

THE WARSAW WEEKLY

Editorial and Business Offices Mokotowska 12/4, Warsaw, Poland, Telephone 884-70.
 Subscription rates — 2.35 quarterly, 2.13.00 yearly. Foreign — 4 shillings or 1 dollar quarterly, 15 shillings or 3.75 dollars yearly.
 Sole member for Poland of the North American Newspaper Alliance P. K. O. 29898.

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-



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 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 to 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."

"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

Speaking a few days ago before the Budget Committee of the Sejm, M. Floyar Rajchman, the Minister of Industry and Commerce, expressed satisfaction at the continued improvement in the economic relations between Great Britain and Poland, and spoke hopefully of the further expansion which he expects will follow the conclusion of the negotiations for a new commercial agreement.

The Minister also discussed in detail the attitude of the Polish Government towards the employment of foreign capital in industrial undertakings, and added:

Poland is one of the largest potential investment markets of Europe. The false opinion is being spread abroad that capital cannot find proper conditions of work in this country. The Polish Government recognize the necessity of a reasonable return on capital invested, but they strongly condemn profits gained by privilege and speculation. Profits also should not be permitted to degenerate into usury. Poland is wide open for productive foreign capital, and such capital can be sure to meet with friendly treatment and protection. There are hundreds of business enterprises in Poland which have been working with foreign capital for many years, to the economic benefit of the country, and making good profits. But obnoxious weeds must be destroyed in order to make the field secure, sound and profitable for honest and sound investment.

The Minister deprecated the abnormal development which has taken place throughout the world in artificially restricting commercial exchanges, and explained that, while Poland is all in favour of liberalism in international trade, the many restrictions which have been adopted have been forced on her because of her debtor position.

Motor-Bus Communications

The motor-bus services maintained by the Ministry of Communications now extend over a distance of 2,000 kilometres, and will be further increased during 1935 by the Ministry taking over another 1,000 kilometres hitherto operated by private concerns. It is hoped in official quarters that within two years almost all the motor-bus routes in Poland will be operated by the State, as existing concessions will expire within this time.

Whether it is also hoped by the travelling public, however, remains to be seen. The Government establish a monopoly on every route where they maintain their own service, thereby extending competition to price, type of vehicle, frequency of service, and so forth.

On the other hand, private enterprises which have engaged in the motor-transport business have been mainly unscrupulous Polish concerns using buses of the "Heath Robinson" variety, and the authorities frequently have been compelled to cancel such concessions to save the lives and limbs not alone of travellers but of pedestrians.

It is unfortunate that responsible American and British citizens, able to assist Poland with transportation that is most urgently needed, have so far been unsuccessful in their efforts to arrange for motor-bus franchises in this country. We do not know their answer; but we also have an answer for them, — every government is hard to deal with!

The important fact is worth keeping in mind that Poland has the lowest per capita motor-vehicle circulation of any European country, as well as a railway network that is far from being adequate to meet the constantly increasing need.

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 124, Warsaw.

Tributes to The Warsaw Weekly

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

London

Dr. Charles Poznański,
Polish Consul General

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

Str George M. Gillett, M. P.,
Captain B. H. Peter,
Managing Director, Westinghouse Brake & Saxby Signal Co., Ltd.

Mr. Robert O. Mennell,
Mr. T. J. E. Umbeck,

Berlin

Mr. Joseph Flack,
First Secretary, American Embassy

Paris

Mr. Wallace Clark,
Consulting Management Engineer

Prague

Mr. Sam E. Woods,
American Commercial Attaché

Vienna

Mr. Thomas J. Manning,
Managing Director,
Gillette G. m. b. H.

Katowice

Giesche Sp. Akc.,
Toruń

The Baltic Institute
Warsaw

Warsaw

H. E. the Chinese Minister
Mr. Clayton Lane,
American Commercial Attaché

Mr. J. Klahr Huddle,
American Consul General

Captain L. Hamilton-Stokes,
British Passport Control Officer

Mr. J. Carg,
The Manchester Guardian Correspondent.

GENERAL GÖRING EASTERN PACT IN POLAND

(Continued from page 1 col. 4.)

