

# THE WARSAW WEEKLY

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4th YEAR

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## NOTICE TO READERS

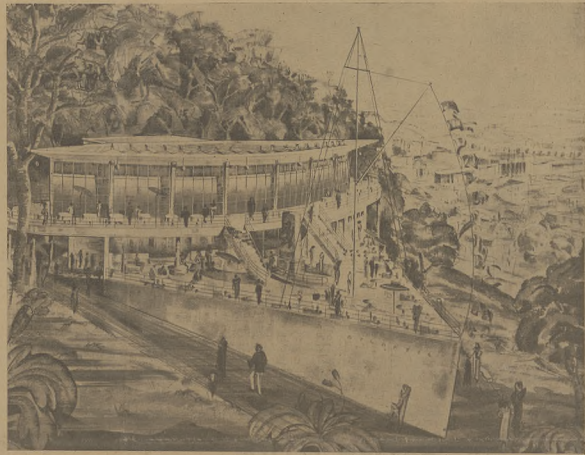
In our issue of the 2nd April we stated that it had not been possible to continue the publication of the WARSAW WEEKLY as a weekly, but that arrangements were being made to convert it into a monthly.

We are pleased to be able to inform our Readers that it has been decided to issue the WARSAW WEEKLY on the 1st and 15th of the month, starting with the present issue.

At the same time, we would advise our Readers that there have been considerable changes in the editorial policy and that the paper will now aim at extending cultural co-operation between Poland, the British Empire and the United States.

In pursuance of this aim, the editors would welcome any suggestions from new or old Readers.

## EMPIRE EXHIBITION, SCOTLAND 1938



To be opened on May the 3rd

The Atlantic Restaurant

## WARSAW LETTER

Just before Easter, amidst general complaints of bad weather and reports on the unusually high number of Warsaw dwellers who had decided to spend the holidays out of the capital the railroads sold during that week 70,000 tickets — the Warsaw press had some excitement learning of the several minutes conversation of General Skwarczynski, Chief of the O.Z.N. with Deputy Wacław Budzynski ending with the expulsion of the latter from the Movement.

A few days later, on April 20, the OZN provided the press with another sensation when M. Jerzy Rutkowski, Chief of the Union of Young Poland, branch of the above mentioned organization for the consolidation of the young generation, announced his breach with the Movement and stated that in the future the "Young Poland" would be entirely independent. The OZN treated this enunciation as a symptom of anarchy and declared that M. Rutkowski was expelled from the Movement and charged Major Edmund Gallinat with the mission to reorganize the Union of Young Poland by appointing new executives to all sections of the organization. The leaders of the Young Poland in Lodz, Lwow and Poznan have even publically protested against the declaration of M. Rutkowski and have formally announced their intention to remain true to the OZN. As a result we have today two Unions of Young Poland — one under Major Gallinat controlled by the OZN at Wiejska street and the other under M. Rutkowski which established its headquarters at Szeroka street. From the declaration issued by M. Rutkowski to announce the split it results that the organization would remain faithful to the traditions of Pilsudski and respect the authority of Marshal Smigly Rydz so that the secession meant only a disapproval of the present leaders of the OZN.

There have been numerous comments on the expulsion of deputy Budzynski from the OZN inasmuch as M. Rutkowski had stated he had been cooperating with him. The OZN explained, however that the expulsion had been caused by the lack of

subordination on the part of M. Budzynski manifested by the attitude of the weekly „Jutro Pracy”, which he edits, towards both the OZN as a whole and the „Gazeta Polska”, the press organ of the Movement.

The expulsion of deputy Budzynski was the subject of a special meeting of the Parliamentary group of the OZN which resulted in a decision to try to readjust the matter with General Skwarczynski. These endeavors have failed and caused the resignation of deputy Jan Hoppe, another prominent member of the „Jutro Pracy”, from the OZN. On Saturday, April 30th, the Supreme Council of the OZN meet at nine in the morning and the Parliamentary group at noon. The Opposition press anticipates that the expulsion of deputy Budzynski and the resignation of deputy Hoppe will be taken up during these meetings and may be followed by other resignations on the part of deputies in sympathy with M. Budzynski.

Altogether the expulsion of deputy Budzynski, renowned for his anti-semitic activities and author of the Bill against the freemason movement, combined with the split of the Young Poland representing the wild nationalistic element of the OZN, has been commented on by the Opposition press to mean that the OZN is completely changing its character, becoming a more liberal and radical organization. The Opposition press also laid great stress on the increased influences of the „Naprawa” group stating that it is now controlling the Supreme Council of the Movement.

