

THE WARSZAW WEEKLY

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No. 34

POLISH REPLY TO THE STATEMENT MADE BY STATE SECRETARY CORDELL HULL

On the 9th of August the Polish Government sent its reply to the well-known statement made by Mr. Cordell Hull, State Secretary of the United States of America.

Below we publish the text of the Polish reply.

1. The Polish Government consider that it is not possible to separate economic from political problems, since confidence is no less important than gold reserves, and can be achieved mainly by good politics.

2 International confidence should be based on a general conviction that the present generation can be preserved from a world conflagration.

3. This conviction can be produced through the creation of the right peace policy which, in the opinion of the Polish Government, should be constructed from its foundations. As the principal foundation the Polish Government consider the development of good neighbour policy. It should be fostered with special care and any initiative in this respect should be able to count on proper encouragement from all elements wishing sincerely and in a practical manner for peace.

4. In considering more general political or economic agreements which form a superstructure of international peaceful cooperation it is necessary, in the opinion of the Polish Government, to bear in mind that the more states are included, the more general should be the principles of agreement. Experience has shown that even between two partners it is not always easy to find the right settlement of some problem.

5. Under present circumstances it seems that the factor of confidence in international life could best be attained if each partner, without regard for the number of inhabitants or square miles of his territory, should have the conviction that his right

to decide his own fate and to regulate his life according to the governing features and character of his country would be respected by others.

6. The Polish Government consider that, in spite of present difficulties, there still exists the possibility of reconstructing international cooperation on the basis of those principles. They believe, however, that there continues the danger of a division of countries into hostile camps, whether according to their political doctrines, or because of too narrow a conception of the interests of each particular country or of groups of countries or finally as a result of too limited a view of the community of economic interests among nations.

7. The Polish Government consider that in the present transitory period an apparently more modest, yet more practical solution will contribute in a larger degree towards calming the general state of minds than complicated systems which are the result of speculation rather than the consequence of a sense of reality.

The calming of the state of minds and the directing of the effort of each nation towards creative work could produce, in the opinion of the Polish Government, the most essential condition for the checking of the international race of armaments. The latter may cause in some cases a temporary improvement in economic conditions, in the long run, however, they are bound to lead to shocks both political and economic.

8. In view of what has been said above, the Polish Government sincerely welcome the utterances made by Secretary Cordell Hull on July 16th, 1937. These utterances, as understood by Polish public opinion, well combine the ideal of striving for peace with the practical sense of finding the proper means in this connection.

SIR ZAFRULLAH KHAN IN WARSAW



Arrival of Sir Zafullah Khan at the Okęcie Aerodrome, where he was met by the Secretary of the British Embassy, Mr. R. L. Spaight and Councillor Kucmalowski from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

Sir Mohamed Zafullah Khan, Indian Minister of Trade and Transport, arrived in Warsaw in his private air-liner, accompanied by a suite of several persons.

The visit of the Indian politician to Poland was for the purpose of studying the local conditions and to ascertain the possibilities of trade between Poland and India. A cousin of Sir Zafullah, Mr. Ajaz Khan, has been staying in Warsaw for the last three months and has collected more detailed data on the same subjects.

Sir Zafullah seized the opportunity of coming into contact with the Polish Moslems, who number about 7000 in the whole country. They are generally descendants of Tartar and Turkish prisoners taken by the Poles in the wars of the XVII-th century. There are several

mosques and the Polish Moslems from time to time organise pilgrimages to Mecca.

Questioned on the subject of the new Indian Constitution by Polish journalists, the Minister stated that he considered it advantageous for the Indian people, but he hoped that India would soon obtain the status of a British Dominion. With regard to the revolt of the fakir of Ipi, Sir Zafullah said: "The grounds for his insurrection have been economic, — but if you want to fight, any grounds are good enough".

After several conversations with the Polish Minister of Commerce and with representatives of Polish business houses, Sir Zafullah proceeded with his flying tour of Europe, leaving for Vienna and Budapest. (ATE)

LONDON LETTER

By Gregory Macdonald

The Sino-Japanese conflict, rising to a climax with the fighting at Shanghai, takes pride of place in all the newspapers, but there is none of the partisanship that is shown over Spain. Events continue to be reported objectively. Public opinion is not stirred except by the incidental horrors of the war which has not yet been declared. Where private opinion is declared it is undoubtedly anti-Japanese, though the Chinese cause was not helped by the bombing of the International Settlement, whether or not that was accidental. But nobody has yet suggested that the Sino-Japanese struggle involves the ideologies which divide Europe into hostile camps. Russia has not taken sides openly. The Japanese, though militarist, are not considered to be Fascist. The Chinese are not commonly regarded as Democratic. And, in any case, British interests no longer seem to be involved in the Far East save for the protection of nationals. The days of the big loans and the big concessions are past. Moreover, Parliament is no longer sitting, so that questions and speeches do not add fuel to the flames; and the Government refuses to adopt a belligerent attitude toward either side.

