

THE WARSAW WEEKLY

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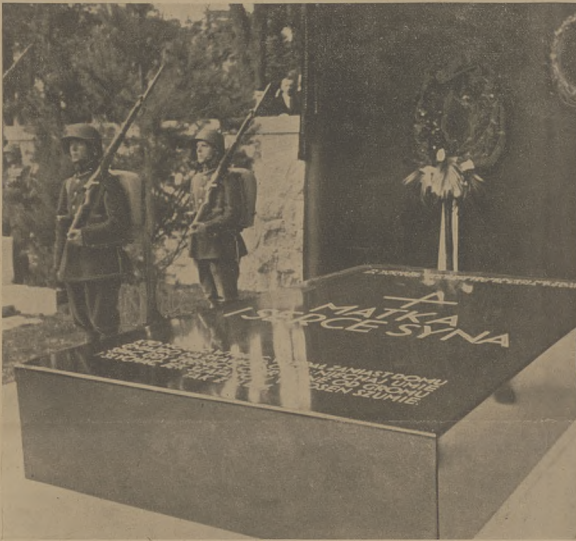
4th YEAR

WARSAW, MAY 15, 1938

No. 16

THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE MARSHAL'S DEATH The Anglo-Irish Agreement

By Joseph Martin



The Rossa Cemetery at Vilno where the Marshal's Heart rests beside his Mother

The day of May 12th, the third anniversary of Marshal Piłsudski's death was passed in the whole of Poland in celebrations dedicated to the immortal memory of her Greatest Son.

The ceremonies at Warsaw, Krakow and Vilno were the most impressive, but even in the smallest villages the population paid homage to the memory of the beloved Marshal.

At 8.45 p. m. hooters announced the three minutes silence at the moment when three years ago the Great Man closed his eyes for ever. The ringing of church bells and gun shots finished the impressive silence.

A new and, it is hoped, a happier chapter in the history of the relations between the British and the Irish Governments was opened on the 25th of April, when three Anglo-Irish Agreements were signed in the British Cabinet Room at No. 10, Downing Street, London, by Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the British Prime Minister, Mr. Eamon de Valera, the Irish Prime Minister and other Ministers of the countries concerned. The agreements reached are intended to "promote friendship and good understanding" between the peoples of Great Britain and Eire, and we may confidently look forward to that desirable objective being attained.

The "Irish Peace Agreement", which was signed in London by the British and Irish Delegations on the 6th of December, 1921, led to the establishment of the Irish Free State, with the status of a British Dominion, on the 15th of January, 1922. This followed upon a long period of antagonism between the two countries, and active rebellion on the part of Southern Ireland — as Eire was then called — against the British Crown. On the conclusion of active hostilities it was hoped that there would be no further serious difficulties between the two countries. Unfortunately, a section of the Irish people had not favoured a settlement, and in some quarters the agitation against Great Britain persisted.

As part of the settlement of 1921, the Irish had agreed to pay to the British Government certain sums in regard to land purchase annuities and other matters. For some years these payments were made. But in March, 1932, Mr. de Valera, who had been one of the extremists among the Irish rebels and had now come to power, decided to withhold in future payment of the land annuities and other dues, totalling about £ 5,000,000 a year. The British Government thereupon imposed special duties on all imports from

the Irish Free State. An Irish Reprisal Bill hit the British coal export trade. For some time there was an economic deadlock between the two countries, but the position was eased somewhat in January, 1935, when an agreement was reached to open the British market for Irish cattle and the Irish market for British coal.

In January, 1937, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, the British Dominions Secretary, opened new conversations with Mr. de Valera, with a view to reaching a working agreement between the two countries. Progress was not very rapid, but by January of this year a conference had been arranged. The recent settlement was the result, and the so-called "economic war" is now ended by mutual agreement.

The Irish Government will pay to Great Britain the sum of £ 10,000,000 in full and final settlement of the chief outstanding claims of the two Governments against each other. That is the substance of one of the three agreements. Another agreement is concerned with questions of defence. Under the 1921 Treaty the defence by sea of the two countries was to be undertaken by the Imperial Forces, and the British Navy was to be given the necessary harbour facilities until arrangements could be made for the Irish Free State to undertake her own coastal defence. These provisions will shortly cease to have effect. The British Government will transfer to the Irish Government the Admiralty property and rights at Berehaven; and the harbour defences at Berehaven, Cobh and Lough Swilly. The transfer is to take place not later than the 31st of December next.

The subject of the third agreement is a comprehensive trade treaty to come into force as soon as the necessary legislative measures have been passed. It will remain in force for three years, and then be subject to termination at six months' notice. The agreement provides, broadly speaking, for the admission of certain goods from Eire free of Customs duties, other than revenue duties, into the British market, subject to provisions for the quantitative regulation of imports of agricultural products. In return the Irish Government will remove or reduce the customs duties on certain British products, and arrange for a review of their existing protective tariffs, giving British products full opportunity of reasonable competition, while affording adequate protection to Irish industries. The existing entry free of duty of British coal to Ireland will be maintained. These are the main practical features of the agreement; but the most important point of all is the spirit of goodwill now animating the two peoples which, it is hoped and believed, will endure for many years to come.

WARSAW LETTER

During the present strained international relations when some people are even expecting to hear again the roll of guns the first ten days of May in Poland brought several very comforting events, namely continuous progress in the normalization of relations with Lithuania and certain signs of diminished friction with Czechoslovakia.

