

# THE WARSAW WEEKLY

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THURSDAY

JANUARY 31

1935

## EASTERN PACT

We want to make it quite plain that *The Warsaw Weekly* is in no sense an official or semi-official organ, nor is it the mouth-piece of any political group or vested interest. Moreover, we do not conceive it to be our business to mix in the domestic affairs of the nation whose hospitality we enjoy. If we have any *raison d'être* at all, it is to carry the message of Poland across the seas, and to try faithfully to interpret to our readers here and abroad what is happening week by week in this country. Whatever comment we may seem to make on political matters especially, therefore, should be understood in that light.

During the past six months the Polish Government have obviously been labouring under great difficulties with the Franco-Soviet proposal of an Eastern European Pact of Mutual Assistance to guarantee the security (but not necessarily the frontiers) of Soviet Russia, France, Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the three Baltic States. The objections of the Polish Government to this proposal appear to fall under three heads, which might be classed as general, specific and indefinite. The first means a decided preference for bilateral as against multilateral pacts involving widespread and vaguely defined commitments; the second, a reluctance to guarantee the security of Czechoslovakia and Lithuania; the third, to accept nothing that might increase the risk of an eventual Russian-German conflict being fought on Polish soil.

Poland has signed Pacts of Non-Aggression with Germany and Soviet Russia running until 1944 and 1945 respectively so that, on paper, Poland is assured of peace for ten years at least unless Germany were to attack France, in which case the Franco-Polish alliance of 1921 would take precedence over the Polish-German pact signed on January 26, 1934. The Polish point of view, therefore, appears to be that the Eastern Pact, without providing any greater paper security so far as this country is concerned, would increase the risk, if not of Poland becoming involved in war, certainly of Poland being in the centre of operations in the event of war. Moreover, if Poland accepted the Eastern Pact without Germany, the Polish-German agreement would be neutralized, and Poland would certainly have to reckon on a renewal in even more violent form of German expansionist threats in the East. The Polish conception of a peace structure based on bilateral agreements would be destroyed.

It is unfortunate that the Polish point of view, for which there is a great deal to be said, has never been presented in authoritative journals with clarity and persuasion, but rather in a blurred and at times even a provocative man-

## REVELLERS



At The Polish-American Ball

(Caricatures by Feliks Topolski)

ner which could hardly fail to lead to misunderstandings when translated into other languages. We do not recall a single instance where the merits and demerits of the proposed pact have been calmly and frankly discussed, and the Polish case presented in a way likely to appeal to millions of people in other countries who even to-day have not the remotest idea what Poland's objections

are based on. Mystery and suspicion instead of sympathy and understanding have been bred.

What has been quite inadequately realized abroad is the intense feeling of relief which Poland experienced with the lifting a year or so ago of German pressure in the so-called Corridor, the Free City of Danzig and Upper Silesia. Poland for four-

teen years had been the main point of attack for German expansionist propaganda; and, if Polish feelings had been better understood, it is doubtful to say the least whether the Eastern Pact would have been presented last July almost as a *fait accompli* and submitted again in November in somewhat modified form.

(Continued on page 2 col. 5)

## POLAND AND GERMANY

### Exchange of Interviews

Poland and Germany observed the beginning of the second year of relations under the ten-year non-aggression pact with what might be termed a journalistic courtesy in an exchange of interviews between their spokesmen in international affairs, Colonel Joseph Beck, the Foreign Minister, and Chancellor Adolf Hitler.

The interview with the Führer, granted to the Berlin correspondent of the *Gazeta Polska*, and that with the Polish statesman, given to the Warsaw representative of the *Voelkischer Beobachter*, were published in those newspapers on January 26, the first anniversary of the signing of the amity accord between the two neighbours.

Eight questions were presented to Herr Hitler and he replied with general answers to all of them. Only one of them refers directly to Polish-German conditions, but in this respect his conclusion seems to carry the burden of the interview.

"We have succeeded in carrying out in the proper time one of the most important historical corrections. We have changed the erroneous opinion that a hostile state permanently exists between the two nations as a certain kind of heredity."

"I believe it is just the contrary; despite the great difficulties existing between the two peoples, in the interest of mutual maintenance of European culture they are obliged to cooperate sincerely."

"The National Socialist organization in Germany will not overlook anything that may contribute to the development of that cooperation and transform it slowly into a lasting friendship."

Herr Hitler declared that the National Socialist idea rejects denationalization, in which it sees a weakening rather than a strengthening of its own nationality. He described Germany's policy of respecting its neighbours as the highest expression of the party's ideals.

"We are not thinking of continuing the mistakes of the previous century," the Chancellor said. "We are exerting ourselves toward a new form in the relations between the German and Polish nations. Indeed, the experience of the last century has shown that the real worthwhile elements cannot be denationalized, or only with great difficulty."

"In the reciprocal protection of nationalities, I see one of the most worthy aims of a state's responsible policy. It is clear, however, that only by mutual understanding can a policy of that kind be realized fruitfully."

Herr Hitler refused to disclose his position on any of the pacts proposed recently. Instead, he repeated his previous declarations on peace.

"The Germans want to live in peace with all their neighbours and are ready to agree in full to everything necessary to bring it about."

"The Germans will never again resign from their equal rights."

(Continued on page 2 col. 1)



## Poland and Great Britain

### Improved Trade Outlook

"In international cooperation we cannot understand the acceptance of undefined obligations with such consequences which in the end, with regard to German national interests, might lead us where, from our own will, we do not want to go; that is, war".

Colonel Beck in his statement declared that the leaders of both countries chose the right moment for laying the foundations for new relations between the two peoples and that January 26, 1934, has become the turning point in the shaping of neighbourly affairs between Poland and Germany.

From that moment Polish-German relations have rested on the mutual understanding and respect of both nations. This enabled an agreement in spheres having a fundamental significance in regulating cooperation; above all in economic affairs and in moulding public opinion.

"The declaration signed a year ago is terse and forceful in its text. It indicates the clarity of the decisions, whose results have been marked in such a wide area."

"Poland and Germany entered a road which, through a mutual leveling out of contradictions, leads to the consolidation of universal peace, for which the creation of an amicable neighbourliness undoubtedly is the most essential foundation".

F. S.

## Unemployment Relief Public Works

The Economic Committee of the Cabinet has drawn up the Employment Fund programme for the fiscal year beginning April 1, 1935. The purpose of this Fund is to provide work for the unemployed and to avoid the payment of unemployment "doles". Credits granted by the Fund can be spent as a rule, only on wages, although in exceptional cases expenditures are allowed for materials necessary in providing work, but not in excess of 30 per cent. of the total amount granted.

Only registered unemployed may be employed on work financed by the Fund, and the wage per diem of 8 hours must be at the average legal rate. Employers must provide, at their own expense, suitable living quarters, or arrange for proper means of communication, for workers living a sufficiently long distance from the place of employment.

The credits to be granted by the Fund during the next fiscal year will comprise: 30,892,500 zlotys for road construction; 9,968,000 zlotys for improvement of waterways; 3,871,000 zlotys for the construction of dykes; 4,448,000 zlotys for the regulation of unnavigable rivers; 5,000,000 zlotys for the construction of workmen's dwellings and 12,716,000 zlotys for urban investment works. These credits are expected to provide work for about 75,000 men.