On another large question of the day the general opinion is equally calm. The Government's refusal to work the Palestine Mandate any more is the kind of decision which in any other country would start a buzz of political activity, with heated discussions of the strategic, racial and religious issues involved. But outside of Whitehall and the Clubs there does not seem to be a flicker of interest either in the Jewish debate at Zurich, or in the Geneva enquiry, or in the future of the Holy Places. Perhaps there is general relief at the prospect that one of the danger-spots to which troops may any day be summoned is likely to be abandoned to other defenders but the prospect is not seen in the light of new Mediterranean dispositions and its effect upon the future of Jewry matters not at all. It is rare to find an appreciation of the fact that Jewry is facing a great crisis, with the dream of a Sovereign State hardly compensating for the loss of British naval and military support. Yet the magnitude of the proposed changes, with their hint of revolution in the world's secret balance of forces, leaves one wondering what can happen next. For now we have the League silenced, Russia immobilised, Great Britain drawing nearer to Italy, and Jewry thrown back on its own political resources viz a viz national states.

(Continued on page 2)

Warsaw in August 1920



Volunteers proceeding to the front.

A Peculiar Gift of a House

During a visit of General Gorcecki, head of the Polish organisation of ex-servicemen, to Magdeburg, the municipality of that town made a gift to Poland of the house in which Marshal Pilsudski was held prisoner by the Germans during the war. The house will be dismantled and re-erected in Warsaw, as a memorial of the Marshal.

The Magdeburg house will be shipped to Warsaw in pieces by way of the Baltic and Vistula. Its demolition is due to begin shortly.

Anniversary of the battle of Warsaw of 1920

The anniversary of the victory of 1920 over the bolshevik armies was celebrated as usual on the 15-th of August, which is known as the "Day of the Soldiers". Military parades and popular festivities took place throughout the country.

Increase in population by 410,000 in 1936

There have been 284,000 marriages in Poland in 1936 (280,000 in 1935), 892,000 births (876,000 in 1935), and 482,000 deaths (471,000 in 1935). The natural increase of population amounted to 410,000, as against 405,000 in 1935.

The high birth rate is maintained and Poland has still one of the fastest growing populations in Europe, without any special official encouragement or propaganda.

A manifestation of Polish-Slovak Friendship

The Rev. Hlinka, leader of the Slovak National party, paid a visit to Zakopane, where he received a civic welcome. In the course of Rev. Hlinka's visit, which became a great manifestation of Polish-Slovak friendship, the Slovak leader made several speeches, in which he stressed the importance of the communist menace.

London Letter

(Continued from page 1)

It is easy to blame the people of this country for a political indifference which at times seems almost criminal, though the present calm is largely a feature of the holiday season, and it is something in the modern world to have a great community outwardly undisturbed. England is enjoying the best summer for many years past, with a sticky heat-wave for the throngs on holiday. And statistics tell the same tale as untrained observation. There are more people employed to-day than there were in the labour market in 1929. True, the lack of emigration for eight years has increased the labour market, but the opportunities for employment continue to increase, not only on account of the re-armament programme but also on account of expanding home and foreign trade. British exports last month were the highest for seven years and the movement continues despite the fact that there has been no resumption of international lending, which is always considered *a sine qua non* of trade recovery.

Again, there are many reasons for thinking that the political calm of the country is more of a surface appearance than a reality. The autumn will once more see a spate of propaganda on behalf of the ideologies, and apart from the lies which propaganda spreads, broadcast, there is more thrashing out of real issues than there was in the artificial days of the Conservative-Liberal Party System before the War. The Party System is now dead and buried. The National Government is an instrument of transition to some new order — too early yet to say what form it will take, for Great Britain and France is awaiting a national leader, who will mould the coming generation — and the Labour Opposition is a congeries of quarrelling groups each informed by some political agency more in the background. Stability is ensured by the general strength and confidence of the Government. But changes are being taken place. If the thing is apparent more than another it is that the League of Nations complex which gripped the country two years ago has dissolved. The League of Nations Union no longer counts politically. Its work has been taken over by extreme organisations working more secretly for the Communist revolution, but the strength of the Left Wing has been weakened by the Russian purges and by the world-wide Trotsky-Stalin split.

In private conversation rather than in print one finds a recognition of the obscure forces which have governed and which still govern political life. The force of events in Spain — the order of the Nationalists and the disorder of the Communists — has had its own effect to belie the bulletins from Valencia, despite incidents such as the bombing of ships by the Nationalists which seem to tell against General Franco. Consequently, the Government could if it chose recognise Salamanca without stirring the depths of public opinion. There would be a howl from certain newspapers but little more. In fact the Government left its hands free to do so before Parliament rose. Left Wing organisations have since issued *communiqués* warning the country against such a step but Parliament could hardly be summoned to prevent it, especially now that Shanghai is attracting public attention. The occupation of Parliament with the London Non-Intervention Plan served to set up all the excitement that could be

Economics and Finance

Traffic at the Port of Gdynia.

