

THE WARSAW WEEKLY

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3rd YEAR

WARSAW, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1937

No. 15

OPENING OF THE WARSAW - LYDDA AIR SERVICE



Mr. C. B. Jerram speaking at the opening of the Warsaw—Palestine Air Service.

After a number of trial flights, an impressive Lockheed Electra plane started from *Okęcie*, the airport for Warsaw, on the 5th of April at 1.05 p. m., on its first passenger flight to Lydda, Palestine. This event was attended by representatives of the Government, the Army, the Diplomatic Corps, journalists and numerous public interested in aviation.

The opening speech was made by the Vice Minister of Communication, Mr. Alexander Bobkowski, who pointed out that the new direct air communication with Palestine will not only greatly assist the development and improvement of commercial relations with that country in which an important number of the inhabitants consists of Polish emigrants, but will also shorten the route to other Far East countries and India.

The next speaker was Mr. C. B. Jerram, H. B. M. Commercial Councillor, who, deputising for H. B. M. Ambassador, said:

"I have listened with great interest to the remarks which have just been made by the Under-Secretary of Communication. We have long watched with interest the success which has attended the rise of Polish commercial aviation and admired the enterprise and organisation which inspires it. Polish commercial aviation has one feature particularly in common with the commercial aviation of the British Empire, namely, that the first consideration by which it is governed is the safety of the passengers. It has provided air communications of the greatest value to this part of Europe, and if I may say so, it has a record of which any country might be proud. The extension of its services is an event of interest

for all who seriously contemplate travel by air.

As the Representative in Poland of the Mandatory Power for Palestine, His Excellency the British Ambassador has asked me to express his sincere good wishes for success of this new venture which will, he trusts, prove of advantage in drawing closer the relations between the two countries."

Mr. Levite, President of the Polish-Palestinian Chamber of Commerce, spoke on the importance of the new airline for the development of economic relations between Poland and Palestine. Finally, Mr. Zeifert, Director of the Polish Airlines "Lot" thanked those present, in the name of the company, for their attendance and good wishes for the success of this new service.

The Polish Airlines "LOT" have now a direct service from Helsingfors via Tallin, Riga, Warsaw, Bucarest, Athens to Lydda (Palestine), which enables the distance of 43000 kilometres to be covered in 34 hours. The route from Warsaw to Palestine 3,187 kilometres is covered in 28 hours, stopping overnight in Bucarest. The actual flying time is 13 hours. The aeroplanes will leave Warsaw every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 1.05 p. m. and will have air connections with Helsingfors, Berlin and all West European lines. The arrival from Palestine will take place every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10.50 a. m. From Lydda aerodrome there are air connections to Egypt, Eastern India and Australia.

This new achievement of the Polish Airlines "LOT" will range them among the most popular airlines not only in Europe but also in Asia Minor.

C. H.

Yougoslavia and the Little Entente

During the past few months in international relations, we have frequently met with the fact that certain points, commonly regarded as particularly inflammable, on the contrary—thanks to a bold creative initiative and consistent endeavours, have become—as it were—clamps effectually establishing peace. There is no doubt that this kind of initiative has a most favourable significance for the general development of positive relations between nations. And it is thus they are esteemed by realistically thinking European opinion.

In the region of the Danube, where, on the background of post war relations, many essential contradictions have arisen and established themselves, we may observe within the last months very encouraging symptoms of pacification and consolidation.

The initiative in this direction was undertaken by Yougoslavia. The political leaders of this state were the first to oppose the tendencies threatening to disintegrate their region into groups of states fighting among themselves. They realised perfectly well that with such a system of relations the Danube states must involuntarily become a field for the dominating expansion of foreign interests. Yougoslavia was the first to begin a practical policy of peace based, above all, on the normalization of relations with her neighbours. In this way, she acquired, not only the conditions indispensable for her safety, but also created elements of essential importance for the favourable shaping of international relations in the geo-political zone directly of interest to her. The first step in this direction was a relaxation of the former strained Yougoslav-Bulgarian relations and the

establishment of a sincere rapprochement between these two states, crowned by the signing of a pact of eternal friendship. Recently we have been witnesses of an eloquent normalization of the relations of Yougoslavia with Italy.

The political importance to Europe of this move is all the more obvious as, in consequence of frequent rankings in the relations between the two states, the Italian-Yougoslav frontier was often considered as one of the neuragic points of Europe. Moreover the understanding with Italy gives Yougoslavia serious advantages of an economic nature. We must not forget that Italy, up to the introduction of sanctions, was the greatest consumer of Yougoslavian products.

As we are informed by the Delgrade communiqué of the 2nd April, after the conclusion of the discussions of the Permanent Council of the Little Entente, the actuality of these political moves on the part of Yougoslavia met with the entire approval of the Council. From this communiqué it would also appear that the Permanent Council, in declaring itself against ideological conflicts and expressing its readiness to deepen political and economic relations, with its neighbours in the first instance, has let it be understood that only by way of the proper shaping of neighbourly relations, peace and permanent cooperation between nations can be established. Cooperation, which is based on understanding and appreciation of the individual interests of all interested countries and, thanks to this, creating suitable conditions for the coexistence of a broad group of states whose geo-political situation dictates certain demands of common interest.

P. I. P.

Polish Budget in 1937

The budget for the period between the 1-st of April 1937 and the 31-st of March 1938 provides for 2,268,123,889 zloty of ordinary expenses, 41,029,280 zloty of extraordinary expenses and 7,523,300 zloty grants to State enterprises and concerns. The total expenditure will amount to 2,316,676,479 zloty.