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Messages of appreciation and congratulation have been received by *The Warsaw Weekly* from the following:

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Sir J. George Beharrell, D.S.O.,  
Managing Director, Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd.; Director, Imperial Airways, Ltd.; President, Institution of the Rubber Industry

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British Passport Control Officer

Mr. J. Carg,  
The Manchester Guardian Correspondent.

## GENERAL GÖRING IN POLAND

The Prime Minister of Prussia, General Hermann Göring, arrived in Warsaw on Sunday morning. He was accompanied by Herr von Keudell, Chief of the German State Forests; Herr Hausendorff, Chief of the Game and Hunting Department; and by his adjutants, Lt. Colonel Bodenschatz and Captain Menthe.

At the station General Göring was met by General Fabrycy, Under-Secretary for War and Vice-President of the Hunting Union of Poland; M. Debicki, Director of the Chancery at the Foreign Office and Count Alexander Lubieniski, of the Diplomatic Protocol.

After a drive through the city, General Göring was entertained at luncheon by Colonel and Mme. Beck. The other guests included the members of the General's suite; the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs and Countess Jan Szebenk; M. Lipski, the Polish Ambassador at Berlin; the German Ambassador and Frau von Moltke; General Fabrycy; General Rayski, Chief of the Polish Air Force; the German Military Attaché and Frau Schmidt; Mr. Jaroszewicz, the *Toponod* of Warsaw; Count Jozef Polocki, Director of Political Department at the Foreign Office; Count and Countess Alexander Lubieniski and M. Friedrich, Private Secretary to the Foreign Minister.

After the luncheon General Göring and his attendants left for Białowieża to join President Mosicki's hunting party, which continued during Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

So much for the official version of the visit. The semi-official Press has shown a very reserved attitude concerning it, which has naturally given rise to the most fantastic rumours.

## EASTERN PACT

(Continued from page 1 col. 4.)

It we (writing strictly in a personal sense) have understood the situation correctly, M. Litvinoff, the Soviet Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, "sold" the Eastern Pact idea to the late M. Barthou, one of the considerations involved being the entry of Soviet Russia into the League of Nations. French foreign policy under the direction of M. Barthou seemed definitely to be directed against Germany, but present indications are that his successor, M. Laval, is more favourably inclined towards reaching an understanding with Germany. The idea behind the Eastern Pact is incompatible with a complete understanding between France and Germany, and it is therefore a logical deduction that the driving force behind the Eastern Pact is not its results, but M. Litvinoff. If M. Laval wanted the Eastern Pact more and M. Litvinoff less, which presupposes that the proposal would be changed to make it acceptable to Germany, it is a reasonable guess that the Polish attitude would be more favourable.

The natural and traditional sympathies of the Polish nation are for France, and these sentiments are so deep-rooted that they would surely assert themselves in course of time. As our special correspondent pointed out in a message from Rome on the Franco-Italian Entente, which was published in our issue of January 24, "history has proved that all pacts or agreements which run counter to the vital, organic needs of a country have no value".

France and Poland have not understood each other.

G. R.

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## Cinemas in German Schools

### Film Items

Ralph Bellamy is now playing the part of a Polish-American tobacco farmer in Anna Sten's new picture *The Wedding Night*. Ralph is an experienced farmer.

Marlene Dietrich has just completed *Caprice Espagnol*, which is supposed to be her last film under the direction of Herr von Sternberg. Nothing definite has been decided upon for her next picture, but it is generally understood that Ernst Lubitsch will direct it.

You may recall that Marlene has never had the same leading man in two films. She does not think it is good policy for a star to allow the same gentleman to make screen love to her twice, and prefers an unknown player opposite her rather than allow this to happen.

So far in her career she has been supported by Gary Cooper, Emil Jennings, Clive Brook, Herbert Marshall, Brian Aherne, Victor McLaglen and John Lodge.

Cesar Romero, comparatively unknown, plays the lead in *Caprice Espagnol*.

## Progress

An agricultural magazine meant for peasants and bearing a title which in translation means *The Progressive Farmer* carried a "dummy" subscription form made out in the fictitious name and address of Antoni Jaskowski, the village Katy, p. o. Dabrowa, followed by the instruction: "This is the way to fill out the form".

The Editor's dismay can be imagined when he began receiving applications for subscriptions all made out to the name of the non-existent Antoni Jaskowski, the carelessly conceived child of his fancy.

## More Skyscrapers For Warsaw

When spring sets in Warsaw will see the start of two important building enterprises of the skyscraper variety. These buildings, however, will not exceed European records, which means that they will be kept lower than twenty stories. They will have a front elevation of some six or eight stories and stagger back to a tower.

These skyscrapers will be on the east side of Marszałkowska, one on the corner of Widok, the other on the corner of Ziota where the restaurant "Pod Bukietem" is at present. The Widok building, which will cost about eleven million zlotys, of which it is planned to spend four this year, will be the property of the bank Zachodni. The Association General will build the Ziota skyscraper.

### A Deserving Case

A Pole, speaking English and Polish who has had many years of service with American concerns both in America and in Poland, is urgently in need of a position. He is practically destitute at the present time (even for food) and has no means of supporting his wife and three small children.

He has recently served as a messenger and was previously employed as a baker and in other lines of work. Replies should be addressed to "Destitute", Mokotowska 12/4, Warsaw.

## Subscription form

Any reader desiring to become a subscriber to *The Warsaw Weekly* is invited to fill up the subscription form below and return it, with remittance, to Publisher, *The Warsaw Weekly*, Mokotowska 12/4, Warsaw, Poland.

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The subscriptions rates are given on page 1.



# Europe Finding Ways To Snuff Bombshells

By Walter Duranty

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New York, January

For the last few years it has been common place to speak of Europe as a powder magazine with open barrels, awaiting the first spark that would cause an explosion. The Balkans, the Balkans, Fiume, Albania — everywhere there are danger points where a sudden outbreak might occur.

Old racial antagonisms and grievances between peoples have been exacerbated by the rise of nationalism, by tariffs and valuations "wars" and the creation of new economic barriers. More and more it has seemed that Europe has passed into a pre-war period, not by becoming an armed camp with far more numerous trained forces, regular and irregular, and a tenfold greater supply of weapons of destruction, than in 1914.

Nevertheless, future historians may reckon paradoxically that 1934, which seemed so disastrous to the cause of peace in Europe, was really a turning point for the better. In the course of last year there were not mere sparks of trivial incidents but three great "bombshells," any one of which might have been enough to detonate the powder magazine; yet no such explosion occurred. The Hitler "blood purge" of June 30, the Nazi coup in Austria which led to the murder of Chancellor Dollfus on July 25, and the assassination of King Alexander of Yugoslavia and the French Foreign Minister, Louis Barthou, in October.

These catastrophes are comparable in importance to the murder of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in the Summer of 1914, but they not only failed to provoke a conflict but seemed to have had the stimulating effect of making it more remote. It is as if the peoples of the world and their leaders saw from these events how near they came to the brink of the precipice and recoiled in horror.

At any rate, it is certain that two subsequent potential causes of trouble, less serious perhaps than the three above mentioned, but grave enough to have caused alarm in December, and the question of the Saar — were regulated with a promptness and unanimity that have been all too rare in recent times.