This polemic caused an enunciation on the part of General Skwarczynski in the form of an interview granted to the „Eskra” news agency. The General denied the reports concerning the control of the Naprawa and said “there cannot be any talk about a switch of policy to the left on the part of the OZN since the direction of this policy was traced in the ideologic and political declaration of February 21, 1937, and we have no intention whatever to deviate from it neither to the left nor to the right”. The General also

(Continued on page 2)

## Great Britain and Italy

By Joseph Martin.

The signing of the Anglo-Italian Agreement in Rome on the sixteenth of April marked an important and most welcome stage in the British Government's efforts to establish peace in Europe. The improvement in international relations was immediately obvious. The British Foreign Secretary, Lord Halifax, recently expressed the opinion that if tension can be relieved at one point there will be relief everywhere else. That opinion has been amply justified by recent events. Not only have relations been improved between the British and the Italian peoples; the position is felt to be easier in practically every country in Europe. By the restoration of goodwill between two of the great European Powers, certain sources of persistent friction and recurrent danger have been removed from international affairs.

The Agreement was reached after six weeks arduous negotiations. Every detail was thoroughly discussed, and the utmost care was taken to see that conclusions reached were recorded with the greatest clarity and exactitude, in order that there should be no danger of misunderstandings occurring later over interpretation of the text. The result is a settlement covering a wide area, ranging from the Canary Islands to Southern Arabia, and from Palestine to the frontiers of Kenya.

The Agreement is a somewhat complex instrument. It comprises 22 separate documents. There is a main Protocol, followed by eight Annexes; six Letters which have passed between Lord Perth, the

British Ambassador to Rome, and Count Ciano, the Italian Foreign Minister; a Declaration of Good Neighbourliness in British, Italian and Egyptian territories; and six further Notes or Declarations in which the British, Italian and Egyptian Governments reaffirm British rights in respect of Lake Tsana and international rights in the Suez Canal. In the Annexes the Anglo-Italian Agreement of 1937 on the maintenance of the *Status Quo* in the Mediterranean is reaffirmed; and it is agreed that military information shall be exchanged between two Governments concerning troop movements and new naval or air bases in or around the Mediterranean, the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden.

One particularly interesting feature in the Annexes is a stipulation that neither side shall use publicity or propaganda against the other. Propaganda has often been used as a weapon of offence in various ways; but it is unusual to find it a subject of arrangement in an international agreement! Italy promises that natives of Italian East Africa shall not be compelled to undertake military duties other than local police and defence work, and that British nationals there shall be assured of the free exercise of their religion. In the Letters exchanged between the representatives of the two countries, Italy undertakes to reduce the garrisons in Libya and to join the London Naval Treaty of 1936.

The whole Agreement is conditional upon the Italian

withdrawal from Spain. Italy undertakes, if the war goes on, to withdraw her troops from Spain according to the British formula for the evacuation of all foreign volunteers from both sides. Should the war end before the formula is put into effect, Italy will forthwith withdraw all remaining Italian volunteers and all war material. Moreover, Italy repeats her declaration that she has no territorial or political aims in Spain, nor does she seek economic privileges. “A settlement of the Spanish question” — to be understood as a withdrawal of volunteers, not necessarily the end of all fighting in Spain — must come before the Agreement as a whole enters into force. For her part, Great Britain will raise the question of recognising Italian Ethiopia at Geneva, the British Government, being desirous that such obstacles as may at present be held to impede the freedom of member States (of the League of Nations) as regards recognition of Italian sovereignty over Ethiopia should be removed.”

A feature of the settlement which has been noted with general satisfaction is a provision for bilateral revision. The Anglo-Italian Agreement is to remain in force indefinitely, “but should either Government at any time consider that a change of circumstances renders the revision of any of these instruments necessary, the two Governments will consult together...” Many European troubles have arisen from a failure to make provision in international agreements for re-adjustments of decisions to changing circumstances. Such troubles will, it is hoped, be avoided in future, in so far as Great Britain and Italy are concerned.

# Economics and Finance

## BUDGET SURPLUS FOR 1937-38

According to the provisional audit of Treasury accounts, Polish State revenue in March totalled 262,653,000 million zlotys, and expenditure 239,396,000 zlotys. In the course of April, May and June, some 17 million zlotys are still to be spent on account of the fiscal year 1937-38, as provided for by supplementary credits voted by the Sejm. Including this sum, the total actual expenditure for the fiscal year 1937-38 just ended will amount to 2,351.9 million zlotys, while the actual revenue for the year was 2,373.5 million zlotys. This leaves a surplus for the year of 21.6 million zlotys as against one of 2.4 millions for 1936-37 which was the first year of a balanced budget after the fiscal year 1937-38, as provided for by supplementary credits. In comparison with 1936-37, expenditure was last year higher by 190.5 million, whilst revenue increased by 209.7 million zlotys.

