Zebrydowski Family) by Słowacki. Thursday. Premiere. "Three-Six-Nine by Duran."
MALY. "Lato w Nohant" ("Chopin and George Sand") by Iwaszkiewicz with Maria Przybylo - Potocka and Ziemińska.
LEPNI. "Zolnierz Królowej Madagaskaru" ("The Soldier of the Queen of Madagascar") by Dobrzański.
MALICKIEI. "Hurly-Burly" ("Zamieszanie") by Herz.
ATENEUM. "Ludzie na krze" by W. Werner.
KAMERALNY. "Doctor's Secret" by Fodor.

MUSIC.

TEATR WIELKI OPERA.
Saturday: "Les Cloches de Corneville".
Sunday Matinée: "Straszny Dwór". Evening: "Księżna Orszyn".
Monday: Mile. Rozalie Chladek, dance recital.
Tuesday: "Nanon".
Wednesday: "A Night in Venice".
Thursday: "The Legend of Joseph" "Schubertiana" ballet.
Friday: "Aida".
FILHARMONIA
Sunday: Matinée Concert.
Friday: Symphonic Concert. Dir. Herman ABENDROTH.
Sunday 21. II. (Matinée) Opening of the III-rd International Chopin Competition in Warsaw.
KONSERWATORIUM.
Saturday: Concert H. Lipowski.
Monday: Concert. Julius Blesoon.
Wednesday: Pianoforte K. Reisinger.
Thursday: Pianoforte M. Mirska
BROADCASTING FROM WARSAW
Thursday: 21.00. Silhouettes of Polish Composers.
Friday: 20.10. Aida.
Saturday: 21.00. Song recital by Halmi Eber.

MUSICAL SHOWS

OPERETKA—"A Dancer from Andalusia".
CYRULIK WARSZAWSKI—"Cabaretissimo".
TEATR S.K. "The Dance of Happiness" (Stolz).

13 RZĘDOW—"Co wolej wojewodzie... CIRCUS. Daily at 8. "Harry's English Circus".

ART AND OTHER

EXHIBITIONS
L. P. S. "Annual Salon".
ZACHETA. Marine Paintings Show. Y. M. C. A. Tourist Exhibition.

CINEMAS

** APOLLO Mankiewiczówna the "Pani Minister" Polish.
** ATLANTIC Harry Baur in "Beethoven" French.
** BALTYK Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland in "The Charge of the Light Brigade" American.
** CAPITOL Miriam Hopkins and Merle Oberon in "We Three".
** CASINO Smosarska in "Barbara Radziwiłłówna". Polish.
** COLOSSEUM. Dorothy Lamour in "Queen of the Jungle". American.
** EUROPA Simone Simon and Herbert Marshall in "Matriculation" American.
** FILHARMONIA A. Brigitte Helm in "The Town of Anatol". German.
** HOLLYWOOD "The Dionne Quinplets". American.
** IMPERIAL "Silhouettes". German.
** PAN Laurel and Hardy in "Dearest Family". American.
** RIALTO Herbert Marshall and Jean Arthur in "A week before the wedding" American.
** ROMA Beniamino Gigli and Katha von Nisy in "For you, Marie". German.
** STYLOWY Eleanor Powell in "Queen of Dance". American.
** SWIATOWID Gladys Swarthout and Fred Mac Murray in "Champagne Waltz". American.
** STUDIO Marta Eggerth in "A Chateau in Flanders" German.

What the asterisks mean —
*** An outstanding feature.
** Very good. Good.
* Average entertainment.

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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
101472	ZOLDAN Elias	59	D	9.5.37	Strzy, Batorego 16
101474	SEGAL Thoa	12	D	9.5.37	Białystok, Zaroski 15
101475	KANTOROWICZ Chaja	58	D	9.5.37	Rakow, Młodziezna Dist. Miedzyszcze
101477	LEBENFISZ Chaim	64	D	9.5.37	
101478	TYBERG Bella	62	D	9.5.37	Cieszochowa, Kawia 26
101480	SHPFMAN Itala	57	D	9.5.37	Czyzow z Lomzynska
101482	ZILBERMAN Hela	16;	D	10.5.37	Kalisz
101483	KAPELMAJSTER Szulam	67	D	10.5.37	Kielce, ul. Sw. Leonarda 7
101484	JASSLER Herta	69	D	10.5.37	Lancut
101485	BORKUM Bella	56	D	10.5.37	Niewiesz, 69/Juliańskiego
101487	RABINOWICZ Mariam	55	D	10.5.37	Warsaw, Ogrodowa 42/45
101492	WYZGORODSKI Bina	62	D	14.5.37	Ozorkow, Łódz Dist.
101496	GOLDBERG Ieko	69	D	15.5.37	Staniestycze, pow. Bielsk Podl.
102408	TYKOCINSKA Masza	15	D	5.6.37	47, Białostocka, Sokolika
102422	GLUCK Gisela	32	D	9.5.37	Milówka
102425	LUKOWSKA Haddassa	1	D		
102425	ROTBENBERG Henja	55	D	11.5.37	Dubienki, Wól Lubeleki
102426	ROBENBIM Hana	17	D	11.5.37	Lublin, Stawica 5
102427	CERNICH Elias	67	D	11.5.37	Katowice
102428	MONTAG Abraham	67	D	11.5.37	Turka and Strzym
102429	MONTAG Deborah	16	o/a	17.8.37	Turka and Strzym
102435	JUDENPRUND Ryfka	44	D	16.5.37	Monasterzyska
102437	SELON	13	D		
102437	WHIRLIK Chana	29	D	15.6.37	Zdzienka Wola
102438	GROBEN Ruth	20	D	9.5.37	Łódz, Kutno, Zichlin
102629	STRZENKOSZ Majer	70	D	12.5.37	Piętkowska 2, Kielce
103241	Zelma	65	D		
103242	SREBRYJSKI Dina	38	D	12.5.37	Nowolipie 58 Warsaw
103243	Lucy	70	D	12.5.37	2 Wolowa, Warsaw
103661	KAMIL Mordko	60	A/I	14.5.37	Kosow
F.2377	f. 10 VALHOLDER Laja	32	G	27.1.38	Zichlin, Kutno powiat
F.2375	GABERER Isak	21	G	31.3.37	Łódz, Narutowicza 54
F.2375	ZILBERSTEIN Sosia	29	G	31.3.37	Warsaw
F.2381	AJLJINGOLD Goda	42	G	25.7.37	Warsaw, 6 Sierakowska
F.2379	SICHOWOLSKI Josyf	43	G	28.7.37	Białystok
F.2313	f. 38 HERMAN Zyskind	40	G	25.5.37	Ul. Marsz. Focha 8 m. 1
F.2388	f. 11 MÄNDEL Estera	28	G	1.6.37	Warsaw
F.2388	f. 11 MÄNDEL Jaka	25	G	1.6.37	Zhorow, w. Tarnopol.

Following persons will be granted immigration certificates in Cat. A (IV) E.2367 FISCHER Helena 18 Łódź
E.2376 f. 6. HERSZKOPF Isak — may be nominated by the Executive of the Jewish Agency as an immigrant under a labour schedule.

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