## The Austrian Danger

The split in the ranks of Nazism, which caused the shootings of June 30, left open the way to two possibilities: (1) That the French General staff, which is fully aware of Germany's starting progress towards military equality and of the purposes behind it, might try to force the Germans to stop rearming, with a threat of preventive war if they refused to yield.

(2) The more alarming possibility, which in fact has happened, that Hitler and his associates would attempt to recover lost prestige by vigorous action against the Austrians. The *Anschluss* which cost the life of Dollfus. On this occasion the peace of Europe hung intently by a thread, for there is no doubt that the Austrian troops which were rushed immediately to the Austrian border were originally intended to cross it. Had they done so, the Yugoslavs would have followed their example and a conflict between the two invaders in the region of King'scourt would have been inevitable. Fortunately, the firm intervention of Great Britain, and possibly other Powers, at Rome and Belgrade checked precipitate action at the eleventh hour.

The shots fired in Maresfield roused the echo of Sarajevo in every chancellery and newspaper of Europe. The alarm was intensified when it became known that Hungary, Italy, and to a lesser degree Germany, had given "comfort" to Croatian terrorists who had armed the assassin's hand. The parallel with the Serbian plot against the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne was obvious, and the strongest pressure was required to induce Yugoslavia to voice her furious protest at Geneva rather than Austria, who had done in 1914, by the more dangerous method of direct Note and ultimatum.

## Soviet Russia and Peace

The magnitude and imminence of the danger thus created created a salutary effect upon the peace-loving members of the two most powerful nations in the Eastern Hemisphere, Great Britain and Soviet Russia, commencing in regard to the burning question of revision of the peace treaties. The ink was scarcely dry on the signatures of the Treaty of Versailles before the Russian voice of its clauses was voiced in England, notably by John Maynard Keynes, whose example was followed by a host of statesmen and publicists.

The Soviet Union had always been feared and bitterly reviled, not only as a "blood purge" and the Austrian *Putsch* crystallized a revulsion of feeling that was already in progress in Britain and the U. S. S. R. Both of these Powers,

for different reasons, are intensely desirous that peace should be maintained. Accordingly, last Summer, they both accepted the French thesis of opposition to anyone who "tries to move the frontier posts of Europe," and simultaneously replaced the view they had formerly held that the movement meant disarming by the French formula of security first. In other words, they threw their influence against any attempt by Germany or one of her former allies in the world war to alter the status quo by violent means.

The entry of the U. S. S. R. into the League of Nations, which was sponsored by France and approved by Britain, was an evident proof of this important change in policy and a sign that the weight and influence of Britain and the U. S. S. R. would henceforth be lined up beside France in support of the Treaty of Versailles. Both of them apparently had decided that any peace, however faulty, was better than any war however justified. In this respect it can be said without fear of contradiction that the "bombshells" have done good service to the world.

## The Rome Agreement

The accord recently signed between France and Italy is a still more striking case, because the points at issue which separated the two countries were many and acute, not to mention the notoriously bad relations of France's ally, Yugoslavia, to Italy, and the Italian *protege*, Hungary. At first sight, the new agreement appears rather too general and consultative in character to warrant the post-war joy by its signatories of produce in the French and Italian Press. It does, however, indicate that Italy also is swinging away from rearmament, and that the one clause — the French and Italian Governments — agree to recognize that no country, by unilateral action, may modify its armaments obligations — which can hardly be interpreted save as joint condemnation of the drive that Germany is now conducting so determinedly toward military equality with France.

Moreover, it must be admitted that the agreement ushers in a period of Franco-Italian cooperation which cannot fail to ease solution of the problems of the Central Europe. Cynical critics may remark that Italy has been bought by the promise of a free hand against Abyssinia, not to mention the immediate practical value of its strategic and commercial purposes of a half share in the French railroad from Djibouti to Addis Ababa. In other words that peace in Europe may prove to have been obtained at the expense of war in Africa. Should this be the case, few realist observers would be likely to be surprised if two evils, or to welcome the fact that the newborn expansionism of Fascist Italy should find an outlet in colonial adventures rather than in its fishery in the troubled waters of Austria, Hungary and Yugoslavia.

## Germany's Rearmament

It remains to be seen how far the National-Socialist leaders of Germany will understand the effect of last year's "bombshells" and change their policy accordingly. At present there can be little doubt that they are preparing their country for war — morally by every device of precept, training and propaganda, and materially by rearmament in every branch of their military establishment. Germany's import figures during the past two years prove this more surely than the sports of French or other foreign agents about new factories to produce guns, shells, tanks and planes.

In 1933, despite a global drop in Germany's imports of approximately 20 per cent, rather than the increase of several hundred per cent in import of iron and scrap, copper, nickel, and molybdenum to supply the new demand for war materials, the country continued in 1934 on a still greater scale. Germany's steel production has been increased by more than 100 per cent, and 7,000,000 tons of steel were absorbed by war industries in 1934.

Germany's exit from the League of Nations was the direct consequence of the League's refusal, largely influenced by France, to allow the arms equality to which Germany's confidence and policy entitled by a somewhat ambiguous clause in the Treaty of Versailles. Today Germany is defying France and the League alike in her haste to equip herself.

Nevertheless, inasmuch as the spokesmen of National-Socialism have repeatedly declared they put their trust in force alone, it is only natural to suppose that certainty of opposition by a greatly superior force is an argument they will find convincing. It is perhaps premature to say that such an opposition is already being actively formed, but there is no doubt that the "bombshells" have done much to create it and bring it into line.

## NEWS ITEMS

Ethel M. Dell's book *Donna Celestia* has been translated into Polish and published by "Flomien".

That Warsaw is a quiet and self-respecting spot is attested by the fact that it was not until January 21 that the first murder in the year 1935 was committed.

A Jewish merchant by the name of Elenberg was struck from the rolls of the "Community," by his co-religionists, who found out he had kept up commercial relations with Germany. The other day he offered half a carload of coal for distribution among some of the poorest members of the Jewish population, but the Community Board decided at a special meeting to reject the proffered donation.

Effective February 1 the 30-grass postage stamps now in use will be withdrawn from circulation. Letters and packages bearing these stamps will be considered as unstamped. Unused stamps, however, may be exchanged at every post-office until March 31 for an equivalent amount of the new 30-grass stamps.

The Polish air line "Lot" has purchased two American airplanes of the Douglas D. 2 model, equipped with two 750 h. p. engines. They are capable of developing a speed of 300 kilometers an hour. The cabins, accommodating 14 passengers, are equipped with buffet, toilet and radio. The journey from Warsaw to Cracow will be shortened by one hour when the new airplanes are put into service.

M. Suzuki, representing the Japanese firm "Okura," has recently visited Gdynia to study the new port's possibilities from the angle of Japanese trade. This is only one of many signs of the growth of commercial activity between Poland and the Far East. Another will be the establishment of a Japanese Consulate at Gdynia, of which intention the Polish Government have already been officially informed.

## Instytut Baltycki

For a long time Dr. Józef Borowicki, Director of the Baltic Institute at Toruń, has been planning the publication in English of a new quarterly review to be devoted entirely to articles about the political, economic, and Baltic, with regard to their history, geography, and economics. A proof-print of a prospectus of this review now reaches us announcing the first issue "Baltic Countries" for June, 1935. The earlier numbers will be devoted to Poland, the three countries bordering the Baltic, East Prussia, Latvia, Scandinavian countries will be included in the scope of the review.