## THE BUDGET 1938-9.

The budgetary estimates of the Republic of Poland for the financial year 1938-39 as voted by the Sejm and Senate and just promulgated in the official Journal of Laws provide for a total expenditure of 2,474,935,020 zlotys of which ordinary expenditure accounts for 2,430,661,350 zlotys, extraordinary for 37,764,470 zlotys, and contributions of the Treasury to State enterprises 6,509,200 zlotys. Ordinary revenue has been estimated at 2,349,289,535 zlotys and extraordinary at 126,840,000 zlotys. Of the estimated total revenue of 2,475,129,535 zlotys the receipts of the Administration are expected to yield 1,645,270,485 zlotys, State enterprises 137,652,050 zlotys, and the State Monopolies 692,207,000 zlotys. Both expenditure as well as revenue estimates are about 157 million zlotys higher than the estimates for the fiscal year 1937-38, leaving a small surplus similar to that expected for the previous fiscal year, while the actual surplus for the first eleven months was over 15 million zlotys.

## IMPROVED POSITION OF THE POLISH RAILWAYS

The years of economic depression reacted very unfavourably on the Polish railways, both as regards stocks of materials and the cash in hand necessary to secure smooth and economic management. Consequently the reconstruction works were impeded and delayed; short-term credits had to be extended at high cost. With the present extension of the railway system in Poland and at current prices, about 160 million zlotys worth of materials, and about 80 million zlotys in cash are required for planned and economic operation of the railways. Both these items were declined steadily for several years, and only during the last two years, when cash reserves had declined as low as to 12 million zlotys, a turn for the better set in; since then, the improvement has been well maintained. The progressive improvement in the general economic conditions of the country evident in the steady increase of railway traffic made it possible to effect a gradual reconstruction of the working stocks of the railways. At present stocks of materials have reached a value of about 118 million and cash in hand a total of about 55 million zlotys, whilst continued favourable traffic development justifies the expectation that normal conditions will shortly be completely restored. In comparison with the last quarter of 1936, goods traffic on the Polish railways increased by 2,470,000 tons during the corresponding quarter of 1937, a gain equivalent to 13.7 per cent.

## FOREIGN CAPITAL IN POLISH JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES

As on January 1st this year 1,441.7 million zlotys of foreign capital were invested in Polish joint-stock companies, representing 42.9 per cent of the total stock capital of these companies. The number of such companies was 1414 but only 1067 were in normal operation. Foreign capital was invested in the stock of 438 Polish companies, and in 314 of them it represented a majority interest, in all, no less than 88.9 per cent of the foreign capital engaged in that manner in Poland. The nationality of the capital in question was in percentages as follows: French 26.2, U. S. A. 18.6, Belgian 13.3, German 13.3, Swiss 14.1, British 4.2, Dutch 2.4, and Austrian 2.9 per cent, the balance being composed of small holdings in several other countries. In consequence of the union of Austria to Germany, the German part rises to 16.2 per cent, and Germany now occupies third place on the list. Last year, 32 new joint-stock companies were formed in Poland, but only two with the participation of foreign capital.

## THE BANK HANDLOWY RESUMES PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS

Last year's net profits of the Warsaw Bank Handlowy totalled 2.3 million zlotys. Deposits rose from 95.5 million at the end of 1936, to 113 million at the end of last year. The chairman, Mr. Augustus Zaleski, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, proposed to the General Meeting the payment of a 4 per cent dividend on the capital of 25 million zlotys. The last dividend was in 1931.

## WARSAW LETTER

(concluded)

explained in this interview that the expulsion of deputy Budzyński had taken place in view of the fact that Budzyński was editor in chief of the "Jutro Pracy" which had been disloyal to the OZN as a whole, and that it had led to no connection with the rebellion of M. Rutkowski caused by the protest of the General against the still existing links between the "Young Poland" and the "Falanga" (the most extreme group of young nationalists advocating and having recourse to acts of terror).

The fermentation inside the OZN has been much eclipsed by the speech of M. Eugene Kwiatkowski, the Vice Premier and Minister of Finance pronounced on the invitation of the Silesian branch of the OZN in Katowice, on Sunday, April 24. This was practically a lecture entitled "Political rebirth leads towards the economic success of Poland" the contents of which have been the topic of most newspaper articles on internal affair for the last few days. The following fragments of the speech have been the most commented on and caused much expectation concerning a forthcoming move on the part of the Government to come to terms with the political Opposition. The Vice Premier said "Do remember that the favorable political and economic events are not lasting long nowadays" and laid great stress on the fact that not only the development and strengthening of the country but even its existence would depend on the ability of the Poles to transform the country into a "uniform body". This "Honest consolidation" should take place "without the mask and whip of totalitarianism". Then it was added that the unification should embody the Polish nationalists, the Polish peasant leaders, the Polish

## AIR TRANSPORT

The Polish Lot company has announced its summer time table. The daily services to Helsingfors, Danzig - Gdynia, Krakow, Katowice, Lwow and Berlin and the tri-weekly service to Lydda via Bucharest and Athens will be the same as last year except that several new Lockheed Electras have been brought into service and that practically the whole of the services are now being run with these machines or Douglases. The organisation of this Company covering Europe from the Baltic to the Black Sea, with its swift aircraft travelling at 300 km per hour is one of the most successful of its type and attracts an ever increasing number of passengers from Scandinavia to the Mediterranean and vice versa.