The normal revenues will bring 2,114,227,702 zloty, the extraordinary inary revenues 202,520,000 zloty—a total of 2,316,747,702 zloty. The budget surplus is expected to amount to about 70,000 zlotys. The year ending on March 31-st, 1937 has been closed with an insignificant deficit of some thousand zlotys, the exact amount of which is not yet made known. The Budgetary year 1936/37 was the first year since 1929 with a practically balanced budget, all the previous years had heavy deficits.

(ATE)

LONDON LETTER

By Gregory MacDonald

The arrangements for the Coronation of King George VI have now been completed. In many respects the actual service in Westminster Abbey will differ from previous occasions. It will be shorter by one hour with the omission, for instance, of the individual acts of homage by the Peers, and with the omission of a sermon. Thus concession is made to the actors in the drama and to the crowd along the route which will have to exercise considerable patience even with the present time-table. In other respects the service will be what it has been since the Glorious Revolution of 1688. In the essentials of anointing and crowning it dates back beyond the Reformation to the early Middle Ages, as one of its chief features recalls. This feature is The Recognition of the King by the people, who shout, God Save King George, as he turns to the four quarters of the Abbey. It was this shout, at the coronation of William the Conqueror, that was mistaken by the Norman soldiers outside for a revolt, with the result that they burnt down the Saxon houses around the Abbey.

A broadcast by the King is planned for the evening, following a series of addresses in homage to the Throne by the Prime Minister, the Viceroy of India, the Prime Ministers of the Dominions and representatives of other parts of the Empire. King George will be the first monarch to speak to his subjects in all parts of the earth immediately after his crowning. But it will not be his first broadcast. He has already appeared before the microphone 22 times since he spoke at the Empire Day banquet in 1924.

It is expected that the Prime Minister, Mr. Baldwin, will retire to the House of Lords as Earl Baldwin of Bewdley—that being the name of his constituency and home in Worcestershire. By one of the ironical twists in our political life, his son, a Socialist Mr. P., will have to don a title as well, being the heir to an earldom. Even if he does not become a Viscount with a territorial name he will at least be promoted to the ranks of "The Honourable". However, this will do him no harm among his friends, for even the Socialists in this country dearly love a Lord. Proletarians and quasi-proletarians do very well in the Upper House.

For the moment the general rage against Italy is rather less than it was, though General Franco continues to lose all his battles in the London Press. Shrewd observers are rather of the opinion that his popularity

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is actually greater than it was among the people, because the tactics of the Reds all over the world are being noticed. And General Franco's ill report in battle is largely due to his own disdain for propaganda. The Valencia Government is correspondingly alive to its uses. At all events, London journalists find that three Valencia communiqués on every battle arrive on the very day for every one laconic despatch from Seville two days later. It is also to be noticed that the British Mission which went off with a great flourish of trumpets to investigate religious conditions behind the Government lines received a bad Press. Its report, a foregone conclusion, excites very little anticipatory enthusiasm, except perhaps from atheists and freethinkers: who are welcome to it.

The great topic that has taken the place of Italian atrocities and Italian defeats is the tremendous rise in prices. These are featured in all the headlines and form a great topic of conversation. The impression is given that bread has reached phenomenal levels and that all prices are soaring beyond easy control, to the danger of the body politic. In actual fact the American, British and French price levels are very close together and none too high. The American and British levels are 87 per cent. of the 1926—7 figures, which is not remarkable seeing that the original aim of the Rooseveltian deflation was to go back to the 1926 level. Bread is given a great deal of publicity but it is not as expensive as it was in 1926; nor is there anything but good in the prospect of the primary producer getting prices for wheat which will enable him to pay off debt and enter the market. Again, wages are rising without any sign of the vicious spiral beloved of economists.

The real sign of the times which the financial commentators do not like is the ease with which speculative positions are upset by governmental action. President Roosevelt broke the metal boom by a public statement that he intended to change the direction of his spending. The rubber boom in London collapsed with equal abruptness. Governments which have embarked upon a policy of public works, either civilian or military, are in a position to oust from the markets both the speculator in money and the speculator in stocks or commodities. So the general economic position remains sound despite the gloomy forebodings of professional economists—who have hailed each step in the recovery ever since 1933 in the same fashion.

Advancements in the field of economic politics are nowadays quite unprecedented because, as has been pointed out before in these columns, the rapid increase in economic activity is not associated with a rapid increase in commercial debt with higher rates of interest.

Low rates of interest in fact make possible a higher volume of advances which are everywhere demanded and nearly everywhere granted. This fact raises large questions as to the future of combines. It is being found, for instance, that the high wages of the combines (American steel is an example) cannot be passed on in prices because the small producers refuse to raise their price. These are of debt, producing at a profit, and the large combines have lost what was their chief economic advantage: restricted entrance to the large loan market. There is no longer competition for loans.

