

# THE WARSAW WEEKLY

Editorial and Business Offices Mokotowska 12/4, Warsaw, Poland, Telephone 884-30.

Subscription rates — zł. 3.50 quarterly, zł. 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

FEBRUARY 7

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## FOREIGN LOANS ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT

From Our Special Correspondent

London, Feb. 4

"The golden days of Aranjuez are over." This sentence, or something equivalent to it, is often heard now in the offices of international investment bankers still left open. It is said sometimes with bitterness, often with a sad smile, but always with a hopeless expression as to the possibility of an early revival of this type of business. The question is serious, not so much because many financial houses are in need of work, but because international investments have been the most powerful factor in the development of the world and a situation in which they would be non-existent would be entirely different from the classical conception in international relations.

As far as it is possible to know, the forty years preceding the Great War marked a period of the deepest peace in Europe. The inevitable conflicts were purely local in character, of short duration, and had no—or at least not disastrous—effect on international economic relations. The certainty, or the profound illusion, of security was so deeply ingrained in all minds that long-term development plans in the most remote corners of the world could be freely discussed, and, if found feasible, easily financed. Under the guidance of Great Britain, who had already at the beginning of the nineteenth century learned from her own bitter and costly experiences how to conduct international finances, a fine credit instrument had been gradually evolved which, managed with proper skill and care, worked with the splendid mechanism of a watch.

This mechanism was based on commercial, financial and personal freedom of movement. With the exception of Russia, Rumania and Turkey, no visas—and not even passports—were necessary. Trade between the various countries was regulated by long-term treaties in which the only protection given to national products was a moderate Customs tariff. The chief currencies were absolutely stable, and, if there was a threat of a dangerous crisis somewhere, common action by the principal financial centres (as in the American crisis of 1907) speedily checked any possibility of disastrous developments.

### Balancing Exchanges

Simultaneously, thanks to a wide network of trade agreements and treaties, any financial disequilibrium between countries was counter-balanced either by a flow of goods and services or by new loans. The last-named method was resorted to far too often, and many countries, which for political or psychological reasons could obtain, at a price, new loans were tempted to abuse this fa-

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The discussions between representatives of the British and French Governments, which began in London last Friday morning, terminated on Sunday night with the announcement of a complete agreement for negotiating the consolidation of peace and security in Europe.

It is contemplated that a general agreement shall be negotiated between Germany and the other Powers to replace the disarmament clauses of the Treaty of Versailles, with a special Air Convention to be negotiated between the so-called Locarno Powers (Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain and Italy) which would protect the signatories against unprovoked aerial attack by any of the contracting parties. The Governments of Belgium, Germany and Italy have already been invited to consider this proposal. The official announcement of the agreement states, in part:

"The British and French Ministers hope that the encouraging progress that has been made and further agreed to by means of the direct and effective cooperation of Germany. They are agreed that neither Germany nor any other Power whose armaments have been defined by the Peace Treaties is entitled by unilateral action to modify these armaments. They are further agreed that nothing would contribute more to the restoration of confidence and the prospects of peace among the nations than a general settlement freely negotiated between Germany and the other Powers. This general settlement would make provision for the organization of security in Europe, particularly by means of the conclusion of pacts, freely negotiated between all the interested parties, and ensuring mutual assistance in Eastern Europe and the system foreshadowed (in the recent Rome agreement) for Central Europe."

The attitude of the Polish Government towards the London proposals has not yet been authoritatively stated, and until a complete report on the London agreement has been received and studied, an indication of the Government's attitude, should not be expected. The issues involved are of such vital importance that they will surely proceed with the utmost caution.

It is of interest to record in this connection the reported remarks of Sir Austen Chamberlain made at the annual banquet of the Anglo-Polish Society held in London on Monday, at which Lady Max-Muller presided. Sir Austen was the guest of honour, and was welcomed by Count Raczynski, the Polish Ambassador.

Sir Austen emphasized the necessity of creating in Eastern Europe principles of mutual help against an aggressor, and expressed the hope that the Polish Government will fulfill their duty. Speaking of the conferences which preceded the Locarno Pact he recalled the doubts which the late Count Alexander Skrzyński expressed to him over Eastern Europe because of the lack of decisions. England's attitude then did not mean a lack of interest in Poland's fate, but it was not feasible to extend her obligations in Eastern Europe. He warmly supported the Anglo-French proposals which had been announced on the previous day, emphasizing that they do not mean the isolation of Germany.

## HUNTING AT BIAŁOWIEŻA



President Mościcki With General Göring

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Colonel Beck, the Foreign Minister, made his annual *exposé* to the Foreign Relations Committee of the Sejm last Friday. His statement, which is summarized below, is marked by a certain ambiguity which may be partly explained by the fact that the *exposé* was delivered on the same day that MM. Flandin and Laval began their conversations with British statesmen in London. These conversations seem destined to have a far-reaching influence on European affairs, and that the decisions reached would sooner or later touch the vital interests of Poland was, of course, quite evident to Colonel Beck when he prepared his speech a week ago.

Poland is a "key" country in the diplomatic activities now in progress; and, while her desire for peace must surely be no less ardent than that of any other country, she is entitled to her own conception as to how peace can best be assured.

### Soviet Russia

Relations are based on a pact of non-aggression and the protocol defining aggressor; in no existing international accord, including the pact of the League itself, has there been attained such precision in expressing the will not to disturb the peace and security of a neighbour. Poland greeted with satisfaction the entry of the U.S.S.R. into the League of Nations, and direct Polish-Soviet agreements have proceeded farther in some domains than the general obligations of the League. Poland did not seek to obtain profits for herself from the entry of Soviet Russia to the League, and has consistently maintained her aim of stabilizing a normal and sound atmosphere on her Eastern frontier.

### Germany

The non-aggression agreement of January 26, 1934, has passed the test of life and opened the way for the settlement of many practical problems—primarily the abolition of the Customs war, Agriculture, trade, industry and mutual maritime relations are gradually finding the economic field. The friendly atmosphere which has been encountered in both countries when setting up mutual contacts should be stressed. What is aimed at is not only a psychological effect for the moment but a didactical action in the spirit of mutual respect and of peaceful international solidarity. By eliminating friction between neighbours, Poland is most effectively contributing to the general work being done for the reconstruction of international life.

It might not have been inappropriate for Colonel Beck at this point to have touched on Poland's relations with Lithuania and Czechoslovakia, about which there has been some concern of late. These countries were not mentioned specifically in the original *exposé*, though reference was made to them in the ensuing debate.

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In response to numerous enquiries we wish to announce that personal cheques are accepted in payment for foreign subscriptions.

## PRESIDENT'S NAME-DAY

### HIS SCIENTIFIC WORK REVIEWED

Marked on the calendar as the special day of all men christened "Ignacy" Friday, February 1, virtually was "President's Day" the baptismal name of Poland's Chief Executive being Ignacy.

In this country name-days are considered more worthy of recognition than birthdays, and, as a result, every Ignacy in the land was the object of felicitations. Prizes of congratulation from officials, organized delegations and school children. Flags were unfurled in his honour, and the newspapers published leading articles of well wishers.

Chief of State now for the ninth year, President Mościcki recently observed this thirtieth year of research and discovery in chemistry. He was a member of the science faculty at the University of Fribourg in Switzerland when, at the beginning of this century, he became interested in the threatened shortage of Chilean nitrate.

Years of study proved successful and he was one of the first to find a method for production on a large scale of nitric acid from nitrogen found in the air. This is known as the "whirling arc method" and proved to be the most fruitful at the time of its discovery. It is still employed in Poland.