## THE LARGEST BALLOON IN THE WORLD

The Polish balloon works are terminating their work on the largest balloon ever built. It will have a capacity of 120,000 cubic metres, while the largest balloon to date, built in America, had only 80,000 cubic metres, and will be used in the spring or early summer of 1938 for making a stratospheric ascent, with the aim of beating the world altitude record. The fabric used is specially prepared, woven in Łódź, and coated with artificial rubber, made from alcohol by a secret process known only to the Warsaw Chemical Institute. The weight of one square metre of fabric is only 70 grammes, while for instance the fabric of the balloon used by Prof. Piccard in his famous ascent was 220

grammes per square metre. The extreme lightness of the new fabric increases greatly the chances of success of the Polish balloon.

The height of the balloon from the gondole to the top will be 120 metres at the start, when the envelope will be only partially inflated. The diameter of the sphere after complete inflation at high altitude will be 60 metres.

The spherical gondolas, made of duralumin, will contain many scientific instruments, as one of the main purposes of the flight will be the investigation of the stratosphere from the scientific point of view. The ascent to 30,000 metres will take probably about two hours. The gondola will rip open the envelope automatically in the moment of landing, in order to avoid dragging on the ground.

The crew will be composed of Captain Bursztyn and Hynke, well known acrobats and winners of the Gordon Bennett Trophy, and Dr. Narkiewicz, a scientist. They are already training gradually in order to get used to the effects of high altitude, which may be felt strongly, although oxygen apparatus will be carried and the gondola will be sealed.

(ATE)

## IMPERIAL AIRWAYS SPEED UP

When, nine years ago, the first England-India flying route was established, it was acclaimed as a wonderful achievement to bring Karachi within seven ways of London by air. Today, the time of a flying voyage to Karachi is reduced to 2 days 9 hours. The new timings bring Calcutta within 3 days 6 hours of Southampton. Singapore is reached in 5 days 2

hours. A journey through from Southampton to Hong Kong can now be accomplished in 5 days 6 hours, while Brisbane (Australia) is brought within 8 days 23 hours.

On the Africa route the new timings bring Durban within 4 days 10 hours of Southampton. By previous schedules a flight to Durban occupied 6½ days. The progress of modern air transport, as illustrated by these new time-schedules, may be judged when it is remembered that Ross and Keith Smith took 23 days in their first aeroplane flight from England to Australia, while Van Rynveld and Brand were more than a month on the first adventurous journey by aeroplane from England through to South Africa.

Air transport progress may also be illustrated by the fact that, whereas only about 800 passengers were carried by the aircraft of Imperial Airways during the first year of Empire services (1929-30) this figure increased to more than 9,000 for the year 1937, while letter-mail loads on Empire routes grew from just over 100,000 lb. in 1929-30 to approximately 1,500,000 lb. in 1937.

## RECORD ENGLAND-NEW ZEALAND FLIGHT

The direct flight from England to New Zealand and back was recently accomplished for the first time. The journey of 24,000 miles, which was made in 10 days and 21 hours by Flying Officer Clouston and Mr. Victor Ricketts, is one of the most outstanding triumphs of British aviation. The time of the flight included all stops, and the achievement demonstrates both the remarkable endurance and skill of the flyers and the qualities of their machine. Weather conditions were unfavourable, particularly on the outward journey. The pilot and his companion had a minimum of food and rest; although one night was spent in New Zealand they obtained only three hours sleep before beginning the return flight to England. Their aeroplane, the same "Comet" machine used by W. A. Scott and Campbell Bell in 1934, in their record flight from England to Australia, behaved perfectly throughout the journey.

Ten world records were set up indirectly by Clouston and Ricketts during the course of the flight. They made their first direct flight from New Zealand to England, and in the remarkable time of four days and eight hours more than halved the previous record for the outward flight made by Miss Jean Batten last year. They also reduced by three days the record time for the England-Australia return flight, and beat records for flights from England to Sydney, from Port Darwin to Sydney, from Sydney to New Zealand, and from Port Darwin to England.

trade unions, unions of intelligent groups, and this meaning both these who until now have been pro Government and those who have belonged to the Opposition, the young and the old". In order to achieve this consolidation, it was further said that efforts should be made "simultaneously on both sides of the invisible barricade dividing us". In the lecture M. Kwiatkowski pointed out that certain elements of the Polish policy are permanent - there are the Constitution, the National defence, Christian ethics in politics, the care of the State for the young generation and working classes whereas other elements like the Government, Parliament, Electoral Law, etc. are subject to changes and are the more to be changed when they "form an obstacle to the consolidation of the State".