As already reported goods traffic at the Port of Gdynia in July totalled 795,134 tons as against the record figure of 853,517 tons in June, the decrease in the tonnage of goods handled working out at 4.02 per cent. In comparison with the figure for July 1936 (637,527 tons) there was an advance of 24.7 per cent. Overseas imports in July amounted to 135,841 tons, a decrease of 23.6 per cent, as against the June record figure of 177,940 tons, but an increase of 24.1 per cent against 109,480 tons returned for July 1936. Overseas exports came to 445,669 tons in July, a gain of 1.6 per cent as against June, and of 24.5 per cent as against July 1936. The ship traffic at Gdynia in July exceeded that in June both in number of ships and in tonnage. Entrances were 528 units aggregating 538,422 net reg. tons, as against 509 aggregating 497,467 net reg. tons in June, whilst departures numbered 537 units aggregating 535,045 net reg. tons as against 507 aggregating 488,091 net reg. tons in June. The average tonnage of ships calling at Gdynia in July, was 1,010 tons as against an average of 977 tons in June. The Polish flag ranked first as regards tonnage, followed by the Swedish, Danish, German, British and twelve other flags. With the summer season, passenger traffic has greatly increased; 8,018 persons landed (1,151 persons in June) and 4,620 persons (2,664 persons in June) sailed from Gdynia in July.

Coal Exports, January - June 1937

Coal exports from Poland during the first half-year of 1937 totalled 5,245,988 tons valued at 83,805,000 zlotys as against 3,753,199 tons

valued at 57,320,000 zlotys during the corresponding period of 1936. The difference in the price level is illustrated by the fact that the value of coal exported from Poland this year was 16,328,000 as against 8,192,000 zlotys in July 1936, an increase of over 100 per cent, in value while the increase in quantity was much smaller. Polish coke exports have also improved; they rose from 141,528 tons in the first half of 1936 to 199,072 tons for the corresponding period this year, whilst the value increased from 4,422,000 zlotys to 6,302,000 zlotys.

Increase of Domestic Consumption

In comparison with the second half-year of 1936, economic life in Poland reached a remarkable degree of animation during the first six months of the current year. The recovery manifested itself not only in increased production but also in a substantial rise in domestic consumption. The following figures (thousand tons: first bracketed figure domestic consumption during the second half-year of 1936, second figure domestic consumption during the first half-year 1937) illustrate improvement: domestic coal consumption increased by 21.6 per cent (9,270; 11,274), coke 37.4 per cent (596; 782), salt 6.1 per cent (208; 221), pig-iron 78.6 per cent (56; 100), rolled goods 23.4 per cent (235; 290), steel 28.7 per cent (101; 130), finished iron and steel goods 68.6 per cent (15; 25), kerosene 5.1 per cent (52.8; 55.5), petrol 23.7 per cent (27.8; 34.4), sugar 8.0 per cent (168.1; 182.3).

Bacon and Ham Exports.

During the first six months of the present year there was a considerable increase of Polish bacon and tinned ham exports as against the first half-year of 1936. From January 1st to July 31st, 1937 the export of tinned ham from Poland amounted to 10,149 tons valued at 31,208,000 zlotys and that of beef, 10,624 tons valued at 21,177,000 zlotys. The figures for the first six months of 1936 were: tinned ham, 4,752 tons valued at 13,185,000 zlotys, beef, 9,639 tons, value 18,955,000 zlotys. The chief buyers were the United Kingdom and the United States.

Increased Textile Exports

Textile exports from the districts of Lodz, Bialystok and Bielsko, the three principal textile centres in Poland amounted to 3880 tons valued at 25.3 million zlotys during the first six months of the year. As against the corresponding period of last year these exports increased in weight by 890 tons, and in value by 9.3 million zlotys.

Cartel Dissolutions

During the first six months of the year 28 cartels were dissolved in Poland, most of them by order

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PRESS REVIEW

The annual meeting of the former Legionaries of Krakow continues to interest the Polish press. *Czas* writes "The post-war camp in the form in which it existed during Pilsudski's time is an anachronism. It is not worth while to prolong its existence or even to reconstruct it. The hour for dissolution has arrived". The article continues to say that the term of Left Legionaries or of a legionary opposition should not be used, that in fact opposition in the Legion does not exist at all since nine-tenths of the officers on active service are legionaries and there is no doubt that all military men on active service are "unconditionally loyal to the General Inspector and have not the least intention of questioning the justice and purposefulness of his political actions".

Concerning certain rumours about the presence at Bydgoszcz of the National Democrat leader, Roman Dmowski, for the consecration of that party's standard, the *Warszawski Dziennik Narodowy* emphatically denies this, stating that "all rumours connecting the policy of the Nationalist Party either with the Morges Front or with that of other political groups came under the category of inventions of gossip".