To be utilized by industry, the new method requires condensers of 50,000 volts, which were then unknown in this size. M. Mościcki then demonstrated his skill as an engineer and built his own condensers. And when the time

came to construct a factory for the production of nitric acid by this method he also designed the plans for the building and its machinery.

In 1912 M. Mościcki became a member of the faculty of the Polytechnical Institute of Lwow. With a group of associates there he organized the Metan Company, which ten years later was changed to the Chemical Research Institute, and, moving to Warsaw, became the country's chemical creative centre.

In co-operation with Dr. K. Kling, M. Mościcki solved the problem of separating water from crude petroleum, and worked out a plan for separating gasoline from the natural gases. He also discovered a new distilling process. Appointed by the Government in 1922 to put into operation the nitrate factory at Chorzow, virtually wrecked after the war, M. Mościcki with a picked group of young chemists from his own "school" put the plant on a working basis.

He has also experimented successfully with the problems of producing aluminum from clay found in Poland, sulphuric acid from gypsum, smelting coke from non-cooking coal and has recently invented an apparatus for producing mountain air.

The President is now enjoying a well-earned rest at Wisła, in the Silesian mountains. He expects to return to Warsaw in about a month.

F. S.



**FOREIGN AFFAIRS**

(Continued from page 1 col. 5)

**France**

The new agreements (with Germany and Soviet Russia) have in no wise impaired prior obligations, and especially those in relation to Poland's allies (France and Rumania). This could have been mutually ascertained during the manifold contacts with the Governments of the allied countries. The Minister recalled the visit of that tried friend, M. Barthou, one of the creators of the Franco-Polish alliance. Contact with the leaders of French policies, interrupted by the tragic death of M. Barthou, was restored in the same spirit at Geneva with his successor, M. Laval.

Brief reference was then made to the friendly relations existing between Poland and Estonia, Rumania, Hungary, Denmark, Sweden, and the Free City of Danzig.

**League of Nations**

The elucidation of the Minorities Protocol in September, 1934, and the Polish Government to follow the development and fate of the League with friendly interest. Prior to September, 1934, the activities of the Geneva institution at times reached Poland in a form which profoundly discouraged her public opinion and soured her sentiments of national dignity.

**Eastern Locarno**

Colonel Beck's definition of the Eastern Locarno recalled to mind Mark Twain's remark about the word "guinea-pig" as being perfectly correct except for two things—the animal in question does not come from Guinea and it is not a pig.

The "Eastern Locarno" is neither Locarno nor Eastern. The vital element of the Locarno accord was the guarantee by Great Britain and Italy a fixed frontier, and this feature the present proposal does not contain. The pact is not an Eastern one because it touches on Eastern matters partially and insufficiently. The Locarno treaties are in Poland linked up with reminiscences of a certain style of policy of the Western European Powers which entirely ignored the vital interests of Poland.

It is necessary to study all the plan of the pact, the text of which does not exist, taking care above all that Poland's gains—obtained by cooperation with her neighbours and aimed at the concrete stabilization of conditions in North-East Europe—shall in no manner be impaired.

**Franco-Italian Agreement**

Nothing but satisfaction can be expressed over the recent Franco-Italian understanding, which has led to a relaxation in the tension existing between the two Powers. One of them is Poland's ally; while the other, besides maintaining friendly relations with the Polish Republic, has more and more a common viewpoint with us in a number of international matters.

The course of Poland's political efforts during the past year, Colonel Beck declared in conclusion, gives a clear picture of the fundamental trends of her policy, adding: "This policy, our own. It may please some and displease others. In her computations, Poland will keep strictly to the eloquence of facts".

M. Stronski, speaking for the Nationalist party; M. Czapiński for the Socialists; and M. Rog as spokesman of the People's party, criticized the Minister's exposé—mainly because of its ambiguity.

Unusual interest was aroused, however, by the subsequent speech of M. Lewicki, delivered on behalf of the Ukrainian party, who severely attacked the activities of the Soviet Government in the Ukraine, and declared that the Ukrainian party was opposed to the Eastern pact.

G. R.

(Newspaper comment on Colonel Beck's speech will be found in the Polish Press Bureau on another page.)

**HENRYK KOZMIAN**

**KIEROWNICTWO SPRZEDAZY**

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**NAVAL RACE FORESEEN**

By Paul Mallon

Washington, D. C., Jan. 26

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Norman Davis returned from the futile London naval conversations exuding optimism and hope.

The roving Ambassador told newsmen he did not expect a naval race, but confidently believed an ultimate agreement is probable.

What he told them "off the record" cannot be repeated, but it is no violation of confidence to disclose that it was even more roseate.

No one here will believe him, that is, no one in the State and Navy Departments and, perhaps, even the White House. There is a widespread suspicion that Mr. Davis' optimism is a diplomatic ploy, and that his hope is diplomatic slush. The capable Ambassador-at-large has been a diplomat so long that his old friends suspect he is beginning to believe the things he says.

**Realism**

A fair statement of the way the American Government looks at the naval situation from the inside is this: if the British and the Americans would promise to give the Japanese the right to full equality at the end of a definite period, say, five or ten years, a compromise might be reached. We will not agree to that. The Japanese will not take anything less.

Our authorities generally are convinced of the seriousness of Japanese intentions. They say the Japanese have let us know in many little ways that they intend to get the right to parity in the future, and if we do not want to give it to them, they will take it.

The conviction is widespread that 1936 will be the crucial period of post-war naval history. We are not going to start the race. When the treaty expires, we will go along building and replacing in accordance with the programme laid down in the treaty. If a naval race is started, it will be by the Japanese. If they build one ship above the 5-5-3 treaty ratio, then the race is on. In that event our authorities are planning to get Congress to agree to a sliding-scale building programme under which we can maintain a strength of 5 to 3 against the Japanese.

(Continued on page 3 col. 5)

**SKI-TRAIN**

This Winter the Polish Railways are again organizing the "ski-train" which will run from West to East along the Polish Carpathians, starting from Cracow, on the 17th of this month and returning to the town on the 27th. The train consists of sleeping-cars; a diner; a car in which there will be music and dancing; a car with a shower-bath; and one where skis may be repaired. The train travels by night and each day there are skiing expeditions in new surroundings. In places of special interest, such as Zakopane, Krynica and Wrochta, the train stops over longer than one day.

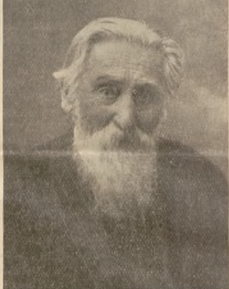
The cost of the entire trip, including of course food during the "cruise" and railway transportation from any station in Poland to Cracow, and back to that station, is only 175 zlotys. Last year 60 per cent. of the passengers were foreigners, and it is expected that this year even more foreign ski-lovers will take part in the "cruise".

**DEATHS**

Mme. Zofja Kadenacowa, sister of Marshal Pilsudski, in Warsaw on February 3 at the age of 70. Funeral services are to be held on February 8 in Vilna, where she made her home.

Richard Washburn Child, well-known American diplomat and writer on political affairs, in New York on January 31 after a short illness from pneumonia. He was United States Ambassador to Italy during the rise of Fascism there. Mr. Child visited Poland last year during a trip of several months through Europe as special economic observer for President Roosevelt.

Boleslaw Limanowski, Senator and dean of Polish Socialists, in Warsaw on February 1. He would have been 100 years old on October 30, 1935. Beginning with his university years Mr. Limanowski took active part in Polish independence work all his life, and in 1861 participated in the armed action against Russia. For 30 years he lived the life of a political exile, principally in Paris and Geneva, but never ceased his political activities. He has written a dozen historical works, and on November 5, 1934, the University of Warsaw conferred on him the honorary doctor's degree.



