

THE WARSAW WEEKLY

Offices: Czackiego 1, Warsaw, Poland, Telephone 273-77.

English Representative: P. H. Straw, London.

English Distributors: W. H. Smith & Sons, London

Subscription rates—zl. 3.50 quarterly, zl. 13.00 yearly.

Foreign 4/- or \$ 1. quarterly, 15/- or \$ 3.75 yearly.

Postal Cheque Account: 29898. Warszawa.

Post Office Account: 615 Warszawa

3rd YEAR

WARSAW, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1937

No. 11

The Problem of Raw Materials and Poland

In the three preceding articles we presented, in their general features, the various aspects of the problem of raw materials: its history on the arena of the League of Nations, the world redistribution, and the insurmountable obstacles which, at the present moment, confront the countries deprived of raw materials and seeking access to them. There remains now only to determine the importance that the question of raw materials possesses for Poland.

The problem of raw materials derives its origin from the imperialism of the great powers. After a century's struggle, for which the sources of raw materials were the stake, an absolute lack of proportion was created in the extent of possession of the countries of the world. On the one hand, certain states seized the greatest part of raw materials in great measure still unexploited, and at the same time they conquered large colonial spaces, in part little populated. These same states concentrated in their hands the financial power ruling nearly the whole world. On the other side, we find the countries possessing only limited reserves of raw materials, areas and capital whilst they have a surplus population. These countries are demanding the right to live. Before the Great War these disproportions provoked by the imperialism of the great powers were partly compensated for by freedom of emigration, and commercial and financial exchanges.

International economic post-war policy has closed to the unfavoured states those issues which allowed them in some measure to level the economic disproportions of the epoch. The prohibition of immigration, as well as autarchic policy have augmented the existing disproportion to such an extent that the present state of things threatens not only the economic life of the non-favoured nations, but also the interests of the privileged states which have lost their customers in a very large part of the world.

This is the reason that even in the privileged states the conviction is constantly growing that the actual state of affairs must be submitted to complete revision. The declarations of the responsible statesmen in Great Britain are the proof of this. Their initiative has contributed to the recognition of the fact that the problem of raw materials is an international question which is actually investigated as such by the League of Nations.

Among the States declaring their interest in the problem of raw materials we find also Poland. There is, without doubt, a certain analogy between the situation of

Visit of new League Commissioner to Warsaw



Dr. Karl Burkhardt and his wife arriving in Warsaw

Poland and that of certain other States. Nevertheless it must be clearly explained that the question of raw materials possesses its own peculiar character for Poland which is quite distinct from others. Formerly notably the question of raw materials results from her demographical conditions. Finding ourselves at the head of European states in regard to natural growth and the density of agricultural population, possessing as yet no developed industry or reserves of capital necessary for the industrialization of the country, without such a safety valve as was emigration before the war, we have become an overpeopled country.

As a return to international migratory movements of great dimensions can only be considered as a palliative—indispensable indeed for long years still—one of the paramount problems for lessening demographic pressure is, on the face of things, the industrialization of the country. For Poland, over populated as it is and lacking great capital, access to raw materials is a matter of first importance. Even to-day, in spite of the insufficiency of the country's industrialization, doubled by the weak purchasing power of the population, the import of raw materials exceeds by 50% that of imported articles. It is clear that the more developed the industry of the country becomes the more will the demand for raw materials increase.

Without capital Poland can only compensate for the import of raw materials by the export of her products. However the autarchic policy of numerous states does not allow her to extend her export to the dimensions answering to the needs of an over populated country.

If suffices to quote Russia which before the war was the principal purchaser of our industrial articles and Germany where at that time Poland exported her agricultural products without restriction, to realize the important changes which have taken place

(Continued on page 2)

DANZIG LETTER

The most outstanding recent event in Danzig, of course, has been the arrival of Professor Dr. Karl Burkhardt, to take up his new duties as High Commissioner of the League of Nations. His coming has been awaited eagerly, and tremendous hopes are attached to him from all sides.

The National Socialists, after what they regard as their own especial success at Geneva, when the League Council found another appointment for Mr. Lester, now see in Dr. Burkhardt an opportunity for putting their relations with the League of Nations on an entirely new footing. The new High Commissioner's German name, his attainments as an historian, his previous experience in diplomatic posts, all serve to convince the Danzig government that in him they will find a friend and sympathiser.

The lingering remnants of the opposition parties, having learned to rely on the support of Mr. Lester in his endeavours to secure punctilious observance of the Danzig constitution, are looking forward to finding an equally determined champion of the underdog in Mr. Lester's successor, comforting themselves with the reflection that a Swiss, however German his name, is rarely pro-German by nature. It now remains to be seen which side will succeed.

There is no doubt that the High Commissioner's task is a difficult one, and always has been, but the function of arbitrator in disputes between Danzig and Poland, for which his office was originally designed, has now virtually ceased. The very friendly relations now obtaining between Danzig and Poland have rendered that part of his duties superfluous. Mr. Lester found occupation in trying to prevent the adaptation—not to say alteration—of the constitution, to suit the Nazi regime. Dr. Burkhardt, it is felt, will stand a greater chance of popularity, and success, because he has the advantage of language

The National Unity Group

On the 1st March the new political organisation formed by Colonel Koc was officially christened, the National Unity Group (Obóz Zjednoczenia Narodowego). The official founding of the new group took place in the Warsaw Town Hall, in the presence of numerous delegates from the provinces, the urban districts predominating.

This fact is of considerable importance in the political history of Poland as, hitherto, the majority of political movements have originated in the rural districts where reside some 65% of the population.

Colonel Koc in his speech emphasised the renewed importance of the urban districts which should, in his opinion, be capable of absorbing the surplus population from their impoverished country districts. He devoted considerable time to the question of agrarian reform, which he now felt should be dealt with from the point of view of the trained economist.

It is of great interest to note that apart from numerous political associations, large firms, private professional associations and even private persons, have joined up under the new banner in large numbers, a fact which indicates the breadth of the movement.

not possessed by Mr. Lester, and his aim is to be a higher one than that of former holders of the post, whose task gradually dwindled to that of mere guardians of the constitution.