On May 2nd Poland and Lithuania signed in Kaunas a convention opening normal postal, telegraph and telephone communications between the two countries; hitherto since the beginning of diplomatic relations in March these communications have only been at the disposal of officials. On May 10 for the first time in history people in Warsaw could order a trunk call to Kaunas where their relatives and friends could hear also for the first time the telephone girl announcing: "Warsaw on the line". On that day the first private telegrams were exchanged between Poland and Lithuania, and the first letters went direct from one country to the other, whereas during the 18 years of quarrel there have been

no telegraph and telephone communications and letters have had to pass through a third country where the envelope was changed and another stamp affixed.

On April 29 M. Michal Potulicki acting for the Polish Government began negotiations in Kaunas for the opening of water communication by the Niemen between Poland and Lithuania which would increase the turnover of the port of Memel and permit the resumption of certain exports from the Vilno region which cannot compete if sent by rail to Gdynia. On the same day M. Augustaimitis and M. Spokevicius of Lithuania began negotiations in Warsaw for the opening of normal railway and air communications. Since these negotiations involve tariff questions they are bound to last a certain length of time.

Meanwhile both the Kaunas and Warsaw legations are being moved from hotels to regular office buildings, which fact may be regarded as a sign that the first provisional period of relations has terminated and that

normal life between the two countries has begun. The Lithuanian Legation in Warsaw will be located at Koszykowa 14.

Early in May the Warsaw Foreign Office communicated to the press the contents of the Czech reply to the Polish note presented in Prague at the end of March protesting against the toleration of anti-Polish activities of the Comintern on Czech soil. According to this communique the Czech Government admitted the facts mentioned in the Polish note and promised to take energetic measures in order to put down that activity. The Polish Government accepted the note but stated that it could only consider the matter closed when concrete results had followed the promises contained in the Czech answer. This communique indicates that there is good will on both sides which combined with the desire of the Czech Government to increase economic relations with Poland may result in a general improvement.

On May 4th, M. Juraj Slavik, the Czechoslovak Minister at Warsaw, called on M. Beck, and though no communique has been published about their talk, it

would seem that the rumours as to proposals made by the Czech Minister aiming at improving relations between the two countries were correct. In any case Czechoslovakia this year took official part in the Poznań Fair and a delegation of 16 persons presided over by Dr. Fał, Director in Chief of the Prague Export Institute, attended the opening ceremony. After several days' stay in Poznań the delegation spent three days in Gdynia and Danzig studying the conditions in both ports. As a matter of fact the movement of Czech goods through the port of Gdynia is continuously increasing. In 1932 it amounted to 112,721 tons and in 1937 it already has risen to 1,235,928 tons. M. Slavik has also announced to the Polish press that in June a large delegation of Czechoslovak

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WARSAW LETTER

(Concluded)

industrialists will come to Poland, visiting Katowice, Poznań, Gdynia, Lodz and Warsaw in order to increase the economic relations between the two countries.

Sir Howard Kennard and M. Leon Noel, the British and French Ambassadors, called on Mr. Beck, the Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs, early in May to inform him concerning the London conference. As regard that conference the Warsaw press contained certain inspired comments from which it may be concluded that in Polish eyes it brought about a far reaching adjustment of British and French views especially as to the relations of these two countries to Italy which may now be regarded as definitely settled. We may further deduce that in the opinion of the Polish political circles the British reserve in the matter of Czechoslovakia will influence the French attitude both in this and also as regards the Franco-Soviet pact. So far as the cooperation of the two countries for their national defence is concerned, Warsaw political circles consider it better to await the conferences of the military experts before pronouncing a judgement, but their first impression was that this cooperation would not exceed that which has already existed since 1936 between the French and British General Staffs. Warsaw appreciated the fact that the British realistic spirit appears to have dominated the conference which has thereby been saved from providing surprises of doctrinaire political conceptions. Finally political circles were pleased to notice the British tendency to draw Germany into international cooperation; in Warsaw eyes this is the proof of a sincere desire to effect a true European consolidation.

Since the word Germany has been mentioned it is worthwhile to report the recent attempt of Polish Germans to unite. Though the majority of the one million German inhabitants of Poland are pro Nazi they have not as yet succeeded in forming a common front owing to the rivalry of the *Rat der Deutschen* in Poland under Senator Erwin Hasbach with the *Jungdeutsche Partei* of Senator Rudolf Wiesner. The last group is practically a branch of German Hitlerism but the great political ability of Senator Hasbach has made his organization the more numerous despite the attraction of the more direct connections of Senator Wiesner with the German Nazis. Senator Hasbach's organization proposed the formation of an entirely new organization which could be joined by all Germans residing in Poland. The *Jungdeutsche Partei* being now in a minority, regarded the present moment unfavorable for the fusion and refused.

The internal political situation of Poland has not changed much during the last fortnight. The Katowice lecture of Vice-Premier Kwiatkowski mentioned in the last Warsaw letter has continued to serve as the subject of newspaper polemics. Ignacy Fiedorowski responded to it by expressing his satisfaction at the appeal for reunion made by such a respected statesman as M. Kwiatkowski. In the meantime the group of the *Jutro Pracy* abandoned the OZN and was followed by several other senators and deputies so that altogether 23 parliamentarians left the Movement. The fact that M. Kwiatkowski had not mentioned the OZN in his lecture has been understood by certain quarters to mean that he disapproves of it. Obviously to correct this impression M. Kwiatkowski came

out with a second enunciation contained in an interview granted to the *Gazeta Polska* ten days after his Katowice lecture. This interview was devoted to the OZN and had the following sentence: "It is not by weakening the authority of the OZN but by strengthening it that we shall find the shortest road to further consolidation". These words were understood by most of the Opposition press to imply that the Vice-Premier was eating his words he had uttered at Katowice where he had recommended concessions on "both sides of the invisible barrier", whereas now he was inviting everybody to join the OZN. This, however, has not been the general impression; certain papers stated that M. Kwiatkowski wished in his interview to emphasize the necessity of strengthening the OZN as one of the elements which must come to an understanding but without desiring to force the entire country into the OZN. The Party answered the original appeal of the Vice-Premier only after his interview when they wrote in the *Green Standard* that, while treating his words with sympathy and appreciation they do not know whether the Government will follow them up with deeds.

