

THE WARSAW WEEKLY

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FRIDAY

MAY 31

1935

ROOSEVELT OPPOSITION

By George E. Sokolsky.

A seven months' tour through the country, just completed, has taken me to every part except the northwestern states. Everyone spoke of the Presidency. It is impossible to say that President Roosevelt is not popular with the American people. But it is clear to an impartial observer that his personal popularity is on the wane.

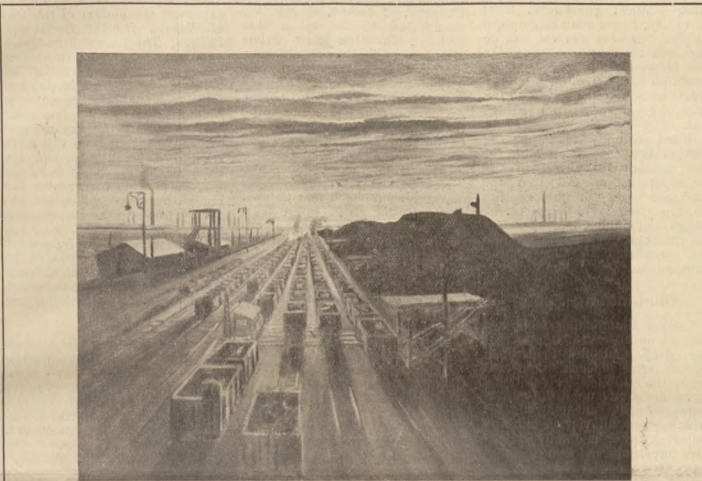
Business men used to blame the "Brain Trust" for their inability to impress upon the administration the single fact that bureaucratic rigidities impede recovery. Now, in sadness more than utter disapproval, they blame the President. They used to suggest that Tugwell or someone like him kept the President ill-informed. Now, they are beginning to wonder if the President really wants to know all the facts in a situation, whether it is not he, himself, who prevents the small business man from getting on his feet again by continuing the existence of the National Recovery Administration.

Last year they laughed at the Agricultural Adjustment Act in farm states. Uncle Sam's checks came in handy and the farmers bought shiny motor cars with them. This year, processing is no longer a joke. In the Cotton States, President Roosevelt has become an unwelcome leader, and that explains why Huey Long and Governor Talmadge of Georgia talk secession.

Everywhere taxes and food prices are going up. The sales tax is beginning to be felt by the housewife, and although this is everywhere a state or municipal tax, the President is nevertheless being blamed for high taxes. After all, economic conditions are national, and the small business man, the salaried white-collar man, the labourer—these elements in the population who have survived the depression and the recovery—note that the cost of living, which includes taxes, is rising with accelerated rapidity.

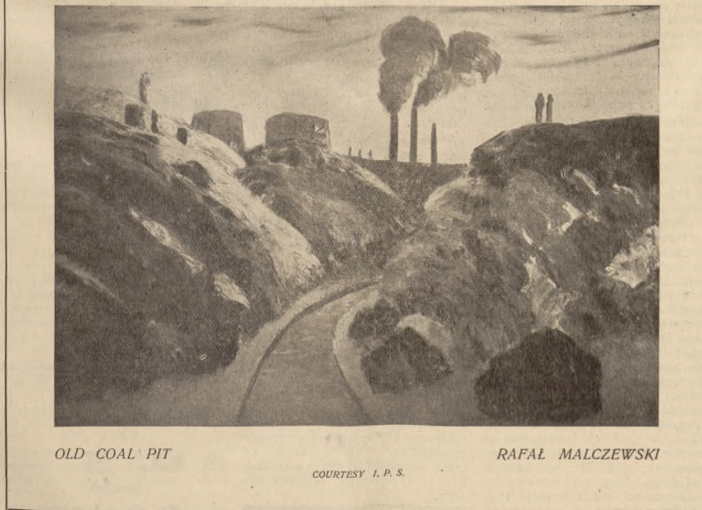
President Roosevelt, it is apparent, will have to pay the price of familiarity. The public is accustomed to him. They say that he makes a fine speech on the radio and that he has an excellent voice, but that he always says the same thing. I have heard this criticism in every part of the country; namely, that the President paints a wonderful picture in his talks but that he never gets down to brass tacks—he never tells in advance exactly what he is going to do, clearly, specifically, unmistakably.

Furthermore, the average business man, who has survived the depression, is no longer afraid as he was in 1933 and in 1934. He is regaining confidence in himself and his intellectual powers. He is no longer willing to be told how to save himself and how to manage his business.



LOADING COAL

RAFAL MALCZEWSKI



OLD COAL PIT

COURTESY I. P. S.

RAFAL MALCZEWSKI

He must be smart, he feels, or he would have gone under as so many of his colleagues went under. He is tired of codes and code authorities and the racketeering czars in industry and commerce—the managers of code authorities and their lawyers. He is growing restive under the cost of these operations and he blames the President for their continued existence.

The elimination of General Johnson from the NRA had the effect of removing a buffer between the President and the small business man, and com-

plaints are now being hurled directly at the President.

As I traveled about the country, I found that liberals are terribly disappointed with the President. He will not go far enough to see the New Deal through, they say. Or he plays favorites and only listens to an inside group. But the really irritating complaint they all harbor is that they believe he promised to do what each man wanted him to do and did not keep his promise.

In a word, his charming manner, his smile, his engaging personality led all these men

and women to believe that he had accepted them and their ideas at each person's own valuation. And it has turned out not to be so. Many of these men will now vote against Mr. Roosevelt, and for any person who seems to be more radical.

When I began to travel last October, no one thought of the possibility of Mr. Roosevelt failing of re-election. It was taken for granted that all he had to do was to run and he would roll up the largest vote ever gained by a candidate for his office.

(Continued on page 5 col. 1)

LONDON LETTER

By Gregory Macdonald

It is the general assumption that Great Britain has now accepted a definite alignment in foreign affairs. From the White Paper to the recent article in the *News Letter*, the Prime Minister makes the stages of his conversion from a policy of compromise with Germany to one of national self defence against Germany.

Considerations of air-power and of sea-power appeal as much to the man in the street as to the Cabinet when it appears that Great Britain cannot stand out of a war merely by refusing to fight land battles on the Continent; and it is clear that, however pacific English intentions may be, the whole country is united in the policy of hurrying on defensive measures.

A few people are asking what effect this change will have on the political and social structure of the country. The National Government remains a transitional regime. It must change its character sooner or later, and the questions now being debated in England as well as the policies now being carried out in other countries indicate that changes greater than any in a century past are on their way.

One example of the stiffening process is the suggestion of *The Observer* (which means, editorially, the suggestion of Mr. J. L. Garvin) that there must be a new National Government, the broadest and strongest that Mr. Baldwin can construct with Mr. Macdonald by his side. Membership of this new Government is envisaged to include Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Winston Churchill, Sir Austen Chamberlain and Mr. Herbert Morrison. This would mean an extension of the present regime which was given by the last elections an overwhelming Parliamentary strength.

On a straight fight under present circumstances the National Government would suffer considerable losses, but of course a broadening of the basis of the Cabinet by the inclusion of opposition leaders would create quite another situation. What comes in view is a Government practically unopposed for a period of national emergency; and that must mean profound change in the Party System itself. Mr. Garvin's personal and journalistic influence is by no means negligible, and he has played his own considerable part in the history of the National Government.