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 Hausendorf, 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 Szebek; 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 Schindler; M. Jaroszewicz, the *Toponod* of Warsaw; Count Jozef Potocki, 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 Bielowieza to join President Moscicki'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.

It we (writing strictly in a personal sense) have understood the situation correctly, M. Litvinoff, the Soviet Commissar 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 in reality M. Laval, 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.

"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 "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 engaged 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; 9,006,600 zlotys for improvement of waterways; 3,871,000 zlotys for the construction of dykes; 4,488,000 zlotys for the regulation of unnavigable rivers; 5,000,000 zlotys for the construction of workmen's dwellings and 12,710,000 zlotys for urban investment works. These credits are expected to provide work for about 75,000 men.

Wyroby Ludowe Kresów Wschodnich
Widok 26 Telephone 5-32-78

COLORFUL EMBROIDERY ON PEASANT LINEN

DIRECT SERVICE

With U. S. A.

From GDYNIA s.s. "City of Fairbury" January 31 s.s. "Argosy" February 12

From NEW YORK s.s. "Carplaka" February 2 s.s. "Sagaporack" February 9

American Scantic Line
Telegr. "Mooremack"

Warsaw, Al. Jerozolimska 33 — Tel. 995-96 Gdynia, Nadbrzeze Polskie — Tel. 17-32

CORONA STERLING
made by
L. C. Smith & Corona
Typewriters, Inc. Syracuse
SOLE AGENTS
TEOFIL GLOCER
Warsaw, Krak. Przemysłowa 7
ASKA DEMONSTRATION
—TEL. 502-91, 236-69—

Cinemas in German Schools
Film Items
Ralph Bellamy is now playing the part of a Polish-American tobacco farmer in Anna Stein's new picture *The Wedding Night*. Ralph is an experienced farmer.

Herr Rust, Reich Education Minister, has now had 2,000 schools in Germany equipped with their own cinemas. The films are to supplement book learning and already 10 instructional films have been "shot" and 6,500 copies made. 80 more such films are to be produced this year and Herr Rust intends to have all the 50,000 schools throughout Germany equipped with the same facilities during the next four or five years.

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 Ernest 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 Jannings, 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-existing 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 consist of 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.

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 124, Warsaw, Poland.

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____

The subscriptions rates are given on page 1.

Europe Finding Ways To Snuff Bombs

By Walter Duranty

(Copyright by THE WARSAW WEEKLY for Poland, and by the North American Newspaper Alliance elsewhere)

For the last few years it has been commonplace to speak of Europe as a powder magazine with open barrels, awaiting the first spark that would set off 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 valuta "wars" and the creation of new economic barriers. More and more it has seemed that Europe has passed into a pre-war period, and is 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 the year there were not more than a few trivial incidents but three great "bombs," any one of which might have exploded 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 marriage 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 1914-1918 war. Archduke Franz Ferdinand in the Summer of 1914, but they not only failed to provoke a conflict but seemed to have had the reverse 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 were to 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 the world to tremble 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, will 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 is the one that Hitler and his associates would attempt to recover lost prestige by vigorous assertion of this attitude, is the "putsch" which cost the life of Dollfus. On this occasion the peace of Europe hung literally 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 Ferdinand 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 Marseilles roused the echo of Sarajevo in every chancellery and newspaper of Europe. An alarm was intensified when it became known that Hungary, Italy, and to a lesser degree Germany, were giving "aid and comfort" to Austrian 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 in a more restrained manner. It had been 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 had a salutary effect upon the peace-loving members of the two most powerful nations in the Eastern Hemisphere, Great Britain and Soviet Russia, particularly 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 Soviet Union, through 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 hated by revisionists, Hitler's "blood purge" and the Austrian Putsch had already been de-finitely formed, but there is no doubt that the "bombs" have done much to create it and bring it into line.