Now that on the one hand the group of the *Jutro Pracy* has formed something like a separate political group in Parliament and has begun to accuse General Skwarczynski of distorting the original character of the Movement as initiated by Colonel Koc, and on the other certain Catholic circles have expressed doubt whether the relations of the Movement towards the Church have not been modified, the General found it necessary to take up these questions in his speech at Poznań on May 8th when he inaugurated the local branch of the OZN. He stated that the declaration of February 21, 1937, remains the credo of the Movement, at the same time emphasizing his great respect for the role of the Roman Catholic Church in Poland and his sympathy for nationalistic tendencies by praising the business class of Western Poland for their successful economic fight against the Jews.

Political circles have been much impressed by the fact that Professor Mościcki, the President of the Republic, appointed M. Kazimierz Bartel, the ex-Premier, Senator in the place of the late M. Bobrowski, whereas there have been persistent rumours that the first vacant seat would go to General Skwarczynski. The Opposition press pointed out that Professor Bartel has of late been advocating an amendment of the electoral law and that he may bring up this matter in the debates of the Senate.

As concerns other appointments — Count Roger Raczynski has been definitely selected for the Bucarest Embassy and General Boleslaw Wieniawa-Długoszowski has been appointed Ambassador to the Quirinal to replace the retiring M. Wysocki.

This letter would not be complete without mentioning the great satisfaction of Poland at the country's success in the Davis Cup tournaments. In the first round Poland met Denmark. The match took place at Katowice and finished with a complete victory of Poland, the score being 5:0 for Poland. Poland will now play against Italy, the victor of the Italy-Ireland match, in one of the Italian towns.

M. C.

THE BUDGET

By Joseph Martin

In introducing his first Budget to the House of Commons on the 26th of April, Sir John Simon, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, made it clear that it represented not only the usual scheme of national finance, but also a declaration to the world of British national policy. In a subsequent Radic speech he asked the nation to consider his Budget in the light of the vast rearmament proposals which the country is now engaged in carrying through.

When the Government announced at the beginning of last year their decision to plan and carry out a scheme of rearmament at a cost of not less than £1,500,000,000, to be begun at once and spread over a period of five years, the whole country approved. But to raise the colossal sums required year by year for these and other purposes is the business of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and naturally his proposals will seldom be regarded with pleasure by those sections of the public who are called upon to contribute more than before to the national treasury.

Most of the financial critics and experts had hoped that Sir John Simon might be able to balance the nation's accounts without having to increase taxation; but when he introduced his Budget he faced a somewhat apprehensive House of Commons audience. When he concluded and the Members were at liberty to consider his proposals in detail they were not appreciably relieved for the demands made upon the taxpayer in the estimates were substantially increased. No-one welcomes demand for greater financial sacrifices, and in financial circles particularly the proposals for tax increases came as a considerable shock. Nevertheless, when there had been time to consider the proposals in a more judicial frame of mind, it was generally felt that in the circumstances, the Budget was on the whole a wise one. One opposition newspaper described it as "painful but just".

Last year the total revenue amounted to £ 372,580,000, an increase over the Budget estimates of nearly £ 9,500,000, and an increase of nearly £ 48,000,000 over the yield of the previous year. A further and a more interesting comparison made by Sir John Simon was with the figure of a quarter of a century ago, which was only one-fifth of last year's of £ 87,580,000 of revenue receipts. This year's estimates show a further considerable increase. Expenditure totals £ 944,398,000

THE TRAFFIC PROBLEM

According to an official report recently issued, there is now one motor car for every seventeen persons in Great Britain, and one person in every twelve possesses a driving licence. The importance of these figures is more clearly realised when one remembers that the area of the country is small, and that the population is relatively large. The population per square mile is 468, as compared with 192 in France, 366 in Germany 86 in the U. S. A., 126 in Brazil and 10 in the Argentine Republic. In the industrial centres — and Great Britain is mainly an industrial country — the density of the population is very great indeed.

The number of motor vehicles licensed increased from 2,581,000 in 1935 to 2,768,000 in 1936, while horse-drawn vehicles declined from 18,800 to 15,000. The result is traffic congestion in the large towns, particularly in London. An investigation made for the purpose of obtaining reliable figures about delays on four of the principal routes through London showed that it is slightly quicker to make the entire northern circuit, a

and Revenue £ 944,750,000, giving a surplus of £ 352,000.

One of the first things Sir John Simon proposes to do is to make provision against tax avoidance. There are various devices employed by tax evaders — such as acknowledging income only at a loan, or nominally transferring income to a foreign recipient who is not liable to income tax in Great Britain. Means will now be found of compelling these tax-evaders to contribute towards the upkeep of the country which provides them with their wealth and protects them and their interests in case of need.

The standard rate of income-tax is to be raised by sixpence in the £, from 5/- to 5/6d, a higher rate than has been levied since 1922 and only sixpence short of the highest war level. This will not apply to the poorer income-tax payers, as it will not be charged on the first £ 133 of taxable income a relief to about 2,000,000 persons. In the case of productive industry there will be an increased "wear and tear" allowance on plant and machinery, which will about offset the sixpence in the £ income tax. In the case of indirect taxes, an extra penny a gallon was announced on petrol and on heavy oils used for road transport; an extra duty of ninepence a gallon on power alcohol; and twopence extra a pound on tea. The additional burdens are thus intended to be distributed in equitable proportions between direct and indirect taxation. Further, it will enable the Government to preserve not only the country's financial strength, and pay for rearmament for greater security, but to keep in being the wonderful social services which do so much for the health, welfare and happiness of the masses of the people.