The aim of "Baltic Countries" will be the extension of cultural and scientific knowledge, and cooperation among the peoples of the Baltic states. In addition to historic, geographic and economic topics, matters of political, racial, social, and religious structure will receive attention.

An Impressive Editorial Committee has been assembled. Each number will contain 100 pages, the price, at two columns, occupying a space 10x6.5 inches, a large format.

## Y. M. C. A.

The Board of Directors of the Warsaw Y. M. C. A., at the monthly meeting last Friday, passed a current expense budget of 205,230 zlotys for the fiscal year beginning April 1. This amount, 50,500 zlotys must be secured from contributions and subscriptions. The plan of work presented by Dr. Wacławski, first president of the Y. M. C. A., includes moderate expansion within the present building and the opening of a branch for working men and boys in the Wola section of Warsaw. During the calendar year 1934 the membership of the central association grew from 845 men and boys to 1,169, and that of the working boys' branch, at Królewska 23, from 165 to 388.

The building plans for 1935 include the opening of the newly acquired boys' division rooms and the large gymnasium hall by March 1, and the beginning of the first spring on the 50 metre swimming pool, the two first sections of the locker and shower rooms, the seven rooms for educational work, the first 100 beds, and possibly 80 more beds-rooms for young men, the 79 completed so far being already occupied.

During 1934 the Warsaw Y. M. C. A. collected 394,380 zlotys in cash and 170,120 zlotys in pledges payable in 1935 for its building operations. Plans for 1935 include the raising of at least 300,000 zlotys additional. The financial action is led by MM. Alfons Kuhn, S. Ludkiewicz, and Mr. Henryk Rübner.

## SOCIETY

Lady Kennard entertained for tea on Friday all the members of the British Embassy and Consulate with their wives. The Ambassador was not present owing to a slight indisposition.

The Persian Minister and Mrs. Arasteh gave a reception on Friday. The guests included members of the Diplomatic Corps and other distinguished people.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Klahr Huddle entertained at dinner on Monday Mrs. Felix Cole, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McFadden, and Mr. Orsen Nielsen.

Mrs. Felix Cole with her young daughter left Wednesday returning to Riga after a ten days visit here. Mr. Felix Cole was formerly Consul General here and is now Counselor to the American Legation in Riga.

Dr. and Mrs. Heller gave a dinner Thursday in honour of Mrs. Heller's sister, Miss Suzanne Porges of Vienna. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. J. Klahr Huddle, Mr. and Mrs. A. Caird and Mr. and Mrs. L. Hamilton Stokes.

Mr. and Mrs. Ludwik Stoleman gave a farewell tea on Tuesday for Miss Lynette Morgan, who is returning to the United States on the first.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Caird entertained with a small supper Saturday before the Polish-American Ball. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Marcel Malige, Dr. and Mrs. Heller, Miss Porges, Mr. and Mrs. L. Hamilton Stokes, and Mr. Egerton Sykes.

Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Straka entertained at dinner Saturday Mr. and Mrs. J. Klahr Huddle, Mr. and Mrs. C. Warwick Perkins Jr., Mrs. John F. Stone, Mr. E. J. Dorsz and Mr. Sharpe of Danzig.

Mr. Henry Bedford and Mr. William Carlisle, who have been visiting Warsaw, returned to London Sunday.

Mr. Egerton Sykes left on Sunday for Kovno and Riga. He expects to return February 6.

E. C.

## Polish-American Ball

The annual Ball of the Polish American Society last Saturday, except for the unavoidable absence of H. E. the American Ambassador, was a well-qualified success. Among an attendance of nearly four hundred, which included members of the Diplomatic Corps, most of the Anglo-American colony in Warsaw, and many distinguished Poles, it would be invidious to "name names". Suffice it to say that everyone present seemed to spend a thoroughly enjoyable evening — or, rather, morning.

It was especially remarked that the crowd "mixed" much better than in former years, which is as it should be.

Thanks are due to M. Leopold Kotkowski and the staff of the Polish-American Society for their excellent work in organizing the Ball.

## FASHION NOTES

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This will be the fashion note of the year, at least in Hollywood, where Claudette Colbert gives the film colony a preview of a gorgeous gown of cream colored net with white culture feathers hanging in tiers from waist to hemline. Necklaces, bracelets and earrings are of diamonds and rubies.

Though bread and milk are not yet served at cocktail parties, smart women are wearing "bibis" just like those they had in the nursery, but made of fur, silk, lace or large sequins.

The new spring tams of white straw or silk are settled very much on the side of the head.

The fashion for weddings is the Juliet cap of seed pearls woven with small orange blossom buds from which the veil depends. Simple white satin gowns and long white velvet trains are favoured.

The girl skaters in St. Moritz are displaying some pretty fashions. Sonja Henie has a dress of forget-me-not blue with narrow black lines round the edge of the flared skirt; Mollie Phillips has been favouring black velvet with a red neck-bow and Gwyneth Butler dahlia red velvet.

Bond Street has just evolved a jig-saw brooch. It is comprised of four different clips which can be arranged in a diverse series of designs by unseen fastenings, or can be broken up and used as four small brooches. At present the sets are diamond studded and the price prohibitive.

## For Men

Men, says a certain West End tailor, invent changes of fashion for themselves. Perhaps that is why their fashions change so little. A new masculine tendency is to have jackets made slightly longer, with a slit on each side at the back. This style has been introduced by hunting men, notably the Duke of Beaufort and Lord Westmorland. Another tendency is the revival of bold checks. Stiff white double coats are to be worn both for day and dinner-jacket wear. The square-pointed soft collar with "stiffeners" and tabs that fasten on to the stud is nearing the end of its long vogue and the longer pointed "polo" collar is returning.

"Essex" English Blended Tea at 20 zt. per kg.

"Holbrand" London Coffee at 9 zt. per kg.

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SWIETNICA



## POLAND-SHY TOURISTS

## Mickiewicz Exhibition

### What is Wrong?

(Special Correspondence),

The tourist agency, the second largest in the United States with which I am connected, booked last year for Soviet Russia 1,123 first class excursions. Out of this number only nine stopped over in Poland. One of those who did not stop was Senator Watson. I asked him why the Warsaw station which he did not remain here for a day or two at least, seeing that he was already in the country, and his answer was that he had visited a Polish Consulate in the United States to ask for descriptive literature but the official in charge was "out" and his assistant was "too busy".

Clearly, our tourist solicitation organization is not functioning well. Every American and British tourist who crosses Poland on his way to some other country, and I have met hundreds of them, is charmed with the country, its hospitality, its cleanliness and the spirit of the Polish people. Why is not definite advantage taken of this? We have a great deal to show to the tourist—the ancient glories of Cracow and Vilna; the miracle of Gdynia; the magnificence of Zakopane—of which the great mass of American tourists have never even heard. We should make them known through advertising, as all other countries do, in the American and British newspapers and tourist journals. There should be an office of the Polish State Railways on Fifth Avenue, New York, and another on Cockspur Street, London. Polish Consulates in the United States and Great Britain should be instructed to be constantly on the alert for opportunities to develop tourist traffic.