Large firms paying higher wages—and forced to pay them because there is already competition for labour—are going to cut down their

Economics and Finance

Economic Conditions

The National Economic Bank (Warsaw) reports in its monthly bulletin that with the approach of spring many Polish industries already increased their activities in February; turnovers, especially in the wholesale trade were also very animated. Expectation of larger investment works caused an earlier start of increased seasonal production, and this resulted in a larger demand for funds, especially in the mining and smelting region and in the principal industrial centres. The continued advance in the price of foreign raw materials also caused an enhanced demand for credit as industrialists were anxious to cover their anticipated requirements. On the whole, however, the increase of credits granted in February was not large and could be met out of deposits, without the banks having to apply to the Bank of Poland to any larger extent. Deposits, especially with the savings banks, increased. Solvency in industrial and commercial quarters continued to be satisfactory, while the farmers were less punctual in the fulfilment of their obligations. Conditions in the markets for agricultural produce were favourable with a continued advance in corn prices. The state of the winter crops deteriorated somewhat owing to unfavourable weather. Industrial production was larger than in January, and the industries for the production of producer goods and textiles increased their personnel. The iron works have already exceeded the record production level of the last prosperity period, and part of the metal and machinery industries started increased seasonal production earlier this year than usual. Textile and readymade clothing works were busy with the production of spring and summer articles; timber and some chemicals also showed improvement. The increased coal requirements of industries and railways resulted in a larger domestic coal-consumption. Less favourable were the conditions for the petroleum industry, and the output of crude oil declined. The number of employed industrial hands has been steadily rising for some weeks. After the seasonal decline in January, the turnovers in home trade rose in February and March, but the volume of foreign trade contracted, leaving, however a balance of over 10 million zlotys in favour of Poland.

Joint-stock and private Banks

As at the end of December 1936 the monthly joint balance sheet of the joint-stock and private banks of Poland, published by the Ministry of Finance, comprised 40 joint-stock and nine of the more important private banking firms. Since the New Year, twelve institutions

advertisement appropriations. The same applies to the firms booked up with orders for years ahead so that they do not have to advertise. There is a promise here of a change in the constitution of the Press in highly industrialised countries. The power of the great papers will no longer lie in their control over certain fields of advertising. The future may be found to lie with the small and independent paper carrying a normal spread of small advertisements, and if so something like the freedom of the Press will once more return. All of which sounds at the moment out of the ordinary, but the connection between this trade recovery and advertisement must not be overlooked.

have been eliminated from this balance sheet, of which six are joint-stock banks in liquidation, one private firm which failed, and five institutions with only a very restricted range of short credit business. On the other hand 20 additional private banking houses are now included in the aggregate balance sheet. The transformed monthly publication now extends to 23 Polish joint-stock banks working in short-term credit, two Polish joint-stock banks with a mixed type of business, four branches of foreign joint-stock banks established in Poland, and 28 private firms. The joint balance-sheet total was reduced by 33 per cent as a result of the transformation but there is only a slight change in the items of short term transaction, whilst the items of mortgage bonds, debentures, as also of acceptances and credits of the Acceptance Bank are substantially reduced. The aggregate balance-sheet as on February last shows a decline in the balance-sheet total of 26.4 million zlotys. In this reduction the Polish joint-stock banks participate with 19.3 million, foreign bank branches with 4.3, and the private firms 2.8 million zlotys. Deposits increased by 10.2 million and credits granted by 4.4 million zlotys. Cash in hand and liquid assets fell by 31.4 million, a normal change in Polish banking practice.

Investments Credits

For various investments to be carried through this year in accordance with the four-year plan, the Polish Ministry of Finance has since mid-March mobilized credits to the total amount of about 30 million zlotys. During this period 1937 for about 45 million zlotys will be made available for the same purposes.

Industrial Production

The index of industrial production in Poland advanced from 80.1 in January this year to 83.6 in February (1925=100). While the increase for the month works out at 4 per cent, the gain as against February 1936 is 23 per cent. This substantial increase was in a great measure due to increased extraction of coal which had become necessary last February for replenishing stocks after the sudden rise of domestic sales during the preceding month. Not less important, however, was also the increase of production which extended to most industries, particularly to the textile, foodstuff, metal, and timber industries.

Gold Imports

During the first two months of the year 7,781 kilograms of the gold specie and bullion, valued at 45,539,000 zlotys were imported into Poland, whilst gold exports were quite insignificant. The Bank of Poland, which recently has effected some large transactions with the Bank of England and the Banque de France, was the chief buyer of the gold.

Petroleum Industry

The production of crude oil in Poland totalled 38,975 tons in February as against 42,224 tons in January. The refineries worked off 42,184 tons of crude oil (45,730 tons in January), producing 38,659 ton of derivatives (41,659 tons). Domestic sales amounted to 28,814 tons (31,268 tons), exports to 10,403 tons (10,969 tons). Stocks of derivatives at the end of the month came to 159,594 tons (158,762 tons and stocks of crude oil to 23,829 tons. Twenty-four refineries were in operation and employed 3,167 men.

The burial of Karol Szymanowski



Service at the Holy Cross Church in Warsaw.

Karol Szymanowski, the most eminent of modern Polish composers, died last week at Lausanne. On his last sad journey to his homeland, tribute was paid to his memory by musical circles and by thousands of his admirers.

The first of these memorial ceremonies took place in Berlin last Saturday. The coffin, decorated with flowers from the Polish Ambassador in Bern, from Ignace Paderewski and Artur Rubinstein, was carried to a special carriage at the Anhalter Bahnhof, where M. Lubomirski, representing the Polish Ambassador, who was absent from the city, spoke of Szymanowski's life work, as did also Herr Heintz-Ilbert. The ceremony ended with the playing of the national anthems.