The funeral of Senator Limanowski took place on Tuesday afternoon. Professor Kozlowski, the Prime Minister, represented the Government, and Dr. F. Soukup came especially from Prague to represent the Czechoslovak Senate.

Among the many messages of condolence received by the family of the late Senator was one from the Polish Government, which was accompanied by a cheque for 5,000 zlotys—instead of a wreath—to be donated to the late Senator's favourite Socialist charity. The Warsaw Municipality also made a donation of 500 zlotys to the same institution.

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**NEWS IN BRIEF**

The first Italian-grown tomatoes of the season have reached Warsaw. Their retail price should be about 3 zlotys a kilogramme.

**Population Growth**

The official data on births, deaths and marriages during the third quarter of 1934 has just been published. With the corresponding quarter of 1933 given in parenthesis, the figures for 1934 are: marriages 58,753 (54,118), live births 216,051 (208,487), deaths 120,238 (95,895). There was accordingly an increase in population during the third quarter of 1934 of 96,813, as compared with 112,592 in 1933.

During the first nine months of 1934 the natural increase in population amounted to 303,934, which compares with 297,567 in 1933 — or 12.2 per mille and 12.1 per mille respectively.

**Moslem Temple**

Warsaw is to have a mosque for its Mohammedan population. Plans to build the edifice reached the organization stage at a recent meeting of representatives of the colony of Moslems here. For this purpose the city has offered the plot squared off by the streets Krzyckiego, Zimorowicza, Dantyska and Reja, and has agreed to lay two new streets there to be named Mecca and Medina.

Construction funds will be supplemented by subscriptions from among Mussulmans of the East, which Dr. Szymkiewicz, the Polish mufti, will solicit on his trip in April through Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, Egypt and other countries.

Colonel David Tuhan Mirza Baranowski is the president and Abdul Hamid Chmurovich the vice-president of the building committee.

**Pilsudski Square**

A contest for plans to beautify Pilsudski Square has been announced by the City of Warsaw through the local chapter of the Polish Architectural Society.

The conditions, together with the necessary drawings, may be had from the city Bureau of Regulations at Krakowskie Przedmieście 1, or the Society's office at Czackiego 3, m. 5. There is a fee of 10 zlotys for the programme, but it will be refunded if plans are entered before the closing date on March 27.

A total of 17,000 zlotys in prizes has been announced, divided as follows: first, 5,000 zlotys; second, 4,000 zlotys; third, 3,000 zlotys, and five at 1,000 zlotys each. President Stefan Starzynski of Warsaw is the Chairman and Dr. G. Trzcinski, professor of architectural engineering, the secretary of the contest committee.

Four volumes of the writings of Marshal Pilsudski, comprising his speeches and orders, will be published in German by the *National Zeitung* newspaper, according to dispatches from Berlin. The translation will be done by Polish Consul-General Kaczkowski in Amsterdam, who also translated Reymont's epic work, "The Peasants".

**General Göring's Visit**

General Göring, the Prussian Prime Minister, left Warsaw for Berlin on Thursday night, January 31, after a visit of five days in Poland.

The President's shooting party at Bialowieza lasted until Wednesday evening. General Göring returned to Warsaw the following morning; lunched at the German Embassy; and in the afternoon paid a call on Marshal Pilsudski at the Belvedere.

As the visit had a private character, no official *communiqué* was issued.

**Empire of Iran**

The Imperial Legation of Persia, at Warsaw, communicates that, in accordance with the decision of the Persian Government beginning with the New Year 1314 (March 21, 1935) the Empire of Persia will be called the Empire of Iran.

The word "Persia" it is explained, is a derivative of the word "Pars," which in reality is the name of one of the provinces in the South of Iran.

**Pola Negri**

Pola Negri, the movie star, will be able to play the leading role in a German film production after all. Charges that she is of non-Aryan birth, and thus disqualified for an engagement in Germany, have been proved baseless, according to dispatches from Berlin.

Miss Negri came to Berlin several days ago to join the cast for the filming of *Mazurka*, which has a Polish theme. After finishing this movie, she plans to visit Poland and may make a professional appearance in Warsaw.

In April Miss Negri will return to Hollywood, where she will act the principal part in a movie of a Chinese story.

**Poland Withdraws**

The delegate of the Polish Aeronautical Society has officially informed the Secretary-General of the "F. A. I." (International Federation of Aeronautics) in Paris that Poland will not participate in the next *Challenge de Tourisme International*, nor in its organization.

The Challenge has been won twice in succession by Poland, and, as the winner in 1934, it fell to the lot of the Polish Aeronautical Society to organize next year's contest.

Last year's contest aroused an enormous amount of enthusiasm, so that the news of the withdrawal will be received with genuine regret. It did not come entirely as a surprise, however, since, from the point of view of popularizing aviation and helping the aviation industry, the *Challenge* has not accomplished much of a practical value. Moreover, the contest last year cost the Polish Society more than 10,000,000 zlotys, and it is felt that such a considerable sum can be used to better advantage in the development of aviation.

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# POSTAL SAVINGS BANK IN POLAND

## WHAT THE FIGURES TELL

	<u>1924</u>	<u>1934</u>
Number of Depositors . . . . .	101,809	1,644,605
Deposits . . . . .	45,041,187 ZL	858,057,584 ZL
Own Investments . . . . .	11,965,708 ZL	615,303,067 ZL

YEARLY TURNOVER 28,500,000,000 ZLOTYS

# SECURITY AND SAFETY

## RECENT BOOKS ON POLAND (IN ENGLISH)

By Dr. Ludwik Krzyżanowski

Mr. E. J. Patterson, a Director of Extra-Mural Studies and Lecturer in History at University College of South-West of England University, Exeter, has published in the Modern State Series a book on "Poland" (Arrowsmith). In its three chapters on "The Old Poland," "Subjection and Restoration" and "The New Poland," the author gives a comprehensive view of the history of the partitions and the attempt to regain independence, as well as a detailed analysis of various aspects of Poland's political organization and economic development.

Mr. Patterson discusses the problems of Poland in an unbiased way and examines them with the cool detachment of a scientific observer. His reasonings lead him to an optimistic conclusion, in which he remarks: "When the historian contrasts the position of Poland as it exists in 1934 with what it was in 1920, he cannot but be struck both by the economic development and the growth of moral stability. He sees the devastation of the War made good; the country strengthened internally, and in its external relations; the works of reconstruction in the economic sphere; Gdynia; the new Warsaw; the new Government buildings, especially that of the Ministry of Education; the progress of the Universities, and the part played by the oldest of them all, that of Cracow; the great work done in the matter of hygiene; the marvellous attention now given to physical culture and the great establishments for its teaching.

"In all its activities, especially in art, he marks variety of manifestation, a refusal to be dragged into mere mass production, a belief in the value of experiment and, still more important, in the worth of the individual.

"The prophet of evil has been dumfounded. For history does not necessarily repeat itself, and deep in the heart of the Poles in their search for the future lies the warning of the partitions. After all, a nation is great not because of its inability to make mistakes, but because of its capacity not to repeat them in similar conditions."

Mr. Patterson's book is a valuable contribution to the studies on Poland

which have recently appeared both in England and America.

Quite different reading is provided by Mr. Moray McLaren's "A Wayfarer in Poland," which appeared in Methuen's Wayfarer Series. Mr. McLaren, who is a well known Scotch journalist and author of several books on Scotland, including "The Return to Scotland" and "The Noblest Prospect," is at present Programme Director of the Scottish Regional. He visited Poland in a party of Scottish journalists, and gives in his book a vivid description of his impressions and experiences. His book has no claim to an exhaustive survey. There is found in it remarks and observations of an itinerant journalist who seems thoroughly to enjoy the experience. Mr. McLaren wishes to answer the many—sometimes rather awkward—questions which are being asked in Great Britain about Poland, and in some degree dispenses the darkness which still lingers in the minds of the average inhabitant of the British Isles as to the real position and significance of Poland. "A Wayfarer in Poland" makes good and interesting reading, at the same time offering much valuable information presented in a way that is free from scholarly momentousness.