Wieczór Warszawski suggests that the instructions, issued by the Ministry of Interior to the *voyevods*, to supply by the 1st November a list of all pensioned officials and lower functionaries who are suitable for service, points to "the possibility of re-engaging a certain number of the so-called young retired officials". This idea is greatly supported by the aforesaid journal both for reasons of economy and the superior experience of the older officials.

Kurier Polski discusses the change of attitude towards the Catholic Church, exhibited by radical circles in West Europe, attributing this to the fear of

of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, but a few in consequence of the improvement in economic conditions by the decision of the firms concerned. The yearly production of the dissolved cartels represents an aggregate value of about 170 million zlotys; 85 million of the total are accounted for by the production of the paper cartel which was dissolved voluntarily. At the turn of the first quarter of the year the production of the cartelized Polish industries was estimated at about 700 million zlotys, but the dissolutions about 25 per cent of this value were freed from cartelization.

A Canal between the Baltic and the Black Sea

The preliminary studies on the track of the proposed Baltic-Black Sea canal have been terminated and the plans are ready. The canal would have a length of 1168 kilometres in Poland and 726 kms. in Rumania, but most of its length would be formed by existing rivers and other waterways.

The cost of the construction would therefore be relatively moderate, amounting to 400 million zlotys for zlotys for the Polish and 272 million zlotys for the Rumanian section. It is planned to build the canal gradually, at an expense of 40 million zlotys per annum. At that rate it would be finished within about 15 years. The tremendous importance of a waterway between the Baltic and the Black Sea is apparent.

totalism and to the fact that "the Catholic Church from the very essence of its existence, is an institution which defends the individual against suppression by the state. It defends that which is most valuable to every one, his internal freedom, freedom of thought and faith". It is, says the article, a society, "based not on mechanical compulsion but on human conscience and it proves, in always new circumstances, how great a force can be summoned into being there where no force has been applied to arouse it".

The *Times* writes concerning the alleged union of the National Democrat party and the so-called Morges front (which has been denied by the organ of the National Democrat party) that "such a front could become a serious factor only if it had the full support of the National Democrat party, but there is good reason to believe that the moderate elements in the party will eventually reach an understanding with the present regime — after the regime has put its own house in order. Even the moderate National Democrats are strongly anti-Jewish and an understanding between the regime and the Right Opposition is not contemplated with equanimity by the Jews".

The *Observer* commenting the threatened expulsion of *The Times* correspondent from Berlin writes "No the reliable British newspaper would have any use for a correspondent who made it his function to give obsequious endorsement to the views of a foreign Power. The right of honest criticism is inherent in this country's conception of a responsible Press".

K. M.

Extension of a Famous Library

Not least among the glories of Oxford is its famous Bodleian Library, which for hundreds of years has supplied unrivalled facilities for scholars and research workers. Now the accumulation of books has grown too great for the ancient building, and a nearby site has been cleared for an extension to hold five million books. The necessary funds having been provided by private donations, and the designs for the new building having been drawn by the well-known architect, Sir Giles Scott, Queen Mary has, with ancient ceremonial, laid the foundation.

The old Bodleian Library was first projected in 1444 by the munificence of Duke Humphrey of Gloucester, and enlarged by Sir Thomas Bodley in 1610. It contains many priceless manuscripts, and for the past three hundred years it has had the privilege of receiving a copy of every book published in the kingdom. It is not bound to accept all of them, but successive librarians, realising that contemporary views of literature are not always those of posterity, have taken in all except the most ephemeral publications. The result is that all the available storage space has been taken up, and, although old vaults and cellars of adjoining buildings have been pressed into service from time to time, the problem has been growing more and more urgent. The extension will contain a large reading room overlooking Trinity Square, and there will be ample room to provide the most up to date accommodation for students. A tunnel underneath the street fitted with a mechanical carrier will convey books between the two buildings and, it is hoped, the problem of storing the famous Bodleian collection will be solved for the next two hundred years.

(ATE)

A CAMBRIDGE MAN IN THE 16th CENTURY POLAND

By Dr. Wacław Borowy

It was in 1593 that Poland was for the first time visited by an Englishman whose exclusive purpose was the study of the country and who, accordingly, has left an extensive record of his observations. This man was Fynes Moryson. Educated at Cambridge, Fellow of Peterhouse, he seems to have early resolved to write an account of the Europe of his time. To achieve this aim, he spent seven years travelling and collecting notes which in later life he arranged and worked out. His plan was on a vast scale. The first division of the work was to contain a minute itinerary of his journeys. The second was meant to give a detailed survey of the twelve countries he had seen regarding their history, geographical position, legal structure, religion, social divisions, trade, warfare, nature of the inhabitants, their manners and usages, their language and 'wit', and so on. One of his modern editors rightly says that it was an attempt at a sociological description undertaken long before that term was devised. The book grew voluminous, and only a part of it was published in Moryson's life-time (1617). The rest was to appear in print only in our century (under an arbitrary, though fitting, title Shakespeare's Europe).