At the Polish frontier the mourning train was met by a delegation of Polish musicians which formed a guard of honour on its journey to Warsaw. The next stop was at Poznań. Here enormous crowds packed the platforms to listen to the speeches of the Vice president of Poznań, M. Ruge and M. Leon Szurzynski, who expressed the feelings of deepest mourning for the irreparable loss sustained by Polish art and music.

The ceremonies in Warsaw were deeply impressive. Government representatives,

delegates from the musical and cultural world and crowds of people assembled at the railway station to escort the cortege through the streets to the Warsaw Conservatory, where the large concert hall had been transformed into a temporary chapel.

On Monday, the chapel was open to the public. The coffin was decorated by Minister Swietoslowski with the Grand Ribbon of the order of Polonia Restituta. The Minister also deposited a laurel wreath in the name of the President of the Republic.

The funeral service was celebrated on Tuesday morning at the Holy Cross Church, where Mass was said by Archbishop Gall. During the Mass, the choir and orchestra of the Polskie Radio executed the *Stabat Mater* composed by the deceased.

After the ceremony, the cortege passed through the town stopping before the Opera House and the Philharmonic Society where the orchestras played compositions of the deceased.

The coffin was transported by special train to Kraków, where the body was put to eternal rest in the Church of St. Michael, famous as the last resting place of Poland's most prominent artists.

Harnasie in New-York

Only a few days after the death of Karol Szymanowski, on April 1, the music to the famous ballet *HARNASIE* (in the form of a symphonic poem) was for the first time played in the greatest concert hall of New York, at the Carnegie Hall.

Harnasie was produced by the finest symphonic orchestra of New-York, that of the *Philharmonic Society*, under the musical direction of Mr. Artur Rodzinski, a Pole. (Rodzinski belongs to the group of the greatest contemporary conductors of Europe and America, and has gained the name of successor to Toscanini.)

Before the concert, the public received a notice announcing Szymanowski's death and giving his biography. After the production of *Harnasie* Rodzinski stopped the applause of the audience - in token of deepest mourning.

The success of *Harnasie* in New-York is one of the biggest triumphs of modern music during recent years.

The whole press underlines spontaneously the moments of the highest musical inspiration and the most subtle instrumentation of that original work of the late great Polish composer.

J. M.

State Revenue and Expenditure

The budgetary revenue of the Polish Treasury for the eleven months April-February of the current fiscal year 1936-37 amounted to 1,960,614,000 zlotys, while budgetary expenditure came to 1,960,686,000 zlotys, leaving a deficit of only 52,000 zlotys. For the corresponding period of the preceding fiscal year the deficit was 247,649,000 zlotys. The revenue for the eleven months showed an increase of 160,555,000 zlotys. Taxation yielded 1,104,458,000 zlotys, an increase of 178,664,000 zlotys (19.29 per cent); eliminating new taxes introduced in December 1934 the yield of taxation rose by 56,270,000 zlotys (5.32 per cent). The receipts of the State monopolies totalled 585,303,000 zlotys (increase: 5,158,000 zlotys), revenue from State enterprises came to 61,296,000 zlotys (as against 51,196,000 zlotys, i.e. an increase of 19.72 per cent). State expenditure was reduced by 87,042,000 zlotys (4.25 per cent) with retrenchments in practically all departments.

IN A MERRY CAMP

The "Junaczki" of Bieniewice

What is a "Junaczka", asks the Englishman. There is no English equivalent to this word. To me a "Junaczka" is a bright and merry girl in blue uniform or a flowery dress, good at work, versatile and not a bit down-hearted. If you take the official description she is a member of youths' working squads recruited mostly from the masses of unemployed and trained in camps.

If a comparison with a similar English institution were to be given, I could only think of "The Dockland Settlements". But the parallel can be drawn only as far as that both organizations, the English and the Polish one, have as their final aim the moral welfare of the young and their education. At the same time, they try to protect them from the bad influences and bad thoughts bred by misery and unemployment. Settlements in England provide education, entertainment, sports and religious service for their members. The camps in Poland, under the central management of the military authorities, give them work, tuition and professional and physical training, stimulating at the same time the spirit of citizenship and social responsibility. In most of the Polish training camps, be they boys' or girls' camps, the educators are people with university training, idealists who have chosen social work for their job.

I spent a delightful day in the camp at Bieniewice. But before starting on the tale of that day, let me explain under what conditions those in camps live and work.

Recruited from all classes, peasants, workmen, artisans, people who cannot write and read as well as people with a secondary or commercial school education, they all get board, lodging, medical attendance, uniform and small wages. The wages amount on the average to 16 zloty a month, in addition to 7 zloty 50 groszy which are deposited with the Postal Savings Bank for each boy or girl. This money cannot be drawn without



"Junaczki" working at a dispensary for children.

provide earning possibilities. Thus you have dressmaking courses and weaving, commercial training, domestic service, nursing and dry cleaning, agriculture and gardening besides other instruction arising out of accidental opportunities. All girls must prepare for their possible wifely duties. Each has to learn how to cook, scrub, wash, keep the house tidy, nurse a baby etc. They get physical training, they learn how to help their husbands and brothers in case of war, they must realize their duties towards their country and people. This work, done under the auspices of the Army authorities, is a highly cultural enterprise raising the standard of life of the masses because all those girls who, sooner or later, will fulfil their calling and go back to their own people, will be pioneers of the things they have learned. They are truly versatile, those girls. The list of their achievements is long and you shall hear about them in the following story.