For those interested in the earlier history of Poland, "Queen Jadwiga of Poland," by Monica M. Gardner (Ouseley), can be highly recommended. Miss Gardner is an authority in London on Polish affairs, and has written a number of books on Polish literature and history. This book offers a vivid and colourful picture of Polish medieval life and a magnificent portrait of the girl Queen Jadwiga of Anjou, daughter of Louis of Hungary, concentrating on her holiness and lofty character.

Brought up in the worldly court of Buda, betrothed to William of Austria with whom she was deeply in love, the youthful Queen sacrificed her personal happiness in order to bring the light of Christianity to pagan Lithuania. Miss Gardner's fine book is a beautiful contribution to the cult of the saintly Po-

## LABOURER'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY

Some three years ago the Polish Sociological Institute in Posen awarded first prize for an autobiography of a labourer to the eight hundred page book of M. Jakob Wojciechowski. Competition for this form of autobiography had been invited some time previously by the Institute and some one hundred and fifty works were submitted. Undoubtedly, Mr. Wojciechowski's book is in a class by itself: sincere; lacking in literary affectation; lacking even the most rudimentary knowledge of grammar and spelling. But it is a real outpouring of information on the mentality, life and moral attitude of a simple, manual labourer.

The author was given a special prize by the President of the Republic, and was received in Warsaw literary circles. It was generally considered that M. Wojciechowski's descriptions of his intimate life were of the utmost frankness and comparable to those of James Joyce and D. H. Lawrence.

The great need died after a short but brilliant career, and Wojciechowski's name would probably have fallen into oblivion, were it not for the fact that a Puritan gentleman of Posen recently brought a case against him for pornography.

Public opinion and the Press, regardless of party, consider the accusation rather as a formidable joke, but it will be interesting to follow the Court proceedings and to see what the Public Prosecutor and the Judges will have to say about the moral value of a work which has been honoured with a personal award of the President of the Republic.

A grammar of the Gypsy language in English, written by Prof. A. Barranikow, has been published by the Oriental Institute in Leningrad.

lish Queen, and anyone wishing to learn more about Poland's past civilization should not fail to read it. It may be noted that the subject recently treated by Miss Gardner attracted the attention a few years ago of an American writer, Mrs Charlotte Kellogg, who published a book "Jadwiga, Poland's Great Queen." Thus the two main branches of the English-speaking world within a short time have done homage to a great figure in Polish history.

## YOUNG LAUREATE

Jain Kurek has been inducted into Poland's circle of literati, the Polish Academy of Literature having awarded him the "prize for the youth" on January 28. This distinction was conferred on him for his book *Grypa Szaleje w Naprawie*, or, translated, "The Grippe Tapes in the Village of Naprawa" the prize brought him 3,000 zlotys.

This is a realistic work about an almost hopeless existence in a community near Zakopane. The book is made up of a series of pictures, observations and dialogues which are woven into a vivid whole by typical village characters. It was published last year.

Not yet thirty, Mr. Kurek has already asserted himself as a translator, poet, author and dramatist. He began his writing career with translations of many of Marineti's poems from the Italian. In 1925 he made his debut in Zwiastonia with a volume of poems entitled *Uspaly*. Two novels followed.

Five years later Mr. Kurek published a book of beautiful verses called "Songs about the Republic." Two more volumes of poetry appeared before *Grypa Szaleje w Naprawie*. He has written a play which is being considered by the Slowacki Theatre in Cracow.

Mr. Kurek was born and educated in Cracow, receiving his degree from the University of Jagiello.

## NAVAL RACE FORESEEN

(Continued from page 2 col. 2)

It is probably true that the Japanese do not want a race, because they know we could outbuild them. They want to restrict us and the British, if they can. Also, they need a diplomatic victory for home consumption. But whether they would accept this grand idea is something else again.

## Face-Saving

Few well-informed persons place much faith in the interesting story coming over from London by unofficial word-of-mouth cable. This yarn is to the effect that the Japanese delegates gave the impression when they left London that they were willing to enter any kind of agreement to save their faces back home. They were supposed to be going home with the idea of trying to sell their Government the British compromise proposal.

This proposal is that each of the Powers publicly announce its building programme for a period of years and agree not to change the programme without giving advance notice.

The programme would be based of course, on the 5-5-3 relationship. Japan would be granted in principle the right to build up to full naval parity but she must hold her announced programme within the 5-to-3 ratio, although everyone would agree never to mention the word "ratio" again. In other words, Japan would receive the theoretical right to parity providing she promised not to exercise it.

## SAVINGS DEPOSITS

Compared with Poland's very limited currency circulation (less than 1,400,000,000 zlotys for a population exceeding 33,000,000) the amount of money deposited in savings banks is surprisingly large. The total is given as 1,234,000,000 zlotys. The Postal Savings Bank (P.K.O.) alone has on its books deposits of more than 850,000,000 zlotys.

Lieutenant-Colonel Kwiecinski, having been appointed Military Attache in Prague, has resigned as Secretary-General of the Polish 'Air Club. He did splendid work in organizing last year's International Air Challenge. The new secretary is Colonel Chramiec, himself an Air Force pilot.



## FIFTH WINTER EXHIBITION AT I. P. S.

## POLISH PRESS REVIEW

## Budget Deficit

The Sejm is still discussing the Finance Bill for the fiscal year beginning April 1, 1935, and, as is usual in such circumstances, pressure from many sides is being exerted on the Government for new appropriations. A great deal is being said and written about the alleged parsimony of the Government in providing funds for educational, cultural, and social activities, and the semi-official *Gazeta Polska* a few days ago found it necessary to publish a leading article on the subject, from which the following is quoted:

The most prominent characteristic of the Budget is its continuous deficit. This is a matter that calls for solution above and above. How can it be done is the question to answer before social workers should try to edify the public on the "necessity" for new appropriations.

The State Budget cannot forever keep on showing a deficit. It must be balanced, and we cannot wait "ten years" before we balance it. What is more, the Budget not only shows a deficit, but reveals a very serious one. In the last year, expenditures have remained on the same level. The preliminary estimates for next year do not promise a lower figure.

Surely, there never has been a husbandry so trifling that it would not admit of being improved. There is a great truth. Another truth is that State expenditures have been very much cut; so much so that little more can be done by way of organization, or by limiting the scope of the expenses. Appropriations for the national defense must be considerably reduced, but only if we were fully decided on lowering our educational standards. The service and other expenditures are in a direct proportion to the continued deficit and debt. The rest of the expenditure which may be listed under the heading "miscellaneous" might be better cut by salaries; but even if this were done, it would not be sufficient to fill up the entire hole in the Budget.

M. Zawadzki, the Minister of Finance, has demonstrated with a great deal of courage and conviction that in the coming year might be covered without any great difficulty. One of the definite far-reaching successes of the Government is the recovery of the credit market, the return of confidence, and the disappearance of hoarding. Therefore, the deficit for next year will be covered without any serious injury to national economy, except for a certain retarding, perhaps, of the processes of recovery.

The possibility of satisfying the public expectations of a reduced Budget depends on the ability of the public to bear up under taxes imposed on it. This ability to bear up is, in the rural districts, the main problem. In the cities, it is likewise under severe tension. Since the State Budget, then, embraces those items which are cardinal — since a policy of economy is far more important than a world fair, a public school more than a municipal theatre or library, a policy of safety which will benefit the country more than an asphalt road — the true way to a solid, healthy Budget is quite clearly defined.