The lecture of M. Kwiatkowski was understood by the Opposition press to mean that the Vice Premier was advocating mutual concessions on the part of both the Government and the political Opposition in order to form something like a co-alliance, and that the Government would agree to the return to a democratic electoral law in order to consolidate the nation.

The Warsaw press also pointed out that M. Kwiatkowski who has never taken political subjects in the past pronounced his Katowice lecture immediately after having spent an entire week with the President of the Republic, having been invited to Spala for Easter so that the contents of this lecture had been presumably approved by the highest authority of the country. Since the *Polska Zbrojna*, the official army, spoke with much appreciation of the lecture it seems that it also had the consent of the Marshal. The Press expressed the belief that M. Kwiatkowski may soon become

Prime Minister and work out the amendment of the electoral law. This would be enough as concerns internal affairs. Foreign Affairs provided little material for the last few days. One should note, however, the final establishment of a Rumanian embassy in Warsaw. The matter of the raising of the Warsaw and Bucharest legations to the rank of embassies had been taken up a year during the visit of King Carol to Warsaw but it is only now that it is materializing. The Polish Government has already issued its agreement to M. Richard Frasnoviczi, ex Rumanian Minister of Railroads, who will be the first Rumanian Ambassador to Poland. The person of the Polish Ambassador to Rumania has not been given as yet since on account of the gripe of King Carol the agreement has not reached Warsaw. Rumanians say it would be Count Roger Raczynski, ex vice Minister of Agriculture, and ex voivode of Poznan, the brother of Count Edward Raczynski, Polish Ambassador to London.

For the last few days the Foreign Office was much bereaved by the sudden and premature death of Count Karol Romer, Chief of the diplomatic protocol, who died on Sunday, April 24 in his family estate Inwald near Cracow due to lack of precaution when handling a gun. Count Romer died at the age of 51 leaving a wife, the former Miss Mittleau, daughter of the ex Rumanian Minister to Vienna, and a daughter of 6. The death of this most gifted diplomat enjoying general respect and friendship has much impressed the Capital. The funeral took place on Wednesday, April 27, in the family cemetery of Inwald. The Foreign Office sent a delegation presided by Count Jan Szezbek, the Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs.

M. C.

# AVIATION NEWS

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## AUSTRALIAN LETTER

By Helen Heney

The Federal Election of last year is now to be followed by state elections in most of the states, to see if the country as a whole in the more detailed government of the various states will endorse the vote as shown for the parliament legislating on wider questions of all Australian policy.

The state elections in N. S. W. like those recently held in South Australia, tend to support the results of the earlier Federal election. The figures are still uncertain for a few electorates, but the United Australia Party, already in power, have a large majority. This probably partly caused by fear of the extremist Labour leader, Mr. Lang, and partly due to the serious internal disputes in the Labour camps, which often resulted in three Labour members contesting one seat and splitting the votes to the advantage of the Nationalist candidate. The elections on the whole roused little interest, being crowded out by the Anschluss and disquieting news from other parts of Europe.

Connected, too, with the visits of foreign warships for the anniversary celebrations, was an unpleasant incident taking place in Melbourne, where sailors from the Italian cruiser Raimondo Montecuccoli and an Italian Australian went on board the ship which in accordance with custom for foreign ships in Australian waters, had been thrown open. In spite of the hospitality and friendliness shown officially to the Italian together with the other visiting ships, there had been scattered anti Fascist demonstrations, and this reprisal against an Italian resident in Australia was the result. The matter will probably be taken up with the Italian authorities, through the British Foreign Office and English Ambassador in Rome, as Australia and Italy have no resident Ambassadors in Italy or Australia. The immediate result is the preparation of a boycott of the cruise by Labour members of parliament and others at Adelaide, the next port of call.

The Anniversary Celebrations are still in progress, but there is a lull, interest having been deflected to the Eucharistic Congress recently closed in Newcastle, N. S. W.

The Anniversary Celebrations are drawing to their close; the Education Department of New South Wales is staging a huge pageant of school children in the open air, as its contribution; the massed effects of colours and the symbolic tableaux promise to be amazingly decorative.

Preparations for the Royal Easter Show are, also because of the record crowds expected, on an unprecedented large scale. This show is a distinctive feature of Australian life, and has the greatest cultural and propaganda value, as the exhibits vary from floral displays, grown months in advance on the ground, industrial exhibitions, machinery, sheep dog trials, ring events, including rough riding, a horse sheep pig cattle and dog show, to side shows and curiosities. It, like the famous Melbourne Cup held later in the year, is the signal for meeting and shopping for all the scattered country people. This year about 17,000 entries are expected.