I reached Bieniewice early on Saturday morning. Of spring you felt little, except a strong wind which took away the little warmth the sun was sending down. From afar I saw blue

everything look its best. Windows are washed, floors scrubbed, stables whitewashed. Well kept cows are submitting patiently to a special toilette and a lot of brushing and washing. Two little lovely calves, real pets, with a lovely silky coat of black and white, are trimmed even more carefully. They are one of the chief exhibits. In the granary symmetrical heaps of different grain and sowing seed are adorned with neat designs of a heart. This suggests a lovesick storekeeper. In the garden a squad was busy weeding and preparing the ground for new plantations. 600 apple and cherry trees were planted in the autumn and the older orchard of apricots raspberries yielded quite a nice crop last year. All produce of farm and garden is sold to this and other boys and girls camps all over the country. The net profits go to the central management, thus swelling the funds for the maintenance of the organization. *St. Goryńska*

(To be continued in next number)

Mr. Graham Hutton in Warsaw

Mr. Graham Hutton of the "Economist", the well known English publicist, is on a short visit in Warsaw. On the 7th inst. he gave a lecture on the "Implication of the present rise in prices", a thesis of great interest to all countries at the present time. Mr. Graham Hutton gave a lucid analysis of the reasons which influence both the crisis and the "boom" tendencies in the domain of economics.

The lecture was well attended by representatives of the industrial and commercial world as well as by economists and journalists interested in the subject. *C. H.*

THEATRES

"The Marriage"

(Teatr Kameralny)

There is no theme more stereotyped and banal than marriage, but, at the same time, none more interesting, passionate, and fresh. For marriage usually concerns either the past, present or future of any theatrical audience. There are those who wonder what to expect from this institution, and others interested in comparing the scenic presentation with their own state. Plays with this theme, therefore, especially when written with wit, scenic sense and against a psychological background, are generally a success.

The Teatr Kameralny presents a new comedy of this kind, entitled "The Marriage" by the Hungarian author, I. Vasary. This new version of the theme does not offer any new conception in its scenic construction nor does it introduce any new situations. The first part of the work is written with humour and in a lively tempo, but this impression is, unfortunately, spoiled in the following acts, which are too gaudy and trivial in word, situation and solution.

The direction was under *Emil Chaberski* who gave a good tone to the performance. Of the numerous cast, *Irena Orłowska* and *Karol Adamowicz* (the last couple) deserve mention, as also *Hanna Rósańska* who gave a well-drawn comic portrait of the servant. The settings were by *Stanisław Jarocki*.

PRESS REVIEW

Kurier Warszawski discusses the desperate condition of the middle classes in post war Europe and the merciless exploitation to which they are exposed. It says "whoever observes the gradual impoverishment of a class of people constituting the support of the state and the guarantee of its balance, who ever has pictured the despairing flight of the middle classes to a refuge in a constitutionally essential inimical to them, he will understand the great fault of our contemporary misery". Writing of the relation of the state to the problem of prices, *Warszawski Dziennik Narodowy* comes to the conclusion that "the state must coordinate its functions, as the leader of economic policy, with those of Commercial undertakings. It is possible to conduct a policy of deflation or one of accommodation to a rising tendency in prices. But a decided policy must be consistently carried out and not err amongst contradictions".

Express Poranny writes that a certain joint stock company in Upper Silesia has, of its own initiative, raised the salaries of its employees by 8 per cent. It assumes that this act will be branded by the other companies as a lack of solidarity but, as the *Express* says, "the fact that the Silesian firm could afford an eight per cent rise for its employees is eloquent proof that the laments of the organized cartels who try to base their demand for a rise in prices on the fatal condition of business in industrial enterprises, are unjustified".

Kurier Polski expresses the opinion that the alliance between the three states of the Little Entente has weakened by reason of the policy of Yugoslavia which has lately evinced indifference to the development of relations among the Little Entente, it states "The best proof of this is the independent agreement of Yugoslavia with Bulgaria and, recently, a very important agreement with Italy, likewise the alleged, although not officially confirmed, attempt at reconciliation with Hungary, undertaken, it is said on the initiative of Premier Stojanowicz. Especially important in this connection is the Italian-Yugoslavia agreement and from this perspective - Italy would certainly have nothing against the dissolution of the Little Entente, which always acts as a fortress of French influence in this part of Europe, therefore naturally undervalued and unfavourably regarded by the Italians."

Nasz Przegląd shares the opinion of *Kurier Polski* concerning the disruption of the Little Entente which it considers as already buried. It writes "for the sake of quietening opinion a mutual amnesty or rather a dispensation of sin has been granted, by declaring that every state entering into the composition of the Little Entente has the right to do all it can for the strengthening of neighbourly relations. So perhaps now Czechoslovakia may seek contact either with Austria or Germany, or Roumania may enter into an independent pact with Bulgaria or endeavour to establish relations with Italy, to say nothing of Yugoslavia. She has already done all she can independently.

I. K. C. writes that the government has no intention of tolerating a rise in prices, that the Ministry of Commerce and Industry had notified the various branches of industry that the improvement noticeable in the economic life of the country must "doubtlessly" lead to an improvement in the profitability of production, thus lessening the necessity of attaining

AUSTRALIAN LETTER

by Helen Henry

The ending of the financial year showed a higher favourable balance, an increase in exports, and a larger number of exports; examination of Australia's principal customers that marked recovery has been made in the trade with Italy, where there is a favourable balance as compared with an adverse balance for last year. Trade with America has also showed decided improvement.