Without a radical revision of the burden laid on the public by municipal and State taxes, by trade organizations, a permanent improvement in the state Budget is impossible. We must recognize and face the fact, and whatever it is to be done about it we must do so.

E. I. Z.

We know that as these dictations of common sense develop into realities, there will be forebodings voiced far and wide; there are many who themselves think of creating new jobs, succeeded in creating only deficits. Our opinion is, however, that one of the most difficult and at the same time most important works to create is a balanced Budget. It gives precedence only to country's safety and defense, and to its internal peace and order, and its pre-eminence over all else, for economic equilibrium is in itself a tremendous factor for power.

The number of registered unemployed in Poland as of January 25 was 488,210, an increase over the preceding week of 18,221, and the highest figure so far recorded. The number of 488,210 included 38,659 in Warsaw; 45,310 in Lodz, the centre of the textile industry; and 124,180 in Upper Silesia, the centre of the coal and iron industries.

## Foreign Affairs

The *exposé* of Colonel Beck (summarized on page 1), as might have been expected, has aroused a great deal of Press comment. The following sarcastic retort was made by M. Stanislaw Strojny (a leading Opposition Deputy, one of the foremost publicists in Poland, and invariably a sharp critic of the Government) in the columns of the *A. B. C. — Nowiny Codzienne*, of February 2:

Striking indeed is the disparity between the smooth, unfrilled *exposé* of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the rather stormy course of our foreign relations under his direction.

If a person, knowing nothing of the subject, should read the *exposé* in the hope of learning something, he would be obliged to admit that really definite facts are few, generalities, many; and that, all in all, our foreign affairs seem to be flowing along smoothly without even a jar or a pinch.

Relations with Soviet Russia are excellent; the horizon between Germany and Poland cloudless; with France and Rumania we are on the best of terms; with Estonia and Latvia the kindest of feelings are reciprocal; Czechoslovakia and Lithuania are on such cordial terms with us as not even to merit an allusion; Hungary acknowledges our pleasant smile which she does not, however, care to carry to Jugoslavia; and our prospects in the League of Nations are bright.

Soviet Russia will certainly be amazed; France will rub her eyes in wonder; everybody will have a surprise.

The semi-official *Gazeta Polska* follows to the criticism of M. Strojny:

We need not list the reproaches made by Mr. Strojny and Czapski; their source is more important. Every single one, regardless of what it was aimed at, was born of an inferiority complex. In other countries the Opposition attacks the Ministers for neglecting the interests of their country. Our Opposition yesterday tried to attack Minister Beck for looking to Polish interests first, without undue concern over what this or that Power might think of it. On the question of the merit and beauty of Czechoslovakia, the Eastern Pact, Franco-Polish relations, foreign capital in Poland, the Minister was attacked not for a lack of energy in defending Polish interests, but for defending them at all.

The Polish foreign policy is independent. Poland is not and will not be a cat's-paw. Attempts to explain Poland's policy since the outbreak of the war in the rôle of a satellite, is a proof either of utter ignorance or of falsehood and ill-will. Within the limits of the agreements signed by her, she will act as her welfare demands, carefully avoiding meddling in other nations' affairs without their knowledge and agreement.

The Polish foreign policy is sober and sensible. This means that Polish policy does not set a paper success, but strives for permanent improvement of her relations wherever she may exert her influence. The improvement of Poland's relations with her neighbors is certainly one of the most important political attainments in international relations since the War.

Senator Boleslaw Koskowski, Opposition, in a leading article in an issue of *Gazeta Polska* on February 4, "wound up the debate" with the following:

In Mr. Beck's *exposé* we found not a single positive statement about Franco-Polish relations, nothing about Poland's attitude toward the Little Entente; and even a shadow of a stand on disarmament, the very core of the Franco-English policy, consequently of Western Europe, too, if not all Europe. The all-important subject of the League of Nations as a factor for peace in Europe, only yesterday concretely discussed in London, was not even touched.

In other words, our Minister of Foreign Affairs said nothing on the main elements in current European politics.

## Back to Nature

An old mountaineer decided he would go and see one of them "thar CCC camps" he had been hearing about.

After looking it over, his command was: "Well, 'thar 's no dog-gone Hoover made monkeys out of us, and now Roosevelt 's fixing the trees for us to climb."

Who will question the fact that Poland's relations with her neighbors are an immeasurably serious matter?

Mr. Beck spoke rather fully on this subject, talking to us and Germany into special regard. We agree, this is a fundamental problem. It is impossible, however, to imagine carrying on a neighbourly policy exclusively à la tête. Poland must follow a policy of neighbourliness side by side with a European policy of alliances and understandings. Otherwise, all our efforts at friendliness and peace, at self-sufficiency, will be in vain.

And now Poland's alliance with France. Indeed, it is to be, according to various specific reports from government circles, the foundations of the Polish foreign policy. Compare the tremendous weight of this theme with the conventional phrases voiced by Mr. Beck. Even though we assume that M. Laval has other means of getting information from Wierzbowa Street, still, we ask also what about French policy? We have the opinion which always supported us, which defended our interests in 1918, 1919, 1920, and we ask again today regards the alliance with France as the corner stone of the French policy.

If our Minister values the friendship of France he must have a case for *clara pacta*.

If our Minister values the friendship of France, a chill in the atmosphere on the Quai d'Orsay will not help bring about a Polish-German relations. Here Poland will never be regarded as a partner to be reckoned with, so long as our political stock in Paris stands low.

What is the political game of Mr. Beck if he can make assertions full of enthusiastic optimism over the development of Polish-German relations, and at the same time propose the treatment of important European problems exclusively from the point of view of "the role and weight of the German problem."

Poland is not the only country in Europe who are of the merit and beauty of a policy sincerely aiming for peace. Why, then, give reasons to suspect her of one-way commitments, and of disdainful collective, multilateral policy recognized by both East and West, for the establishment of positive, concrete, successful instruments of peace?

## Anglo-French Conversations

The first Press comment on the Anglo-French agreement announced in London on Sunday night appeared in the *Kurjer Warszawski* of February 4 over the name of Stanislaw Strojny:

The negotiations have produced the maximum that could be expected; so why establish a close friendship and active cooperation of England with France and to discourage any one from counting on their eventual estrangement.

This Anglo-French statement is a positive document, the first of its kind, one, both as regards what has already happened in Europe, and as to what the probable trend of events will be in the future.

The very beginning confirms the intention of Polish Powers to cooperate with the League of Nations. In other words, a rebuff to the stand of the Third Reich in favour of bilateral agreements.

Next, England so far supports the Franco-Italian understanding as to existing mutual distrust, and as a policy in case the independence and safety of Austria be threatened.

And finally, the very kernel of the whole Conference — German armament, what is to be done about it?

The statement clearly affirms that the one-sided action of Germany in evading her responsibilities is not acceptable, and the way to a new legal order is the following:

1. The assurance of security through new instruments, especially the Pact for mutual help in East Europe, and the Pact proposed in Rome for Central Europe;

2. The signing of a multilateral pact on armaments — in other words, the return of Germany to the Disarmament Conference;

3. The consequent substitution of this pact for part five of the Versailles Treaty.

4. Germany's return to the League of Nations.

The policy of France decided on in 1924 is upheld entire, as is a policy of close cooperation with England, who herself decided on such a policy, also, in 1924. Europe, seeking peace and security, may rejoice.