We are now spending a small fortune on the construction of two modern passenger steamers to run from Gdynia to New York. Every detail appears to have been foreseen except one—how to get passengers for them! It is not enough to operate a steamship line for patriotic reasons. The essential thing is to make a profit, and there can be no profit without a large volume of tourist traffic.

### TALK NOT ENOUGH

A kind word and a pleasant smile from Consular officials would help to "sell" Poland to the tourists; but it is not sufficient to print beautiful posters, interesting booklets and postcards of rare designs unless every possible effort is made to get them into the hands of the right people. Instructions might also be given to Customs officials at the various frontiers to cause as little annoyance as possible when examining the baggage of tourists. And, last but not least, the chambers of commerce and similar organizations more vigorously might "get behind" the movement to attract tourists. After dinner speeches are not enough.

A matter of no less importance in this connection is the attitude of the hotels toward tourists. The hotels in France, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, to name only three countries which derive an enormous revenue every year from tourists, have learned from long experience that it pays to treat the tourist right. If they do not, they will not only never see him again, but he will tell all his friends against them. More important still, he informs the tourist agencies. We all know what happens to a tourist at a Warsaw hotel—exorbitant charges; no soap; no sign of a calendar on the walls of the room; writing paper and envelopes obtainable only upon request; and a score of little things omitted which would add to the comfort of the traveller.

M. N.

The "National Library" has arranged in the Polish Consulate in Warsaw, at the headquarters of the Polish Association of Literature, an exhibition for lovers of Mickiewicz.

The exhibition, which is now open to the public, was organized by the National Library in 1934 for members of the international Congress of Slavists in Slavonic Literature. It commemorates the hundredth anniversary of the first edition of "Pan Tadeusz," the great epic poem of Mickiewicz and emphasizes the great part played by him as professor of Slavonic literature at the *Collège de France* and in the development of Slavonic literary studies.

The first section of the exhibition contains the facsimiles of the works of Mickiewicz, the works issued during his lifetime, the memoranda of the environment in which he lived, and of his friends and contemporaries.

In the second section are the works about Mickiewicz, and the translations of his works into foreign languages, the complete editions and the musical settings of his poems as songs, etc.

A great number of portraits and sketches show the poet in various periods of his life; also many portraits of his contemporaries, friends, and political collaborators are collected.

The exhibition shows the poet creating and living among his contemporaries, and illustrates his influence on Polish life and on foreign literature.

Among the works about Mickiewicz, especially interesting to English readers, are the comparisons of Mickiewicz's works with those of Byron and Sir Walter Scott. There are also shown the translations of "Pan Tadeusz" into English, and some English books about the poet, or touching him, such as "Poland, a Study in National Idealism" and "Adam Mickiewicz, the National Poet of Poland," by Monica Gdansk, and "Mickiewicz, the Poet," by Professor Krzyzanowski.

Mickiewicz translated some poems by English authors, such as "The Gleaner," (fragments only with a short sketch on Byron); "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage," "The Rime," "The Darkening," by Lord Byron; "The Meeting of the Waters," by Thomas Moore; and a fragment of Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet."

The exhibition will remain open until the twenty-first of March.

J. K. H. G.

### Slavonic Review

The January issue of the "Slavonic Review" contains three long articles relating to Poland, or closely connected with Polish interests. In their order the review they are: "Ukraine and its Political Aspirations" by Alexander Weigman, a professor of Slavonic at the University of Prague and Foreign Minister of the 1919 Ukrainian Republic; "Prince Sviatoslav and the First Republic of Poland" by A. Fodor, a Research Associate in history at the University of California and author of a biography of Joseph II; "The Centenary of a Great Poet," Mickiewicz's "Pan Tadeusz," by Wacław Borowy, formerly librarian of the University of Warsaw and now lecturer on Polish language and literature in the School of Slavonic Studies in London.

Of these three articles that which seems most interesting is the one on Pan Tadeusz, a useful and well written explanation of the history and meaning of that poem.

In the other pages of the review are an obituary to the late General Bronisław Pieracki and a three-page review of Roman Dybowski's "Poland" by Monica Gdansk. It is correctly characterized by her as "the most important and comprehensive work on contemporary Poland that has as yet appeared in the English language."

P. S.

### "NUMBER TEN"

No. 10, Downing Street, attains its bicentenary this year as the official residence of the Prime Minister, though the house itself is more than 200 years old.

Downing Street first appeared in the 16th century as a lane leading to the royal castle of the Palace of Whitehall. Charles II sold the land to Sir George Downing, Ambassador to the Hague and afterwards Secretary to the Treasury. Sir George developed it into a street by building what were the first brick houses of importance in London. His children and grandchildren lived in the street, but No. 10 was sold in 1734 to the Dutch Ambassador, on whose death it reverted to the Crown and was offered by George II to Sir Robert Walpole, who refused it as a personal gift, but accepted it as an official residence for Prime Ministers.

In Walpole's time and long after, the street was still known as "The Cockpit," and it was not until 1793 that it was rechristened Downing Street.

### Ukrainian Question

The intervention of well-meaning circles in Great Britain in questions involving the Ukraine is dealt with at length by the *Czas* in a recent article of which the following is almost a complete translation:

A resolution signed by several former, as well as present, Members of Parliament recommending the appointment by the League of Nations of a committee to investigate the Ukrainian question in Poland has been submitted to the General Secretary. In the opinion of the initiators, the situation of the Ukrainian minority in Poland has undergone a pronounced change for the worse, and this for several reasons:

1. The ratification of the new Constitution, which allegedly eliminates Ukrainians from the Senate;
2. Minister Beck's statement in Geneva of his intention to solve the Ukrainian problem according to her own statistics protecting minorities, under which policy petty persecutions still continue;
3. The Polish Government's failure to live up to its obligations in indemnifying innocent victims of abuse during the period of pacification.

Without weighing the pros and cons of this resolution, which evidently is based on insufficient and inaccurate information, we are anxious to understand what tactical considerations could have induced the English friends of the Ukrainians toward such a step at such a time, and what Ukrainian groups have instigated such action by them.

In view of two important facts, namely, that only some time ago the Nestor of the Ukrainian political movement, Dr. Kost. Lewicki, expressed the opinion that only in Poland have the Ukrainians conducted a life-fight to develop their national integrity; and that on the eve of the Pan-Ukrainian Congress the leaders of the Ukrainian movement have decided to hold their meeting in a city none other than Lemberg; in view of these two facts, it is extremely doubtful that Ukrainian circles in "Little" Poland should, through their English friends, make any anti-Polish allusions in an international forum.

This English petition, further, seems really even a bit trivial, considering its appearance at a time when in Russia the Ukrainians are subjected to a reign of terror and violence. Scarcely a month ago a number of Ukrainian writers and poets faced a firing squad in Kiev; every symptom of indigenous Ukrainian culture is mercilessly trampled down; the rural population is forced to place by tens of thousands; Ukrainian nationality is being crushed to a pulp, doomed to a gradual decay. The Ukrainian public in "Little" Poland have protested hotly against these outrages practised on their brethren. And at such a time a group of English friends of the Ukraine consider it more important to call to the attention of the League the "petty persecutions" of the Ukrainians in Poland, it is more to the point to send a committee beyond the Dnieper, rather than to Lemberg, to ascertain which of the victims of pacification failed to receive indemnity?