The many other details concerned with the raising of Revenue and the control of Expenditure need not be outlined here. The main point of this Budget, which imposes colossal burdens on the British people, is that it plans for the building up of adequate defensive forces while the Government pursues its policy of endeavouring to improve international relations in order that these forces will never actually be required. In this policy of pursuing peaceful ends while sustaining that policy with the necessary strength, the Government have the full support of the British people, who will not shrink from any sacrifices demanded of them.

distance of nearly 23 miles, than to drive the 12½ miles through the heart of the Metropolis. The authorities are constantly devising new methods to relieve the congestion, not only in London but throughout the country. Another matter of continual concern is the accident problem. In this regard more stringent tests are imposed upon drivers, who must now prove their ability to drive competently under all conditions. Of the 338,000 driving tests carried out in 1936, there were 95,000 failures.

THE LARGEST BALLOON IN THE WORLD WILL START FROM ZAKOPANE

It is understood that after a closer investigation of the local conditions it has been decided to choose Zakopane as the starting place of the Polish stratospheric balloon, which will ascend to 100,000 feet in the spring or early summer of 1938, attempting to beat the world record of altitude. It will probably start from one of the picturesque Tatra valleys near Zakopane, where it will be protected from wind in the course of inflation.

Economic Conditions In Poland

The monthly bulletin of the National Economic Bank of Warsaw reports that industrial production in Poland was a influenced last March as already last February by increased turnovers and preparations for investment and building activities. The increase in production was especially marked in the iron and steel trades and in March reached the highest level of post-war years. Employment in the metal-using industries also rose, particularly in the production of machines and tools for industries, but some decline was recorded in the output of agricultural machinery. The seasonal decrease in the sale of coal caused a reduction in the extraction of coal but there was an advance in the output of crude oil. The brick and cement works in line with favourable weather conditions increased production and the saw-mills were busy preparing timber materials for the building season. The textile industries worked intensively for the production of summer articles; turnovers in woollens were larger than in cottons. The animation in textile production resulted also in higher sales of dyestuff artificial fibres and other chemical articles; there was also an improvement in the sale of fertilizers. The status of the labour market was made distinctly easier by a drop in unemployment. Grain prices yielded a downward trend as offerings in excess of expectations were brought on the market, but as domestic prices remained higher than abroad, grain exports remained within modest limits. Some increase in the export of meat and other animal products was recorded, but at lower prices. A rise in production and turnovers increased the demand for money eliciting larger credit requirements and an outflow of money from the banks. The political events in the middle of March also caused some withdrawal of deposits, but these symptoms of nervousness were only local and temporary and the return of deposits began during the last decade of the month; the withdrawals of funds for productive purposes caused a lower combined total of deposits at the end of the month. The large cash reserves of the banks facilitated a smooth settlement of accounts and the money market preserved its considerable liquidity. Quotations of securities towards the middle of March recorded in consequence of temporarily increased offerings, but the second half of month brought complete recovery. The Treasury recorded particularly high receipts with low expenditure during March, and the fiscal year closed with a surplus of over 20 million zlotys.

1938 SPALDING GOLF EQUIPMENT BALLS CLUBS TEES



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THE CRACOW FESTIVAL

The Cracow Festival of Polish Art will take place between the 4th and the 23rd June. Cards of participation in the Festival can be obtained at the Polish Consulate abroad and in travel offices. Holders of such cards are entitled to a 50% reduction of fare for the journey between the frontier and Cracow, as well as on five journeys in Poland, to any destination. Moreover, the card of participation entitles its holder to numerous reductions of entrance fees, etc. in Cracow and to a 33% reduction of fare on the Kasprovy cable railway in Zakopane. The cards will be valid throughout the month of June 1938.

In the course of the Festival there will be a series of performances in the Tournament Courtyard of Wawel castle, folk art performances, concerts, art exhibitions, sporting events, popular fairs, excursions in the environs and other festivities.

Several ancient customs will be observed during the Festival. The great procession of Corpus Christi will be one of them. The Fraternity of the Cock will hold its shooting competition, which has taken place since the XIIIth century. The popular pageant of the „Lajkonik” observed in memory of a Tartar invasion of the XIIIth century will pass through the streets of mediaeval Cracow. On St. John's eve the ancient rite of floating wreaths on the Vistula will be performed among a display of fireworks.

The students of Cracow university will enliven the Festival



Stanislaw Wyspianski. The Spleeles of St. Mary Church at Cracow.

with their traditional customs. While motor racing in the picturesque valley of Ojcow will provide a reminder of the present times.

Polish Postage Stamps

The first Polish postage stamp was issued in 1860. Before that there were only postmarks which had first been introduced in the reign of King Stanislaw Poniatowski somewhere between 1764 and 1770. Letters bearing those early postmarks are very rare now and are much sought after by collectors. Postmarks as cancellations were also used in the so-called „Congress Kingdom” period when after the Congress of Vienna in 1815 the Polish lands annexed by Russia enjoyed a certain measure of autonomy. After the rising of 1830 that autonomy was much curtailed and for a time the postal administration was subordinated to the central Russian authorities. Postmarks became bi-lingual, Russian and Polish, and after the next rising in 1863 Russian only. The last traces of Polish postmarks disappear in 1870.