## "RESTING" — E. AND M. SEIDENBEUTEL

To pass judgment on some three hundred odd works of art by over two hundred artists from all parts of Poland will be a difficult task for the Committee of Awards for other than purely numerical reasons; it would be a pity, therefore, for anyone even remotely interested in art to miss this exhibition at I. P. S. on Plac Zmieszki Pilsudskiego.

The impression left after an excursion through the five galleries — for the first visit can be hardly more than an excursion — is a reeling kaleidoscope of colour, with here and there a focal point of interest; depending, of course, on the taste of the beholder.

The first gallery is rather uniform in misty colour tones, dominated — in number at least — by pupils of Professor Kowarski; notably, Siemiradzki, Zaluski, Sokolowski, Kosowski, Larisch, who manage to attain something of the mood, so intense yet subtle, in the work of their mentor, Rzepinski and Wolf, in their own right as colourists, reach interesting effects.

The next gallery, given over to woodcuts, etchings, lino-cuts, e. t. c., though small in size, is rich in interest. Mrozewski, in a series called "Perceval," displays impressive command over this art; while those of Jargielewicz, "Night" and "Morning Star," show a clear-cut execution and a rhythm of both idea and line. Wielochowski, likewise, develops his vivid themes with uncommon vigour and dash. It would be easy to miss two delightful little figures in wood by Siemazko placed on either side of the door. By all means have a look at them and enjoy a laugh at the mischievous whimsy of this artist.

Passing through the third gallery to the fourth — not because it is barren of worthwhile things, but simply because this is only an excursion — a half devoted to church polichromy attracts the attention. It is an exhibition of prize-winners in a recent competition for the church in Chelm.

The classic simplicity and balance of the first award — unanimously chosen, incidentally — from the brush of Professor Kowarski, only the more enhances the deep mysticism of the religious moment it portrays. The second award has a rather sensational double interest, its artistic values, of course, and the fact that it is done by a young Academy student, Miller. Among the "honourable mentions" the most striking is that of Rak, a truly masterful

A Swedish friend of Poland, M. C. G. Fallenius, has donated to the Protestant Church of Cieszyn (Teschen) a bust of King Charles XII of Sweden, who was instrumental in its erection in

design, organically composed and harmonized, especially beautiful in the unflattering harmony of its mural compositions with the architecture.

The fifth, or main, gallery, is so full of fine painting as to bewilder the eye. Artists of established renown: Bylina, Professor Kowarski, Matkowski, Paniewicz, the Seidenbeutel twins, Kramczyk, Professor Pruszkowski, and others contribute to the quality of this hall.

An extremely interesting canvas, unfortunately hung so as to dampen the full, rich, colour tones, is that called "Udziejczak" (Resting) by the Seidenbeutel twins; a difficult composition to handle, yet it is executed with vigorous confidence of the brush, which diffuses a flowing lyricism to the indigenously Polish Poplawski, as well as the small, incidentally, are a rare phenomenon in art; two artists as like as two peas in a pod, of equal genius, painting alternately on the same picture.

A curious painting is that by K. Markiewicz called "Grzybkowic" (Musicians), which sacrifices clarity of outline for the unusual effect attained by a studiously careless distribution of colour splashes.

The excellent "Study in Composition" by Professor Kowarski has the added virtue of a very advantageous hanging, while that of Professor Pruszkowski, "Girl with a Cactus," though done with the graceful ease of a master, has no very strong magnetic power. Kramczyk's fine, expressive "Portrait Wojewody Wachwajaks" and "Portrait Pana II" are possibly to near J. Zawadzki's "Portrait Pani W." and show the latter up as a rather unsuccessful photograph.

To take up more of the exhibition would be futile as there is so much to see and enjoy; but it is impossible to pass over the sculpture at this Fifth Winter Exhibition without expressing the deference due to genius.

Kuna's "Trzy Marje" is possibly the finest thing this artist has yet done, a masterpiece of rhythmically flowing lines, in restrained, serious composition, over which the eye passes and repasses with ever-increasing pleasure.

Of intense interest also are the bronzes of Karcy, and the life-size nude of Brona Poplawski, as well as the small, bronzes of the American sculptress, Gierach-Labunska.

E. I. Z.

The Eighteenth Century. The church was built when King Charles obtained from Emperor Joseph I the freedom of profession for the Protestants of that part of the country.

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# Warsaw Stock Exchange Quotations

	1933		1934		1935	
	High	Low	High	Low	Jan. 29	Feb. 5
<b>BONDS</b>						
	(in percentage of par)					
Stabilisation 7's, 1927	61.75	47.25	79.75	54.50	68.25	71.50 72.50
Conversion 5's, 1924	53.50	41.00	68.50	32.50	59.00	67.00 67.75
6% Dollar Loan, 1920	63.00	46.00	78.00	38.00	73.50	75.00 75.75
4 1/2% Dollar Mortgage Bonds (Warsaw Land Credit Association)	52.00	34.75	51.00	31.00	48.50	49.25 50.00
5% Mortgage Bonds (Warsaw Credit Ass'n)	52.25	36.00	64.25	50.63	58.00	62.25 62.00
<b>SHARES</b>						
	(in zlotys per share)					
Bank of Poland	88.50	70.25	97.00	77.00	95.25	96.75 97.25
Haberbusch & Schiele	50.50	37.00	40.00	34.00	38.00	41.50 40.00
Lilpop, Rau & Loewenstein	13.00	9.13	12.65	9.15	10.10	10.00 10.00
Starachowice	11.50	7.25	14.25	9.80	10.00	13.25 13.10
Warsaw Coal Company	13.24	13.25	15.50	9.00	15.00	14.00 14.00

# FOREIGN LOANS

(Continued from page 1, col. 1.)

ility. The result was that some of them not only did not amortize their old loans from the proceeds of exports of goods or services but contracted new ones to pay the interest thereon. Russia, for example, with a favourable average trade balance of about 400 million gold roubles per annum in the decade 1904-14 had to pay at least double that amount to service her foreign indebtedness. She accordingly increased her external indebtedness at the average yearly rate of about 500 million roubles, which was obtained mostly from her loaned creditors—either through the medium of Government issues or of various industrial and financial flotations.

In short, confidence and liquidity were the two pillars on which the whole structure was securely anchored. International bankers were perfectly aware of the fact that the structure, like all highly developed mechanisms, was extremely fragile and could not bear the prolonged strain of a world war. That is why the bankers were of the opinion that a long war was impossible; that such a war would not be permitted. But they had not calculated on the depth of human passions, and on the underlying animosities of nations to dominate; nor on the all important fact that decisions in the last resort lay in the hands of men virtually ignorant about economic matters, and unable to measure the disastrous consequences of their decisions.

After the war, and in spite of utterly changed conditions, the strong desire to restore the shattered mechanism led to an ephemeral and extravagant revival of international investment, which was mostly concentrated in the years 1924-29. As is quite evident now, this revival was based on illusions and was bound to collapse. It was an illusion to imagine that the enormous territorial and political changes brought about by the war could be plastered over successfully by conferences, by vaguely-worded pacts, or by the various expert opinions of financial specialists. The foundations of normal international finances are gone, and there is not, and can not be, confidence because there does not exist the sense (or illusion) of security essential for it. There does not, and can not, exist the necessary liquidity when movements of goods, capital and men are strangled at every frontier by extravagant duties, quotas, currency restrictions and migration prohibitions. And the prospects for future developments are not encouraging. The differences of interests between various groups of countries are so deep, and the territorial or moral losses of some of them so recent, that there is not the slightest hope of an early return of the conviction of security.