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 immediately replaced the view they formerly held, that the French formula meant de-arming by the French formula of security first. In other words, they threw their influence against any attempt by Germany or one of the 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 behind France, to support 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 "bombs" 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 notorious bad relations of France's ally, Yugoslavia, with the Italian *protégé*, Hungary. At first sight, the new agreement appears rather too general and consultative in character to warrant the posturing of this significance of interest in the French and Italian Press. It does, however, indicate that Italy also is swinging away from rearmament, and that the close ties between the French and Italian Governments... agree to recognize that no country, by unilateral action, may increase 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 usher in a period of Franco-Italian cooperation which cannot fail to ease solution of the problems of Southern Europe. Cyclical crises may remark that Italy has been brought by the promise of a free hand against Abyssinia, not to mention the immediate practical value of the Italian share in the French railroad from Djibouti to Addis Ababa in other words that peace in Europe is a direct result of the peace which has been obtained at the expense of war in Africa. Should this be the case, few realist observers could fail to wonder that the two evils, or to welcome the fact that the newborn expansionism of Fascist Italy should find an outlet in colonial adventures in the East. Italy is 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 "bombs" 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 reports 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, there was an increase of several hundred per cent. in import of iron and scrap, copper, nickel, and molybdenum to supply the new demand for steel. The same percentage continued in 1934 on a still greater scale. Germany's steel production has lately increased by more than 100 per cent., and 6,000,000 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 had demanded to be 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 spokesman of National-Socialism have repeatedly declared they put their trust in force alone, it is only natural to suppose that certain elements of opinion by a greatly superior force is an argument they will find convincing. It is perhaps premature to say that such an opposition has already been definitely formed, but there is no doubt that the "bombs" have done much to create it and bring it into line.

NEWS ITEMS

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

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 engaged in commercial relations with Germany. The other day he offered half a carload of coal for distribution among some of the poorer members of the Jewish population, but the Community Board decided at a special meeting to reject the proffered donation.

Effective February 1 the 30-grusz postage stamps now in use will be withdrawn from circulation. Letters and packages bearing these stamps will be considered as unstamp. Unused stamps, however, may be exchanged at every post-office until March 31 for an equivalent amount of the new 30-grusz 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 kilometres 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 recited vii. It is to study the new port's possibilities from the angle of Japanese trade. This is only one of the results 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 intension the Polish Government have already been officially informed.

Instytut Baltycki

For a long time Dr. Józef Borowik, 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 people and States of the 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 central Baltic States, in addition to historic, geographic and economic topics, matters of political, racial, social, and religious structure will receive attention.

The aim of "Baltic Countries" will be the extension of cultural and scientific knowledge, and cooperation among the people 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 12 articles, 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, 1935. Of this amount 50,500 zlotys must be secured from contributions and subscriptions. The plan of work presented by Dr. Władysław Freylich, President of the Board, 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 84 men and boys to 1,165, and that of the working boys' branch, at Krolewka 23, from 165 to 388.

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

During 1934 the Warsaw Y. M. C. A. collected 394,180 zlotys in cash and 170 zlotys in pledges payable in 1935 for its building operations. Plans for 1935 include the raising of about 300,000 zlotys additional. The financial action is led by M.M. Alfons Kühn, S. Ludkiewicz, and Henry Gruber.

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 McFaddin, and Mr. Orsen Neisen.

Mrs. Felix Cole with her young daughter left Wednesday returned to Riga after ten days visit here. Mr. Felix Cole was formerly Consul General here and is now Counsellor 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.

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 an unqualified 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-up" much better than in former years, which is as it should be.

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

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

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

Colonial Products Ltd. Leszno 77.

E. Sykes & Co., Sw. Krzyska 13

FASHION NOTES

(Copyright by The Warsaw Weekly for Poland, and by the North American Newspaper Alliance elsewhere.)



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 vulture 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 collars 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.

A Fine Shop for a Fine Public

Why their fashions change so little.

Stiff white double collars 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.

Stiff white double collars 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.

Stiff white double collars 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.

KWIETNICA

Zlota 3 — tel. 670-75

Southern Fruits; Delicious Dessert Apples from the Famous Błędów Orchards.

POLAND-SHY TOURISTS

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 at the Warsaw station why 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 Cockspar 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 chains 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 warn 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.

Mickiewicz Exhibition

The "National Library" has arranged in the Polish Palace in Warsaw, at the headquarters of the Polish Academy 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 Slavonic and 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* in Paris and 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. The illustrations 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 work with that of Byron and Walter Scott. There are also shown the translations of "Pan Tadeusz" into English, and some English books about the poet, such as "Mickiewicz: A Study in National Idealism" and "Adam Mickiewicz, the National Poet of Poland," by Monica Gardner, and "Mickiewicz Literature," by Professor Krzyzanowski.