Danzig wore a mantle of fresh snow to greet Dr. Burkhardt. This gives the picturesque old town with its steeply gabled roofs a very special charm. Another rare feature of Danzig in winter, when the rivers are frozen over and a couple of weeks ago even the sea was frozen for several hundred yards from the shore, but off-shore winds carried that ice away—is the large number of sea-gulls that are to be seen in the middle of the town. They are to be found not only on the river front. In the heart of Danzig on the Holzmarkt, in a top-story window, high up under the gable, at certain times during the day a bird-lover can be seen throwing bits of bread to a great flock of wheeling, graceful gulls, who attract much attention with their shrill cries. They catch the food thrown to them with uncanny skill, swooping and diving in the air, so that the thrower appears to be dropping his bits of bread straight down their red throats. And down below, on the ground, the sparrows and the pigeons gather and squabble over the pickings.

E. C.

LONDON LETTER

By Gregory MacDonald

That Mr. Runciman's recent visit to the United States bore some fruit is shown by the crop of rumours afloat regarding a possible debt settlement, connected with a conference for the limitation of armaments. The key of European politics to-day, as for many years past, but particularly since the advent to power of President Roosevelt, lies in America. So it is possible to link together such seemingly separated things as M. Blum's financial statement in defence of the tripartite monetary agreement, the British borrowing for armaments, President Roosevelt's contest with the Supreme Court and rumours that Mr. Runciman will become Chancellor of the Exchequer after the Coronation, when the present Chancellor is expected to succeed Mr. Baldwin.

The spate of political speculation must have a basis in fact, though so far no public announcements have been made. The probable truth is that some general move is planned for Easter, at about the time of the Budget, but that President Roosevelt must first have his hands free for decisive action. He cannot afford to negotiate a financial settlement with the war debtors and then have it declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. So he has embarked upon an appeal to public opinion with the vigour which marked his first days in the White House, intending to force a quick decision now that the Neutrality Act is out of the way. The British Government, with an unusual accession of vigour, is pouring out estimates for naval, military and air rearmament, and the political commentators are still quarrelling about the possibilities of being able to borrow the money. The money side of the programme will be easy enough now that the British Government has swung out of the City of London system into the Washington system, described clearly in this week's *Economist*, in an article on American banking. "For the banks now finance the Government rather than industry, while it is the Government, through its expenditure and its credit institutions, which, to an increasing extent, finances industry." But despite the excitement over rearmament in Great Britain, it is still doubtful whether the Government intends to use its vast appropriations for that purpose alone. Much more likely, some of the borrowed money will go into a debt settlement; for the British Government, even if it does fear an imminent war, must make a debt settlement with America before it can take full advantage of the Neutrality Act.

LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 1)

A remark made by Viscount Halifax during the foreign policy debate last week is perhaps worth more than passing interest in the light of the current negotiations. He said that the time might come when it would be possible to negotiate again with more success for a reasonable equilibrium in armaments at a lower scale than that to which we had been compelled to build to at present. With regard to regional pacts... any course at any time that might be deemed likely to lead to fruitful results and better understanding would always secure the sympathy and good will of the British Government. That was the spirit in which they were constantly seeking to approach European problems, and in which, within appropriate limits, they would always welcome the co-operation of the United States.

On the narrower question of rearmament, the first angry protests against the Government for taking powers to borrow are now dying down. Their inspiration lay in certain City of London quarters which wanted to see interest rates raised either by deflationary taxation or by the issue of a public loan in competition with Government borrowing. At one time a fall in gilt edged securities was made much of as was warning in the Government, but the Government allowed the movement to run its course. Very soon the market was restored again, for the banks have invested heavily in Government securities and cannot afford to see them collapse. So now it is coming out that the buoyancy of the revenue, owing to the increased activity of the home and foreign market will bring in to the Exchequer this year enough to cover this year's bill for defence in excess of last year's and in excess of the £7,000,000 which the Chancellor has taken powers to borrow. The careful stories that huge new taxes will have to be piled upon the taxpayer are coming to nothing.

With Spain fading away into the background — at least until the tide of war begins to flow again — there is a renewed interest in the problems of Eastern and Central Europe. Italy and Germany continue to have a bad press; for example, the recent attempt to break the Berlin — Rome axis under conditions which would open up a corridor from France through Switzerland and Austria to Czechoslovakia and Russia, had no competent mention at all.

The results of the London County Council elections increased the majority of the Labour group. The Communists are jubilant and claim the victory as theirs, although the Labour leader disclaimed their support. There was a large poll on both sides, and probably the numbers who voted for Labour had no sympathy with Communism but considerable sympathy for Labour and no liking at all for their Conservative opponents who might otherwise have got in on the Communist Bogey ticket. None of the Fascist candidates secured seats but they polled a quite unexpectedly large number of votes and vindicated their tactics in attacking the East End stronghold. Incidentally, as rumours about prospective Prime Ministers are flying around, the Labour leader of the London County Council, Mr. S. Morrison, takes his place as an outside favourite. The present Leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, Major Attlee, confidently predicted last week that one day Mr. Morrison would rule the country.

Poland Creates New Industrial District

There is no doubt that Poland is overwhelming majority a predominantly agricultural country and that Polish industry (for instance the production of bacon and meat preserves, of starch and its by products: sugar industry, saw mills and so on), is in great measure connected with agriculture and is based on agricultural produce. But the industrialization of Poland is progressing year by year and is developing on a road independent of agriculture. In this domain there are both great traditions and suitable conditions and finally a number of splendid achievements, testifying credibly to the imposing progress made in post-war years by the organized efforts of the government and the community. It should not be forgotten that Poland possesses the oldest oil industry in the world, that it disposes of large areas with rock-oil that have been exploited for half a century. Boryslaw with Drohobycz is a large district of oil industry, in which we find numerous refineries producing and exporting benzine, petroleum, paraffin, oils and greases. Another important Polish industrial district is Upper Silesia with its huge coal mines and iron foundries. Also we must consider the large centre of textile industry in Łódź as an industrial district. Łódź is the second largest town in Poland with a population of nearly 1,000,000. Białystok and Bielsk are likewise textile industrial towns, having also factories of locomotives and waggons for the use of the country and export. At present it has been decided by the Polish government that the four year investment plan should include the creation of a large new industrial district in Sandomir. There on an extensive area containing many ancient towns, villages and hamlets, in undulating country mostly very fertile, known for its cultivation of wheat, situated on the banks of the large, navigable river Vistula, there is to arise within the next four years a number of larger and smaller industrial enterprises belonging to various branches of production. It should be noticed, that the region of Sandomir is particularly well adapted to the creation, within its limits, of a new industrial district. It is suitable already because it lies in the very heart of Poland, in so central a situation that it will be easy to reach from the industrial enterprises, arising there, a supply of all raw materials as well as fuelling and distilling means and equally to send out their productions to all parts of the country, not to say that the Vistula provides a convenient and cheap water transport to a number of towns inside the country, among them Warsaw, as also to Danzig for foreign export.