It goes without saying that this step by a group of English Parliamentarians is awkward and that the time chosen for it very ill-considered indeed. It can hardly arouse any sympathy in Poland, since some new anti-Polish action by Ukrainians in the League of Nations.

### Polish Cuisine (No. 2)

- "Klaski" — Cheese Dumplings.  
2 cups cottage cheese  
4 tbsp. butter  
5 tbsp. bread crumbs  
4 tbsp. white flour  
1 1/2 tsp. salt  
3 yolks and 2 egg whites.

Mix cheese, flour, salt, eggs and one-third of the butter, melted. Stir until smooth.

Drop by spoonfuls into boiling salt water. Remove balls as they come to the surface. Let them drip in a strainer, and roll them in bread crumbs.

Brown the dumplings in the remaining butter, serve hot.

Properly prepared the dumplings should be firm on the surface and soft inside.

As a variation roll the balls after dipping in a mixture of white and grated cheese, Gruyere or Parmesan, then bread crumbs. Fry in deep fat.

## POLISH PRESS REVIEW

### Germany's Rearmament

The question of legalization of German armaments is one that is treated with a great deal of reserve in the Polish Press, and practically not at all in the semi-official journals.

The *Kurjer Warszawski* observes as a result of the under-standings reached by France and Italy in the home conference the question of German armament again comes up among the problems of the day. It appears in this journal that Italy is willing to support a German claim for legal equality of armament, at the price of a change in her stand regarding Austria; and as if Germany is willing to sign the Central-European Pact sponsored by Italy.

Germany, however, does not show her hand concerning the Central-European Pact, and her attitude is not very committal. On the matter of equality of armament, however, she has come out openly, maintaining her former stand.

The *Kurjer Warszawski* remarks further, that the German attitude toward Germany will delay forever her thesis of security guaranteed by bilateral pacts. Her former practice has now changed, regarding Austria; and as to point only to Locarno and the Pact of Four, and to the fact that the Reich Government has never characterized bilateral agreements as an irrevocable pact.

Certain conservative French papers are certainly disturbed by M. Laval's readiness, as it is bruited, for concessions to Germany in the matter of armaments. It is hard for us to say whether these fears are groundless or not, but we must be fully aware of the fact that the next few months will see, and our public opinion should, therefore, be awake.

Poland has not recognized Germany's claim for the right to equality in armament. Polish diplomacy has therefore a point of prime importance to carry out, and this is without the agreement of Poland as a signatory of the Versailles Treaty, and without having first safeguarded Poland's vital interests, the legalization of German armament must not take place.

### Poland and Germany

The interviews given respectively by Chancellor Hitler to the Berlin Correspondent of the *Gazeta Polska* and by Colonel Beck to the Warsaw Correspondent of *Völkischer Beobachter*, marking the first anniversary of the Polish-German 10-year Pact of Non-Aggression signed in Berlin on January 26, 1934, have given rise to a great deal of Press comment. Almost without exception, the non-Government newspapers have found something to object to in the message. In a leading article published on January 28 the *Kurjer Warszawski* says in part:

The crux of the matter is the territorial question. For sixteen years German statesmen and leaders of German opinion have declared that they would never accept the territorial stipulations of the Treaty of Versailles in Eastern Europe. The word "revisionism" was first heard in Berlin, and this revisionist conception has never been accepted by them. The Reich Chancellor, addressing

France on the territorial clauses of the Versailles Treaty, declared his acceptance of the Stresemann policy; rejecting all pretensions to Alsace Lorraine on the part of Germany. In this way the "Western Locarno" has received the Chancellor's ratification. We are very pleased in Poland that this is so, but we must add that it is time to turn to the question of our interests also. There the question is raised once more; what is the Führer's opinion about the territorial clauses of the Versailles Treaty? Eastern boundaries are concerned? We in Poland consider these to be permanent as questions against which there can be no appeal. Is he in agreement with this? Does he not feel that only a very clear declaration on this vital matter would be what he calls a sincere co-operation and an "important historical correction"? The treaty signed a year ago has a time limit, it quiesces peace only for ten years. But the fundamental problem is still left unsolved. We still have before us the pre-1934 problem, and the Chancellor's attitude has not changed. It is, however, although it provided an excellent opportunity for doing so.

The comment of the *Gazeta Warszawska*, the leading organ of the Nationalist party, which has shown at times rather strong Fascist tendencies, says of the Chancellor's interview:

It left untouched the real, factual political relations and problems, limiting itself merely to generalities and kind regards. An observer wishing to view its real significance would need rather to consider what was left unsaid, and why it was left unsaid.

The Conservative and pro-Government *Czas*, in an article published on January 28, discusses the problems facing France, and no less Germany, in connection with the Franco-Italian Entente and on the eve of the visit to London of MM. Flaminio and Laval:

The visit of MM. Flaminio and Laval to London is the beginning of a new conference with the British leaders who so zealously sponsored the Franco-Italian rapprochement, and who would welcome any compromise on the armament problem with considerably more warmth than they would grant an Eastern Pact. Will this conference lead, as some would like to see, to an invitation not only of Italy, but of Germany also, to London? This would mean the end of combinations in the League of Nations, and the dissolution of France from the Eastern Pact, an eventuality that would really mean its indefinite postponement, or will they give France a free hand to draw up the Eastern Pact at her own risk? Opinions are various. At any rate, the last days of January, appointed for this will be, after the plebiscite in the Saar, the second important political date of the present year.

### Doubts about Germany

In a signed article on the subject of foreign relations, the *Wiczeor Warszawski*, an evening Opposition paper which has one of the largest circulations in Poland, expresses serious doubts about the future of Polish-German relations. The article concludes:

Polish opinion and above all the leaders of our foreign affairs ought to be well aware of the diplomatic struggle which is going on, and which has already lasted for several years.

We ought not to be too heavily on the German horse, though he has cleared the Saar fence and is preparing for other jumps. But he might lose himself badly trying to jump the Austrian fence or the Treaty of Versailles.

History teaches that Poland never won anything playing the game of Germany. We will always remember the classic example of Frederick the Great, who, guaranteeing the frontiers, organized at the same time the dismemberment of Poland.

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## Warsaw Stock Exchange Quotations

	1933		1934		1935	
	High	Low	High	Low	Last	Jan. 15, Jan. 29
<b>BONDS</b> (in percentage of par)						
Stabilisation 7%, 1927	61.75	47.25	79.75	54.50	68.25	71.00 71.50
Conversion 5%, 1924	53.50	41.00	68.50	52.50	65.00	65.25 67.00
6% Dollar Loan, 1920	63.00	46.00	78.00	58.00	73.50	76.00 76.00
4% Dollar Mortgage Bonds (Warsaw Land Credit Association)	52.00	34.75	51.00	31.00	48.50	48.50 49.25
5% Mortgage Bonds (Warsaw Credit Ass'n)	52.25	36.00	64.25	50.63	58.00	61.25 62.25
<b>SHARES</b> (in zlotys per share)						
Bank of Poland . . .	88.50	70.25	97.00	77.00	95.25	97.00 96.75
Haberbusch & Schiele	50.50	37.00	40.00	34.00	38.00	42.00 41.50
Lilpop, Rau & Loewenstein . . .	13.00	9.13	12.65	9.15	10.10	10.10 10.00
Starachowice . . .	11.50	7.25	14.25	9.80	13.00	13.10 13.25
Warsaw Coal Company	13.24	13.25	15.50	9.00	15.00	14.50 14.00

## Economic Review

## Agricultural Difficulties Retard Industrial Recovery

By Johannes Ahlers

The situation in Polish agriculture, on the well-being of which more than two-thirds of the population of Poland directly depends, did not undergo any appreciable improvement during 1934. The harvest yields, especially as to rye, were considerably lower than in the previous year — mainly because of drought conditions, but also to some extent because of the financial difficulties of the farmers. Compensation for the lower yields, however, came in the form of cancellation of tax executions during the latter part of 1934; debt relief legislation; and State intervention for maintaining grain prices at a remunerative level. The system of export bounties was also continued. The farmers accordingly received in the Autumn of 1934 better prices for their grain; but, with the relaxation of official intervention towards the end of the year, most of the improvement was lost.