Mickiewicz translated some poems into English authors, such as "The Gleaner," (fragments only with a short sketch on Byron); "Chlubi Harolda Pilgrimage," "The 'reem'," "The Darkening," by Lord Byron; "The Meeting at 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 the order in the review they are: "Ukraine and its Political Aspirations" by Alexander Buzarski, a present member of the University of Prague and Foreign Minister of the 1919 Ukrainian Republic; "Prince Janusz and the First Partition of Poland" by Fiedor, 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, by Professor 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 Gardner. It is correctly characterized by her as the best and most 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 Whitehall 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 until 1670 when it was sold in 1734 to the Dutch Ambassador, on whose death it reverted to the Crown and was offered by George 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.

POLISH PRESS REVIEW

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 nation;
2. Minister Beck's statement in Geneva of Poland's intention to force her minorities to conform to her own laws and statutes 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 led to such a step as "Poland, a Study in National Idealism" and "Adam Mickiewicz, the National Poet of Poland," by Monica Gardner, and "Mickiewicz Literature," by Professor Krzyzanowski.

In view of two important facts, namely, the English report last year, the Nestor of the Ukrainian political movement, Dr. Kost. Lewicki, expressed the opinion that only in Poland have the conditions been developed to allow 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 somewhat doubtful that Ukrainian circles in "Little" Poland should, through 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 thirty years ago a number of Ukrainian writers and poets faced a firing squad in Kiev; every symptom of independent Ukrainian culture is mercilessly trampled down; the rural population is forced from place 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 their authors, who should be 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 only arouse bitter recollections in Poland of 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, separate, and roll them in bread crumbs.

Brown the dumplings in the remaining butter, serve hot.

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

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

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 Versailles Treaty, reached by France and Italy in the home conference the question of German armament again comes up among the leading questions of the day. It appears to this journal that Italy is willing to support the 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 tries to receive arms and munitions. On the matter of equality of armament, however, she has come out openly, maintaining her former stand.

The *Kurjer Warszawski* remarks further, and calls attention to the fact that Germany will defend forever her thesis of security guaranteed by bilateral pacts. Her former practice has now changed regarding Austria; one must 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 policy.

Certain conservative French papers are certainly disturbed by M. Laval's readiness, as it is bruted, for concessions to Germany in the matter of armaments, and our public opinion should not, but we must be fully aware of the fact that the next few months will occur, 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 through the League of Nations the agreement of Poland as a signatory of the Versailles Treaty, and without having first safeguarded Poland's vital interests, the organization 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 *Volkischer 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 take exception to in Chancellor Hitler's 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 coined in Berlin. The Eastern Locarno conception has never been accepted by them. The Reich Chancellor, addressing

France on the territorial clauses of the Versailles Treaty, declared the acceptance of the Stresemann policy; rejecting all pretensions to Alsace Lorraine on the part of Germany. In this way the "Eastern 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 think of the situation of our interests also. Therefore the question is raised once more; what is the Führer's opinion about the Versailles Treaty so far as Germany's Eastern boundaries are concerned? We in Poland consider these to be permanent as something 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 mere co-operation and an "important historical correction"? The treaty signed a year ago has a time limit, it runs twenty years. It is not clear that the fundamental problem is still left unsolved. We still have before us the pre-1934 problem, and the Chancellor's interview has not in any sense cleared it up, 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 wish 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 to the Eastern European situation, and on the eve of the visit to London of MM. Flandin and Laval:

The visit of MM. Flandin and Laval to London is the crucial moment. With this 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 get an Eastern Pact, or will this conference lead, as some would like to see the invitation not only of Italy, but of Germany also, to London? This would mean the end of combinations in the East. Or will they lead to the disjunction 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 the visit, will be a time of great activity 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 *Wiecez 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 lame himself badly trying to jump the Austrian fence or the Treaty of Versailles.

History teaches that Poland never was anything playing the game of Germany. We will always remember the classic example of Frederick the Great's guarantee of the Polish boundaries, organized at the same time the dismemberment of Poland.