Besides this we must take into consideration a fact of no small importance, that the Sandomir region is so thickly populated that it can assure to the new enterprises a permanent influx of labour power, and that the population there is for the most part insufficiently supplied with land, and work in industry would become for it a source of prosperity.

The chief town of the region in which the life of the industrial district is to be concentrated is Sandomir — one of the oldest fortified towns of Poland. Formerly when the medieval Polish state was, as it were, a federation of duchies governed by dukes belonging to the famous house of Piasts, of which the oldest governed as sovereign monarch in Cracow, — Sandomir was one of the regional capitals. Frequently, in those distant times, Tartars, Ruthenians and other still barbarous enemies attacked Sandomir. The ancient castle, splendid churches, the grand abbey gate and centuries' old houses of Sandomir remember many a siege, and bloody battle with invaders. We may hear many a tale of those unquiet times, still living in legends of the place. Romantic, beautiful stories go back even to the crusades, for one of the Dukes of Sandomir — Henry — started from there with his followers to rescue the King of Jerusalem threatened by the Saracens.

I mention these few details in order to remind the reader of the ancient and famous past of this part of Poland which nowadays is again summoned to play a great part, this time in industrializing the country.

In speaking of the glorious past of Sandomir, we must not forget that this town has also great traditions in the sphere of industry. Already in the 17th century there existed glass foundries here and factories of tiles. Not long ago whilst introducing waterpipes into one of the streets the remains of such factories were discovered. Moreover the Sandomir district conceals in its soil numerous natural riches. There are abundant layers of limestone, beds of quartzite, many kinds of clay and even iron ore which together with the industrialization of this part of Poland will again, as they were formerly, be exploited to greater degree. The eyes of all Poland are now turned on Sandomir. The new industrial district, the aim of which is to raise the state a step higher, will be created by the efforts of the whole nation, in the same way as a few years ago, likewise by the efforts of the whole nation, during the hardest times there arose Gdynia, to-day one of the largest ports on the Baltic.

I. M. Taylor.

Raw Materials (Concluded)

in the economic structure of the world.

The importance of the question of raw materials for Poland has been defined by the Minister for foreign affairs, Mr. Joseph Beck, in the exposé he made at the commission for foreign affairs in the Senate the 18th. December 1936. He claimed there "the possibility of finding a more advantageous way for Poland to get access to raw materials than the habitual one of exchanging goods for foreign bills".

It is therefore a question of making a system which guarantees to Poland a foundation in raw materials completing her economic life without disturbing the equilibrium of her payment balance.

A system of this sort can of course be applied sooner to colonial territories than in relations with the metropolises. The question of raw materials is thereby connected with the question of exploiting colonial territories. It results in consequence that the interest shown by Poland in the colonial problem is in no way influenced by her political conceptions or ideas of prestige, but arises from demographic and economic causes. Poland has the right to demand that the disproportion provoked by the actual system of world economy should be levelled since it prevents, to a very great degree, our country from achieving the economic work that it has the right and

ECONOMICS AND FINANCE

Two New Polish Transatlantic Liners

The Gdynia-America line ordered two new motor liners for its South-American service. One of them is being built in the shipyards of Messrs. Swan, Hunter and Wigham Richardson of Newcastle, and the other in the shipyards of the Naskov Skibsværft in Denmark.

The two liners will be identical in every respect. They will have a length of 145 metres, a width of 21 metres and will draw 8 metres of water. Their tonnage will be approximately 11,500 n.r.t. each. Their speed will be about 17 knots, and they will take about a thousand passengers each.

The two new sister ships will be smaller than the m/v "Piłsudski" and m/v "Batory", now operating on the North Atlantic route but they will be larger and faster than the s/s "Kościuszko" and s/s "Pułaski", serving at present the Polish South Atlantic line.

The internal decoration and fitting out of the new liners will be in the hands of Polish artists and designers. The first of the two ships, ordered in the Newcastle shipyard will be ready in October 1938, while the other built by the Danish firm, will be ready in May 1939.

Working hours in Coal Mines

The Bill on the reduction of working hours in coal mines was discussed this week in the Sejm. The original draft proposed by the government mentioned a minimum of 40 hours per week, but an amendment suppressing that limitation was introduced, so that the working hours may be limited to 6 per day in some cases.

The amendment of deputy Sowiński, conditioning the introduction of the new law on the passing of similar legislation in other countries also notably Great Britain, was also accepted. The reduction of working hours in the Polish coal industry would also reduce its competitive strength.

Co-Operative Credit Associations in Poland

Savings deposits with the December 5, 202 co-operative credit associations in Poland totalled 256,103,000 zlotys as on depositors 31st. 1936. Of this total, 14,193,000 zlotys were paid on depositors' books, and 21,910,000 zlotys represented current account credit balances. During the fourth quarter of the year the increase of deposits on depositors' books was 856,000 zlotys. Loans granted to members of the associations aggregated 458,881,000 zlotys at the end of the year; repayments during the last quarter, mostly from farmers, amounted to 714,000 zlotys. The indebtedness of the co-operative credit associations with credit institutions aggregated 155,459,000 zlotys at the end of the year after an increase by 2,698,000 zlotys during the last quarter.

the duty to accomplish, on account of the demographic dynamics of our population. To satisfy, in the sphere of raw materials, the just and vital interest of Poland which has no intention of violating either the political interests or the sovereign rights of others, is at the base of the interest of all countries desirous that the economic equilibrium of the whole world be re-established.