Another encouraging fact in trade is the possibility of Australia's regaining her lost market for butter in Holland, since that country is limiting the amount of butter imported from the East Indies to 24 1/2%, being the same amount as was imported during 1936.

Interest in humanitarian work seems on the increase with the feeling of increasing prosperity which marks that Australia feels herself well on the up grade after the depression. Social Service work is increasing, illustrated by the founding of Better Housing Board, a course for training almoners, and by a proposal to spend £10,000 on a cancer clinic at one of the Sydney Hospitals. Vigorous appeal is also being made to extend the scope of "Flying Doctors" units for the interior, a service made imperative by our distances and difficulties of interior transport. One of these centres consists of a plane with pilot and attendant doctor, who, on receiving a call from any point within a radius of hundreds of miles, flies with medical supplies to the spot, to deal with the case where it occurs or bring the patient to hospital as required. Naturally the initial outlay is great.

Aviation, much to the forefront of discussion at present owing to the loss without a trace of a mail plane with four passengers and two pilots, will be aided by the founding of radio beacon (short-wave) with a hundred mile radius along the Sydney Brisbane air route.

One of the major difficulties in Australian civil aviation is the nature of the country, hard for Europeans to imagine, in which a plane in perfect weather can disappear totally in a small area, without leaving a trace, owing to the tall trees, deep valleys, and dense undergrowth; one such tragedy occurred within an hour's flight of Melbourne and during the six years which have elapsed since the accident no trace of plane or occupants has been discovered - this in the most densely populated state of the Commonwealth.

Politically, the great issue is the referendum to be held on changing the constitution to enable the state to continue the market schemes at present in operation, which have been going beyond the scope laid down in the constitution as it exists. The issue lies in government marketing to safeguard the interests of the producer, specially the smaller rural and farm industries, as against unaided competition in the world's markets, which, owing to the high cost of production in Australian conditions would prevent his output, were he not subsidised by a fixed high price at home. The government is carrying on an energetic "Yes" campaign, and plans for the Federal session are in abeyance pending a referendum decision. The result is at present quite unpredictable.

profits by the raising of prices, a proceeding most undesirable under existing conditions. "Under these circumstances, continues *I. K. C.*, one of the chief duties of industrial associations should be to watch over and supervise the price movements of the productions of their members and prevent an unjustified rise in prices".



A "Junaczka" with her pet pigs.

the permission of the authorities but it is the undisputed property of the nominee, which he or she receives even if leaving the camp because of misbehaviour, a thing which is one of the rarest occurrences in the chronicles of the camps. Looking at the commanders of the girls' camps - I made the acquaintance of several - you can only but wonder that a chit of a girl in her twenties has so much authority and such disciplinary gifts to rule a motley crowd not with a rod of iron but with persuasion and understanding. Many a tale have I heard which cannot be published here - pages of real human drama much more thrilling and exciting than fiction.

The detailed programme in the girls' camps provides for an education according to the educational standard of the different persons. Education must

spots moving to and fro in field and garden - the inhabitants of the camp. Bieniewice is an agricultural centre, a remnant of a great property subdivided among small holders, comprising 62 hectares (about 150 acres) of good soil. Under the management of a very capable girl inspector, those "Junaczki" who are of peasant stock are working with zeal, tilling the soil, breeding cattle, pigs, poultry, doing work they were used to do since their early childhood. To day they are even more busy than usual. It is Saturday, half holiday, and Bieniewice are expecting guests this evening. An exhibition of the farm and garden, produce of the products of the workshops, refreshments, a theatrical performance and a dance are the attractions. The girls are rather excited and eager to make

FOREIGN ARTISTS IN WARSAW

Conchita Velasquez in Carmen

The last performances of Bizet's *Carmen* at the *Teatr Wielki* were more than satisfactory, as the title rôle was performed by the excellent Spanish prima donna, *Conchita Velasquez*. The announcement of her visit aroused great interest in musical circles and cultured society of the capital. *Conchita Velasquez* has a well-merited fame of being the finest *Carmen* among the greatest contemporary singers.

Conchita Velasquez above all impressed the audience with her expressive acting, winning a special triumph in the "card" scene of the third and in the final scene of the fourth act. Her *Carmen* is full of truly Spanish temperament, gipsy impetuosity, and, at the same time, charming femininity. *Conchita Velasquez* is an unusually discreet artist, treating the rôle with subtle finesse without over-playing, so often to be met even in the best characterizations of this part.

The dramatic qualities of *Conchita Velasquez*, united with her perfectly schooled voice, having pleasant timbre, especially in the lower registers, win her an enthusiastic success.

The soloists of the Warsaw Opera-house also attain an artistic level, and such as *Stanisław Grzeszczyński* and *Eugeniusz Mossakowski* have a good opportunity to display the full scope of their talents.

The opera was conducted by *Bolesław Tytlius*.

Mademoiselle Lucienne Boyer

The most popular singer and diseuse of Paris, *Mademoiselle Lucienne Boyer*, the fine interpreter of the best known songs of the modern music hall repertory,

has appeared in Warsaw for the first time, giving two recitals at the *Teatr Wielki*.

We were already well acquainted with her singing from radio and gramophone auditions and so her appearance was expected with some curiosity.

Her recital only confirmed all the values we had expected, and united with her personal charm and directness, were all the more impressive. *Miss Boyer* is a French artist in each of her songs, having that special Parisienne exultingness in sentiment and witticism.