Taking the year as a whole, the purchase by larger estate owners of agricultural machinery and equipment was only about 10 per cent. of the 1928 figure, with a considerable reduction also in the use of artificial fertilizer.

The smaller agriculturalists, those owning less than 5 hectares of land represent about 65 per cent. of the Polish peasantry, chiefly engaged in cattle and swine breeding, who had benefited somewhat in 1934 by an improvement in live-stock prices, encountered further difficulties in 1934 because of declining prices, and their situation changed only from bad to worse. The second agricultural debt reform, started by the Government at the end of October, is designed especially to relieve the plight of the small farmer. Their short-term indebtedness can now be repaid over a period of fourteen years, with the principal remaining untouched but the interest rate lowered to 3 per cent.

The medium and large landowners received much smaller benefits under the October law, but already in the Summer of 1934 this class had benefited by the legal abolition of the "gold clause" in internal dollar credit transactions, which virtually gave them a 40 per cent. reduction in their dollar indebtedness.

## Industrial Production

Under existing conditions Polish agriculture is not likely soon to become a more important buyer of Polish industrial products. It must be remembered, however, that even in the relatively good years preceding 1930 the urban population (about 30 per cent. of the whole) was a much larger consumer of industrial products than the agricultural population. In spite of the unsatisfactory condition of agriculture, therefore,

the industrial output of Poland during 1934 rose by about 10 per cent., but the variations in different branches of industry were very marked. The rise in production of goods for immediate consumption was scarcely noticeable, while in other classes of goods it was much above the average of 10 per cent. Cement production, for instance, rose by about 50 per cent., the domestic private business of the iron foundries by nearly 30 per cent., the output of metal and machinery plants by about 25 per cent., while even the chemical industry increased its production by 10 per cent.

The three main reasons for the improvement in industrial output were: first, increased building activity — the Government having provided much larger credits for this purpose, besides forcing price reductions in most kinds of construction materials; secondly, the effects of the new and greatly increased Customs tariff introduced in October, 1933; and thirdly, new investments in Polish industries, which in turn was partly a reflection of easier conditions in the money market. Except in isolated cases (the paper industry was one) entirely new plants were not constructed; but a great deal of work was undertaken during 1934 in the repair, restoration, completion and modernization of existing industrial plants. After several years of acute crisis and downward tendency, Polish industry stands now greatly in need of new investments.

The financial situation of Polish industrial undertakings did not, on the whole, follow the improvement in production, mainly because prices continued on their downward trend. The Government in many instances was very active in bringing about further price reductions, which at least had the effect of preventing industry from taking too much advantage of the additional protection obtained from the new Customs tariff. The lowering of industrial wages more than kept pace with the downward movement in prices, with the result that in the Summer and Autumn of 1934 there was an unusual number of strikes.

## Foreign Trade

For the first time since the depression began Poland's foreign trade showed improvement in the first half of 1934, but this improvement was not maintained in the second half. For the year as a whole, exports increased (over 1933) by only 2 per cent., while imports were reduced by nearly 4 per cent. The structure of the export trade underwent no changes of importance; but, because of the new tariff and development of the import-permit system, the import of manufac-

tured goods was further curtailed while imports of raw materials increased.

Changes of some importance are also to be noted in the direction of foreign trade. The percentage of imports from Europe as a whole, compared with 1933, declined by 6 per cent. to 63 per cent., and exports by 5 per cent. to 87 per cent. Trade with non-European countries increased correspondingly.

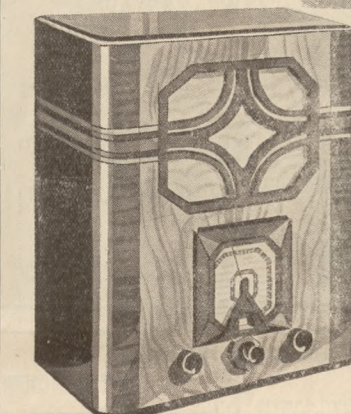
In the sphere of commercial treaty policy Poland brought her new tariff to general acknowledgment without being forced to make any considerable concessions. The most important concessions, however, are no doubt being reserved for use in connection with the trade agreement negotiations now proceeding with Great Britain, which country remains the most important outlet for Polish exports.

The most important trade agreement signed by Poland in 1934 was with Germany, the March agreement restoring economic peace between Poland and Germany after almost ten years of "warfare". While under this agreement Poland has succeeded in maintaining her exports to Germany on the 1933 level, German exports to Poland have declined by about 25 per cent. Commercial relations, as well as financial, with France remained strained throughout 1934, the improvement which was expected to follow the visit of the late M. Barthou to Warsaw in April having failed to materialize. Soviet Russia, moreover, reduced her purchases from Poland last year by about 50 per cent. compared with 1933.

## THE LOW NOTES

## OF THE ORGAN AND THE HIGH TONES

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**SUNDAY**, 10 A. M. High Mass from Lemberg (Lwow) Cathedral.

**MONDAY**, 6:45 P. M. Musical Riddles for Children.

**TUESDAY**, 10:45 P. M. Prof. Roman Dybowski, of Cracow and London Universities will lecture in English on Polish Universities.

**WEDNESDAY**, 9:40 P. M. Concert of Polish Songs by Helena Złotowska-Ruszkowska.

**THURSDAY**, 8 P. M. Concert of Ballet Music by the Symphony Orchestra of the Polish Radio.

**FRIDAY**, 8:15 P. M. Symphony Concert, conducted by Yasha Horenstein. Beveridge Webster (British) Soloist.

**SATURDAY**, 9 P. M. Concert of Polish Music, conducted by Grzegorz Fitelberg.

## Radio Subscribers

Between August 1 and December 31, 1934, the number of radio licenses issued in Poland increased from 297,877 to 374,047. The number of licenses issued

to rural subscribers is now increasing very rapidly owing to a reduction in the rate of payment and the special facilities which the radio equipment manufacturers are granting in the rural districts.

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## CULBERTSON ON CONTRACT

BY ELY CULBERTSON

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### KEEPING YOUR EYE ON THE SCORE

Every Bridge player, whether a keen student of the game or a casual and infrequent participant, and whether a great expert or a struggling beginner, must train himself to keep his eye on the score. I cannot be too emphatic in speaking of the great importance in all respects of each player's knowing which side has scored a game, whether or not either side has a part-score, and other bits of information that a glance at the score sheet will reveal. At times it will be necessary to choose between bidding for a game and doubling the opponents. If the opponents are vulnerable, very often the proper choice is to double and play for a penalty, whereas it would be entirely incorrect to double non-vulnerable opponents and accept a penalty of 250 points or so. It is often of even greater value to know that your side has a part-score, so that you will not overbid your hand in an attempt to score below the line tricks that you do not need. I should recommend to all those who are interested in being alert to their opportunities at all times that they keep their own scores whenever they play Bridge.

