

# THE WARSAW WEEKLY

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## THE WEEK

### Two Prominent Sporting Events

We have had occasion within the last fortnight to observe in Warsaw two prominent sporting events, and small incidents connected with them so involve the good name of Polish sport as to make analysis and advice necessary.

A team of American athletes touring Europe was invited to visit Warsaw, and much publicity promised a meet full of enthusiasm and close races so that public interest was much above the norm for such an event.

The facts, however, were unfortunately short of what had been promised. The events began only at 5:30 in the afternoon, and the last contests were run off in semi-darkness. The duel between Robinson and Kucharski was postponed until the following night, and so great was the disgust of the spectators that many of them left the stadium. In addition, many of the Polish contestants which had been advertised to start did not do so, thus provoking headlines in the next day's papers: "The Americans Were Here — Where Were the Poles?"

It is not our purpose to add to the general condemnation meted out by the Polish Press, but to consider a second side of the question, namely: What stories will the American athletes carry home?

We may be sure that the general lack of organization will be commented upon, the absence of competition taken as a sign of athletic weakness, and with each telling, piquant details, perhaps magnified, will be added to hold the interest of the hearer.

Such a whispering campaign is much more powerful than any press notices, and, while there will probably be no comments abroad, the whole affair will not enhance the reputation of the Polish Athletic Association.

That this is not idle fancy, the second event proves. The international Lawn Tennis Championship was more conspicuous for the lack of foreign talent than for its presence. The remark attributed to a certain foreign star that this was the last time he would come to Warsaw was occasioned by fancied discrimination in linesmen's decisions.

That there was no discrimination we can positively state but the remark showed a State of mind traceable to reports carried back by former participants in Polish tournaments, and in Davis Cup ties played here.

The first incident is the cause, and the second, the result of the lack, perhaps, of conscientious effort.

### Who Said What?

The order, noticed in last week's issue, of the Ministry of Culture that no one employed by the Government could give press interviews while travelling abroad in the interests of art or science before consulting the Polish representative in the given country, and the hint that ordinary citizens were under a moral obligation to obey the same decree strikes the casual reader not so much as a violation of the rights of free speech as an admission of lack of confidence in leaders in scientific and artistic circles.

The chief curiosity is who could have said what to occasion such a strict order. As a weapon, the decree is incomparable, as a deterrent to loose talking, efficient, but the danger is that soon no one will say anything. The thought, however, of clam-mouthing scientists, artists, and literary men travelling in self imposed coventry has its humorous aspect, but the rush, if all decide to have their interviews passed upon at the same time, would be positively crushing.

### Polish Pavilion

It is difficult to find a reason for the criticism of the Polish Pavilion at the Brussels Fair which has been appearing in certain sections of the Polish press.

"Scandal for the country," — "Too small," "Compromising," — such expressions would seem motivated by a desire for sensationalism to anyone who has seen and visited the Polish building at the Fair.

Small, graceful, the colour scheme of black and silver used delicately, the decorations of real artistic merit, the actual exhibits carefully collected and truly representative of the country, — what more could be demanded?

Instead of being scandalous, we would rather consider the effort meritorious, and deserving of warmest praise instead of blame.

### ETHIOPIA RESIGNED TO WAR. HOPES OF EARLY PEACE. EMPEROR JOINING HIS ARMIES.

By Laurence Stallings

Addis Ababa, August 30.

Ethiopia is resigned to a war, but the Government is continuing to make its protests to the League of Nations, trusting that though hostilities may begin, it may be possible in Geneva to bring about an early peace.

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## LONDON LETTER

By Gregory Macdonald

Two weeks ago the country was overshadowed by the grave circumstances of the Cabinet meeting, and the people at large awoke to a serious threat delivered, not only against Abyssinia, but also against the British position in the Mediterranean and in Africa. During the past week the factors of the crisis have been much more publicly canvassed, with particular concentration upon the proposal that sanctions should be imposed against Italy. It cannot be said now that popular opinion is in favour of a policy of force, although many influential voices have been raised to compel Great Britain to fulfil her most solemn obligations before the League. Equally influential voices have been heard to advise the opposite. The Dominions are no more united now than they were at the time of the Chanak affair. The people, who would unite solidly in the event of war, are by no means bellicose and it is recognised that Great Britain's strategic position is weak. Therefore it is presumed that an ingenious compromise will be reached at Geneva. There is considerable ill-feeling against Mussolini, who will not be popular in Rome again for some time to come.