P. I. P.

Horses in Europe.

According to the latest data Poland has 3,900,000 horses, the largest number in any European country. Germany has 3,700,000, France 2,900,000, Rumania 2,100,000, Gt. Britain 2,000,000, Italy 943,000, Hungary 846,000, Ireland 446,000.

There are 15 horses per 100 inhabitants in Ireland, which is the highest proportion in Europe. In Poland, which comes second in this respect, there are 12 horses per 100 inhabitants. In Germany there are 5.2 horses per 100 in inhabitants.

Traffic in Gdynia and Danzig in 1935—36.

In 1935 4,778 vessels, with a tonnage of 4,559,100 n.r.t., entered Gdynia, while the corresponding figures for Danzig were 4,455 vessels and 2,843,800 n.r.t.

In 1936 both Gdynia and Danzig registered an increase of port traffic. 4,911 vessels entered Gdynia with 4,919,800 n.r.t. 5,404 vessels with a tonnage of 3,294,600 n.r.t. entered Danzig.

The order of flags in 1936 was as follows: In Gdynia — Swedish, Polish, Danish, British. In Danzig — German ships formed the majority.

The struggle against sweated labour in the shoe industry.

The strike of the job workmen employed by shoemaking factories is spreading. The strikers stay in their working shops, hungry and cold, waiting for the result of the negotiations conducted by their delegates with the wholesalers who are their employers.

The strike unveiled a dark story of the creditless exploitation of the jobbers by the wholesalers. The cost of material works out at 4.50 zł. per pair, the workmen receive 50 groszy per pair — a pitiable wage, since it amounts to 1 d. per hour of work. The wholesaler sells the pair of shoes for 10 zloty, making ten times as much money as the workman.

Last Year's Crop in Poland

The Polish Statistical Office has just published its data on the main agricultural products harvested in Poland last year. The figures (in thousand metric cwt) are as follows: wheat 21,325.6, rye 63,639.8, barley 14,014.0, oats 25,401.0 and potatoes 342,813.0. In comparison with the 1935 crops the differences in percentages (comparison with the five-year annual average for 1931-35 bracketed) are as follows: wheat plus 6.1 per cent (plus 8.1 percent), rye minus 3.8 per cent (minus 0.5 per cent), barley minus 4.6 per cent (minus 3.1 per cent), oats plus 1.6 per cent (plus 5.9 per cent), potatoes plus 5.5 per cent (plus 10.4 per cent). Last year's sugar-beet crop totalled 25,554.4 metric cwt. (increase as against 1935: 2.2 per cent).

Bank Amerykański w Polsce Sp. Akc.

Królewska 3 — Warszawa

All kinds of Banking and Foreign Exchange business transacted. Bonds and Stocks bought and sold. Safe deposit vaults equipped according to the most modern technical requirements.

Private Safes from 6 zł. a quarter.

FIESCO at the Teatr Narodowy



"FIESCO"

Józef Węgrzyn
(Fiesco) and
Dobiesław Damiecki
(Negro).

Fiesco (The Conspiracy of Fiesco), one of the first youthful works of Frederick Schiller was entitled by its author, a romantic warrior for new human rights and liberty, a republican tragedy, and brought for the German author the honorary title of *French citizen (citoyen français)*, given to him by the leaders of the Revolution. His contemporaries saw in this tragedy the ideal of liberty: Fiesco Giovanni Luigi, count Lavagna, is the head of the conspiracy against the Doge of Genoa Andrea Doria and his nephew, Gianettino Doria (1547). When the plot is carried out, he is not able to realize his patriotic intentions but falls into the fever of wishing to rule — Genoa will obtain instead of her liberation a new prince. But Verina, the true idealistic republican among the revolutionists, causes the death of Fiesco. He, seeing the lack of idealism in the other revolutionists returns to the Doge Andrea Doria. The true believer in the republican system of government loses his faith in men. Schiller in drawing in *Fiesco* the republican revolution has involuntarily, perhaps, shown that such a conspiracy will only cause the change of the ruler's person instead of its vision. This scene, however is quite unexpected, and the sceptical end of the republic is passed over imperceptibly for the readers of the tragedy (contemporaries of Schiller, who see here a work of a true human writer).

John Schiller, the producer of the tragedy by Frederick Schiller at the *Teatr Narodowy*, in ending the performance by the death of Fiesco, without Verina's return, Andrea Doria has deprived the tragedy of its proper sense. At the same time, we must underline that in connection with the whole construction of the tragedy the producer's wish was to make *Fiesco* more logical, as the tragedy belongs to the rather unripe works of the great German writer, and is only an announcement of his other tremendous works. For *Fiesco* in its scenic construction and desired characters (with the one exception of the psychologically interesting scene of Fiesco's meditations on power and rule) is nearer to opera.

Great writers and poets, as Schiller, have however an attractive power even there where their faults and lacks are evident. The moments, when their genius appears make such works as *Fiesco* valuable in spite of the faults. Under such conditions the revival of *Fiesco* at the *Teatr Narodowy* must be reckoned as one of the best presentations by this theatre this season. Especially the last fragments are on a high artistic level.

The stage-direction and production of *Teatr Narodowy*, except in the unjustified introduction of the ballet in the first scene, has brought out of the tragedy all its literary and scenic values, the splendour, pomp and colouring of Genoa in 1547. The last scene — the revolution — has much movement and expression.

The production of Schiller finds a good frame in the settings of Stanisław Jachociński. Their architectonic construction, and their colours reproduced with taste the style of the epoch.

The rôle of Fiesco in interpreted by Józef Węgrzyn, who on a later time had not the opportunity of playing such a role so perfectly adapted to his great romantic and dramatic talent. Węgrzyn, then, has created a very suggestive characterization of the Genoese hero, recalling his best creations. The scene of Fiesco's striving and his meditations on personal power find in Węgrzyn's interpretation a very logical accent.