Grave and far reaching issues were raised at the British Empire Producers' Conference, being held at present in Sydney, when the leader of the British delegation, Sir Reginald Dornier-Smith, spoke against overloading the British market for primary products and thus causing a general collapse of prices. "Saturation point in our home market is much nearer than many

## STAGE AND SCREEN - BUDDING GENIUS

By Edward W. Betts of "The Era"

During recent weeks we have been thinking much about stage jubilees and even longer anniversaries. It is right and proper that we should rejoice with those who have served the theatre for so long, but it is even of greater importance that we should recognise budding genius.

I doubt if at any time in the history of the theatre there have been so many promising young men and women on the stages; indeed, it would not be difficult to fill this page with their names. Several of the players whose work is most promising are in the repertory companies that are springing up in many parts of the country.

It is interesting in this connexion to note that Richard Greene was drawn from a provincial repertory company to take a leading part in a Hollywood film opposite Loretta Young, and that his work in the picture, which has not yet been seen by the public, so impressed the studio executives that he has been given the leading man's part in Sonja Henie's next film.

This has revived the idea that when an American play is produced in London it should be played by an American cast, and similarly that British plays should carry their own players to New York. There is some justification for this view in the recent failure of American plays in London when played by English casts. Against it, however, is the fact that some recent British plays have not caught on in New York when acted by British companies. C. B. Cochran, in discussing this point, has declared that only a small proportion of native drama is transferable from one country to another. It would seem that in drama, nationalism is not enough.

But Robert Sherwood's *Idiot's Delight* is meeting with as much success in London as it did in New York, and John Gielgud's recent

people imagine" he said. He proposed to set up, a series of Empire Commodity Councils, to approach business problems on business lines. Little attempt had so far been made to use the economic power of the Empire as a whole in negotiating trade treaties. Other Empire delegates concurred in the views he expressed. The conference is proceeding.

A saddening feature of February has been the shocking tragedies which have taken place — a big wave at a popular surf beach which cost five lives, a thing almost unprecedented in Australia, where thousands of people make daily use of the hundreds of first class open beaches round the coast, and in spite of tides, currents and sharks involve surprisingly few accidents; still worse was the sinking of a pleasure boat on Sydney Harbour, which was crowded chiefly with women farewelling the departing U. S. cruiser Louisville. Twenty lives were lost, and if it had not been for the prompt relief given by the cruiser, from which lifebelts in hundreds were fired and dozens of sailors dived to the rescue, the toll would have been still heavier.

The west of New South Wales, east of South Australia, and parts of Queensland are suffering severely from the effects of prolonged drought; recent claim that sheep, hand fed for months, are weakened and dying in thousands. Rain is not immediately expected, and the financial consequences will probably be severe for the producers, though the price of wool will rise next year.

production of Chekhov's *Three Sisters* was one of the season's biggest successes. Perhaps we may deduce from this that while the best drama has something in it of its place of origin, even if only its idiom, it must inevitably hold the mirror up to that nature whose touch makes all men kin. For that reason, if for no other, native drama must be encouraged, and it is good news that the National Theatre in London, which is described as "founded in the name of Shakespeare," is at last likely to become a reality. The Executive Committee have appointed as architects Sir Edwin Lutyens, whose ambition it has been for a long time to design a playhouse, and Cecil Maesy, whose work in this field is best represented by the Phoenix Theatre in Charing Cross Road.

The auditorium is to seat about a thousand, and commemorative endowments are being invited. Already Hereford is making a gift of £100 that will endow a seat in memory of Mrs. Siddons, and other towns that have associations with great actors and actresses of the past are being approached.

The Shakespeare Festival at Stratford-upon-Avon has had a good start, and the season goes on until September 24. The Birthday play, *King Henry VIII* had not been done at Stratford for 22 years. Also included in the repertory are *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, *Twelfth Night*, *Macbeth*, *Romeo and Juliet*, *The Tempest*, *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, and *The Comedy of Errors*.

From August 27 to September 10 a conference will be held, the speakers including Professor Dover Wilson, Dr. G. H. Harrison, Mr. A. L. Rowse, Mr. John Garnett, Mr. H. C. H. Gaunt and Mr. Iden Payne. Each day there will be a lecture on the evening's play.

Birmingham Alexandra Theatre, which is noted for the very long runs of its Christmas pantomime, switched over to repertory during the Easter holidays, under the direction of Derek Salberg.