PAŁAC SZTUKI
THEBACZA 2
Pictures, Etchings, Carpets,
Porcelains, Silver, New And
Antique Furniture

February 1, 4 and 5,
from 6:30 PM to 10 PM
AUCTION OF WORKS OF ART
Your Best Chance to Buy at a
Very Special Price

BANK GOSPODARSTWA KRAJOWEGO
(NATIONAL ECONOMIC BANK)
JEROZOLIMSKA 1, WARSAW.
TELEFONICZNA BRAJOBANK, WARSAW.

Paid-up Capital: Zl. 150,000,000
Reserve Fund: Zl. 72,900,000
Total of Balance Sheet, as on October 31, 1934
Zl. 2,156,588,896.

10 Branches in Poland. Correspondents all over the world.
HANDLING OF BANKING TRANSACTIONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Warsaw Stock Exchange Quotations

	1933		1934		1935	
	High	Low	High	Low	Last	Jan. 15 Jan. 29
BONDS (in percentage of par)						
Stabilisation 7 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1927	61.75	47.25	79.75	54.50	68.25	71.00 71.50
Conversion 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1924	53.00	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
SHARES (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 bonuses 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, and engaged in cattle and swine breeding, who had benefited somewhat in 1933 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,

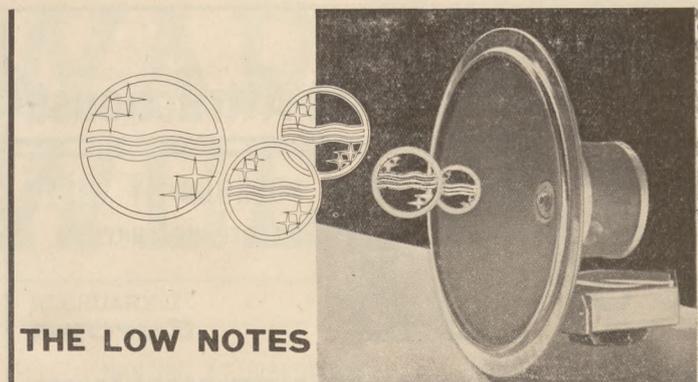
the industrial output of Poland during 1934 rose by about 10 per cent., but the variations in different branches of industry were very marked. The rise in production of goods for immediate consumption was scarcely noticeable, while in other classes of goods it was much above the average of 10 per cent. 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

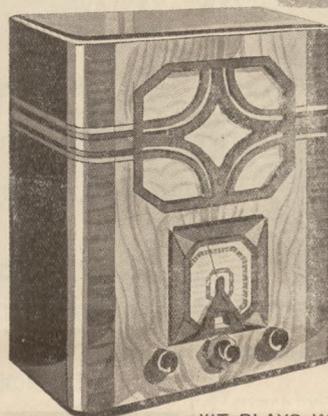
For the first time since the depression began Poland's foreign trade showed improvement in the first half of 1934, but this improvement was not maintained in the second half. For the year as a whole, exports increased (over 1933) by only 2 per cent., while imports were reduced by nearly 4 per cent. The 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-



THE LOW NOTES

OF THE ORGAN AND THE HIGH TONES

OF THE VIOLIN....



The quality of reproduction in a "Super Inductance" 638 will be a revelation to you. Even to us it came as a surprise.

The ratio between the high and low registers is so well balanced, the rendering of the finest tones so pure that the reproduction of a "638" can best be compared with that of a noble musical instrument.

In the "638" you not only find the highest possible quality of reproduction obtainable, but also that surplus power in the output stage and its full-size speaker which you do not always need, but which you will nevertheless wish to have at your command.

"IT PLAYS WITHOUT AERIAL AND EARTH"

PHILIPS 638

THE WORLD'S LARGEST RADIO MANUFACTURERS.

Radio Features for Week Beginning Feb. Third

(Unless specifically stated, the programme items listed below will be broadcast by one or both re-transmitters from all other Polish stations. Polish time is given)

- 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 Dyboski, of Cracow and London Universities will lecture in English on Polish Universities.
- WEDNESDAY**, 9:40 P. M. Concert of Polish Songs by Helena Zbońska-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 Yascha 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.