Moryson was a rather prosaic person, and in his bulky work there is not even a single mention of any of the great poets and artists of his time; but he endeavoured to be accurate in his observations and generalised them with caution and commonsense. His diary abounds in figures and place-names, in exact dates, strict computation of distances and prices of food.

"We bought for ourselves (in Piotrków) flesh, bread and beer for our supper at a very cheap rate, and giving one grosh to the hostess for dressing our meat, and for butter and fire, she was very well content with it"; passages like this recur again and again. He adapted himself easily to the ways of travelling in Poland and gave good advice to his countrymen who would go to these parts. He did not much complain either of the necessity of carrying a bed or the alternative of sleeping in inns on straw lapped with furs. He appreciated the inexpensiveness and taste of the cooking, of fish dishes in particular, "for which kind of cookery"—he added—"the Polonians are praised above the Germans or any other nation". He stated also that there was no reason for fearing cold, as there are warm stoves in every house.

In his description of the country he laid stress on the fertility of the land and its natural riches. "The region is fenny"—these are his words—"and great part thereof is woody, but it so aboundeth with corn and pastures, as it supplies all Europe with corn and the neighbour countries with herds of cattle. It hath no vines, but it yields plenty of pit coal and much wax and honey". He speaks competently about iron ore and brimstone, about flax and hemp, about tar, wood and furs. His dry style becomes even picturesque every time he has an occasion to mention "fruitful cornfields and rich meadows and pastures", or to say something of "salt digged out of the amber, soap-shales, and all kind of grain, especially rye, which hath made Dantzke famous for relieving all nations therewith in time of dearth". He appreciated also Polish horses, "excellent", as his description runs, "not great, but quick and stirring".—On the other hand he was aware of the scarcity of towns and poverty of buildings in the country. He

rather liked Dantzke and Cracow (calling them both "very fair") and noted many particulars of their plan and edifices.

He observes that "the people (in Poland) live content with their own", but that they are not rich, as they have little gold and silver and have to pay high prices for "foreign commodities". He collected considerable information about the constitution of the country, its laws, administrative system, army and jurisdiction. He was struck by the lack of ceremonial observance towards the person of the king and by the total absence of such customs as kneeling to him or saluting the chair and cloth of state. He also stressed the paucity of revenues both of the king and of the dignitaries ("the greatest not having above 5000 li. yearly rent"). An imperialist by instinct, he judged to be against the interests of the State, these "moderate riches of private men, rather serving to live plentifully at home than sufficient for the undertaking of any great actions abroad". He was equally critical about the limitations of the power of the king, slightness of taxation, and the judicial privileges of the nobility. His general pronouncements, however, did not hinder him from seeing some good sides of the existing order. "It is", he remarked, e. g. "a matter of no small moment that upon an invasion of enemies or upon an offensive war decreed by common consent in public assemblies the gentlemen are bound to assemble and serve upon their own cost and charges". He acknowledged also that there was always a scope given to a wise and brave king, like Stephen Batory. Speaking about social classes, Moryson gives particular attention to the numerous poor people; who "are so poor as they drink water and follow the plough bare-footed, yet lose not their right to be gentlemen, nor their voices in general assemblies".

In the chapter on warfare Moryson has praise for Polish mounted troops, but speaks critically about the weakness of the naval power, the insufficiency of its infantry, and want of fortified places. In conjunction with the small power of the king and meagre resources of the treasury, these strictures lead him to the conclusion that "the Polonians, howsoever in a common danger they readily concur to stop any invasion, yet seem unfit to enlarge their kingdom by conquering new provinces".

He considers the Poles brave: "The country people"—thus runs his text—"when they fight, hold it more valour to receive a wound without fear than by skill to defend the body, and commonly he that strikes bids his adversary to take heed of his head or any other part he means to strike, who presently defends that part and no other, for they use not to falsify their words therein. Other general characteristics he gives are a passion for travelling to foreign countries, lavishness and courtesy, with a touch of vanity. (All these observations concern the nobility; about the 'common people' Moryson says that their manners 'little differ from the old Sarmatians'). The general defect of the Poles is that they are "subject to sudden passions" and prone to quarrels as well as to an excess in drinking.

Moryson ascribes to them active bodies, quick wits and great vivacity of spirit, but we are rather taken aback to hear that they exercise both the abilities of bodies and minds most in horsemanship. He acknowledged otherwise that 'all the Polonians, yes very

IN MOZART'S CITY

IMPRESSIONS OF SALZBURG FESTIVAL

(From our own correspondent)

II

A special chapter of the *Festspleie* is created by the dramatic performances of *Everyman*, by Hugo von Hofmannsthal and Goethe's *Faust*, produced by Max Reinhardt.