## Productive Capacity

The present generation is unfortunately destined to live in a period of insecurity, and no long-term international investment schemes on a large scale are feasible under such circumstances. This is the more so because in all countries, owing to the war and post-war tendencies, productive capacity in agriculture and industry has been developed to such a degree that a high state of economic activity would now be necessary to absorb the potential output. It is therefore natural that all interests exert a strong pressure on governments not to permit the entrance of foreign goods; which, sooner or later, would impose on the service of loans granted to other countries. It also discourages the public from subscribing to new loans, so that the debtor countries which are heavily loaded with foreign debts have only one issue left—to declare themselves bankrupt.

This they have done in the large majority of cases. Some of the defaults may have been fraudulent; but in any event the creditors are not receiving payment. As the pressure exerted on governments for the exclusion of foreign goods comes not only from capitalists who have invested money in national production, but also from the working classes, it is easier for governments of creditor countries to accept defaults on their foreign loans. The alternative would be to grant facilities for the entrance of goods (from the debtor countries) which would compete in the home market with national products, and in this way unemployment would be increased. There is no sense, and no use, in blaming creditor countries for this situation. No parliamentary government (and all creditor countries have this kind of government) can to-day permit itself the luxury of facilitating the entrance of foreign goods against the direct interests of its own productive classes. It is much easier to accept the default of a foreign debtor and to throw the blame on the latter.

## Possible Solutions

The situation is very complicated, but it might be solved under two conditions: (1) by restoring a sense of international security, and (2) by such an expansion of markets in creditor countries as to enable them to absorb more foreign goods. Both questions are very difficult to solve, and even under the most favourable circumstances would require long and patient effort. It is easy to deny the feeling of security, but to appreciate its importance in order to bring about a new period of mutual understanding is an arduous task. An expansion of markets in creditor countries—need not necessarily lead to greater facilities for the importation of foreign products because, as has already been

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pointed out, the productive capacity of all countries so immensely exceed present consumption that even a great expansion of internal markets could be largely covered by the production obtainable from existing internal sources.

For those countries which have not yet defaulted, which means the countries with comparatively small foreign indebtedness, the policy to follow is simple. They should try to consolidate existing foreign debts so as to lower the annual service; to make new loans only when they can be obtained on reasonable conditions—that is, below 6 per cent. per annum, running for at least twenty years, and with no conditions of a commercial or industrial character attached which generally increase the cost of loans substantially; and, finally, to accept such new issues only for very carefully selected undertakings which will provide enough exportable produce, acceptable to the creditor country, to cover the annual service of the loan. Without this essential condition any new loan in the long run only impoverishes the country. The famous sentence of a former Finance Minister of Russia "nie dotąd, a w przyszłości" (we shall not eat enough, but we shall export) surely gives fine proof of a determination to fulfil contractual obligations, but in no circumstances should it be accepted as a basis, or even a possibility, when contracting new loans.

All purely internal needs (for example, the erection of buildings, construction of roads, and so forth) should be provided for exclusively out of local capital, either because they do not lead to an early increase in the production of goods, or even if they provide such an increase, a simultaneous augmentation of their expert assets at present quite improbable. For undeveloped countries the only solution is to abandon all dreams of short cuts in their development, to accept their present internal condition as a basis, and to develop the country out of their own resources. They should facilitate by all available means the internal accumulation of capital, always remembering that the optimum of an economic situation is obtained when the maximum of available labour and capital are simultaneously occupied.

C. N.

# SOCIETY

Mr. John Cudahy, the American Ambassador, is at present in Soviet Russia on a private visit.

M. J. F. de Barros Pimentel, the Brazilian Minister, entertained at dinner on Saturday Prince and Princess Leon Radziwiłł; Countess Ostrowska; the Turkish Ambassador and Madame Ferit; the Chinese Minister and Madame Chang; Colonel Gilmore and Miss Judith Gilmore.

The American Military Attaché and Madame Arzur held a reception on Monday at which they entertained the Diplomatic Corps and many members of Warsaw society.

The French Naval Attaché and Madame Arzur held a reception on Monday at which they entertained the Diplomatic Corps and many members of Warsaw society.

Captain G. C. Muirhead-Gould, D.S.C. Naval Attaché to the British Embassy at Berlin, after a short visit in Warsaw, returned to Berlin on Thursday.

M. and Madame A. de Magalhães entertained at a bridge supper on Saturday. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Marcel Malige; Dr. and Madame Srokowski; Mr. and Mrs. John Connolly; Mr. and Mrs. Wendell Howard; Mrs. Hilliard; and Mrs. Edna O'Callahan.

Mr. and Mrs. Leigh Ballenberg and Miss Elizabeth Ballenberg returned on Monday after a four month's visit in the United States.

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Merry entertained on Saturday evening in honour of Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Thornton. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Brown; Mr. and Mrs. A. Caird; Mr. and Mrs. M. Myślakowski; Mr. and Mrs. Philip Straw; and Mr. and Mrs. Webb.

Mr. and Mrs. Waclaw Brun received on Saturday afternoon and entertained at a bridge-supper later in the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Jan Kostanecki entertained on Sunday afternoon Countess Czosnowska; Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Brown; Mr. and Mrs. Waclaw Brun; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Koźmiński; Mr. Orsen Nielsen; and Mr. R. S. Huestis.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Biega entertained at tea on Monday in honour of Miss G. Pirie.

Mrs. Egerton Sykes returned Monday after a six weeks visit to London.

Dr. and Madame Srokowski entertained at a bridge supper on Friday.

Commander Robert Lee, of the American Seantic Line, arrived Saturday for a short visit in Warsaw.

E. C.

# FASHION NOTES

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



Spun-glass bracelet, belt and necklace are unusual accessories to this tulle frock of sea-green and thunder-cloud blue crepe carlotta which Anna Lee has chosen for the Spring. She is the lovely heroine of the new Gainsborough film "The Code".

An important step forward in the history of British fashions was made recently when a well-known West End designer gave his first advance spring dress show for American buyers in London instead of in Paris as in former years. Other designers are following his example, with the result that American and overseas buyers are seeing the new London fashions before the new Paris ones.

The first West End collections indicate that we are to have very dark evening frocks, shorter daytime frocks and suits; and afternoon ensembles that can be short, as well as long-skirted.

Evening frocks are of two distinct types—those cut on narrow, clinging lines, with slit skirts; and those with off-the-shoulder décolleté, fitted bodices and the very wide, full skirts of the 1840s. One such frock, aptly entitled "Greuse", was entirely carried out in pale grey chiffon; while another, called "Amarillo", consisted of a white tailored jacket in waxed material, embroidered with enormous white cabochons, worn over a streamline black frock covered with enormous black cabochons.

Many of the afternoon ensembles consist of simple little frocks with short sleeves and very narrow mid-calf length skirts, worn with slack three-quarter length coats.

The British Colour Council has chosen Teddy Bear, Eruscan and Anthracite as its leading spring colours. Teddy Bear is a pale, mustard yellow and will be used for hats, coats and skirts, and occasionally evening dresses. Eruscan is a red-brown coral, with several near relations calvineberry, Riff Red, Flowering Currant, Flax Red and Jungle Red.

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PRESS BALL

By Judith P. Gilmore

The Press Ball, held last Friday night at the Cafe Adria, proved successful beyond even the wildest dreams of its promoters.

It was not very late before the Ball was well crowded by Poles from all walks of society; by diplomats, and by members of the various foreign colonies in Warsaw.

We feel very, very sorry about the ruined reputations of those former "early-to-bedders" who lingered on, that night, forgetful of the passing hours.

Time to Retire

Proud Mother: "Yes, he's a year old now, and he's been walking since he was eight months old."

Bored Visitor: "Really? He must be awfully tired."

Radio Features for Week Beginning Feb. Tenth.