On these lines the situation was fairly definite but, complex a great deal depending upon what initiative Mussolini might take if goaded to action by the imposition of sanctions. But the astonishing disclosure of the Abyssinian Concession altered everything. What sort of forces are at work after all in this dispute? There is little reason to be horror-struck at the proposal of Mussolini to colonise Abyssinia on the lines of Lyatuy in Morocco if the alternative proposal is to exploit Abyssinia on the lines of the Rothschilds and the Morgans in all parts of the world. Again, the calm way in which the disclosure — with Great Britain's obviously sincere disavowal — was received in Rome indicates a level-headed grasp of policy in that quarter. But the manner in which the disclosure was made was certainly calculated to embroil the United States as well as Britain in a highly dangerous dispute. There would appear to be other than governmental forces at work in this affair. The clumsiness of the manoeuvre suggests that the extra-governmental forces are not so powerful as they used to be. In 1928, for instance the concessionaires would have disposed of vast wealth, the influence of New York if not of Washington, and the power to upset at will the Italian exchange. In 1935 the trick proved a damp squib instead of dynamite, and for as the talk in Rome indicates after all fomented by the Press, there are few overt signs of a general European disaster.

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## THE EMANCIPATION OF TURKEY'S WOMEN

Interview with Leading Feminist

By Gladys Baker

BRUSSELS, August. "Kamal Ataturk," President of Turkey, has done more for women during the twelve years of his regime than would have been accomplished in six centuries of natural evolution under the old Ottoman Empire.

Turkey's leading feminist, Esma Nayman, one of the 17 women Deputies in the Ankara Parliamentary Conference convening here, spoke of the sweeping changes affecting the lives of her sex since the establishment of the Turkish Republic.

"In no other country in the world," said the attractive and smartly dressed young legislator, "has feminism made such dramatic progress. From the shadow of Islam the Turkish woman has stepped into the sunlight of emancipation. The shrouding charshaf and veil have been cast aside,

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## IMPRESSIONS OF A BRIEF VISIT TO AMERICA

"See Naples and die" is a well-worn adage in Europe but to see America, and particularly New York City, and experience all it has to offer a visiting tourist, is "to live". To express opinions on a country in which one has stayed less than a month would be both invidious and misleading for which reason I prefer to submit my random jottings under the heading impressions.

In the first place, the sight of the world famous "sky-line" which greets the visitor arriving at New York is more than ample compensation for crossing 3000 odd miles of unfriendly ocean and, for a proper appreciation of this modern man-made saw-edged wonder, it should undoubtedly be seen in the early hours of a summer morning when weak sunlight and haze combine to soften and, at the same time, exaggerate the grandeur and proportions of the many downtown buildings. The next indelible impression of New York is provided by the extent and speed of the traffic, the many difficulties connected with which have to a great extent been solved by the construction of expressways and skyways—these latter consisting of broad and highly elevated concrete thoroughfares reserved for mechanically-driven vehicles upon which a minimum travel rate of some forty miles per hour is obligatory. Everyone owns an automobile and the parking

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## COMMERCIAL NEWS

### Polish Exports to the United States

We learn from responsible quarters that the merchandise declared for export to the United States during the last seven months represented an aggregate value of 33 million zlotys. This as compared with 22 1/4 million zlotys for the whole year of 1934, or say about 11 million for half a year, shows that Polish exports to the United States have almost trebled. This, certainly, is the most remarkable event of this year's trading, and, as such, it may have more than a passing effect on Polish-American trade relations. A few months ago we noticed at some length the cotton compensation deal concluded with American firms, and made effective as of April 1, 1935. Although the success of the deal is yet to be seen, it would appear that it already has a bearing upon the figures referred to above. Among the products that are being exported to the United States in huge quantities from Poland we must mention: grain, malt, ham and bacon, lumber and wooden articles, hides, furs, gloves, mushrooms, feathers, baskets, etc.

As we have mentioned here on several occasions in the past, Polish-American trade relations have been until recently characterized by the overwhelming predominance of American exports to Poland over Polish exports to America. Thus, for example, in 1928, Polish imports from the United States were \$1,467,000,000 as contrasted with \$1,100,000,000 of Polish exports to the United States. Since then, however, a tremendous effort has been made to build up Polish exports in which respect a great deal of success has been achieved as may be seen from the following figures, giving the proportions between Polish exports to the United States and Polish imports from the United States in successive years:

1928	1:46
1931	1:12
1932	1:10
1933	1:7
1934	1:5

### Corn, Malt, Hams, Bacon

In this connection it is of particular interest to observe that the increase of Polish exports in recent years has been brought about by a steadily increasing demand on the part of American importers for Polish corn, malt and hams. Until recently Polish malt was quite

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COMMERCIAL NEWS

LONDON LETTER

Polish Exports to the United States.