A period of national emergency points in every way to more authoritarian rule than even England has so far experienced. Since the depression began there has been a marked tendency to allow Government departments and other bodies considerable discretion as law-makers: a Minister or a Board is allowed to regulate the administration of broadly-phrased Acts of Parliament, so that there is no firm

NEWS IN BRIEF

interference with private individuals and traders than ever thus far used to be. The new despots are benevolent (particularly Mr. Hore-Belisha, who deals with transport and traffic) but they have almost arbitrary powers. At the same time a great deal has been done to remodel the police forces with an eye to discipline and moral, while the importance of youth organizations has not been overlooked. An extension of National Government, working on the same principles as the present one, would no doubt make even more marked changes, especially if its tasks include an increase in the armed forces with a consequent expansion of the engineering trades and of the heavy industries. Such necessary features of modern defence as the preparation of the civilian population for air attack imply more rigid police control than Great Britain has so far experienced.*

Air Menace

Yet whether the Government's authority is increased or not, and whether Great Britain's efforts are successful to the point of relative disarmament or not, the problems which confront the present Government will remain. The latest developments have in fact made their nature more obvious. It is appreciated that the menace of air raids on the port of London is far more serious now than it was in 1918 when supremacy on the sea was a first consideration. The port of London distributes eight per cent. of the national supplies, providing therefore a most important target to the raider. Undoubtedly the Government has this point well in mind, for it becomes part of a major problem for long-term policies. Great Britain's congested population, the need for agricultural supplies from her own countryside, the almost certain breakdown of the nineteenth century organization for loans and exports, all point to the necessity for a revival of agriculture quickly and certainly.

Definite schemes for the settlement of unemployed men on the land have already been put into practice, and Mr. Lloyd George's proposals (now being examined and discussed privately between him and the Cabinet) are thought to depend largely for their interest upon their agricultural policy.

At the same time Great Britain is still organized as an industrial country with a dependence upon the export trade, so that any revival of agriculture must be a cross-road policy looking to the future.

The latest figures for employment show what has been done to restore a badly-hit market, but they show also how serious is the industrial problem for any British Government. On the Monday before Easter there were actually more insured persons employed than in 1929 or ever previously—a total of 10,320,000—and increases were sufficiently widely distributed among various trades, as well as geographically, to prove that preparation for the Jubilee was not the chief cause. But the unemployed still numbered 2,044,460—a situation which would be insupportable except for the fact that unemployed relief itself puts purchasing power into the market.

It is plain that long-term reconstruction is necessary, and although a revival of engineering and of heavy industries may increase employment, no future Government will be able to consider this more than a transient phenomenon.

Cabinet Change

Cheers for the Royal Jubilee have hardly died away when the political lobbyists fill the air with

rumours of a change in the Cabinet. Not long ago the forecast of a general election in October was vigorously denied; now, it is treated as a long-established date, with only a question whether the general election may not take place in July instead. This rumour is an interesting one but there are two or three reasons why it may be discounted.

An election so soon after the Jubilee would lay the Government open to a powerful accusation of making party capital out of a national celebration. Again, July is sufficiently a holiday month for political activities to be at a low ebb; the richer, and therefore the more conservative, voters in many constituencies might even be abroad.

If an election is sprung earlier than October the decision will have to be based upon more than political guesswork. That is to say, either a striking upturn in the business revival can be foreseen for that month, or else the proposed new governmental coalition will be on such a very wide non-party basis that the fear of serious opposition is ruled out.

What actually is happening behind the scenes remains for the moment the secret of the principal actors. All that the audience can do before the curtain rises is to listen to the bangs and bumps, and speculate on the actors or their understudies presented in the printed programme.

Illuminating Facts

Certain illuminating facts are also to be observed. One is that the King and the Princes, in speech after speech connected with the Jubilee celebrations, have laid stress upon the sufferings of the unemployed, for which some alleviation must be found. Another is that five Ministers have paid visits to Buckingham Palace during the past few days—Mr. Ramsay Mac Donald, Mr. J. H. Thomas, Mr. Anthony Eden, Sir John Simon, and Mr. Stanley Baldwin—and though the point is stressed that these visits have no political significance, they may at least be connected with the Jubilee and Birthday Honours List, which will appear on June 3, shortly before the Whitsuntide Recess when the reconstruction of the Cabinet is expected to take place.

Reasons given for the re-shuffle are that medical advice constrains the Prime Minister to take less arduous responsibilities and that also, in general, the completion of four years of the present Parliament indicates a necessity for changes and for new blood. The various rumours, collated and analyzed, bear out Mr. J. L. Garvin's hint some weeks ago that Mr. Stanley Baldwin will be Prime Minister, with Mr. Ramsay Mac Donald assisting him Lord President of the Council or as Lord Privy Seal. It is also indicated that he will not take a peerage, though he may receive the very rare Order of Merit.

Mr. Mac Donald's interest in foreign affairs leads others to speculate about the Foreign Office; a general assumption is that Mr. Eden will become Foreign Secretary, with Mr. Mac Donald assisting him and attending conferences. But it is plain that Sir John Simon is not anxious for a change of office. The lobbyists are inclined to ignore this point. After casting him for the Lord Chancellorship they agreed that he would refuse a peerage, and he is now "tipped" either for the Home Office or for a new Ministry of Defence, co-ordinating the various services.

There is a consensus of opinion that Lord Hallisham will replace Lord Sankey as Lord Chancellor, a change which leads to the

supposition that Mr. J. H. Thomas may become Minister of War and Mr. Malcolm MacDonald be promoted to the Dominions Office. The guess about Mr. Thomas is certainly a surprising one, but not impossible.

None of the rumours touch Mr. Neville Chamberlain, who remains by his own choice and by common consent the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Peerages Distributed

The peerages are distributed to Sir John Gilmour (at present Home Secretary), Sir Hilton Young (now Minister of Health), and Sir Godfrey Collins (Secretary for Scotland); their successors will perhaps be Sir John Simon, Sir Kingsley Wood and Sir Ian Macpherson. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister may replace Lord Londonderry at the Air Ministry. There is, of course, always the unexpected to be taken into account, for the new Prime Minister will have his own preferences and presumably he will be given a free hand by the resignation of the entire Cabinet.

An agreed principle seems to be that the present proposals between the various groups which make up the National Government will be preserved. New factors also enter in, for one statement has it that Cabinet rank will be given to at least one member of the Labour opposition. The candidate suggested is Mr. Herbert Morrison, leader of the municipal government of London, and former Minister of Transport. Mr. Morrison denies any such possibility, but that kite suggests that there may be some sensational disclosures of efforts for a wider coalition.

Here the figure of Mr. Lloyd George emerges again. He professes himself satisfied with discussions over his New Deal between himself and a Cabinet committee. If the Government adopts any such policy, or a considerable part of it, he might well join the Cabinet—some say in a new Ministry of Distribution, though the title does not promise much. More likely he would have a roving commission with an honorary portfolio, and a place in a kind of super-cabinet for the formulation of policies; but it must be confessed that his active mind will always disturb more placid colleagues, and he can hardly come in if his proposals are merely used for window-dressing.

No Declarations

No official declarations are expected before the first days in June, but already there is great activity and some perturbation in political circles. It is certain that the Government's position is strong; the Conservative majority in the South Aberdeen by-election was the largest obtained in that division since the War (except during the 1931 landslide)—and the combination of Jubilee solidarity with measures for national defence make the position stronger still. Yet any National Government will be forced within five further years of office to more vigorous measures for social and economic restoration. The problem of unemployment, to which attention has been directed, remains the crux.

BIG CLOCK

The biggest clock in the Southern Hemisphere and one of the largest in the world, made in Leicester, is being erected at the Rand Airport. It has a dial thirty feet in diameter and four inches thick.

The clock will be let into the ground so that its face will be visible from thousands of feet above in the sky. The face will be made of concrete. The works, which will be operated by electric power, are to be contained in a subterranean chamber and the clock is watertight and proof against corrosion.