(Unless specifically stated, the programme items listed below will be broadcasted in Polish and re-transmitted from all other Polish stations. Polish time given)

- SUNDAY, 10 A. M. High Mass from Gdynia Church, Thanksgiving, 15th anniversary of the regaining of the seasoot.
MONDAY, 6:45 P. M. Musical performances for children.
TUESDAY, 9 P. M. Concert of Silesian Peasant Songs
WEDNESDAY, 8 P. M. Concert of Chopin's Works, by Joseph Smidowicz.
THURSDAY, 8 P. M. M. Concert, Solos: piano, tenor.
FRIDAY, 8:15 P. M. Symphony Concert, conducted by Yaseha Ho-reinstein.
SATURDAY, 9 P. M. Symphony Concert, conducted by Grzegorz Fitelberg.

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- North, Dealer
East and West vulnerable
K J 9 4 3
A K 8 6 4
2
A 7
7 6 5
K Q 10 9 2
8 3
K Q 3
2
7
AK Q 6 4
J 10 9 8 5 4

- The bidding:
North East South West
1 Pass 2(1) Pass
2(2) Pass 3(3) Pass
3(4) Pass 4(5) Pass
Pass Pass
1-South shows his five-card before his six-card suit in order that he may show them both as cheaply as possible.

Answers to correspondents

BRIDGE. We have received a number of enquiries concerning the Culbertson system, the method of scoring and the expressions used in Mr. Culbertson's articles. Unfortunately, our space is too limited to permit of detailed answers being published, but if enquirers care to call at this office (Mokotowska 12/4) a full explanation will gladly be given.

POLISH CUISINE (Nr. 3) ALASKAN EXPEDITION

"B A B A"

- 7 cups flour
1 lb. butter
1 1/2 cups sugar
20 egg yolks
1/2 cup raisins
1 1/2 tbsp. chopped citron
4 1/2 oz. yeast
2 tbsp. chopped almonds
1/2 tsp. salt
2 cups milk
Grated rind of one lemon.

Dissolve the yeast in 1/2 cup of milk. Dissolve the sugar in the remaining milk. Make a dough with these and half the flour. Knead well, put in a warm place and let it rise.

Beat the yolks in a mixing bowl standing in hot water. Stir in the remaining flour. Mix with the risen dough and beat for one hour. Add the melted butter, knead the dough for another half hour, add the almonds, raisins, citron and grated lemon rind.

Grease two moulds, coat them with bread crumbs and fill with dough. Keep in a warm place until the dough rises almost to the top of the moulds. Then place them carefully into a hot oven and bake one hour. Test with a straw, if not dry, bake still longer.

Doctor Stefan Jarosz of the Geographical Institute of the University of Cracow leaves next month for America to make a geographical and botanical study of the three Alaskan islands named Kocisusko, Zaremba and Wojewodzki. Several years ago he visited all the national parks in the United States, and made trips to Canada and Alaska. Returning to Poland, he lectured on his adventures. Doctor Jarosz now plans to spend two months organizing his new expedition. The island Kocisusko was named by the American geographer W. H. Dall. Captain Zaremba, after whom the second island was called, explored Alaska by the order of the Russian Government from 1834 to 1838, while Wojewodzki was director of a Russian-American colony in Alaska between 1854 and 1859.

Sports Palace for Warsaw

An American engineer of Polish descent named Chmurek, representing a group of Polish-American business men interested in building a sports palace in Warsaw, has arrived to direct negotiations on the spot. The site has been chosen and further plans will be revealed soon.

Windfalls

Szymon Brot, a poor Jewish shopkeeper of the Warsaw ghetto had in his account at the Postal Savings Bank (P. K. O.) the modest sum of 11,800 zlotys, which had not altered in months. He was pleasantly surprised, therefore, when notified by the bank that the 80th Postulsters had paid into his account over eight hundred zlotys. Soon afterwards the 5th Artillery Division paid in a sum of several thousand zlotys, while other military units were generously contributing to M. Brot's bank balance.

Although in no commercial relations with any of them, Mr. Brot abstained from investigating the reason for such generosity, and when the sum reached a total of eight thousand zlotys he calmly withdrew the money and went to "take the waters".

It soon transpired that M. Brot's sudden fortune was but a mere misunderstanding, and steps were taken against him. The sentence passed by the Court, however, was a very mild one in view of the fact that Brot frankly admitted the "error" had done him so much good that he would be able to work much more efficiently, and that he was quite prepared to pay back the windfall of eight thousand zlotys in reasonable instalments.

The English Language

A Frenchman was relating his experience of studying the English language. He said: "When I first discovered that if I was quick, I was fast; that if I was tied I was fast; if I spent too freely I was fast; and that not to eat was to fast, I was discouraged. But when I came across the sentence 'The first one won one dollar prize' I gave up trying to learn the English language."

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Cinema Programme

First-Run Houses

Table with 3 columns: Address and Performances, Film Currently Showing, Type and Comment. Includes entries for Atlantic, Apollo, Capitol, Casino, Europa, Filharmonja, Majestic, Pan, Rialto, Stylow, Swiatowid, and others.

HINTS ON ENGLISH

Very many people use "a" or "an" and "the" quite correctly without knowing exactly why they do so.

Of course, all of us know the general rule regarding "a" and "an" - that "a" is used before consonants and "an" before vowels or silent consonants. The exceptions can be ignored for the moment.

For the beginner, however, the difference between "a" and "the" is not existent so that we find such sentences: "Have you the book on English grammar?" "The" should be "a", of course.

We, for convenience, call "a" or "an" the indefinite article and "the" the definite, but such a terminology does not explain the grammatical significance. They are adjectives, and as such must agree with what they modify. "A" happens to be a contraction of "an" and so must be used only before singular nouns, while "the" is a contraction of "this", "that", "these" and "those", and so can be used before nouns in either number.

Never make the mistake of saying "the Warsaw" or "I am going to visit the England." Before proper nouns the article is never used.

Answers to Correspondents:

P. G.: It is impossible to compare adverbs as you would adjectives. You must use "more" and "most" instead of adding "er" and "est" to the adverb. The only exceptions are those adverbs which have the same form in the positive degree as adjectives. Thus, "loud", "louder", "loudest."

We received three replies giving the translation of last week's article. The best, from "G. H.", is published below. The one from "A. K." runs a close second.

Late yesterday evening riotous excesses broke out in the House of Commons during the debate on the administration of the Unemployment Relief Fund. Hostile cries were directed against the government from among the audience in the gallery. At first the guards had difficulty in finding out just who was raising the cries as they were heard from various places. When, however, with the aid of added police forces the intruder had been located and was being thrown out of the gallery, a hubbub arose. It was noticed that there were about 40 persons in the gallery taking part in the anti-government demonstration. It was impossible to expel the rioters until new police reinforcements arrived. In order to secure complete quiet for the members of Parliament, debating in the House, the police compelled all those present in the gallery to leave the building. Thus the debate was finished before empty galleries.

Below is this week's Polish passage for translation:

Z wszystkich pojazdów mechanicznych, najgłupsza - to winda. Bywają inteligentne samochody. Sympatyczne i kulturalne wozy o rasowych linjach. Lekkomisyjne, lecz pełne jakże wspaniałej fantazji. Spotykamy proste auto ciężarowe, lecz one znawcy posiadają zdrowy śmiechki rozum, który nigdy nie zawodzi. Nawet tepe i grubokołaste autobusy miejskie odznaczają się pracowitością.

Okropne motocykle, które powstały ze skrzyżowania roweru z maszyną do szycia, także mają swój jaskrawożółty kolor.

Wślazadł do pudełka i jedziesz. Wolno. Przyjeżdż do góry. Wskazano postumentowaną Kroskę i Jędziszewo do góry, Szyby matowe. krajoznawców nie widać. Ohyd!

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.

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