Her programme included such favourites as *Parlez-moi d'amour*, *Si petit, moi je cherche dans l'eau*, *Hôtel du Clair de Lune*, and an exotic melody *Estampe Marocaine*, which, in her interpretation became a little jewel of music and sublimity.

She was warmly applauded by the audience which probed the hall despite the high prices of tickets, and from that evening the charming Paris artist became a favourite of Warsaw also.

Jerzy Macierakowski

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Polish Students' Circle in London

Young Polish people going to London will be interested to know that a Polish Students' Circle has been recently organised in this city.

The idea of founding the circle originated in the minds of some students who arrived to London last autumn. At first they usually met in the Polish Catholic church after the Sunday services and then realising the necessity of maintaining closer touch with each other, they arranged, to begin with, a tea and dance party on the 26th December last, for all Polish students in London.

This first social gathering proved the importance of having an organisation of their own and club premises where to meet. Some of the students were already in touch with the Polish Colony in London, which possesses two Clubs; at one of these, situated opposite the Polish Church, social gatherings take place every Sunday evening. The students who had visited this Polish Club and met its young members soon noticed that although the latter are fully conscious of their nationality, having been brought up abroad they know very little about Poland and its life. This is therefore a field in which an organisation of Polish students could develop useful activities.

After arranging two other social parties, one of which was in honour of the Polish Ice Hockey Team which competed in the World and European Ice Hockey Championship, it was decided to organise a Circle of Polish Students. The first meeting was held on the 28th of February last, at which the following persons were elected to the Committee:

Mr. M. Brezeczka Vice President
Miss J. Przędzińska Secretary
Miss W. Babińska Vice Secretary
Mr. Z. Wejchert Treasurer

The principal aims of the Circle are as follows:

1. Organisation of help for newly arrived students.
 2. Organisation of collaboration amongst them.
 3. Connection with English Students Circles.
 4. Connection with the young members of the Polish Colony in London.
- Some of the students have already held lectures on Polish matters in other foreign students circles in London which met with great success and which will be continued.

It is expected that the new organisation will render valuable assistance to young people coming to London and at the same time will form a link with the Poles already residing there.

Those interested are asked to apply for further information to:

Mr. Stanisław Nablik,
c/o Polish Consulate General
2, Thornborough Street
LONDON, W. C. 1.

Z. Wejchert.

Jerzy Czapliski engaged by the Chicago Opera

Beginning from October, Jerzy Czapliski, the first baritone of the Warsaw Opera is to appear at the Chicago Grand Opera. The Polish singer will appear in the leading baritone rôles of a series of Richard Wagner's musical dramas, as *Lohengrin*, *Zandrius*, *Tristan* and others as also in several Italian operas, as for example in his favourite rôles of *Rigoletto* in Verdi's masterpiece, and as Figaro in Rossini's *Barber of Seville*.

At the same time Czapliski has received a proposition to give an audition at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York - in connection with his future appearances on the greatest operatic stage of the world. The engagement of Czapliski by the Chicago Opera is a new great achievement of Polish operatic art abroad.

Warsaw Amusements.

THEATRES

NARODOWY. "Horsztyński"
POLSKIE. "Pignation"
NOWY. "Magdona Literacka"
LETNI. "Sunday-to-morrow"
MALY. "Lato w Nohani"
MADRIKOWSKI. "Little Kitty"
ATENEUM. "People on an Ice-Field"
KAMERALNY. "The Marriage"
REDUTA. Closed.

MUSIC.

TEATR WIELKI - OPERA.
Saturday. "Carmen" Last appearance of Conchita Velasquez
A TEATRUM. A chorus from Budapest
Sunday mat. "Alma"
Sunday ev. "Halka"
Society. Dance recital of Ruth Sorel and George Groke.

A troupe of singers from the Rumanian Opera in Bucarest will appear at the *Teatr Wielki* on Tuesday and Thursday in "Tosca" and "Troubadour".

FILHARMONIA
"Balanga. Matins Concert.
Friday. Symphonic Concert.

MUSICAL SHOWS

OPERETKA - Parnell's Ballet and attractions.
CYRULIK WARSZAWSKI -
TEATR 815. "The Dance of Happiness"
13 RZĘDOW - "Szopka Polityczna".
CIRCUS. Daily at 8.15.

ART AND OTHER

EXHIBITIONS
I. P. S. "Interior Decoration".
ZACHETA. Jubilee Show of Augustyniec and collection of Mehoffer.

CINEMAS

APOLLO. Ico Iym and Kenda in "Diplomatyczna Zona", Polish.
***ATLANTIC Deanna Durbin in "Penny" American.
***RAZYK. Greta Garbo in "Dame aux Camelias" American.