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unknown in the United States despite the fact that Czechoslovakian and German malt have been in demand for a number of years. Despite the high quality of Polish malt, fully equalling foreign brands and, in addition, priced lower, a great deal of effort has been necessary to overcome the prejudices or rather preferences of American buyers. Likewise Polish hams and bacon which, for some time, have enjoyed an enviable reputation in Great Britain, have only recently been introduced to American buyers

The importance of this new group of exports may be seen from the fact that, although they entered the picture only in 1933, the following year they had already amounted to 20 million zlotys, or about double the value of all other Polish exports to the United States, the corresponding figures for 1934 being, according to American data:

Corn	Zl. 12,157,000
Malt	4,179,000
Hams	1,629,000
Barley	2,417,000
All others	9,523,000
Total	29,905,000

In passing we may add that the discrepancy between Polish and American figures is occasioned by the fact that the American statistics classify as Polish exports those products of Polish origin imported into the United States via Canada, while the Polish statistics treat such products separately as exports to Canada.

Thirty Million Trade Balance.

In connection with the above, it is of interest to review the most recent Polish foreign trade statistics. According to the Bureau of Statistics, the foreign trade figures for July, 1935, were:

Exports	Zl. 76,317,000
Imports	73,198,000
Favourable balance	3,119,000

Thus, the favourable balance of trade for the first half of this year amounted to 26.3 million zlotys, plus the balance for the seventh month, gives nearly 30 million zlotys favourable balance for the year to date. The results obtained thus far this year dispel the anxiety that had been evident two months ago in connection with the unfavourable balance during certain months.

In closing, we may add that, thus far, Poland has concluded commercial treaties with 24 European nations, all of which are based on a most favoured nation clause. The only exceptions are Germany and U. S. S. R., where the clause has been somewhat restricted. Negotiations for a Polish-German treaty are now proceeding.

- A. B.

By Gregory Macdonald

(Continued from page 1, col. 3)

Now, is the quarrel connected with the financial struggle which has been proceeding for some years, its open manifestation being the rivalry between the sterling area on the one side and the gold bloc with the dollar area on the other? There have already been attacks on the lira, the franc, and the guilders, the last attack on the guilder taking a political form. The policies adopted by Dr. Colijn and by M. Laval of descaling debts have saved the situation; and the gold bloc is to-day in effect a series of national currencies linked together by gold. Mussolini also has assumed financial independence by demanding the support of the banks for military preparations, his public works taking the form of armaments and strategic roads, with Abyssinia his answer to the pressure put upon him: the devaluation of the pound making it impossible for him profitably to exchange his goods against goods from the sterling area. Abyssinia offers him the prospect of raw materials under his own control.

The other side of the question was that President Roosevelt, against whom the main attack is always delivered, had control of the pound-dollar exchange. If a rise in the dollar could actually be achieved, it would put pressure on the franc by a movement of gold to New York until it was eased by a corresponding rise in the franc. Now, a war scare in Europe, coupled with a boom in New York, would be calculated to send gold and capital across the Atlantic, throw up the dollar, depress the pound, put added pressure on the gold bloc countries and destroy the financial control of Washington. Roosevelt met the situation by buying silver in London, even at a reduced price - proving the value of his silver policy - and as he sold dollars to buy silver, the dollar rate did not rise. Instead, the Bombay silver market shut for two days. The boom in Wall Street could not be maintained, Congress adjourned with Roosevelt in command of his Bills, and the war scare caused no panic after all.

If this analysis is correct, the situation is that Mussolini has his prices rising because of his military preparations, and that he has not been forced to capitulate by a threat of sanctions. Whether he actually intended to take possession of Abyssinia by force, or whether he will now be compelled to vindicate his military preparations after having been driven to extremes - these are two separate questions. It may be taken that finance at least does not want a general war because it would cause what has so far been avoided: a rise in world prices. But if Europe emerges peacefully from what is still a tense state of affairs, two questions which will assume importance will be the future of the League of Nations and the popular verdict on the National Government at the General Elections now approaching.

NEW IN BRIEF

On September 1 the prices for gas were reduced in Warsaw from 12 to 16 per cent. depending on the amount of cubic metres consumed. In addition to the reduction in the monthly rate, a yearly rebate will be given.

The German cruiser, "Admiral Scheer" visited Danzig last week.

The Chess Olympiad for the Hamilton-Russell Cup finished last Saturday with the United States in first place. Second was Sweden and third, Poland. On Saturday evening fifty-six players left for Krakow where they will visit the Pilsudski Mound.

Spanish wine from Malaga will arrive in Gdynia in a few days. This import is in exchange for Polish eggs.

Polish butter valued at 55,166 pounds sterling was exported to England during July. While in July, 1934, this export amounted to 36,983 pounds sterling.

The number of protested promissory notes during July was 132,820, valued at Zl. 20,200,000.

The Fifteenth Eastern Fair opened last Sunday in Lwów. Minister Ployar-Rajchman made the opening address.

Minister Jozef Beck left Warsaw on Sunday for Geneva, where he will represent Poland at the session of the League of Nations.

The International Boxing Match between Poland and Germany was won by the latter, 10 matches to 6.