It is reported that cheap passports will be available during the summer months for those wishing to visit Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Hungary, and the Brussels Exhibition.

A reduction in railway fares for those wishing to visit the Katowice Fair has been granted. The reduction will be 33 per cent. The Fair will close on June 10.

The Ministry of Interior has approved the budget of the City of Warsaw for the fiscal year 1935/36. The accepted budget is 4,800,000 zlotys less in the expenditure column than in last year's budget. The Ministry of Interior made but few changes. Among them are:

1. To reduce the expenditures by 780,000 zlotys in the quota allotted as credits to municipal enterprises.
2. To provide for greater saving in the municipal clinics, any saving, however, to be passed on by smaller fees, etc.
3. To increase, as far as possible, the amounts granted for the feeding of school children, for the running of summer camps and for relief for child beggars.

The Ministry of Communications have announced that those wishing to visit the Pilsudski Mound near Kraków for the purpose of adding earth to the Mound will receive reductions in railroad fares.

May 26 was observed as "Mother's Day" in all primary schools in the city of Warsaw.

Dr. Tadeusz Wisniewski, delegate of the Polish Tatra Society, left for Moscow on May 26. While in Moscow he will confer with representatives of Intourist on the question of a Polish expedition to the Caucasian alps.

Three hundred students from Finland are expected to visit Poland during June and July.

The price of bread will probably be increased by 1 grosz the kilogramme. The reason given is the continued rise in the price of flour.

DIRECT SERVICE

With **U. S. A.**

From **GDYNIA**

S. S. "Scanmail" — June 6
S. S. "Scanstanes" — " 19

From **NEW YORK**

S. S. "Scanycork" — June 8
S. S. "City of Fairbury" — " 13

American Scantic Line

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

On May 1 the number of registered radio subscribers was 422,777.

The County Council of the District of Warsaw has purchased ten new omnibuses which will be used for communication between Warsaw-Otwock or Warsaw-Konstancin as the need arises.

The City authorities are projecting a reduction in the number of taxi-cabs from 1600 to 1400. The Ministry of Commerce give it as their opinion that the number should remain unchanged with the proviso that old and unfit cars be exchanged for new ones. The reason for this unexpected reduction is not known.

The exhibition of housing built by the National Economic Bank was opened on May 26. Those wishing to visit the exhibition may reach it by taking tramcar Number 9 to the end of the line and continue by special tramcar "W."

That part of Zelazna Street which runs from Koszykowa to the railway viaduct has been named Lindley, according to a communication from the Ministry of Interior.

Next week the first transport of Soviet tobacco will arrive in Warsaw. The consignment has been purchased by the Tobacco Monopoly and consists of six cars of Caucasian tobacco.

Fourteen bakeries in the northern districts of Warsaw have been closed by the authorities because of violations of sanitary regulations.

Speculation in imported fruits has been in progress in Poland for several days. The price of bananas in one day advanced more than 30 groszy per kilogramme. There is no valid reason for this speculation as sufficient stocks are in Gdynia to care for the normal needs of the population.

Latest statistics released by the Intelligence Workers Insurance Bureau show a total of 2,705,861 zlotys paid out during the first quarter of 1935 to unemployed insured with them. The number receiving this aid was 32,922 and average amount paid each was 82 zlotys.

The anticipated call for a special session of the Senate and Sejm has not yet materialized. It is stated that, until the Government Party finish their discussion on the Election Bill, such a call will not be given. A decision, however, is expected this week at the latest.

The Inspector General of the Army, Rydz-Smigly, left last Saturday for Wilno.

First British Cars

The first British cars to enter Poland under the terms of the recently concluded Anglo-Polish Trade Treaty were three Austin twenty-seven-seater limousines for the use of the Polish Ministry of Communications.

EXCELLENT CAREFULLY BUILT IN STOCK AND TO ORDER
FURNITURE EUGENJUSZ BRYCHT
S-to KRZYSKA 6 apt. 3

POLAND'S PENNSYLVANIA



TYPICAL POLISH OIL FIELD

In the south of Poland is one of the largest oil fields in the world. The wells of this Polish field have given, up to now, nearly 2,350,000 tanks of crude oil. If this crude oil be poured into railway tank cars having a capacity of 10,000 kilogrammes each, the train thus formed would have a length of 19,000 kilometres.

The Polish oil fields lie on a plain close to the Carpathian mountain chain, marked by a long red arch on the map of Eastern Europe.

When we go from Lwów to the south, the agricultural character, peculiar to all of Poland, changes, the country becoming industrial. One sees the cones of the wooden pits as if they had suddenly grown out of the earth. These wooden towers reach a height of 30 metres, their pipes, however, penetrating into the earth to a depth of two to two and a half thousand metres. Alongside these towers are immense oil tanks containing tens of thousands of kilogrammes of crude oil.

The history of the Polish oil fields, which is characteristic, is not connected with the names of the big oil magnates such as Rockefeller or Deterding, nor with firms of the trusts represented by them. There were no fights for these fields, and in this respect they differ from Mosul, Grusia and Venezuela, where the fight was marked by traces of blood.

History

The history of the Polish oil fields, however, is not void of a certain peculiar taste of romanticism connected with their discovery and exploitation. As far back as the Middle Ages, people collected some fat liquid which they found floating on the earth in pools and used it for lighting. Some young apothecary of the city of Lwów became interested in it, and by some chemical process, got out of this crude, petroleum, i. e., a pure, colourless liquid used for lighting. Thus for the first time in 1852, petroleum was extracted from crude oil on Polish soil. For the first time in history, a kerosene lamp was lit in a hospital in Lwów.

When, in the year 1859, oil fields were discovered in Pennsylvania, a frantic rush for oil fields throughout the world followed. This rush extended even to Galicia. When people found out that rivers of this precious liquid flow through the caverns of the Carpathians, a small hitherto unknown village, Boryslaw, came into world prominence. The newly-discovered oil showed to the world a new land, and its great value concentrated abundant life here.

This discovery was an electric spark to the capitalists, engineers, workers, inventors, speculators. This onslaught upon the country can only be compared to the gold-craze of California and Alaska.

Borers from abroad came, among them the famous Canadian, William McGarvey. It was he who

turned the attention of the wide world to Poland. Big investments were made by the Rothschilds, the Nobel brothers, Vacuum Oil Company, and smaller investments by countless others. Every farm within miles of an oil well was bought up, and the stillness of the forests soon was broken by the jingle of machinery and the thud of the chisel from the numerous rigs at work.

In spite of the high cost of drilling (one well costs \$100,000), in an amazingly short time, hundreds of derricks covered whole districts, bringing the precious liquid from the earth.

Millionaires Overnight

Poor peasants, owners of these terrains, became millionaires overnight, for they were paid enormous sums for each square metre of ground containing such riches. The black-brown crude oil belched forth continuously, and the country around became richer and richer. Only one well, the "Oil City," belonging to an American company, gave for many years not less than one hundred tanks of crude oil daily.

The news that only a few hundred feet under the earth immense riches could be found inflamed the imagination and redoubled the efforts of the seekers. Some of those who drilled became millionaires overnight, sometimes, however, fire which lasted for weeks, fed by the streams of crude oil, ruined hundreds of people and the work of many months.

This "gold-rush" has passed, but the work goes on. New wells are constantly being drilled, new capital invested, and the shares of the companies are safe in the stocks markets of the world.

In "Polish Pennsylvania," as these fields are often called, the work proceeds continuously and uninterrupted. Every month 5,000 tanks of crude oil are being produced. Big cylinders carry the oil into world markets. From this crude oil are produced kerosene, benzine, hard asphalt, paraffin, lubricating oil, vaseline. Thousands of working hands are employed here, hundreds of machines get their energy here.