- Palmolive Soap
- Palmolive Shampoo
- Palmolive Shave Cream
- Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream
- Colgate's Shaving Sticks
- Colgate's Shaving Cream

The above popular articles are now obtainable in all leading drug stores, chemists, perfumers, etc.

COLGATE-PALMOLIVE

Sp. z o. o.

Rymarska 6, Warsaw



Paramount Attractions!!

Do Not Forget The Coming



"BEHOLD MY WIFE"
(**"SERCE INDJANKI"**)



"LITTLE MISS MARKER"
(**"ŻYWI ZASTAW"**)



"ALICE in WONDERLAND"
(**"Ala w Krainie Czarów"**)

Europa

Pan

Casino

CULBERTSON ON CONTRACT

BY ELY CULBERTSON
World's Champion Player and Greatest Card Analyst

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

1—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.

2—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 thus scored would be enough for a game. If North had realized that they would be bidding the full 100 points this score would have kept the bid within the three no trump level.

3—South's bid is quite obvious; because of his partner's double raise he is bidding for a game. Unfortunately, the bid appears to North in the nature of a Slam try, since it seems that South is overbidding the score.

4—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.

(Copyright by The Warsaw Weekly for Poland, and by the North American Newspaper Alliance elsewhere.)

BIGGEST TRIUMPH
OF MODERN CINEMA!



ROBERT DONAT
LOVELY
ELISSA LANDI
KINO FILHARMONJA
A United Artists Release

Classified Advertisements

If you want to learn or improve your English, get in touch with an American business woman. Tel. 9-99-07, Żorawia 40/9.

Sunny apartment, 6 large rooms, servant's room, bath, two balconies, children's garden. Wilanowska 13/20 m.s. Occupancy March 1, 350 zł monthly. Tel. 9-65-44.

Experienced English German shorthand typist seeks situation. Accepts temporary work. tel. 9-88-32.

Lady teacher, diploma Conservatory, gives piano lessons; speaks English German. Telephone 985-74 (2-4).

SATURDAY,
February 2,
IS A HOLIDAY

Cinema Programme

First-Run Houses

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

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 Ignace 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 funduszem na rzecz bezrobotnych. Wśród widzów na galerji padły wrogie okrzyki pod adresem rządu. Z początku straszły ich mieli pewną trudność z ustaleniem przez kogo wczorajsze były okrzyki, które dobiechły z rozmaitych miejsc. Gdy jednak z pomocą naszawsz się do sali, okazało się, że na galerji jest ok. 40 osób. Wówczas udzielił w demonstracji antyrządowej. Dopiero gdy nadeszły wspomniane oddziały policyjne, udało się demonstrantom usunąć. Chcąc debatującemu na salę położyć zapewnić całkowitą spokój, policja zmusiła wszystkich, obecnych na galerji do opuszczenia gmachu. Debata ukończono więc przy pustych galerjach.

East Dealer
Neither side vulnerable
Part-score: East-West 30

♠ A 8 6	♥ J 10 9 4 3	♦ K Q 7 3	♣ 10
♠ J 9 4 3 2	♥ K Q 5	♦ A Q 8 7 6	♣ J 8
♠ 10 2	♥ W S E	♦ J 8	♣ Q 6 5
♠ J 8 7 3 2	♥ 10 7	♦ K 5	♣ A Q 8 7 6
	♥ K 5	♦ A Q 8 7 6	♣ J 8
	♥ A 9 6 5 4	♦ K Q 7 3	♣ 10
	♥ A K 9 4	♦ J 8	♣ Q 6 5

The bidding: (Figures after bids refer to numbered explanatory paragraphs.)

Advertising Rates: 50 groszy per millimeter. Term rates on application. Classified advertising — 20 groszy per word.

The Warsaw Weekly is published every Thursday by the Polsko-Amerykańska Spółka Akcyjna "SOUTHERN TRADE", Warszawa, Mokotowska 12.
Editor — GILBERT REDFERN Assistant Editor — ANTONI SOBAŃSKI Redaktor Odpowiedzialny — WŁADYSŁAW SKORACZEWSKI Business Manager — WINSTON CRAM