Fiesco, however, is a very attractive figure for the artist but is a character to whom the audience

gives its sympathy. This is gained by the noble and unhappy Fiesco's wife, Leonora, the heroine, always so important in a romantic play. The worst side of the performance is the fact, that the lack of dramatic power and of voice and the fatal diction of *Bogdan Kuceniewicz* deprive Leonora of her charm. The wife of Fiesco instead of arousing sympathy is irritating to the hearer to the extreme. The misacting was even more evident as the second feminine rôle Countess Imperial, was performed by *Leokadia Panieczna-Leszczak*, one of the best artists in the great dramatic repertoire.

Except *Kuceniewicz* and *Wojciech Brydziński*, pallidly interpreted of Verina, the other leading rôles found excellent performers. Above all *Dobiesław Damiecki* with perfect logic and dramatic conviction rendered all the hues of Negro's character. That is one of the best creations of the theatre. A portrait of Doge Andrea Doria was *Artur Socha*, treating that figure with royal dignity, while *Leon Węgrzyn* with capacity rendered the astute ruthlessness of Gianettino Doria. The remaining rôles form only a background to the tragedy which was not always correctly played. The two young actors *Mieczysław Milecki* (Calagno) and *Marian Węgrzynowski* (Borgonigo), again showed that they deserve great artistic care, as their future is very hopeful. The others, however, were less than passable, and among them *Ziemomir Karpiński* was very comic in his dramatic moments — the worst thing for an artist.

The musical illustrations were by *Feliks Rybicki*, and the choreography by *Tajana Wysocka*.

ARNO.

PRESS REVIEW

Kurier Poranny in an article on Polish youth complains that it is systematically misled by political organizations of the older generation.

"The youth of the present day does not live its own independent life, but on the contrary is a training ground for old political parties and is terrorized by party fighting organizations. The young people's clubs have lost their independent and educative character and have become party sections, and in large majority the section of one party". The conclusion is that there must be an end to this. "The growing generation must be freed from the chains of sectarianism and artificial phrase mongering. The youth of Poland must be rescued. The eyes of the Polish youth must be opened". The article enumerates the false ideas infiltrated into the youth of the country, amongst them for instance that "in the name of the purest nationalism the youth is subjected to suggestions of foreign doctrines of nationalism".

Col. Miedziński in an article in *Kurier Poranny* quotes an episode of the war when the Polish socialists went into battle singing the "Red flag" and when

Last week the Jury of the Annual Salon at I.P.S. in Warsaw awarded the first prize of 3,000 zlotys (of the Minister of Religion and Education) to the well-known painter, Professor Józef Pankiewicz. The other prizes were divided between the following: Michał Bylina and Wacław Taranczewski, the prize of the President of the Council; Jan Cybist the prize of the Minister of Foreign Affairs; Michał Borucki, Professor Leonard Pekalski, Rafał Malczewski, Teresa Rozzkowska, Józef Czapski and Lucjan Adwentowicz, the remainder.

On the invitation of the Józef Piłsudski University, the French Institute in Warsaw, and the Polish section of the International Law Association, the Professor the International Law of the University in Paris, Mr. Jules Basdevant gave two lectures in Warsaw on March 2 and 3.

On March 5, a popular writer from Finland, Madame *Maila Mikkola* (who writes under the name of *Maila Talvio*), the translator of many masterpieces of Polish literature, gave a lecture at the *Polish Academy of Literature* on the poet, *Velkko Antero Antero Koskenniemi*.

In connection with her great work for popularizing Polish literature abroad, Madame Mikkola was awarded the Cross of the Golden Academic Laurel by the Minister of Culture and Education.

M. Gregory Fitelberg, the eminent musical director and conductor, has been invited to conduct 10 symphonic concerts at Colón Theatre in Buenos Aires. The programme of these concerts will include the compositions of Stanisław Moniuszko, Mieczysław Karłowicz, Karol Szymanowski, Bolesław Woytowicz and Roman Palestrina. M. Fitelberg leaves Europe on March 10, returns on May 5.

The first Exhibition of Japanese Graphic art was opened in the Japanese Embassy (Pawiańska 10) on Thursday, March 5. The exhibition is organized under the

auspices of the Japanese Ambassador in Warsaw and Madame Ito. It is rich and interesting, and includes more than 450 prints and engravings from the XVII Century until modern times. The exhibition is opened to the public, beginning from Monday, March 8.

The Dailes Theatre in Riga has given in February a premiere of the Polish comedy, *Pani Damazy* by Biliński, one of the best Polish writers of the past century. Thanks to the direction of F. Ertnier the production is a great success.

The Polish stage-director, *Leon Schiller*, left Warsaw, last week. Schiller is going to Sofia where under his direction the great masterpiece of Polish romanticism, *Dziady* (Ancestors) of Adam Mickiewicz, will be produced this month. The settings will also be prepared by a Polish stage designer, Mr. *Andrzej Fronaszkowski*.

The jury of *The Marine Painting Show* (at *Zachęta* in Warsaw), has distributed the prizes offered by the Maritime and Colonial League. The first is awarded to Miss *Michalina Krzyżanowska*, two second prizes to *Marian Mokwa* and *Konrad Szrednicki*; three third prizes to *Aleksander Soltan*, *Janina Bobińska-Paszowska* and *Antoni Suchanek*.

Madame *Ada Sari*, one of the most famous Polish coloratura singers is making an European tour in February and March and has given several concerts in Italy, Hungary, etc.

Last month *Halka* was produced at Tallin, and had a great success.

Ballets Jooss

Warsaw has now as guests the troupe of the famous *Ballet Jooss*, which beginning from his outstanding triumph during the dance competition at Paris in 1932 is more and more developing its choreographic artistry of expression, and its own modern style of dance.

The first programme includes: A. Green Table (the choreographic composition by Kurt Joos winning him and his ensemble well merited fame), *The Capital*, A Ball in Old Vienna, and A Ballad.

The *Ballets Jooss* overpasses all, that we have seen in the choreographic modern art, and especially in plastic conception, original content and artistic execution.

The *Green Table* (composition, scenery and choreography by Kurt Joos, music by F. A. Cohen, costumes by H. Hechroth and masks by Willy Soukup) is an impressive ballet-performance. It is a history of war tragedy-comedies and tragedies, demonstrated in synthetic dances with rare dramatic plasticity, penetrating conviction and mimic expression. Especially the final scene of *Men in Black* around the Green Table and their mimic discussions, is unforgettable. In this composition Joos has undoubtedly attained the highest moment of his artistry. The scene, which can be understood as a satire on the League of Nations, has each figure very important, each with its own mimic and gesture.