At present, new researches in the interior of the earth are being made, and, according to the opinion of the scientists, they will bring new rich sources which will give rise to an era of new prosperity. Such is the history, the present situation, and the future of the Polish oil fields which belong to the richest and largest in the world.

— S. W.

In *The Victor Book of the Symphony* the author, Charles O'Connell, explains the significance of almost two hundred and fifty of the most frequently played orchestral selections. He adds short histories of the instruments, brief biographies of the composers and such exquisitely startling information as that there is no secret about the manufacture of a Stradivarius or Cremona violin, or that "catgut" comes from sheep.



Next week we shall begin the publication of **DEATH IS A TORY** by Keats Patrick, for many years a Washington correspondent. We urge our readers to subscribe or to make arrangements with their bookseller to forward **THE WARSAW WEEKLY** during the vacation months.

NEW BOOKS

The vogue for mystery and detective stories is ever widening in the United States. For several years the publishers of inexpensive books for boys and girls have been steadily adding to the mystery stories, and now they are printing such titles for babies: the latest Bobsey Twin book is "The Bobsey Twins Solve a Mystery." The crop of detective stories for adults, however, gets better in quality in the circle of readers widens. Some of the best this season are:

"Nothing Hid" by Archibald Marshall;

"Murder in the Air" by Agatha Christie;

"The Case of the Counterfeit Eye" by Earl Stanley Gardner;

"Death is a Tory" by Keats Patrick;

"The Will and the Deed" by Dorothy Ogburn;

"Third Omnibus of Crime" by Dorothy Sayers.

"Time Out of Mind" by Rachel Field (MacMillan Co. \$2.50) has a style that reminds one of the older English novelists; there is a stateliness almost in the severe simplicity of the mind through which we see the action; the time of the story is just at the end of the prosperous era of sailing vessels, and the beautiful old house in which the action takes place is the property of one of these sea captains who will not believe that steam has come to replace the wind as a means of sailing the ocean.

Collins Doan Company, printers and publishers, located at 196 Morgan Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, have issued a limited edition of 500 copies of "The Letters of Baron Voimenoil on Polish Affairs, with a Letter on the Seige of Yorktown." This choice historical document retails for the sum of \$ 5.00 and every one interested in the early history of America and in Polish affairs from 1771 to 1792 will find much to satisfy this interest in Baron Voimenoil's account of his activities as a French agent in Poland, where in 1771, he aided the military operations of patriotic Poles against Russia and Prussia.

Antoine Charles du Houx, Baron Voimenoil, was of noble birth, descending from a family of soldiers in Lorraine, and after serving as a general officer in the French army, upon the request of Count Rochambeau, became second in command of the army of Louis XVI in the American Revolution, in which army Voimenoil's son, brother, cousin and son-in-law also served. The Baron commanded the French army as it progressed from Whippany, New Jersey, to Yorktown, Virginia during August and September, 1781, and his successful attack upon a British redoubt

(Continued from page 5, col. 4).

Art, Music & Literature

EARTH HAS A WELL-WORN TALE

Earth has a well-worn tale which is ever the same when told of ladies lovely and pale and Kings with crowns of gold.

And some toil in the ground their symbol a shining spade and some pray over a mound, an incredible God their aid.

But meanwhile the Kings fight unshathing jewelled swords for the ladies most bright and the most high-sounding words.

Potocki of Montalk

A Repertory Theatre in the Teatr Narodowy

From the very opening of the *Teatr Narodowy* result after the fire in 1924, there was always talk of establishing a so-called "iron repertory" made up of the most famous classics as well as of the best modern plays both Polish and foreign. These were to be played regularly, and repeated in definite cycles. In this way Warsaw was to have a theatre something in the manner of the Parisian *Comedie Francaise*. Such a theatre is unutterably valuable, and can play a much more important rôle in developing the public taste than an ordinary theatre.

Up to the current season, however, this matter has remained only a project; but now, thanks to the energetic initiative of Mr. Arnold Szyfman, it has begun to take more solid form. Mr. Szyfman, who is now the head of five of the greatest theatres in the city, and whose executive abilities are accompanied with a high culture and knowledge of literary and dramatic values, has initiated such a repertory theatre in the *Teatr Narodowy*.

The demand for and the vitality of such an institution is most eloquently proved by the increasing interest of the public in the performances staged here; the excellently chosen repertory likewise may claim no small part of the credit for its success, for it has included plays of Fredro, Schiller, Sherriff, Prandello, Scribe, Blizniński, and recently, *Judas* of Rostworowski, and *The Taming of the Shrew*.

So far the choice of the repertory has been very select; and excellent work all around, in acting and in directing, have given the plan a fine running start. The actors, too, have been given an opportunity to show the many-sidedness of their talents. In Fredro's *Zemście*, for example, Cwiklińska, Maszyński, Leszczyński, Wegryz, Lubiecka, Roland, Solski, and director Borowski play in true classical style; while in *A Big Man for a Small Deal*, Zelwerowicz, Smolarska, Maszyński, Barszczerka, Grabowski give us a fine artistic grotesque. Scribe's *Glass of Water* is likewise a classic exhibition of the peerless Terceł, Pancewiczowa, Cwiklińska, and Leszczyński, and is a spectacle brimming with humour, while again the impressive dramatic creations of Wegryz, Milecki, and Samborski in *Journey's End* are a deep and moving experience for the beholder. The classical drama in this repertory is represented by *Intrigue and Love* in the splendid execution of Malicka, Solski, Justian, and Gierko, who directed it; in a comedy of manners like *Rozbitki* of Blizniński, Junosz-Stepowski, Fritsche, Zelwerowicz, Leszczyński, Lindorfówna, and Świerczewska must be seen to be appreciated.

The fine beginning made by the *Teatr Narodowy* in its new character deserves all honour; it shows a true understanding of the real purpose of this stage; and let us hope that its activities in the next season will develop just as splendidly as hitherto. Every lover of the theatre and of fine literature hopes to find in the "iron repertory", too, such plays as Slowacki's *Lilla Wenera*, *Nowa Dejanira*, *Księża Niezłomny*, as well as those of Wyspiański, Krasiński, Goethe, and others. Mickiewicz's *Dziady*, in Schiller's fine version, ought also to be presented regularly.

— Jerzy Macierakowski

"Dismissal of the Greek Envoys"

Polish dramatic creation developed very late. At the time when other western nations already had a rich dramatic literature, and England stood on the threshold of the Shakespearean stage, the full bloom, it might be said, of her literature, Poland had only begun, and in 1577 John Kochanowski produced the first Polish play, "The Dismissal of the Greek Envoys." We must add that this was written for the wedding celebration of Chancellor Jan Zamojski with Graciella Batorówna, the niece of King Stefan Batory. It was not, therefore, a work which best illustrated the essential traits of Kochanowski's poetic genius, for he was more a lyricist than a dramatist.

The "Dismissal" is based on the fourth canto of the Iliad, and is a work strictly observing the classical unities of time, space, and action. For this reason the development of its episodes is rather slow and monotonous, and the most dramatic and scenically expressive consultation of the men of Troy finds only an echo in the description by Paris' envoy. The language of the play has indeed moments of exquisite beauty, especially in the choruses, and in the vivid monologue of Cassandra. Even as many other Polish works, the "Dismissal" adds political and social tendencies to the literary values. Although the action takes place in Troy, all that happens relates very closely to Poland, her politics, her people, criticism of

(Continued on page 6 col. 3)

HOTEL DIRECTORY

Warsaw

BRISTOL

Centre of the city, 250 rooms Restaurant—Cocktail Bar—Dancing.