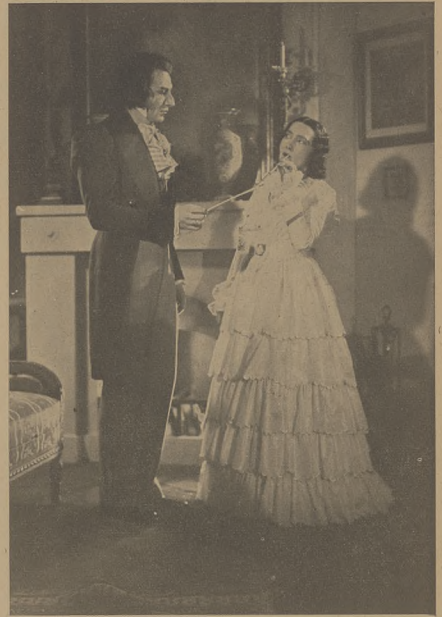
Derek is the son of the late Leon Salberg, who built the theatre and first launched repertory there.

One of our busiest producer-managers is Roland Adam. Not only is he continuing his supervision of the Embassy Theatre in north London, but he is also controlling a repertory company of Howard and Wyndham at their theatres in Edinburgh and at Glasgow. Quite a lot of time is now passed by him in trains between London and Scotland.

He is handing two producers and two casts which will alternate in the two cities and exchange productions. For the opening night at Edinburgh, *Distinguished Gathering* was done; at Glasgow, *Winter Sunshine*. The two theatres exchanged plays the following week. Here is an idea that I have often advocated. If half a dozen repertory theatres could be linked in this way, it would both relieve the players of the drudgery of learning a new part every week, and give the audiences the advantage of more frequent changes of cast.

On somewhat similar lines is Sir Barry Jackson's scheme of occasionally touring the Birmingham Repertory company. In June, the company is to give a month's season at the Princes Theatre, Manchester, with a repertory of four plays. Sir Barry is also interested in the Buxton Festival which takes place August 29 to September 17. All the performances will be given by the Old Vic company.

## Warsaw Theatres



Maria Przybytko-Potocka and Ziembicki in *Summer in Nohant*.

The last weeks have brought to Warsaw several interesting premières and revivals.

The TEATR NARODOWY has put on Jerzy Leszczyński in the title rôle of CYRANO DE BERGERAC. This heroic play of Edmond Rostand is again a great triumph for him. The whole performance, however, cannot be considered as being of the same standard of two preceding versions at the Teatr Polski.

For the twenty fifth jubilee the TEATR POLSKI, apart from showing *NOŚ LISTOPADOWA* (THE NIGHT OF 29 NOVEMBER) by Stanisław Wyspiański (staged by Węgiełek and played by the whole cast headed with Halaćska, Halaćka, Grabowska, Kreczmar, Ziembicki, Zeleński and Samborski) is also giving a series of revivals of recent successes. So far A TWIG OF ROSEMARY by Nowakowski and PYGMALION by G. B. Shaw (with Romanówna and Węgiełek) have been presented. In May, FIGARO'S WEDDING (staged by Węgiełek); SUMMER IN NOHANT by Jarosław Iwaszkiewicz (produced by Edmund Wierciński, with Maria Przybytko-Potocka as George Sand and Zbigniew Ziembicki as Chopin); and CAESAR AND MAN by Adolf Nowaczyński, shown for the first time with its epilogue with the parts of Copernicus and Caesar Borgia taken by Jan Kreczmar and Edmund Wierciński; will be presented.

An interesting event is the production of ASMODEE by François Mauriac at the TEATR MAŁY. This first theatrical work of the French novelist shows him as a first rate dramatist. The play is produced by Maria Przybytko-Potocka who at the same time interprets with finesse the leading rôle of Marceline. In the part of her daughter, Emmanuelle, Jadwiga Kurylukówna acts with sincerity and charm.

Many moments of humour and of drama interspersed with melodramatic situations are offered to the theatre-goer by THE SIXTH FLOOR by A. Gehri. (TEATR ATENEUM). It is a story of the life on the sixth floor in a Parisian

house, on which all the people live their joys and tragedies as a large family. Produced by Stanisława Perzanowska and well played, the cast includes Stefan Jaracz, Ewa Bonacka, Hanna Jaraczówna, Helena Zahorska, Maria Nabisówna, Leszek Pościelowski and Stanisław Daniłowicz.

A new Polish comedy A HAWK AMONG THE PIGEONS (JASTRZĄB WSRÓD GOLEBI) by Jan Adolf Hertz is presented at the MARIA MALICKA THEATRE. The popular playwright is perhaps, this time, in contrast with true life, as in his work the greatest part of modern people are angels; the great faith of the author in humanity, gives, on the other hand, expressiveness and truth to his scenic figures and makes the play quite interesting. The only one bad man — "the hawk" is played by Zbigniew Sawka, the producer, supported by Maria Malicka, Helena Larys-Pawlińska, Halina Cieszkowska and Roman Zawistowski.