Today I am showing a hand in which two very fine players lost a game by stretching for a Slam, because one of them glanced at another player's score sheet and mistook a part-score in the opponent's column for his own. Thinking that his side had a part-score, he interpreted his partner's aggressive bidding as a strong try for a Slam, with the result that he bid too much and was set.

East	South	West	North
1 ♠	2 ♦ (1)	Pass	4 ♦ (2)
Pass	5 ♦ (3)	Pass	6 ♦ (4)
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

- South realized that it was East-West who had the part-score. In such circumstances it is proper to overbid one's hand a little in order to prevent the opponents from making a game too cheaply. South's hand is of course strong enough for an overall, regardless of the condition of the score.
  - North had become confused and was of the opinion, as I mentioned before, that the 30-point part-score belonged to him and his partner. For this reason he immediately raised to four diamonds, believing that the contract could easily be made and that the 80 points this score would be enough for a game. If North had realized that they would need the full 100 points for game, he probably would have kept the bidding within the three no trump level.
  - South's bid is quite obvious; because of his partner's double raise he is bidding for game. Unfortunately, the bid appears to North in the nature of a Slam try, since it seems that South is overbidding the game.
  - From North's point of view, if South is strong enough to make a Slam try, six-odd should be fairly safe. North has the spade suit controlled, and with his singleton club he is assured of losing no more than one trick in that suit immediately, in case South is weak in clubs and strong in the other suits.
- The contract was of course defeated, for West opened his singleton heart in response to his partner's opening bid and then refused the heart return for the setting trick. The result would have been the same had West opened a spade, for South could not have established a heart trick in Dummy without letting East in to cash a trick one the second spade round.
- North and South eventually lost the rubber, whereas it would have been theirs if they had stopped at five diamonds and taken their game. It cost North (and, alas, his partner) over 1000 points not to know the score.

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## Cinema Programme

First-Run Houses

Address and Performances	Film Currently Showing	Type and Comment
<b>Atlantic</b> Chmielna 33 Perf. 5. 7. 9.	<b>I Was a Spy</b> Conrad Veidt — Madeleine Carroll British Production, Dubbing in Polish Fourth Week	A spy story from the Great War Good
<b>Apollo</b> Marszałkowska 106 Perf. 4. 6. 8. 10	<b>Młody Las</b> Maria Bogda — Brodzisz Polish Production — No English titles Fifth Week	Theatrical theme Good
<b>Capitol</b> Marszałkowska 125 Perf. 5. 7. 9.	<b>Czarna Perła</b> Beri — Bodo Polish Production — No English titles Sixth Week	Exotic Good
<b>Casino</b> Nowy Świat 50 Perf. 5. 7. 9.	<b>Nell Gwynn</b> Anna Neagle — Cedric Wardwick British Production Second Week	Historical romance Average
<b>Europa</b> Nowy Świat 63 Perf. 5. 7. 9.	<b>The Man Without a Home</b> Hörbiger — Thimig — Slezak Adele Sandrock Austrian Production Third Week	Amusing Musical Good
<b>Filharmonja</b> Jasna 5 Perf. 5. 7. 9. Closed on Fridays	<b>Count of Monte Cristo</b> Robert Donat — Elissa Landi American Production First Week	Period Good
<b>Majestic</b> Nowy Świat 43 Perf. 5. 7. 9.	<b>The Affairs of Cellini</b> Fred. March — Frank Morgan Constance Bennett American Production First Week	Historical parody
<b>Pan</b> Nowy Świat 40 Perf. 5. 7. 9.	<b>Moscow Nights</b> Annabella — Harry Burr French Production Third Week	Story of prewar Russia Good
<b>Rialto</b> Jasna 3 Perf. 5. 7. 9.	<b>Fahrt in die Jugend</b> Liane Haid — Thimig — Moser Austrian Production First Week	Comedy Good
<b>Stylowy</b> Marszałkowska 112 Perf. 5. 7. 9.	<b>Peter</b> Francis Gaal Austrian Production Fourth Week	Sentimental Amusing Good
<b>Świątówid</b> Marszałkowska 111 Perf. 5. 7. 9.	<b>The Joyous Company</b> Outsaff — Orłowa — Strelkowa Soviet Production Seventh Week	Parody Good

## HINTS ON ENGLISH

The average beginner or even the more advanced student is confounded or more than a little surprised by the appearance in print of such combinations as "didn't", "couldn't", "I'd", and so on. Either because of laziness or alleged Anglo-Saxon celerity we elide when speaking, and make of "I had not", "I hadn't". Below is a short list of the most common elisions:

do not	don't
did not	didn't
I had	I'd
we have	we've
will not	won't
should not	shouldn't

### Answers to Correspondents:

Mr. S.S.: In the sentence "Our French claret being now turned into German wine, he went about his other occupations" the phrase beginning "Our French" is called nominative absolute. This sort of construction is comparatively recent in the English language, Dr. Johnson having developed it from the Latin construction of the "ablative absolute". It usually contains some kind of fact that has a logical connection with what follows, but any grammatical relation is nonexistent.

Miss W. Z.: You say that you have always spelled "labour" without the "u" and I should suggest that you continue doing so, but, at the same time, kindly allow us to use it as we shall both be correct.

A. K.: We are accepting your suggestion this week. We cannot afford to have our readers puzzled.

Miss A. K. proposes a competition for the best translation of the reward being its publication with suitable acknowledgement, in this column. If there be more than one translation sent in we shall be glad to publish the best, with the reservation, however, that the English be above a certain standard.

Below is the English translation of last week's Polish passage.

The news is carried by the press that Ignacy Paderewski, after a hostile attitude of many years' standing toward all proposals of broadcasting companies, lately consented to give a concert for the National Broadcasting Company. Paderewski, however, gave his consent on three conditions, which were accepted by the Company, namely, that the concert be given in a hall meeting all requirements for concert purposes; further, that the concert last not less than one hour; and that the program be arranged by the pianist himself and be subject to no discussion whatever.

Below is this week's Polish passage for translation.

W Izbie Gmin doszło wczoraj późnym wieczorem do hałaśliwych awantur w czasie debaty nad sprawą zarządzenia funduszu na rzecz bezrobotnych. Wśród widzów na galerji padły wrzaski pod adresem rządu. Z początku straszył ich mieli pewną trudność z ustaleniem przez kogo wnoszone były okrzyki, które dobiegły z rozmaitych miejsc. Gdy jednak z pomocą nas, despotów polityki ustalonego intruz, udało się usunąć z galerji, powstał tumult, przyczem okazało się, że na galerji jest ok. 40 osób, których udział w demonstracji antyrządowej. Dopiero gdy nadeszły wspomniane oddziały policyjne, udało się demonstratorów usunąć. Chcąc debatajcyemu na sal posiedzenia zapewnić całkowitą spokój, policja zmusiła wszystkich, obecnych na galerji do opuszczenia gmachu. Debata zakończyła się przy pustych galerjach.

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