WILNO

ST.—GEORGES

Adama Mickiewicza 20 Wilno.

AIR ROUTE COLONISTS

By Junius B. Wood

The writer of this dispatch, widely known traveller, writer and foreign correspondent is with the colonizing expedition which will publish on lonely Pacific islands the pioneer airline linking America and Asia. Throughout the expeditions frequent dispatches from Mr. Wood will appear here.

Aboard S. S. *North Haven*, May 7. The Pan-American airways Expedition, which for the last two weeks has brought more fuel to loneliness. Midway Island than ever before in its centuries of existence, has folded up its tents like the Arabs and noisily started across the sea.

Wake Island, which will be the third mid-ocean base when the clipper planes start flying between America and Asia, is the *North Haven's* destination. Wake is smaller and even more isolated than Midway Island.

Getting the men aboard ship at Midway Island was not a feat of seamanship, skill and daring. The stiffest Northwest wind has troubled the *North Haven* since she started unloading cargo was tossing the ship, and the little launches from the partially sheltered lagoon of the coral atoll bobbed like chips on the angry ocean.

The ship finally pulled up anchor and moved to the slightly more sheltered lee of the island. Getting up a derrick, Jacob's Ladder at the end of a boom from a fourteen-ton launch, which at one moment slapped a man in the seat of his trousers and a split second later was ten feet below, while he hung swaying in mid-air, demanded cool nerves and strong muscles.

Only thirty-seven men remain on Midway to continue the work of construction there until the *North Haven* returns, probably in two months. Eleven of them will be permanent residents, and the others will gather together their kits and souvenirs and climb aboard the returning steamship.

Final Task

The *North Haven's* final task before leaving Midway was to steam slowly around the outside of the big atoll while the radio operators and surveyors in the newly erected radio finder calibrated its true north and south. So carefully is this stripped forest of bare poles erected that they cannot vary one inch in position, but their compass direction when locating an airplane a thousand miles away must be even more accurate than that.

As always happens in a pioneering expedition, this array of poles and wires, spread over 200 square feet, faces a condition which the engineers could not foresee from experience in other parts of the world. Thousands of gones, the big northern albatross with a wing spread of eight feet, flying with the velocity of a projectile, make the island their home and the base for their fishing forays. When they rush into one of the big poles it pushes them to the ground, while the stout wire antennae from the crossarms strain to their limit every time they net a bird.

These curious birds, which have tamely stood around and watched a city being born on their ancestral sands, have been rewarded with a place in the Midway clubroom for their silent cooperation. The men on the island have organized the "Goofy Gones Club."

No organization ever came into existence in stranger surroundings. Twenty men, dodging bird burrows in the sand, plodded along a tractor path through the brush to the mess hall. It was only a hall of windowless, roofless, walls and a floor with a long table of rough planks on saw-horses in the center and silvery planks on half-empty nail legs on the sides. In one corner a volunteer cook in overalls and horn-rimmed spectacles was turning out delicious beefsteaks, baked

potatoes and coffee on two of science's best efforts in cook-stoves, while a pair of the ever-present gones strutted inquisitively around the banquet hall.

Outside an electric generator was chugging under a tarpaulin, and overhead were the stars and screaming birds. At the head of the table a sign scribbled on a board announced, "Gony Open Air Cafe. Meals served whether you wait or not. All prices on the cuff." The men fell to, and, after juicy oranges from the big refrigerator across the way, the serious work of organization of the "Goofy Gones Club" was quickly finished.

Departure

As the *North Haven* departed, it was mail day for those on board, bringing a realization of how far they actually are from the outside world. The radio which bridges the void does not carry letters, and a letter's journey is measured in months. Ships and hydroplanes of the American navy will be here Friday and take back letters which can reach the mainland of the United States in a month, while letters not mailed them may require three months to reach their destinations. One enterprising colonist, with a boy scout knife and a piece of tree trunk, whittled out a stamp with a design of a singing gony, the lagoon with its two islands, a descending airplane, and the word "Midway" to decorate the envelopes as long as the ink supply lasted.

Work on Midway has never stopped from dawn to dark, in sunshine or rain. Through it all there has been time for fun, as well as the satisfaction of seeing a big job well done. And there will be more than memories to show for it. Two thousand tons of cargo were left on the island, and for every ton a pound of the United States flag was ferried back to the *North Haven*. Boxes and burlap sacks of strange shells, chunks of coral, big glass balls and strange things which come from land and sea are under foot on the rolling decks.

The glass balls are a Midway novelty, not to be picked up from the sand in any other part of the world. If their Japanese manufacturers realized how much they would be in demand for lawn and parlor ornaments, a new market would be open to them. Cork is scarce and expensive in Japan and these hollow glass balls are used as floats on the big nets and deep-sea trawlers.

Some balls are three inches in diameter and others sixteen inches. The rough seas break them from their rope lashing on the nets. Then the mysterious and slow-moving ocean currents pick them up and carry them southward from the Arctic until they are cast up on the white sands of the islands inside Midway's reef.

Rescue

The navy transport *Henderson*, carrying officers and men to various Asiatic stations, and the steamship *North Haven*, are converging to meet in mid Pacific on one of those errands of mercy that make the epics of the sea.

When the ships meet, two men will be transferred from the *North Haven* to the *Henderson*, and then each vessel will turn and resume her course. Making contact by wireless, the two ships found they were practically on the same course—the *North Haven* bound for Wake Island from Midway Island, and

POLISH PRESS REVIEW

"Our Foreign Policy"

The *Czas*, in a long article entitled "Our Foreign Policy," points out to the Polish Press that the death of Marshal Piłsudski has laid the tremendous responsibility on it of explaining and commenting on the Government's foreign policy:

So long as the Marshal lived, it was known that the foreign policy was directed by him; the attacks on and the protests against the moves of the foreign office had no importance then; the moods of the public could then be ignored. To-day that situation is changed. To-day, it is the duty of those who supported the policy of Minister Beck, always the trusted right-hand man of the Marshal, to enlighten and to comment on our foreign policy, and to spread an understanding of it in our public opinion.

The *Czas* further argues that it must be understood that the word of the Foreign Minister is the word of Poland that those who support Minister Beck as well as those who oppose him must realize that it is not a mere reminder, that is that on the semi-official *Gazeta Polska* falls the duty of authentically explaining our foreign policy; the other papers must spread in public opinion an understanding of the foundations on which it is based.

Suiting its action to its word, the *Czas* comments on the present situation:

The center of gravity of our foreign policy is in our relations with Germany, our most important and most powerful neighbor. Our foreign policy must depend on Germany's appreciation of attitude toward our vital interests. The pact of January, 1934 was a turning point in that attitude; that pact means that Germany seeks to carry out a programme of giving room to her growing dynamic powers. Our foreign policy must depend on understanding with her and in appreciation of her interests and safety; it also means that Poland's foreign policy programme is realizable without coming into conflict with Poland's interests.

The *Henderson*, 1,250 miles away, bound for Guam from Honolulu.

The urgent need of hospitalization for William Foy Young, 38 years old, of Valley Junction, Iowa, brought the sudden change in the schedules of the two ships. At the same time, Bertman Keher, 19 years old, a sailor from Seattle, Wash., who injured a hand three weeks ago, will be transferred, as he will reach Guam sooner on the *Henderson* than on the *North Haven*. Keher is in no danger, but he is unable to do any heavy work on the ship.