Reaching in its origin to the mediaeval mystery plays, *Everyman* (the history of a rich man's death) is performed before the monumental façade of the Cathedral, the finest church in the Italian Renaissance style in the whole of Germany, on the Cathedral Square, surrounded by three palace fronts. This square, the only of its kind, is enhanced by the natural scenery and adds greatly to the meaning and impression of *Everyman*. This deep religious mystery of "Faith" (*Helen Thimig*—resembling a mediaeval Madonna) and in the final scenes of *Everyman's* death and burial, changes the theatre stage into a religious temple and seems to introduce us to the mysterious secrets of our future life.

The production by Max Reinhardt gives a stylized form to the play, in the group scenes resembling old paintings and sculptures; the music by *Einar Nilson* (reproduced by the famous Cathedral Organ and with the tremendous accompaniment of the Cathedral Bells), as also the playing of *Attila Hörbiger* (*Everyman*), *Fried Liewehr*, *Helen Thimig*, *Frieda Richard*, *Marianne Walla* and *Dagny Servaes* add artistry to the unforgettable impression of *Everyman*.

For Goethe's *Faust* a special city (the *Fauststadt*) was built in the courtyard of the Old Riding School. Margaret's and Faust's homes, Martha's garden complete with German flowers, the Cathedral etc. are to be found here. The top-gallery of the Rock Riding School's arcade is the place where the Archangels appear during the Prologue,

smiths and like artisans can speak the Latin tongue, and that roundly" (though "corruptly"); he knew their lawyers to be "well studied in the civil law"; but he did not hear of any Poles "famous for skill in... any profession of the liberal sciences" (it was half a century from the death of Copernicus), or of any "famous authors or writers of that nation" (it was about ten years from the death of Kochanowski). Obviously, the spiritual culture of the country was difficult for Moryson to assess. He visited, however, the University of Cracow, and knew about more recent ones in Wilno and in Zamosć (which he mistook for Gniezno).

His remarks on the Polish language are utterly naive; but he gathered quite a number of notions on the native apparel, feasts, pastimes and various customs and habits. He supplemented also his personal observations by quite a fair amount of historical study, and packed his information into long-drawn out sentences, such as this f. i. "Prussen of old was subject to the Order of the Teutonic Knights, but by agreement made between the King of Poland and the Margrave or Marquis of Brandenburg, Master of the said Order, part of the provinces was given to the said Marquis and his heirs with the title of Duke, under homage to the King of Poland, with condition that for want of heir male it should return to the Kingdom of Poland, and the other part was then united to the said Kingdom, but Dantzke and Melvin (= Elbing) remained free cities, acknowledging the King of Poland for their Protector".



ARTHUR
RODZINSKI

while Mephistopheles is placed on a rock. The voice of the Lord is heard from the Cathedral. This prologue is a fine introduction to Salzburg's *Faust*. The masterpiece of Goethe receives here not only the most original and beautiful artistic realization, but also completely captures the hearts of the audience. For the production of Max Reinhardt each moment brings, not only all the poetry and philosophy of Goethe's drama, but at the same time makes of it a very realistic life history.

Paula Wessely, the greatest Austrian dramatic actress of the day, by her sincerity and profound expressiveness, by true feelings in her pains and sufferings, as Margaret, gives a creation which will for ever remain in the history of the theatre and of the Salzburg *Festspleie*. Margaret's prayer and cathedral scene — by Wessely — is sufficient cause for coming to the Salzburg Festival.

Other leading rôles in *Faust* include such famous German theatrical names, as *Werner Krauss* (Mephistopheles), *Ewald Batsler* (Faust), *Lotte Modelsky* (Martha), *Helen Thimig*, *Fried Liewehr* and *Frieda Richard*. All the conceptions of Reinhardt are above praise; they must be seen to be appreciated.

* * *

The first concert of the current Festival (*Festkonzert*) was not only one of the important events

of this year's *Festspleie*, but at the same time a triumph of Polish art abroad. The excellent symphonic orchestra, *Wiener Philharmoniker*, was conducted by a Pole — Arthur Rodzinski, the famous conductor of the greatest U. S. A. stages, regarded generally in Salzburg as the successor to *Toscanini*. His programme included a suite for orchestra, *Water-Music*, by G. F. Händel, *Symphony No. 4 in G-minor*, op. 48, by Johannes Brahms, *Symphony in one movement*, by Samuel Barber, and the second suite from *Daphnis et Chloe*, by Maurice Ravel. Rodzinski handled this programme with rare culture and intelligence, and demonstrated a deep musical individuality. He understood each style and epoch perfectly, but above all he was at home with the modern music, showing in his interpretation not only magnificent talent, but also some of that inspiration, given by nature only to the greatest artists.

The Polish conductor was applauded by the audience of *Mozarteum* enthusiastically. The young American composer, Samuel Barber, present at the concert, also received a warm ovation after the execution of his *Symphony in one movement*, a very interesting piece of music, heard for the first time in Salzburg. (*The Symphony was*

(Continued on page 4)

SALZBURG
—
FAUSTSTADT
(The City of Faust).