***CAPITOL. Barszczyńska and Brodniewicz in "Ordynat Michorowaki".
Polish.
***CASINO. Ignacy Padewski in "Moonlight Sonata".
Yan. Austrian.
***CLOUSETTE. Irene Danne in "Theodore Carver". American.
***EUROPA. Errol Flynn in "The Green Sign".
FILHARMONIA. Pola Negri in "Shanghai" German.
HOLLYWOOD. Hortense Lohy in "Only You". American.
***IMPERIAL. Wynona Ray in "Marriage of Love".
***PAN. Dietrich and Boyer in "The Garden of Allah". American.
***RIALTO. Joan Crawford in "Don't Trust a Man".
ROMA. "The Dancing Pirate".
***STYLOWY. Sonia Henie "One in a Million".
***SWIATOWID. Now Tarzan "American Legion". 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	NAME	Age	Category	Last date of visa	Address
01726	ZAGROBOWICZ Jankiel	59	D	7.7.37	Piotnica near Lomza
01721	HASKIEL Regina	43	D	7.7.37	Ak Koszki 14, Czestochowa
	Ruth	16	B		
	Alice	10	B		
01734	CUKIER Herskik	67	D	8.7.37	45 Pawia m Warsaw
	Fajga	65	B		
01737	SMORGON Odes	85	D	6.7.37	Narewka
01740	ROSENBLUK Alexander	86	D	8.7.37	Brzesk n/B.
	Sheva	5	B		
01744	CHEFKEF Samuel	78	D	13.7.37	Zagorze
	Freida	58	D		
01745	SCHÖNFELD Ruth	61	D	8.7.37	Chrzanow, Sienkiewicza 2
01746	KAPLAN Mordka	61	D	12.7.37	Dziwieski, pow. Olsztyn
	Chasia	56	B		
	Jossel	42	B		
01750	SZAFIR Chana	14	D	12.7.37	Krzemieniec, Szeroka 90
	Avram	15	B		
	Cywia	8	B		
01751	LITMAN Itta	19	C/S	10.6.37	Kolo, Asnyka 4
01804	SZYMAM Rawa	22	B/B	15.7.37	28 Nowy Swiat, Bialystok
01805	ZAJC Eta	20	B/B	15.7.37	Wysokite Lit. Liatopada 24
01806	REF Chana	21	B/B	15.7.37	Dawidok Lit. Mickiewicza 6
01807	GORSZKIEWICZ Doba	19	B/B	15.7.37	Wyśogrodok
01808	KLEIN Rada	18	B/B	15.7.37	Warsaw, Braska 8
01809	MARGULIES Fruma	19	B/B	15.7.37	Ostrolnka, Kiliskiewicz 23
01810	RUBINSTEIN Jades	23	B/B	15.7.37	Zbojna/Komzy
01811	LÖRBERFELD Chana	22	B/B	15.7.37	Stenawa
01812	PHILES Sotel	20	B/B	15.7.37	Wilkow Nowy
01813	FARBMAN Eika	19	B/B	15.7.37	Brzesk n/B.
01815	FEIN Rywka	19	B/B	15.7.37	Lodz Pomorska 4
01816	SCHACHTER Chaja	20	B/B	15.7.37	Tarnopol, Ostrogskiego 28
01817	NAJMAN Chaja	19	B/B	15.7.37	Brzesk n/B., Szpitalna 68
01818	LEINWAND Karolina	21	B/B	15.7.37	Premielany
01819	GINSBURG Chana	20	B/B	15.7.37	Krakow, Nielepie 3
01839	STREIT Henryk	14	D	3.7.37	Brzesk, Remieliszka.
03841	GRYNBERG Rywka	17	B/B	4.3.37	Rynek 3, Zambrow
03845	SFAR Bluma	45	D	7.3.37	Chelm Lub.
03846	ZANKIEWICZ Heder	51	D	8.3.37	Krochmalna 31, Warsaw
03847	KERSZ Ludes	21	B/B	8.3.37	Sochocin
03848	WAJC Mendel	22	B/B	9.3.37	Sochocin, Targowa 17
03849	FLAKSER Icek	20	B/B	9.3.37	Wloclawek, Studzina 80
03850	WEG Pearl	64	D	10.3.37	Josifinska 22, Krakow
03852	BLIENTALJ Estera	45	D	10.3.37	Piotrkowska 108, Lodz
Admission to Palestine not later than:					
F.2377	1 23. GETLIN Fruma	58	G	1.8.37	12 Leszno, Warsaw
F.2313	1 49 SCHONFELD Rachel	30	G	18.6.37	Chrzanow, Sienkiewicza 2
F.2377	1 22 FERZSKO S.	28	C/H	24.5.37	c/o His Majesty's Consul Warsaw
Following persons will be granted immigration certificates in cat. A (I):					
2380	LEBEBUD Szymcha	61	A/I		Swalki
	Liba	54	A/I		
2044	FARBSTEJN Motel	47	A/I		Bialystok
	" "	43			
	" "	23			
	" "	23			
	" "	21			
	" "	17			
	" "	13			

Further, we find the following two terms given a special lawn tennis sense in Polish, although they have not got it in English: - ? LIFT (=top-spin) ME. a. ON. (=top-spin) ME. a. ON. 1764 1939 MEETING (=tournament) Racing OE.

Thus it appears that 10 of these English lawn tennis terms which have found their way into Polish are inherited from tennis, 4 come from cricket, and 10 from other sports, while the remaining 12 have been evolved since the rise of lawn tennis to popularity in the latter part of

the nineteenth century. Their speech-material is drawn about equally from Teutonic and from French, the two great sources of English vocabulary; but as sports terms, despite the French origin of tennis, most of them have been developed naturally in English.

ABBREVIATIONS: 1. ME. late Middle-English, a adoption of AF. Anglo-French, F. French, Of. Old-French, regular phonetic descendant of, L. Latin, OE. Old-English, OED. Oxford English Dictionary, f. formed on ad. adaptation of Rom. Romance, not L. popular Latin, O.Celt. Old-Celtic, OHG. Old-High-German, ON. Old-Norse, p. post l. a'after".