The *North Haven* sent out wireless messages asking the position of the nearest ship bound for the nearest port provided with a hospital. Though more than a thousand miles away, the *Henderson* was the closest among the moving denizens of the ocean. Quick work followed. Messages were flashed to the mainland and thence across the United States to reach the Navy Department in Washington before the office closing hour. Diverting a navy transport from her course is a serious matter. In a few hours an official order reached the *Henderson*, and her skipper, Captain Carl T. Osburn, messaged the *North Haven* that his ship would turn back to meet us.

Young contracted a cold under the alternate chilly rains and blazing sun at Midway Island. He was threatened with pneumonia and other complications. The expedition's physician decided it would be advisable either for the *North Haven* to continue directly on to Guam, which would mean eleven days' steaming to go and return, or to request another ship to come on an errand of mercy.

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The *Czas* further explains that the dynamic force of the German nation must be recognized; that it cannot be stemmed by the multiplication of formulas and war-like articles; that it can be broken with cannon, but at a frightful cost. If, therefore, it cannot practically be stemmed or broken, it may be directed at least in safe channels, and the pact of January 26 is one of these channels. The *Czas* admonishes:

At the same time, we ought to bear in mind not only our own interests, but those of France, our ally and of England, our friend, both of whom stand guard over the safety and culture of Europe. It would be an unpardonable crime on our part to show for one instant less concern over the vital and direct interests of France than for our own. But the interests of France and of England and of Germany itself is one thing, and the matter of her various clients is another, over the latter problem we need not worry at all. Poland ought to act as a bridge between the aspirations of France and of Germany and help them adjust their policies; the conversations between M. Laval and General Goering in Krakow were an earnest of the fact that Poland is ready and willing to play this part.

The *Czas* concludes with an answer to those people in Poland who suspect that only of Hitler's pro-Polish policy is all a bluff; Germany's behaviour, after the Marshal's death, Goering's confidence in Poland's hospitality by marching unguarded for hours in the narrow streets of Warsaw, Germany's concern over the stabilization and permanence of her relations with Poland these are more than bluffs. A few praises from Perlinax or Radek, a couple of toasts and decorations — are these worthy returns for cancelling the pact? Such action would be a crime against Poland, against France, against the peace of Europe.

War Industries

The *Kurjer Warszawski* observes an increase in the industrial production of quite a number of countries during the years 1934 and 1935, and especially in that of Germany. These statistics, however, do not give any great cause for optimism.

Other figures are less encouraging. International trade is at a standstill and its difficulties are even increasing. The unemployment situation shows no significant turn for the better. The State of public finances is even worse; no economic betterment is observable, neither is the buying power of the people any stronger.

The explanation of the increase of volume in industrial production lies simply, according to the *Kurjer Warszawski*, in the prosperity of the industries connected with war. From the point of view of national defence, this paper admits that the war industries may indeed be very important and necessary; from the economic angle, however, the prosperity of the war industries is not without serious drawbacks.

Who is the purchaser of these industrial products? The government, to be sure, of the country wherein these industries thrive; and it is just this fact that weighs heavily on the question of whether an increase in war industries may have any important effect on the general economic situation.

The *Kurjer Warszawski* answers this question negatively. If the improvement and increased activity were taking place in the open market, it would be an expression of increased buying power and readiness to buy. That would indeed be a cause for optimism for it would mean the return of confidence, the

return of equanimity in the money and credit market, the increase of consumption of a steady character. But an activity evoked by the government is an artificial activity, and since it makes the nation pay the bill, then it is only the old story of a man lifting himself by his own boot straps.

The journal concludes: German economies have become aware of this, too. More and more frequently voices are raised against the folly of basing a permanent improvement on the war industries. The relief in the unemployment situation is only bought at the expense of the financial and credit situation of the country. Therefore, this improvement cannot be permanent.

Hitler's Speech

The A. B. C. Nowiny *Codziennie*, an Opposition paper, filters Chancellor Hitler's speech through a number of questions and suppositions:

Part of the Polish Press shuts its eyes to that side of Hitler's speech dealing with the East, and another part reached a rather easy and general conclusion that it says nothing. It is hard to share this attitude. The speech says very much that is of great importance in the question, "Why is Germany arming?" That she may calm the fears of diplomats, she opens up a perspective of an eventual stop in the armament race, but that Germany intends as yet to keep on arming, is a clear fact. It is also clear that the purposes of this armament lie in the East.

The A. B. C. infers from Hitler's speech a clear tendency toward expansion in the East, and even establishes the order of the countries to be colonized as: first, Lithuania, second, the Soviet and third, the remaining neighbours of Germany—Austria, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

Not at once, of course—Hitler himself declared that the ideals of Hitlerism may not be fully realized for fifty or even a hundred years yet—and even the first of them is not expected to be ripe for ten or twenty years. What does the Polish press mean by asking, "Why in one-half years, mean in such a situation?" The expression of Germany's willingness to prolong it, accompanied by emphasis on the necessity of a revision of Germany's frontiers, is scarcely a guarantee for Poland, but rather a temporary verbal satisfaction.

What is clear is that government armament is planning great things in the East—plans that are calculated for the long run.

A Wide Front.

The Socialist *Robotnik* outlines three processes of development now going on in Poland:

1) The reaction of the governing spheres now in power;

2) The cheap and vulgar play of the nationalists on anti-Semitic and national feelings;

3) The steady social radicalization of the workman, peasant, and petty-bourgeois.

Of the first the *Robotnik* says:

This whole practice of a socio-economic policy, the whole stand regarding cultural problems, the cowardly attitude toward the demands of clericalism, and the fear of any independence of thought in their own ranks, this equalization of a bureaucratic apparatus with the State—all this is just an attempt to leap back away from present problems, is merely a longing for the fictitious political life of an "upper ten thousand" beyond the pale of the "real life."

Of the second the *Robotnik* comments:

The progress of this propaganda must not be underestimated. It has no little following. The governing party, in taking over here and there offshoots dissatisfied with the policies of the official Nationalist Party, is but injecting into its own veins more and more "racial fascism."

The third, in the *Robotnik's* opinion, is destined to conquer in the end:

There are arising in Poland tremendous social forces inimical to capitalism, inimical to fascism. There is no nobler task than to liberate these forces, to stir them out of passivity, to concentrate them in a powerful, driving current.

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Warsaw Stock Exchange Quotations

	1933		1934			1935	
	High	Low	High	Low	Last	Apr.24	May 29
BONDS (in percentage of par)							
Stabilization 7 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1927	61.75	47.25	79.75	54.50	68.25	66.00	63.00
Conversion 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1924	33.50	41.00	68.50	52.50	65.00	67.75	66.25
6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Dollar Loan, 1920	63.00	46.00	78.00	58.00	73.50	78.75	80.75
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Dollar Mortgage Bonds (Warsaw Land Credit Association)	52.00	34.75	51.00	31.00	48.50	50.00	—
5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Mortgage Bonds (Warsaw Credit Ass'n)	52.25	36.00	64.25	50.63	58.00	60.25	57.13
SHARES (in zlotys per share)							
Bank of Poland	88.50	70.25	97.00	77.00	95.25	88.50	87.25
Haberbusch & Schiele	50.50	37.00	40.00	34.00	38.00	—	41.50
Lilpop, Ran & Loewenstein	13.00	9.15	12.65	9.15	10.10	10.60	9.35
Starachowice	11.50	7.23	14.25	9.80	13.10	16.85	—
Warsaw Coal Company	13.24	13.25	15.50	9.00	15.00	—	—

ROOSEVELT OPPOSITION.
 (Continued from page 1 col. 4.)

That is not the atmosphere today. On all sides, speculation is active as to the probability of Mr. Roosevelt's defeat. It would be inaccurate to suggest that the pendulum has swung so far that a majority of the citizens desire his defeat. To suggest that would be to exaggerate and distort the picture. My observation is that if the election were held today, Mr. Roosevelt would be elected; but more people discuss the merits of other candidates and their changes today than a year ago.