IN MOZART'S CITY

(Continued from page 3).

performed for the first time in December 1936 in Rome, Molinari conducting the first performance in America took place in Cleveland, on January 22, 1937, Arthur Rodzinski conducting.)

A few days after his concert I met Arthur Rodzinski. His behaviour is simple and kind as his art is deep and great. Rodzinski was very interested in The Warsaw Weekly, greeting with pleasure a Polish newspaper, printed in English and to be found in all the greatest centres of the world, as a good source of information on Polish art for those abroad. He has already left Salzburg, the city so loved by all artists and is preparing for his new concerto-season in the U.S.A., during which he will be heard, as in Cleveland, as from the greatest concert-stages of America...

Among other symphonic concerts (including two conducted by Hans Knapperbusch and dedicated to Beethoven and Richard Strauss, as well as Giuseppe Verdi's Requiem, performed by Arturo Toscanini) the "Parrish Festival" is also dedicated to the masterpieces of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, and so especially linked with the idea of the Salzburg Festival. The conductor, Bruno Walter, impeccably brought out both the profound meaning of the music and the rococo style of Mozart; he is worthy of the name of the most excellent interpreter of these classical compositions. The soloist of the Mozart concert was a French pianist, Mademoiselle Lefebvre from Paris.

Beethoven's IX Symphony, prepared by Wilhelm Furtwängler, as also the last symphonic concert of Toscanini, embracing in its programme Beethoven, Brahms and Rossini, are eagerly awaited by Salzburg's many guests. They will take place during the last few days of the Festival, which will be concluded by the presentation of Mozart's Magic Flute, on Tuesday, August, 31.

Besides these symphonic concerts, lovers of religious music find pleasure in the Cathedral Concerts and in concerts of Sacred Music in St. Peter's, most impressive in their repertoire and surroundings. Coronation Mass, Requiem, Litany of the Sacrament, and Mass in C by W. A. Mozart, Actus Tragicus by J. S. Bach, Requiem of Brahms, the works of Beethoven, Messner etc. are here executed, while interpretations are: Joseph Messner, conductor, Wiener Singschubler, Elde Norena (from New-York), the Cathedral Choir and the orchestra of the Cathedral Musical Society.

As original fragments of the Festival, must be counted the concerts in the Courtyard of the Ancient Palace of Princes-Archbishops (Residenz). Here the orchestral and chamber music Serenades by W. A. Mozart are executed.

During the current Festspliele, that characteristic and charming part of Austrian art, the Viennese Operetta, is to be found in Salzburg. The magic and delightful melodies, the ravishing waltzes by Johann Strauss, Franz Schubert, Franz Lehár and Em. Kalman are resounding from the stage of Salzburg Stadttheater, amassing a large public, which always listens with pleasure to the Viennese operettas.

Wiener Meister Operetten gathered here all the famous operetta artists of Vienna, such as Alfred Ploccar (as Schubert in

the lovely Dreimäderlhaus), Hubert Marischka, Rita Georg (as the Merry Widow), Mimi Sloop, Fritz Linhoff and others. Among this Viennese group only one foreign artist is to be found; he is a Pole-Wojciech Ruszkowski, a talented artist of the Warsaw operetta, invited specially to portray Count Danilo in Lehar's Merry Widow (a part played by Maurice Chevalier in the screen version of the operetta). In this irreproachable and stylish Viennese ensemble Ruszkowski showed to advantage the values of a born operetta artist, displaying elegance and humour in his acting and adding many interesting lines to the rôle of The Merry Widow's hero. Both the Salzburg and Viennese presses uttered the warmest success and artistic values of Ruszkowski, greeting him, as a talented artist. After these appearances the Polish artist has been invited to appear in Vienna where during the winter season he will take part in two new operettas-main attractions of the year.

Salzburg's artistic and aesthetic rôle of to-day is excellently characterized by one of the founders of the Festivals and of the greatest enthusiasts of that city, the late German dramatic writer, Hugo von Hofmannsthal in following words:

The spirit of this city does not exclude the "Today", and if it seemingly gives a large space to the "Yesterday", this is so because-saturated itself with the vitality of the apparently dead days - it makes us conscious of the past as a living force.

JERZY MACIERAKOWSKI

P. S. During the whole of my sojourn in Salzburg I was only once disappointed. It was at the rich national museum, The House of Nature, where one of the most interesting exhibits—a wild boar, killed in Białowieża, I read instead of Poland, Lithuania as the country where Białowieża is to be found. Such an inaccurate inscription tends to create a loss of confidence in the rest of the information given in The House of Nature.

Theatre Review

The farce by H. Adler, entitled Scandal in the King's Family (Teatr Kameralny) is a typical play of the summer season, i.e. where the wish to arouse humour and laughter quite over-shadows the literary value of the work.