The postage stamp of 1860 does not warm my heart though it claims to be the first Polish postage stamp and proudly bears the number „1” in all stamp catalogues. It is very ugly an unwieldy heraldic dark blue design on a red ground, with value in Russian and Polish. And it takes time to find out that it is a Polish postage stamp at all. There is a tiny Polish eagle concealed in the centre of the big double-headed Russian one which is the chief feature of the design. There is only one denomination of this stamp which was retired from circulation in 1865 after the crushing of the rising. From that date onwards there is no trace of Poland's existence in stamps or postmarks until the Great War, excepting only that in Austria's Polish provinces since about 1870 the place-names on cancels are in Polish and German.

With the Great War interesting developments begin. The German and Austrian occupants introduced their own currencies and stamps into the Polish provinces from which the Russians had retired. The Austrians had a variety of designs and except for the superimposed of a new value here and

there they used them unchanged and only the cancel shows that they came from Poland. The Germans introduced only the various denominations of the well-known „Germania”, showing the bust of a somewhat heavy, armoured and crowned woman, and over this was printed in thick Gothic characters at first „Russisch-Polen” later „Generat-Gebiet Posen Warschau” (with the first two words abbreviated) and „Postgebiet Ober Ost” — a good indication of their political hesitations and their reluctance to commit themselves to the word „Poland” even after they had formally proclaimed its restoration. In the years 1915 to 1918 there were also issued 9 different kinds of municipal postage stamps in the transition periods between the Russian and German occupation, also army postage stamps by the Polish Legions of Pilsudski and Russian stamps overprinted by General Dowbor-Musnicki's corps formed of Polish soldiers after the debacle of the Russian army through the revolution.

Then, at the end of 1918, come the stamps that are, to me at least, the most important in any collection of Polish stamps, more truly entitled to the number „1” than that of 1860, a pleasure to look at for all their ugliness. Those are the „Germania” stamps with their overprint in Gothic letters crossed out and bearing a second overprint — „Polska” — sometimes printed, sometimes stamped. The same overprint is to be found on various Austrian stamps. There are very many such overprinted varieties to be found at the Warsal Postal Museum. The lettering and the lay-out of these overprints vary as there were quite a number of local post-offices which did not wait for the overprinted sheets from the central authorities but acted on their own some adding an eagle to the lettering as was for instance the case at Kalisz.

In 1919 the first postage stamps of the restored Polish State were issued with denominations in mark currency for the provinces

liberated from German rule and occupation, in crown currency for those which had been under Austrian administration. The currency inflation which followed almost immediately after the War caused a welter of various issues with rising denominations and the increasing speed of depreciation also led to a simple over-printing of the new figure across the original design. There is a whole series of 8 such overprintings. At this moment we have about 340 varieties, plus 20 service stamps for Government correspondence (ordinary and registered), about 10 for postage due and 9 for airmail. There are some 34 postage stamps of varying design which bear the overprint „Pori Gdańsk” and some of them are still in use in the Polish postal service at Danzig. From 1919 to 1921 there was also a Polish postal service in Turkey whose stamps bore the superscription „Levant” and for a short time there was a consular postal service at Odessa. There are 32 varieties with the imprint „Levant” and 5 with that of „Odessa”.

Among the 340 varieties is not included a series of 14 stamps, all of the same design, issued exclusively for Upper Silesia during the transition period immediately following upon the plebiscite. It represents a workman against a complicated background of industrial building and is very little known. From 1924 onwards the denominations of Polish stamps are in zloty currency in which 100 grosze go to 1 zloty. Since that time only a very few have had their denomination changed and these cases it has been reduced, not augmented. This has happened with two very fine, hand-engraved stamps, the one commemorating John Sobieski's victory at Vienna, the other the 400th anniversary of the death of the sculptor Stwosz. They were first issued at 1.20 and at 80 gr. and later reduced, the one to 1 zloty, the other to 25 gr. But as a rule overprints are now only made for the purpose of commemorating some special event — there are several such.

Last year the philatelists of Warsaw were plunged into a veritable fever by the issue of a limited number of stamps specially designed to commemorate the visit of the King of Rumania. There were three values: 25 gr., 50 gr. and 1 zL, and they were printed and sold only en bloc, all together

Art News from London

A BRITISH NATIONAL THEATRE

On the 22nd of April, the eve of the 374th anniversary of Shakespeare's birthday, the deeds of the site of England's future national Theatre at South Kensington in London were handed to the Trustees. For many years a number of enthusiasts have agitated and worked for a National Theatre, and now their efforts are apparently to be crowned with success. A fund was started by a generous patron, Sir Carl Meyer, who gave £ 70,000 some years ago; last year the total subscribed had reached £ 150,000. Of this sum, £ 75,000 has been paid for the site. The additional amount required is £ 100,000, and there is every hope that it will be obtained.

The deeds of the site, together with a piece of earth and a twig, traditional symbols of the exchange and possession of land and property, were handed to Mr. Bernard Shaw, the great dramatist, by Sir Robert Vansittart, Diplomatic Adviser to the British Government and himself a poet and dramatist of distinction. In accepting the deeds on behalf of the trustees, Mr. Bernard Shaw remarked that, as in the case of 80

many national monuments and building devoted to art in Great Britain, the demand had to come from private individuals. When one of these institutions were established, the Government saw to their continuance. Centres of culture started by a small group of persons in time became national necessities. This was so in the case of, for example, the National Gallery and the British Museum and, said Mr. Shaw, there was no doubt the same would happen in regard to a national theatre.