Alignment
 If we place Mr. Roosevelt in the centre, we find to the right of him the Republicans. They divide into two general camps, the Conservative and Liberal Republicans.

Herbert Hoover and Ogden Mills represent the Conservatives in the public mind as presidential possibilities. Last year the mention of either name started a quarrelsome argument. Now they are both taken seriously. Mr. Hoover somehow is coming back in popular favor. I visited him in Palo Alto and I saw something of him in San Francisco. He is younger, more cheerful, more energetic than when I saw him in the White House. More people speak kindly of him than before. More are friendly. Mr. Mills' speeches are making a favourable impression. Many who say that he is distant and cold express surprise at the outspoken character of his speeches and recall that he was the first Republican to stand up and fight.

Among the Liberal Republicans, Col. Frank Knox, publisher of the Chicago Daily News, Senator Vandenberg of Michigan, Senator Nye and Senator Borah attract the most attention. The names of Col. Knox and Senator Vandenberg are mentioned more often and more favourably than those of Senators Nye and Borah. I have heard that certain Republican Liberals believe the Repub-

lican Party can most easily succeed if it nominates a Southern Democrat and these speak of Senator Byrd of Virginia as a possibility. Their explanation is that anti-Roosevelt strength will be greatest in the South.

No matter whether a Republican is a Conservative or a Liberal, he is no longer hopeless. Last year he was without hope. Now he believes that in spite of the five billion dollar campaign fund, his party has a chance.

To the left of Mr. Roosevelt are many of his former supporters and every brand of radical.

Foremost among the prospective candidates of the left is Huey Long. It is only in New York and Washington that the Kingfish's horse play is accepted as characterizing the man. In New Orleans he is taken very seriously because it is dangerous to forget that he can play as many roles as George Arliss and remain the same Kingfish. I found him astute, keen, full of minute knowledge of the politics of different parts of the country, and perilously vindictive.

Huey Long has two objectives: first, to dominate the Cotton South; second, to see Franklin D. Roosevelt defeated in 1936. He will probably succeed in dominating the South politically because he is the smartest politician in that part of the country. There are no limits to which he will not go to avenge what he regards as a double-cross by the President and Postmaster General Farley. I do not believe that Huey Long wants or expects to be President. He does want Mr. Roosevelt out of the White House.

This is a tightly summarized statement of observations made during the last seven months of constant travel. From them it is possible to reach these basic conclusions:

1. President Roosevelt still has a tremendous hold on the popular imagination which he is beginning to lose—and the down movement is gaining rapidly.
2. Speculation as to a possible successor would seem to indicate

Beethoven's Ninth

There is surely no work better adapted to the present solemn moment in Poland than Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, in which the great composer, writing with his heart's blood, has expressed in terms of music the history of man's struggle, temptations and final victory, the victory ending with the call to joy, with the embrace of the whole world in one common brotherhood of love, culminating in the triumphant confidence that, as Schiller writes, "Over Heaven's starry canopy a loving Father must dwell."

The performance of this work has in it something of a religious cult. Its demands on the musicians are enormous, and also it asks for concentration and reverence on the part of the audience.

In reality, it requires preparation of the listeners before they enter into this atmosphere of the highest art. That this was the case with Friday's audience I cannot frankly say, though it must be taken as a good sign that the hall was crowded in an unusual way, in fact only with the great foreign celebrity is expected.

The conductor, Mr. Jascha Horenstein, as well as the orchestra, approached their difficult task with the utmost earnestness. The conductor has a complete command over his orchestra and knows how to bring forth both powerfully dramatic as well as subtly delicate effects and he swayed the musicians to his will. But the crucial moment, when Beethoven discarding the instruments, appeals finally to the human voice to express his deepest thought, proved beyond the capacity of the chorus. The stupendous difficulties of the vocal part are known to all, and we must not wonder if an amateur chorus proved unable to cope with them.

In addition, too, the atmospheric conditions of the overcrowded hall rendered the supercilious hard task practically impossible. And yet in spite of imperfections and weaknesses it is always a privilege to hear this great work that appeals far beyond the physical senses and carries us away to higher realms.

K. M.

that it is no longer universally conceded that his election is sure.

3. His most virile opponents today supported him in 1932 and in some instances even for the nomination.

4. Some of his opponents are personally so vindictive that their antagonism takes on the characteristics of a holy crusade against him.

5. The Republicans can hold the fifteen million residual votes that Mr. Hoover got in 1932 and they can capture the conservative elements now turning from Roosevelt.

6. Coughlin, Long, Sinclair and many others are organizing to defeat Mr. Roosevelt or to coerce him into an acceptance of their leadership which it is politically inexpedient for him to do without too great a sacrifice of his political personality.

7. It is evident that these elements cannot join forces, but they may be able to reduce Mr. Roosevelt's popular vote sufficiently to lose for him enough states in the South, the Middle West, the Pacific Coast, and the Northwest to make other states, which seem to be overwhelmingly pro-Roosevelt, doubtful.

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ANTIQUES
Paweł Grodecki
 Al. Jerozolimskie 31, tel. 999-50

Jan Matusewski
 PRZYBYLA TRYMOTÓZ
 WARSZAWA
 Nowy Świat 10, Działowa 33
 Warszawa, Al. Jerozolimskie 101
 Warszawa, Al. Jerozolimskie 104

DIPLOMATIQUE

The new French Ambassador and Madame Leon Noel arrived in Warsaw Friday evening. They were greeted at the station by Count Romer, Chief of Protocol, M. Bressy, the French Chargé d'Affaires, General d'Arbouneau and other members of the French colony.

M. Guelfo Zamboni arrived in Warsaw last week to take up his post as First Secretary to the Italian Embassy.

Colonel and Mrs. Connal-Rowan left Warsaw Tuesday for a short visit to Vienna.

ANGLO-AMERICAN COLONY

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Morton are new arrivals in Warsaw. Mr. Morton is now Vice-Consul at the American Consulate General here, having been transferred from Glasgow.

Dr. and Mrs. F. S. Thweatt have arrived in Warsaw. Dr. Thweatt was transferred from the American Consulate in Naples.

Dr. M. Hargett left Warsaw Sunday for two weeks temporary duty in Naples.

Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Caird entertained at tea on Sunday.

Mrs. Egerton Sykes entertained at a bridge tea on Monday.

The monthly luncheon for British business men will be held Saturday at two o'clock at the Engineers' Club, Czackiego 3. The British Ambassador will discuss the necessity of organizing an English Club in Warsaw.

NEW BOOKS

(Continued from page 3, col. 3.)

hastened the surrender of Lord Cornwallis on October 19, 1781. While defending the Palace of the Tuleries against the Marseillais and other insurrectionists, on August 10, 1792 Baron Voimien was fatally wounded, while he was kept for three months in safe hiding, he died on October 31, 1792, one of the first victims of the Terror of the French Revolution.

The letters of Baron Voimien were first published at Paris and Strasbourg in 1808, and this first publication contained short accounts of Baron Voimien, and of two earlier French agents in Poland, Chevalier Taulas and General Dumourier, a significant figure in the French Revolution; a memoir of Chevalier Thyse de Belcour, a French colonel, upon the campaign he made with the Confederates of Poland in 1789; the reminiscences of Count—a veteran general officer, upon a first Partition of Poland, containing the facts as related by Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of Frederick the Great, and presenting the latter, Catherine the Great and Empress Maria Theresa in the manner of Twentieth Century historians; the treaties of Austria and Prussia and Russia, relative to the partition of Poland, dated July 25, 1772; twelve letters of Baron Voimien written from Cieszyn in Silesia between December 31, 1771, and April 29, 1772, with various reports, manifestoes, instructions, and other documents; and last a journal of the siege of Kraków by Gaibert, a French officer who served under General Choiseul, lieutenant of Omenil, whose soldiers captured the citadel and held it until April 29, 1772, when they were starved

FASHION NOTES

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Mary Carlisle shows Hollywood's latest fad in decorative effects with this wooden handbag, a wooden bracelet and her name in wood, pinned on her hat. Her spring costume is of chiffon-weight wool and the hat is of beige felt.