Scandal in the King's Family is one of the better plays of the above mentioned kind. It is a popular present-day history of a maid servant who by marrying a millionaire and through spiteful circumstances of fate, unexpectedly becomes the wife of her former employer's chief. This situation is well exploited by the author and the humour, offered in truly amusing tribulations and scenes, was warmly applauded by the Teatr Kameralny's audience.

The farce offers also much scope for the actresses. The most effective part of that of the maid servant and tribulations and scenes is interpreted by Hanna Różańska, who, without overplaying the rôle, draws out all its comic and characteristic colour. The rôle of her former mistress received, on the other hand, an interesting characterization by an artist unknown to the Warsaw public, Irena Bronowicz, whose subtlety shows that she is worthy of more important scenic tasks, than that of playing in farces. Olga Orłowska, finally, was truly amusing in her often glaring acting as the cook.

The male rôles, with the exception of Stefan Malużyński were rather feeble. The stage direction of Emil Chaberski gave the performance a lively tempo, and an important factor in face-presentations.

ARNO

SPORTS

Records shattered by Gliders

In the course of the Polish National Meet of motorless gliders at Inowrocław, several Polish records were beaten and generally excellent results have been obtained by many pilots. Mr. Dziurzyński flew a distance of 320 kilometres. Mr. Wacniak attained an altitude of 2100 metres. Five Polish pilots landed their gliders at Breslau, in Germany, after covering a distance of well over 300 kms. They received a hearty welcome from the German sportsmen, who have a full appreciation of soaring and its value. (ATE)

Tennis Tournament "Young Champions"

On the 23rd of August on the Courts of the Warsaw Lawn Tennis Club (Sobieski Park) the annual tournament of the "Young Champions" will start and will last until the 29th August incl. This tournament is open to girls and boys under the age of 16, and evokes great interest especially in the sporting circles of the young generation.

XXI International Anti Alcoholic Congress in Warsaw

The XXI International Anti-Alcoholic Congress will take place in Warsaw from the 12th to the 17th of September, under the auspices of Professor Ignace Mosicki, the President of the Polish Republic. A large number of foreign delegates is expected and many important scientific lectures will be given dealing with the subject of alcoholism and its evil effects. Information obtainable from the Secretary's Office, Chocimska Street 24, Warsaw.

International Intellectual Co-operation

Professor Ellery C. Stowell, president of the American "Hall of Nations" destined for establishing closer relations between the younger generation of America and other nations, arrived in Warsaw. It is his intention to select some Polish students who could study in the Hall of Nations in Washington and become instrumental in bringing about a better international understanding. The activity of prof. Stowell met with a sympathetic support of the Polish government.

Oles Bartoski, Zygmontowska 56, BRZEŃSK 36, Poland. 13 years old wishes to correspond with boys in the wide world.

ANGLO BALTIC LINE S.S. "Baltovier" From Gdynia 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th September From London: 26th August, 9th September Cabin class 27, 0, 0. Would accept once post English house prepared go abroad. Apply "Independent" c/o Warsaw Weekly.

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Warsaw Amusements

THEATRES

NARODOWY, "The Admirable Critchon". POLSKI, "Widow Jadzia" NOWY. Closed. MALY. Closed. LEŃC, "Where the Devil can't..." M. LICKLEJ, "Świt, Dzień i Noc" A. DEWIL, "Closed" KAMERALNY, "Scandal in King's family" REDITA. Closed. MUSICAL THEATRE WIELKI—OPERA. Closed. Shortly "The Sun of Mexico" MUSICAL SHOWS CYRULIK WARSZAWSKI Bodo in "Ciotka Karola" (Charley's Aunt) TEATR R.15. "Kolekta" WIELKA REWIA. Closed.

ART

I. P. S. Pasant Art. ZACHETA. Hunting Show. NATIONAL MUSEUM. Monuments of Marshal Piłsudski.

CINEMAS

ATLANTIC Beery in "The Seaside Devils". BALTZYK Freddie Bartholomew in "Sea Titans". "CAPITOL Shirley Temple in "Viennese Nightingale". COLOSSUM "The Right of Youth". EUROPA "She knew not love". HOLLYWOOD "Diplomatyczna Zona". IMPERIAL "The Secret Plan R.8". MAJESTIC "The Lovers' Tango". P.A.N "Secrets of Chinese Town". "RIO LALTO Claudette Colbert in "They met in Paris". ROMA "The Eagle flies to China". STYLWO "Submarine No. 9". "STUDIO "Truxa". "SWIATOWIER Werner Kraus in "Burgthaler". VICTORIA Carola Lombard and Fred Mc. Murray in "The comedy of life".

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:

Table with columns: No of certificate, NAME, Age, Category, Date of issue, Address. Lists names like ERKOWSKA Mala, PRYWES Lajb, KON Joachim, etc.