The Capital (choreography by Kurt Joos, music by Alexander Tanenman, costumes by H. Hechroth) is a very interesting ballet in its composition and action. It gives a synthetic picture of the great city's life, uniting great dramatic expression of his choreography and mimicry with colourful and fresh plasticism.

A Ball in Old Vienna (choreography by Kurt Joos, music by J. Lanner, costumes by Aino Simola) is a delightful, witty and charming Viennese ballet. This ballet theme was treated with fresh and original plasticity, while including all Viennese elegance.

Perhaps a *Ballad* (choreography by Joos, music of John Colman, costumes of H. Hechroth) was the weakest among the excellent programme.

It is impossible to mention here the names of the *Ballets Jooss* dancers. All the ensembles and each soloist are in the same degree displaying the

G. P. O. Film Unit Show in Warsaw

The Polish Film Authors Co-operative society gave an extremely interesting display on Sunday last, the 7th March, of the products of the G. P. O. Film Unit of London. The display, which was at the *Sfinks Cinema*, was attended by H. M. Ambassador, Sir Howard Kennard and by a distinguished audience of Poles and local English residents.

The films produced by the young film writers and producers, gathered round the G. P. O. Film Unit, have for several years been in the forefront of the world's publicly scientific and propaganda films. Of the films shown, the best was undoubtedly "The Night Mail" produced by Basil Wright. This living portrayal of the work of the night mail from London to Edinburgh, was not only technically of the highest quality but was also suffused with genuine poetry. The recital of verses to the rhythm of the crashing train was a masterpiece of film technique.

Another film by the same producer was "The Song of Ceylon" a beautiful and poetic bit of work which took first prize at the Brussels Film Exhibition in 1935. The religious dances pictured demonstrate how the maximum of exoticism can be obtained from a given subject.

All the films shown were of great interest as musical, sound and colour experiments, two shorts "The Rainy Day Dance" and "The Colour Box" displaying the synchronisation of colour designs and music called to the service of the Post Office Savings Bank.

These films were the work of Mr. Len Lye and their excellent production and delightful fantasy were greatly appreciated by the audience.

The musical accompaniment of Mr. Alberto Cavalcanti in "Night Mail" and "Cool Face", a vivid but depressing picture of mining life, were excellent.

The Co-operative of Film Authors have simultaneously arranged through the G. P. O. Film Unit for the display of several representative Polish shorts in London, including "Tańce Ludowe" by Czekalski and a film on sports by John Ford. Those who are interested in this type of film are advised to get into touch with the Society at Czeżcota 16 (Tel. 880-26) or to buy their magazine "F. A." (The Artistic Film.) E. S.

ANGLO BALTIC LINE

S.S. "Baltic" Line

From Gdynia:

18th March, 1st April

From LONDON:

25th March

Cabin class £7. 0. 0.

return 25% reduction.

For further particulars, apply to

UNITED BALTIIC CORPORATION, LTD.

Warsaw, Kredytowa 18, tel. 299-30

The Peasant Industry Shop

"Wyroby Ludowe"

formerly at Widok 26 has now

removed to

Czackiego 15a

apartment 1, ground floor.

Telephone 6-53-35

highest technique, fine artistry, musicianship and talent in their choreographic and mimic achievements.

The second and last programme of *Ballets Jooss* included new choreographic production, some of them rather weaker in comparison with the first show.

Only the stylish ballet *Panna*, on Spanish theme, was an excellent composition possessing all the traits of the choreographic talent of Kurt Jooss

MUSIC

The III International Chopin Competition in Warsaw

The only English pianist of the Competition, *Lance Doszor* (already mentioned in our last issue, as one of the promising individuals among the sharers) is counted, as one of the favourites of the Competition. His fine talent and exquisite style correspond with the delicate poetry of his interpretation of Chopin. His technique is excellent, the noble and expressive production of *Doszor* was truly artistic moment during the current competition.



A group of Competitors at the Chopin Competition.

The remaining days of the first part of the Chopin Competition (from Wednesday, March 3 until Wednesday, March 10) brought the appearances of 29 young pianists. This group included also the most promising Polish representatives, whose recitals were looked forward to with interest by the Warsaw music spheres. These are: *Witold Maczuzynski*, *Jan Ekier* and *Olga Iltwicka*.

Mr. *Witold Maczuzynski*, the best among Polish pianists (he has had already in his short artistic career a big success — the prize on a Viennese Competition), is a very prominent talent. The high knowledge and temperament of his playing is united with a powerful tone and exact technique, permitting him to be especially brilliant interpreter of the *études* and *mazourkas*. The whole production of *Maczuzynski* has indeed a considerable level, — some little lacks are quite overshadowed by his great talent. Incidentally, it must be added, that *Maczuzynski* was prepared to the competition by *Ignacy Paderewski*.

Mr. *Jan Ekier*, a Polish pianist from *Lwów*, is a very fine and cultural artist, who is able by his discreet, but sincere tone of playing to bring out all the values and subtlety of Chopin's works, — giving to them a very clever expression.

The third best Polish representative of the week, Miss *Olga Iltwicka* deserves appreciation and praise: she is an artist of great virtuosic possibilities and with subtle artistic nature. Her production during the first part of the competition was very satisfying, even when we admit, that in some moments her interpretation was a little too individual. The programme of Miss *Olga Iltwicka* recital was very artistic.

Other representatives of Poland in the Competition played also during this week. Their names are: *Natalia Weiss-Hublerowa*, *Helena Rynd*, *Felicja Blumental* (a cultured pianist), *Paulina Szukler*, *Daria Harysinowicz-Baranowska*, and *Tadeusz Witulski*. The whole Polish group includes 24 pianists.

The last part of the competition was numerous in the productions of French pianists who arrived late to Warsaw, after the end of the *Fauré* Competition in Paris. The appearances of (*Wilfrid Renaud Maillard-Verge*, *Monique de la Bruchollerie*, *Lella Gousseau*, *Colette Gaveau*, *Pierre Maillard-Verge* and *Valerie Hamilton*) were on a considerably high level. The style of their playing, however, does not always persuade us that they understand perfectly Chopin. But on the other hand it is an undoubted fact, that the recitals of such among them, as *Colette Gaveau* or *Lella Gousseau*, acquainted us with excellent pianists, possessing the best values of French musical schools.