A new fashion in the tailored suit was started in Hollywood by Wendy Barrie, who decided that no sensible person would think of wearing a long sleeved suit in such hot weather. Miss Barrie had the tailor cut off the sleeves at the elbow and sew on tiny cuffs.

The ubiquitous cape is influencing skirts, which now show a tendency to wrap over and curve upwards to one side. Patou finishes off both cape and skirt hems of such a dress with kilting. We now have small white piqué caplets of short waist length which just cover a tailored blouse and look smart with a black skirt. The cape with hooded swathe and cut-away front is smart in dark wool, navy for example, on a dress of pale shade, say ash pink.

The jockey caps of fancy Italian straw are a phase of small hat shapes and coconut fibre is much used for these. Shoes have become sensible as well as chic, and the small Cuban heel is general. The court shape is popular both for day and evening, the height of the heel varying to suit the occasion on which it is worn. Sandal styles in mixed fabrics are also much worn.

Both gloves and shoes are more decorative for day than for evening wear. Daytime gloves of kid have patent trimmings.

Schiaparelli is making evening gowns in diaphanous gauzes, with wraps flowing at full cape length in the pre-renaissance Venetian style. There is a new crinkled taffeta, too, which undulates in crater-crust waves. As to colours, all the jewelled wonder of India is to be found in the contrasts of rose and blue, green and coral, violet and primrose.

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out by the Russian forces under General Suwarow.

To the original work the translator has added two decorative maps, one of Poland in 1772, and the other of the United States about 1781; a reproduction of a portrait of Baron Voimien painted about 1769 by Fouquet, and lists of references, and a detailed table of contents. The book contains 292 pages, and is well printed.

It should, as has been said, prove of great interest to both Polish and American historically minded readers.

E. W. S.

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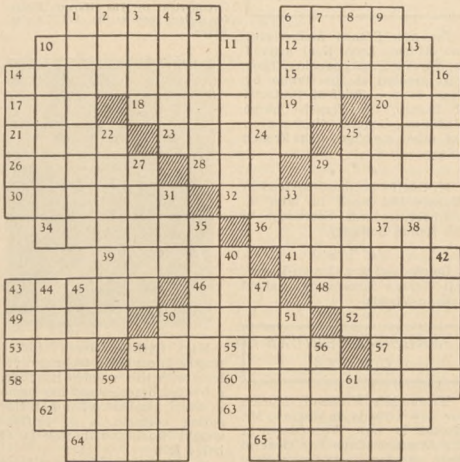
CROSS WORD PUZZLE

"Dismissal"

(Continued from page 4 col. 4)

Cinema Programme

First-Run Houses



HORIZONTAL

- 1-Sulte
2-Native Egyptian
10-London borough
12-A narcotic
14-Decorative plaques
15-Facing about a fireplace
17-Long period of time
18-The wife of Siva
19-Barrel (abbr.)
21-Metalliferous rock
23-American coins
25-Sand
28-Allude
29-Brazilian capital (colloq.)
30-Assigns parts to players (theat.)
31-An aetler
32-A punctuation mark
34-Depressions
36-Dominated
39-A hereditary class among Hindus
41-A young frog
43-A honey-badger
45-Frequently (poetic)
48-Urgent pressure
49-Roman poet
50-More secure
52-A boat
53-Flying mammal
54-A negative
55-A son of Seth
57-American Indian
58-Precious metal
60-Likened
62-Permission
63-Entertained
64-Be prominent
65-Kinds

VERTICAL

- 1-Sensible of blessings received
2-Sleep
3-Beverages

both, and recommendations for the future that the country might not fall.

As the first Polish dramatic work, the "Dismissal" will interest every intelligent theatre-goer, who will gladly go to see a play known to him only through reading. He will admire not only the beautiful poetic moments, but also the unerring accuracy and penetration of Kochanowski in his severe judgment of the Polish nation at that time.

For these reasons the directors of the Teatr Polski deserve full praise for including Kochanowski's play in their repertory.

The performance was indeed on a very high level. Mr. Warnecki, who directed, realized the play very well, keeping it in the frame of a classic Greek drama, and the artists likewise did excellent work, especially Miss Halska as Helen, an actress who together with the high talent has all the physical qualities necessary for a heroine, Miss Grabowska as Cassandra, Brydziński as Antenor, Wyszkowski as the young and ardent Paris, Zeleński as Ulysses; and Socha who recited the great speech of the envoy with tremendous power and expression.

Advertisements Classified

Gentleman desires English conversation, exchanging German, Polish. Offer: "Conversation" c/o Warsaw Weekly.

Cashfeur, accustomed light, heavy vehicles, experienced driver, good knowledge English seeks situation. Tomczak, Wronia 52/53.

Ten room apartment, newly finished and appointed; four bathrooms: garage; garden; to be rented furnished immediately. Aleja Frascati 10.

Convertible cabriolet Nash for quick sale, owing to departure. Enquiries 974-09.

Table with 3 columns: Address and Performances, Films Currently Showing, Comment. Lists various cinema houses and their current programs.

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

SLAM BIDDING

- 1-Showing support.
2-South shows a club suit, and at the same time makes a mild slam try.
3-North might bid four diamonds at this juncture, but for what purpose?
4-South indicates slam intentions.
5-Fixing the contract, North avoids a slam at hearts, fearing South's hearts are not strong enough to stand spade ruffs by North with heart honors.

The Play

The club slam is of course a laydown. The natural lead is the spade King, which holds. Declarer can make the next twelve tricks against any defense.

If West continues spades, dummy ruffs, then South ruffs a diamond and leads another spade for dummy to ruff. South can now draw trumps and discard his last losing spade on the Ace of diamonds.

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HINTS ON ENGLISH

We proceed with the pronoun. Last week we were defining the relative pronoun, and illustrating its various uses and forms. Which may stand for an entire phrase or sentence. That may refer to either persons or things. This, however, does not mean that that is interchangeable with which. That has a restrictive meaning, and refers to one of many, or to one of several.

is the book of which," and not, "Here is the book of that." That is used after superlatives and the indefinite pronouns "The Empire State Building is the tallest that New York has."

That may refer to either persons or things. This, however, does not mean that that is interchangeable with which. That has a restrictive meaning, and refers to one of many, or to one of several.

We descend northwards. The way is shorter and so we avoid the necessity of bunking that we hit on very unpleasant ground and deductive work of the frost is well seen on the rock.

Answer to last week's puzzle



Below is this week's Polish passage for translation.

Zycie gospodarze calej Europy stol pod wzrastaniem bardzo silnego ataku na stalość waluty francuskiej i nadzwyczajnych srodkow stosowanych dla jej obrony, jest to jeden z najcięższych dotąd ataków na decyzję stosowania polityki deflacyjnej.

Advertisement for Jantzen Knitting Mills, featuring an illustration of a woman in a swimsuit and a list of clothing items like bathing suits, overcoats, and hats.

Advertisement for Ely Culbertson, titled 'The Right Suit', providing detailed instructions and card layouts for the game of Slam Bidding.

Advertising Rates: 50 groszy per millimeter. Teru rates on application. Classified advertising - 20 groszy per word.

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