A ROYAL ACADEMY STORM

The annual exhibition of the Royal Academy has for a long time been one of the most glamorous events ushering in London's smart „season”. This year the exhibition is not only a glamorous event, it is the centre of a storm of controversy. As a protest against the rejection of a picture by the well known artist Mr. Wyndham Lewis, Mr. Augustus John, perhaps the most eminent of English contemporary painters, has resigned his membership of the Academy. This follows on the resignation some time ago of two other members, Mr. Richard Sickert and Mr. Stanley Spencer who were unable to agree with the Academy's general attitude towards modern art. The result is that artists and experts from the two camps are engaged in wordy warfare on the subject of the policy and practice of the Royal Academy in regard to the selection of works of art for the annual exhibition.

The authorities claim that, as the great majority of the British public looks upon the Royal Academy as the supreme authority in all matters connected with art, its duty is to follow a conservative path, to demand of exhibitors a high standard of craftsmanship and to discourage „innovations” which, though perhaps interesting as experiments, are felt to have neither value for, nor a healthy influence on, the development of British art. In this connexion it should be noted — and it is too readily forgotten — that the great value of the Royal Academy lies not in its yearly exhibition, but in its excellent schools where artists of promise obtain free tuition; and the unique opportunities it affords, to the general public as well as to artists for studying art at the exhibitions which the Academy arranges in London of works of art from European and other countries.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY CENTENARY

The British National Gallery, which has just celebrated the centenary of its present building in Trafalgar Square in London, holds a very high place among collections of international paintings. Although a wealth of art had accumulated in private possession in England from the middle ages onward, it was not until 1824 that the National Gallery was founded, when the State purchased a private collection of pictures for the sum of £ 57,000 and exhibited them publicly in the house of their former owner. Since then the Gallery has grown rapidly as a result of bequests, gifts and purchases. While normally the Government contributes sums of between £ 5,000 and £ 10,000 annually, special State grants of large sums have enabled the Gallery authorities to purchase whole collections of singly pictures of the world's great masters. Apart from these grants, munificent private gifts and legacies have helped to make the Gallery a truly representative collection of pictures of every school.

W. J. G.

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Warsaw Theatres

THE HEART, a play by Henri Bernstein recently presented by the TEATR NOWY, is a kind of warning for frivolous wives who contemplate leaving their honest though apparently dull husbands for more dashing lovers who in reality are very uninteresting individuals with no redeeming characteristics. In **THE HEART**, the love-affairs of the heroine end happily when the momentarily thoughtless wife returns to her sincere and loving husband, but the author of this comedy, but the well-known French playwright Mr. Bernstein, is less happy than his heroine, as it is one of the most artless among the numerous plays from his pen. As a theatrical production at the TEATR NOWY, the play is also uninteresting and unsuccessful. Under the direction of Madame Stanisława Wysocza it has too gloomy a tone, with more of a Russian instead of a French atmosphere. The acting, too, was not always good. That excellent artists, Mr. Wojciech Brydziński, whom it is always such a pleasure to see on the stage, is in this instance, however, completely miscast. Jerzy Siliwiński and Irena Wasylutynska, on the other hand, overlap their parts, showing an absolute lack of style and good taste and of sincerity in expression. As a marked contrast, Tadeusz Wesołowski, is most successful, playing with expressiveness and temperament the part of the first deserted, but finally triumphant husband. Barbara Kościuszanka and Jadwiga Smosarska also played with charm and correctness in the leading feminine roles. The settings were by Stanislas Jaroeki.

For the commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the birthday of the well-known and popular Polish comedy writer, Michał Bałucki, one of his best satirical comedies **GESE AND GOSLINGS** (Gesi i Gaski) is revived at the TEATR NARODOWY. Bałucki retains his place in the history of Polish theatrical literature and remains ever fresh in the repertoire of the Polish stage thanks to the humour and the originality of his satires on the bourgeoisie of the 19th century, the *fin de siècle* uniting as he does excellent characterization and observation with a good understanding of stage effects and the requirements of the theatre. **GESE AND GOSLINGS** have been prepared at the TEATR NARODOWY by Aleksander Zelwerowicz as producer, with an excellent cast, which includes Mmes. Mieczysława Cwiklińska, Zofia Niewińska, Teodozja Bohdanańska, Janina Macherska, and Messrs. Jerzy Leszczyński, Józef Węgrzyn, Aleksander Zelwerowicz, Ludwik Fritsche, Leo Łuszczewski and Marian Wyrzykowski.

The revival of **CAESAR AND MARA** by Nowaczyński at the TEATR POLSKI brought a great disappointment to those who had expected new and interesting moments in the epilogue, which is added for the first time to the stage production. This epilogue, however, is tiring and pallid, and only serves to weaken the impression created by the preceding three acts of the play. An event of artistic note, however, was the first appearance of Jan Kreczmar in the role of Copernicus, creating an impressive and very expressive figure in his portrayal of this Polish genius of science. Among the other artists mention must be made of Mmes. Grabowska and Andrycz, and of Messrs. Samborski, Zeleński, Wierciński and M. Michałak, who appeared with success in the role of Diego Colombo. The series of revivals at the TEATR POLSKI will conclude with Beaumarchais' **FIGARO'S WEDDING** and Iwazkiewicz's **SUMMER IN NOHANT**, while the next premiere on that stage will be **LA BOHEME** by Murger in a new literary version, the translation of Marian Hemar. The preparation of this play is in the hands of that competent producer, Zbigniew Ziemiński, who will also interpret the leading male role of the poet Rodolphe. The two famous feminine figures of Murger's romantic story, Mimi and Musette, will be played by two fine actresses: Elżbieta Barszczewska and Marie Modzelewska.