Miss *Tatiana Goldfarb*, the fourth of the Soviet group, is an artist full of temperament, power and brilliance in her treating of Chopin's composition. The excellent Soviet school in connection with her pianistic talent made her recital very interesting. However, it must be added, that her execution and musical preparation of several works lacked a clear tone. — The two Belgians *Marie Louise Marichal* and *Pierre Rodrigue*, demonstrated their possibilities in aestheticism, musicalness, and culture while the only one Czech pianist, Miss *Wiera Soltikowa*, gave many interesting moments in her production, as a whole perhaps a little monotonous.

The remaining recitals of the Competition were given by *Angela Danailoff* (Bulgaria), *Robert Goldsand* (Austria), *Jean Antoinetti* (Holland), *Carletto Bassotti*, *Nunzio Montanari* (Italy), *Rose Schmid* (Germany), *Marguerite de Siebenthal* (Switzerland), *Irma Variu* (Hungary), *Ily Wechsler* (apromising pianist from Rumania) and *Bruno Kretschmayer* (Rumania), whose recital concluded the first part of the competition. The Jury has decided on Wednesday to admit to the final

part of the Competition the following pianists:

Jakov Sak (Soviets), *Lance Doszor* (England), *Edith Axenfeld* (Germany), *Rosa Tamarkina* (Soviets), *Witold Maczuzynski* (Poland), *Jan Ekier* (Poland), *Agil Jambor* (Hungary), *Pierre Maillard* (France), *Tatiana Goldfarb* (Soviets), *Olga Iltwicka* (Poland), *Halina Kalmanowicz* (Poland), *Zigmunt Grzybowski* (Poland), *Lella Gousseau* (France), *Colette Gaveau* (France), *Monique de la Bruchollerie* (France), *György Farago* (Hungary), *Martha Chieha* (Hungary), *Hara Chieha* (Japan), *Nina Emelianova* (Soviets), *Wiktoria Soltikowa* (Czechoslovakia), and *Jan Berezhinski* (Poland).

They will compete for the prizes, the awarding of which will be decided by the Jury after their productions of the one of the two Chopin's Concertos for pianoforte and orchestra.

The next issue of *The Warsaw Weekly* will include the report of the results of the III International Chopin Competition and also our impressions of the organization, level, and course of the Competition.

J. M.

Parsifal at the Teatr Wielki

After an interval of four years, *Parsifal*, the solemn scenic mystery, by *Richard Wagner*, has again appeared last Tuesday at the *Teatr Wielki*. This masterpiece of the operatic literature is, at the same time one of the most difficult tasks in the musical repertoire. The introducing of *Parsifal*, however, is always an event of deepest cultural importance, thanks to its splendid, noble and tremendous music, the summit of Wagner's operatic achievements. The new management of the Warsaw opera gives a fresh proof that the line of its programme has a very high artistic level.

Symphony Concert

The Symphony concert on Friday last was conducted by *Nicholas van der Pals* who hails from Finland. Under his direction the orchestra played the D major Symphony of *Schubert*, one movement of *Czajkowski's* fourth Symphony and two works by *Maliszewski*, the *Boruta* legend, and *Fairy tales*. Though the conductor is evidently an excellent musician he did not succeed in inspiring the orchestra to any great efforts and the performances were colourless. The soloist of the evening *Henry Temtanka* known to Warsaw as a laureate of the *Wieniawski* violin contest of three years ago, played the *Brahms* concerto with temperament and musical feeling. He has a very sweet, if not powerful, tone but there is a certain lack of balance in his playing.

K. M.

Parsifal, at the *Teatr Wielki*, was prepared by Mr. *Vladimir Zdzardajoff*, who has a profound understanding of the Wagnerian style. Under his baton the orchestra, the most important and responsible part of the *Parsifal* production, played correctly, attaining often a uniform artistic tone.

The soloists, on the other hand, headed by *Stanislaw Gruszczyński* (*Parsifal*), *Eugeniusz Mossakowski* (*Amphitraks*), *Franciszka Platińska* (*Kundry*), *Alexander Michalowski* (*Gurnemanz*), *Kazimierz Czechowski* (*Klingsor*) and *Edward Bender* (*Titus*) sung their parts with knowledge and high artistry, deserving the names of excellent Wagnerian singers, a most honorable title in an operatic career. Only the *Flowers*, an ensemble of women, was not quite prepared and adapted for singing in *Parsifal*. The timbre and not clear enough voices were disappointing.

Jerzy Macierakowski

E. SYKES i S-KA

Warszawa, Czackiego 1

General Agents for:

Amal Ltd., Birmingham
Automatic Electric Sales Co. Ltd., London
Basic Industries' Equipment Co. Ltd., London
J. A. P. Motors Ltd., London
F. Napier & Sons Ltd., London
A. G. Spalding Ltd., London
Ransomes & Rapier Ltd., Ipswich
Rheolux General Construction Co. Ltd., London
H. Terry & Sons Ltd., Redditch
Yarrow & Co. Ltd., Glasgow
Importers of all kinds of machinery and equipment

Warsaw Amusements.

THEATRES

NARODOWY. "Fiesco" by Schiller. "Pan Jowialski" by Fredro.
POLSKI. "Le Mariage de Figaro" by Beaumarchais, "Irymalot" by G.B. Shaw.
NOWY. "Three-Six-Nine" by Duran and Julius Osterwa.
LETNI. "Sunday-to-morrow..." by Adler and Perutz.
MALY. "Lato w Nohani" ("Chopin and George Sand") by Iwaszkiewicz with Maria Przybylo - Potocka and Ziembiński.
MALICKIEJ. "Hurly-Burly" by Herz.
ATENEUM. "People on an Ice-field" by Werner with Stefan Jaracz.
KAMERALNY. "The Doctor's Secret" by Fodor.
REDUTA. Closed.