The successful series of Forzanno's GIFT OF THE DAWN, excellently played by the charming couple Karolina Lubińska and Antoni Różycki will be concluded in the first days of May. The new play at the TEATR NOWY is THE HEART by Henri Bernstein, which will appear in the stage production of Stanisława Wysocka and with Jadwiga Smorska, Barbara Kościuszanka, Irena Wasutyńska, Wojciech Brydziński, adeusz Wesołowski and Jerzy Sliwki in the leading roles.

The TEATR KAMERALNY, finally, presents an American play by Lillian Helman WE THREE (in the film version of which Miriam Hopkins starred) a full of exciting moments and effective scenic situations of life of young girls in school. The play gives many opportunities to the actresses, appearing in it, especially Polakowa, Bartówna, Biesiadecka, Grywińska (who has produced the play) and Wierzejska. The only male role is for its interpreter, Jerzy Liedtke, a happy début on the dramatic stage.

Jerzy Macierakowski.

POLISH BUILDING AT THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR.

The results of the competition for the best design for the Polish Building at the New York World's Fair have just been announced.

Out of 73 designs submitted, the jury selected a joint project drawn by two noted Polish architects, Stanislaw Cybulski and J. Galinski, in co-operation with Professor Feliks Kowarski of the Polish Academy of Fine Arts.

While the plans are still undergoing revision, it was revealed that the main feature of the Building will be a Tower 150 feet high with a gate leading through it to the Court of Honor.

Each day at noon a trumpeter will ascend the Tower and sound the Polish "hejnał", which always ends abruptly on an unfinished note.

OPERETTES AND MUSICAL SHOWS.

The TEATR WIELKI presents the popular operette by E. AUTUMN MANOEUVRES with Maryla Karwowska.

The TEATR 8.15 gave as its last premiere an operette by Jarno called KRYSIA LESNICZANKA with Lucyna Szczępańska in the title role and Lucyna Messal, Tadeusz Chaveau - Zakrzewski, Karol Benda and Zbigniew Rakowiecki in the remaining leads.

CYRULIK WARSZAWSKI gives CYRULIK-WARSAW AXIS, QUL-PRO-QUO HOW AND WHERE (SKAD SWAD), two political satires, WIELKA REWIA presented a French farce DUDEK by Feydeau (with Fertner), while LA DAME DE MAXIME by the same author is a big success of the TEATR LETNI.

CURRENT ART EXHIBITIONS

An interesting show of modern German sculptures is being held at the IPS (Królewska 13). It contains 117 works by the most representative German sculptors of the present day.

The new show at Zachęta (Plac Malachowskiego) presents paintings by Vlastimil Hofman, Tadeusz Nartowski, Tadeusz Kisielewski, Helena Dowkint, J. Kirilenko, K. Korczak Mleczko, S. Kostyniowicz, B. Kuzminski and Maria Rogowska.

BRITISH PASSPORT CONTROL OFFICE

UJAZDOWSKA 18, WARSAW

No 89/90/91 The following persons are entitled to receive visas or immigration certificates for Palestine:

Table with columns: No, Name, Age, Category, Last date of visa, Admission to Palestine, Address. Lists various individuals with their details.

CINEMAS

ATLANTIC. Peter Lorre in "The Kidnapping of Nancy Steele" (Good American melodrama).
BALTYK. Greta Garbo in "Walewska"
CASINO. Brian Aherne in "Garrick in Paris" (British period comedy)
CAPITOL. Engel in "Wrzoz" (Polish Drama)
COLOSSEUM. Joel McCrea in "Wells Fargo" (Good Drama of the money express)
EUROPA. Katharina Hepburn and Ginger Rogers in "Stage Door" (Excellent Comedy)
IMPERIAL. Dick Powell in "The Blue Marines" (American Music)

PALLADIUM. Daanna Durbin in "Mad about Music"
PAN. Shirley Temple in "Toddlers"
RIALTO. Jack Buchanan and Maurice Chevalier in "It pays to advertise" (Satirical Drama)
ROMA. Warner Baxter in "For another's Fault"
STUDIO. Charles Boyer in "L'orage" (French Drama)
STUDIO. Anna Onera in "Mad Claudette" (Czech Comedy in German)
SWIATOWID. Boris Karloff in "Yellow Pirate"
VICTORIA. Nora Ney in "Women on the Precipice" (Polish Drama)
Starred cinemas play at 5, 7, 9, others at 6, 8, 10.

1938 SPALDING GOLF EQUIPMENT BALLS CLUBS TEES. Includes an illustration of a golfer and contact information for E. SYKES i S-ka.

ANGLO BALTIC LINE S.S. "Balticover". From Gdynia: 12th, 26th May. From London: 5th, 19th May. Cabin class £7. 0. 0. return 25% reduction.

Bank Amerykański w Polsce Sp. Akc. Królewska 3. All kinds of Banking and Foreign Exchange business transacted. Bonds and Stocks bought and sold.

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