After **ASMODEE** by Mauriac, the TEATR MAŁY on May 20th will present the latest comedy by the well-known Hungarian author, Franz Molnar, entitled **DALILE**. It is produced by Maria Przybyłko-Potocka, and has a cast which includes Mils Kamińska, Lidia Wysocza, Jerzy Woskowski, Jerzy Roland and Jan Kurmakowicz in the leading roles.

The TEATR KAMERALNY achieved a great success in the presentation of the sensational American play **THEY THREE** by Lilian Helman. Among the interpreters we see with pleasure an excellent actress of the Polish provincial stage, Miss Janina Biedzińska, who should remain in Warsaw. The TEATR ATENEUM presents the **SIXTH FLOOR** by A. Gehri with a constantly increasing success, the **MARIA MALICKA** theatre continues the run of Jan Adolf Hertz's comedy **THE HAWK AMONG THE PIGEONS**, while the farce by Feydeau **LA DAME DE CHEZ MAXIME** will continue at the TEATR LETNI until the end of the current month.

ARNO

selections from the main galleries to illustrate some particular aspect of the history of art. The public will thus have an opportunity of seeing with fresh eyes masterpieces which they may have missed in the general opening.

ART EXHIBITIONS

On the 21st of May a new show will be open in the ZACHETA including the Memorial Exhibition of Blanka Mercere's works, collections of paintings by Marian Konarski, Marcin Samlicki, Zygmunt Krol and Marcin Kitz. At the IPS the exhibition of German modern sculptures will be open until the end of the current month.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY CENTENARY.

(Concluded)

A danger shared by all great art collections is that the very richness and number of the exhibits tend to overwhelm the average visitor, whose eye becomes exhausted. In the National Gallery it has now become the practice to hang the pictures in single rows only, and although additional rooms are opened from time to time, the collection of pictures is so numerous that many works are of necessity consigned to the reference section. At the centenary celebration a new gallery was added which will be used for special exhibitions of pictures from the reference section, or for

PENGUIN BOOKS

The latest batch of Penguin Books recently issued include the following:

- 131. *Ten-Minute Alibi* by Anthony Armstrong. The novel of one of the most thrilling plays in recent theatrical history.
 - 132. *Mr. Porrin and Mr. Trail* by Hugh Walpole. A delightful novel describing life in a public school.
 - 133. *Watkins Last Expedition* by account of the adventurous F. Spencer Chapman. An journey to Greenland to survey the possibilities of a British Arctic Air Route.
 - 134. *Carl and Anna* by Leonard Frank. An amazing and dramatic long-short story. It is here coupled with another: *In the Last Coach*.
 - 135. *Seven Red Sundays* by Ramon Sender. The story of an unsuccessful revolutionary outbreak in Spain.
 - 136. *Vile Bodies* by Evelyn Waugh. A brilliant satire on the bright young things of his future.
 - 137. *Death at Swynghth Court* by J. J. Conington. A most ingenious detective story.
 - 138. *Seif* by Beverley Nichols. A full-length portrait of a girl of the adventures type.
 - 139. *Fighting Dutchman* by Anthony Fokker. The life story of the famous aeroplane inventor.
 - 140. *Cold Comfort Farm* by Stella Gibbons. A modern satire which is excellent entertainment.
- There are also six new titles in the Penguin Shakespeare:
- B 13. Henry IV (1)
 - B 14. Henry IV (2)
 - B 15. Much Ado About Nothing
 - B 16. Othello
 - B 17. Anthony & Cleopatra
 - B 18. The Sonnets.

ATHLETIC TOURNAMENT IN WARSAW

On the 22-nd May an important athletic tournament will open in Warsaw. It will oppose three nations which are prominent in athletics: Finland, Germany, Belgium and Poland. Particularly Finland is famous for her long distance runners and javelin throwers. It would not be surprising if some world records were beaten in Warsaw in May.

NEW PRACTICAL PLAN OF WARSAW

The Warsaw Tourist Association has published a new plan of the capital, with a concise guide containing many practical informations. The plan and the guide have been published in Polish, English, French and German. The plan has been designed to be convenient for foreign visitors, with clear and concise informations about the city.

CONCOURS HIPPIQUE OF WARSAW

The XI-th International Riding Competition for the Cup of Nations will be held in Warsaw between the 23-th of May and the 6-th of June. The Warsaw Riding competitions which are invariably well attended by international society are a sporting event of great interest. The Polish cavalry officers are the defenders while military or civil teams as well as individual gentlemen riders. The scene of the Concours Hippique is the charming stadium in the "Łazienki Park", close to the beautiful XVIII-th century palace of king Poniatowski.

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CINEMAS

- ATLANTIC.** Peter Lorre in "The Kidnapping of Nancy Steele" (*Good American melodrama*)
- BALTYK.** Greta Garbo in "Walowska"
- CASINO.** Brian Aherne in "Garriek in Paris" (*British period comedy*)
- CAPITOL.** Engel in "Wrzosa" (*Polish Drama*)
- COLOSSEUM.** William Powell in "The Mysterious Adversary"
- EUROPA.** Katherine Hepburn and Ginger Rogers in "Stage Door" (*Excellent Comedy*)
- IMPERIAL.** Annabella in "The Gypsy Princess"

- PALLADIUM.** Claudette Colbert in "The eighth Wife of Bluebeard."
 - PAN.** Shirley Temple in "Toddles"
 - RIALTO.** Jack Buchanan and Maurice Chevalier in "It pays to advertise" (*Satirical Drama*)
 - ROMA.** Warner Baxter in "For another's Fault"
 - STYLOWY.** Charles Boyer in "L'orage" (*French Drama*)
 - STUDIO.** "The Tiger of Bhnnapur"
 - 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.