MUSIC

TEATR WIELKI OPERA.
Saturday. "La Juive" Appearance of Wiktor Wiktorow from Moscow.
Sunday noon. "The Barber of Seville" Sunday matinee. Nati Morales, a Spanish dancer.
Sunday evening. "Parsifal".
Monday P. O. W. Academy.
Tuesday. "Legend of an Ice-field" by Fodor.
Wednesday. "Carmen".
Thursday. "Rigoletto" Appearance of Ada Sari.
Friday. "Straszny Dwór".
Saturday. "Traviata". Appearance of Ada Sari.

FILHARMONIA

Sunday noon. Matinée of French music.
Sunday afternoon. Recital of the first Laureate of the III International Chopin Competition.
Friday. Symphonic Concert.

KONSERWATORIUM

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday Recitals of the Chopin Competition Laureates.

BROADCASTING FROM WARSAW.
Thursday. 11.00. Silhouettes of Polish Composers.

MUSICAL SHOWS

OPERAETA — Closed.
CYRULIK WARSZAWSKI — "Halaga".
TEATR R.5. "The Dance of Happiness" (Stoiz).
13.30. "Szonka Polityczna".
CIRCUS. Catch as Catch Can Wrestling.

ART AND OTHER EXHIBITIONS

I. P. S. "Annual Salon".
ZACHETA. Jubilee Show of Augustynowicz and collection of Meheffer.
Y. M. C. A. Tourist Exhibition.
NATIONAL MUSEUM French Art Show. French.

CINEMAS

***APOLLO Freddie Bartholomew in "Children of the Street". American.
***ATLANTIC Deanna Durbin in "Penny" American.
***BALTYK Ebbieta Baraszczyńska and Mieczyslaw Milecki in "Piominne sera". Polish.
***CAPITOL Żelichowska in "O czym marzą kobiety". Polish.
***CASINO Paula Wessely in "Ernte" Austrian. Shortly Paderewski in "Moonlight sonata".
***COLOSSEUM Loretta Young in "Ramona". American.
***EUROPA Shirley Temple in "Poor Little Rich Girl". American.
***FILHARMONIA Marta Egert in "Blond Carmen". German.
***HOLLYWOOD Marta Egert in "Her Mother's Song". German.
***IMPERIAL Loretta Young, Janet Gaynor, Simone Simon and Constant Benoit in "Women in Love". American. Shortly Kay Francis in "Branded".
***PAN Dietrich and Boyer in "The Garden of Allah". American.
***RIALTO Bodo in "Pietro wyjeł". Polish.
***STYLOWY. Danielle Darrieux and Henry Garat in "Maeva Garçon". French.
***ŚWIATOWID Gary Cooper in "The Phisamen". American.
***STUDIO Renata Muller in "Madame Lenox". German.

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

BRITISH PASSPORT CONTROL OFFICE

UJAZDOWSKA 18, WARSAW

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

No. of certificate	NAME	Age	Category	Last date of visa	Address
101594	SIDRAWSKI Icko	64	D	7.8.37	Wolpa, Woj. Grodno
	" Michla	54			
	" Lejb	14			
101598	WOLPIN Gerson	62	D	7.8.37	Dawid Grodek
	" Szejna	61			
101599	JERUSAŁIMSKI Morteł	56	D	7.8.37	Zambrow z Lomzinska
101600	KOLINSKI Mirjam	40	D	8.8.37	Kniazin
101603	SLUIT Iechok	11	D	8.8.37	Helem. Siedlecka 1
	" Faiga	13			
101604	FEDERMAN Chaja	19	B/3	8.8.37	Siedle
101609	KANAL Hanka	24	B/3	8.8.37	Kutno, Krolewska 8
101610	KOLBERG Bela	29	D	8.8.37	Wilno, Kwassala 22/14
101615	OWBOWSKI Mirjam	17	D	12.8.37	45 Pilsudski Street, Lodz
101613	WAKSMAN Roza	12	D	12.8.37	Kalisz
101614	HARSTEN Rajca	48	D	12.8.37	Krasnaw, Lublin Distr.
101615	BIALOHOJA Jechonim	12	D	12.8.37	Falenica, Pierzaniec 22
101623	NO Koppel	66	D	12.8.37	Nad Strzym. Port Turka
	" Solde	69			Eloik.
101624	ENGEŁ Prymet	26	C/L8	31.8.37	Kalisz, Pulaskiego 1
101625	LEWKOWICZ Masza	18	D	12.8.37	Kalisz, P. O. W. Street 39
102475	TUREC Riwke	42	D	7.8.37	Kamieniec Litowski
	" Sara	16			
	" Rachil	14			
	" Ester	12			
102476	RUDESTEIN Sara	54	D	8.8.37	Bielsk Podlaski,
	" EMBER Mira	57	D	10.8.37	Kosciuszki 35/1
102480	REISS Pinkas	19	D	12.8.37	Karzimirzowski 6,
102826	BECKER Milka	21	D	3.8.37	Tarnopol
103294	HAIN Kaja	29	D	7.8.37	Lwow, Kotarska 5
103300	LOPMAN Samuel	22	B/3	11.8.37	Rowne
103801	WAJSROZEN Alter	26	B/3	11.8.37	Grodzka 74, Lwow
F.2377	17 PERELMAN Mojsej	52	H	23.5.37	Racziz Pow. Sierpoc
F.2377	1.16 ADAR Sura	34	H	18.5.37	Klimontow Rynek
	" Mira	4			Chlodna 8, Warsaw
					Zgierz
F.2376	1.53 BRANDWEIN	Nuchim	G	10.6.37	Garbarska Street
F.2376	1.53 BRANDWEIN	Nuchim	G	10.6.37	Bolchow.
	" Sara	35	D	5.8.37	Garbarska Street
	" Awrum	10			Bolchow.
	" Szyja	9			
	" Szyfra	7			
	" Aron	2			
If Mr. BRANDWEIN and his family are unable to procure travel documents from the local authorities visas will be granted on affidavits issued by H. M. Consul at Warsaw).					
Following persons will be granted Immigration Certificates in Cat. A(4).					
F.2376	ZWIEFAK Dawid	36	A/1	—	Krakow
F.2376	ZYLBERSZTEJN Wjda	43	A/1	—	Bedzin
	" Chajra	44			