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No 92

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

No. of certificate	NAME	Age	Category	Last date of visa	Admission (for Palestine)	Address
105160	BERENSTEIN Helena	62	D	23.9.38	00.9.38	Narutowicza 37, Lodz.
105164	GOLDRAIT H'nda	34	D	23.9.38	00.9.38	Gdańska 12, Lodz.
	Aleksander	74				
15168	KIRSCHENBAUM Feiga	58	D	23.9.38	00.9.38	Reja 29, Radom.
	Maleca	16				
	Riwka	13				
	Towa	16				
105171	KLENNER Chajja	37	D	23.9.38	00.9.38	o/o Piroka, Korzec.
	Basia	14				
105174	KOWARSKI Ester	42	D	23.9.38	00.9.38	Pozetowa, Nowo Świdelany
	Pinchos	15				
	Dowid	15				
	Szozanna	11				
105177	BLENGLAS Basia	8	D	23.9.38	00.9.38	Kullgata 22, Bedzin.
105181	ROZEN Maljama	10	D	23.9.38	00.9.38	Sienkiewicza 34, Lodz.
	Mirjam	8				
105185	GENDELBERG Ester	44	D	23.9.38	00.9.38	3-go Maja 276, Rowne.
105187	PADAWER Susan	36	D	23.9.38	00.9.38	Piarckiego 8, Tarnow.
105188	ZAJDZSNAJDER Estera	36	D	23.9.38	00.9.38	Bonifraterska 9, Warsaw.
	Szejla	8				
	Chana	7				
105190	MYSZKIEIT Ita	57	D	23.9.38	00.9.38	Janow Lubelski.
	Marjem	11				
	Herc	10				
	Ofier	5				
105192	ZORUCHOWICZ Frejda	37	D	23.9.38	00.9.38	Rynek 7, Bełzyce.
	Estera	8				
105193	FRIDMAN Hinda	6m	D	23.9.38	00.9.38	Nowa Str. 5, Jaslo.
105194	WALISIN Jenta	34	D	23.9.38	00.9.38	Tarczyńska 15, Warsaw.
106246	KRASLEIN Rywka	10	D	23.9.38	00.9.38	Nowa 5, Wolkowysk, Ela Kowalski.
	Margolit	7				
106250	KORNFIELD Rachel	7m	D	23.9.38	00.9.38	Św. Jana 5, Kielce.
106252	MLYNARSKI Siewka	35	D	23.9.38	00.9.38	Pawłowska 12, Piotrków
106253	GLEJBERZON Sara	39	D	23.9.38	00.9.38	Zawalna 18, Pińsk
	Lejba	13				
	Bereł	10				
106263	KORNFIELD Malka	8	D	23.9.38	00.9.38	Warsaw.
106266	LENDER Abraham	18	D	23.9.38	00.9.38	Hołwki 10, Łuck
106267	GABEL Isak	30	D	23.9.38	00.9.38	Ostrow Jaroslaw.
106268	GUTMAN Jolda	32	D	23.9.38	00.9.38	Białystok.
	Chojja	31				
106270	FLIŚCIECH Samuel	28	D	23.9.38	00.9.38	Lwow.
106279	TAICHTEL Niszeł	40	D	23.9.38	00.9.38	Brzesko-Stolowa Małopolska
	Sina	12				
	Jakob	9				
	Samuel	6				
106940	MRUWKA Val	36	D	23.9.38	00.9.38	Nowiniarska 16, Warsaw.
	MORGENTERN Haisla	25				
	Gitta	8				
106941	GRUNFELD Regina	22	D	23.9.38	00.9.38	Gródzka 24, Łwów.
106942	SAPIRO Chaim	12	D	23.9.38	00.9.38	Błonie.
106949	GUTTFELD Dawid	16 B/2	D	23.9.38	00.9.38	Olkusz.
106950	FRIDMAN Malwina	18 B/2	D	23.9.38	00.9.38	Wojkowicki.
106951	SZAKIEWICZ Elias	66 D	D	23.9.38	00.9.38	Gajki.
	Basia	61				
106952	CHINSKI Zysel	20 B/3	D	23.9.38	00.9.38	Rydzyski.
106928	STYKAWSKI Jonas	25 A/1	D	23.9.38	00.9.38	Wieleja 10, Stawiski.
	Chaja	27				
P. 2344	MATELSON Chaim	41 A/1	D	23.9.38	00.9.38	Wilno.
	Sara	39				
P. 2377	L71 HABERGRUTZ Rywka	35	G	31.7.38	30.7.38	Twarda 45, Warsaw.
P. 2377	L72 HABERGRUTZ Szamał	51	G	31.7.38	30.7.38	do do
P. 2406	L19 KWART Rebecka	20	G	11.10.38	10.10.38	igo Sierpnia 33, Lodz.
P. 2406	L20 FRIDMAN Racjałja	35	G	11.10.38	10.10.38	Nowa St. 5, Jaslo.
P. 2406	L33 MAYER Mecha	48	G	25.7.38	24.7.38	Sobieskiego 10, Złoczów.
P. 2406	L34 REMBISZEWSKA Sina	22	G	27.7.38	26.7.38	Itecka 28, Ostrowiec.
	Leleco	20				
P. 240	L22 DANZIGER Ezriel	60	G	7.8.38	6.8.38	Garbald 20, Częstochowa.
P. 2406	L24 MAGERBERGICZ Chana	62	G	11.11.38	10.11.38	Zalesie 1, Katowice.
P. 2406	L21 SZYTENBERG Kojndja	34	G	7.12.38	6.12.38	3-go Maja 10, Radomsko.