The German film company, Ufa, has sent an expedition to the Polish Tatras, where scenes from mountain and peasant life were filmed. The expedition spent ten days in Zakopane, and two days among the Huculs.

On September 7, the Road Exhibition will be opened at the Polytechnic Institute. The exhibition will continue until September 22. The idea of the exhibition is to popularize propaganda for road building in Poland.

The Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs has issued a new series of postage stamps, eleven in number and from 5 groszy to

3 zlotys in value. At present, only the 15 groszy value is in circulation. The series is touristic propaganda in character.

Six foreign banks, it is reported, have offered their services in financing the electrification of the Lodz area.

Ambassador Raczynski, Polish representative at the Court of Saint James, is visiting Warsaw. It is stated that this visit is in connection with the September meeting of the League of Nations.

On September 1 the new taxes on automobiles and horse drawn vehicles came into effect. The present tax on motor vehicles is now lower than before, while that on horse drawn vehicles is increased. Bicycles are free from tax.

As a result of heavy rains near Krakow, the Vistula has risen nearly half a metre, thus measurably increasing facilities for river traffic, which had been severely curtailed because of extremely low water.

The duty on peaches has been reduced to 80 zlotys per hundred kilogrammes from September 1 through September 15. It is hoped that the present retail price, 7 zl. per kilogramme, will be materially reduced also.

The City Authorities have decided to build this year six new school buildings for lower schools.

A retired railroad worker, living near Piotrkow, came with the information that he had seen someone removing the spikes from the rails on the main line. Investigation proved him right, and, as an express would have passed by soon, his information prevented a serious disaster.

When the police began to search for the criminal, certain aspects made them suspicious, especially as the worker demanded a reward for the information. He finally confessed that he himself had removed the spikes, hoping for a large reward. He has been sentenced to eight months in jail.

On Tuesday morning the Dar Pomorza arrived in Gdynia after having circled the globe. The Dar Pomorza is the cadet training ship of the Polish Navy.

The latest figures give the number of registered unemployed in Poland as 275,661. This is less by 12,827 than the figure at this time last year.

THE INCORRIGIBLE

The darling of the Warsaw public, and one of our most talented dramatic artists, Maria Malicka, together with Zbyszko Sawan, her partner-husband, have just opened their own theatre.

At their inaugural performance they gave us a pleasant, unpretentious little play, *The Incorrigible*, by the Polish author, Roman Niewiarowicz. This playwright, heard of for the first time on the stages of the capital, attracted us from the very first by his able construction of an interesting story with sparkling lines and cleverly manoeuvred situations, all the while operating with only two characters. These were lively and colourfully vivid, always a vital element in a play, a point which the author evidently understood, for the theme itself is only the way of a man with a maid; - an old, old story we all know, but if treated in a fresh original manner as here, it becomes a charming evening in the theatre.

Malicka and Sawan played this trifle with the graceful moderation of truly talented and finished artists. Malicka especially created a charming comic character with her exquisite finesse.

After this inaugural intermezzo we await the full theatrical season with great interest, to see how Malicka will use her great artistic talents and Sawan meet his new duties as a serious director. - Arno.

City Gets New Café

A new, large and very exquisite Café has been opened recently in the heart of the city, namely, Café Milano, Nowy Swiat 23.

The management has entirely rebuilt the old Café Italia, which failed to meet the public demand, and has made of it one of the most beautiful cafés in Warsaw. The pleasant atmosphere, as well as the splendid surroundings, should soon make it the meeting place of social Warsaw.

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## THE EMANCIPATION OF TURKEY'S WOMEN

(Continued from page 1, col. 4.)

and with them the shackles of an intolerable slavery. She now enjoys complete equality with men. All domains of human activity are open to her without discrimination. In our country the job goes to the best worker, and sex has nothing to do with it. Eighty per cent. of all Turkish women are employed in clerical and domestic positions, in shops and in the professions. Our coeducational universities are turning out each year an increasing number of women lawyers, doctors, teachers and government employees."

The visitor to Turkey is impressed with the outward manifestation of this most sensational of the many social reforms which have brought a purely Turkish renaissance to a land submerged under a foreign and decadent regime. Streams of women, who under the Sultanate, would have passed their lives behind closed windows, shut away from the world, now pour down the streets of Bosphorus suburbs toward the tramlines and ferry landings, en route to their day's work in Istanbul, every weekday morning.

In the ferry boats Turkish women now sit side by side with men on the open decks, instead of thronging into the special compartments formerly reserved for them. The first two rows in the trams are no longer separated from the rest of the car by a thick red curtain.

Contrasting the domestic life of the new Turkish woman with the Moslem order, Bayan Esma said:

"Under the Ottoman Empire the Turkish woman was strictly cloistered. Most of the houses were separated into two parts, the harem, for the female members, the seramik for the men. Only a husband, father or brother could enter the harem and no woman was supposed to pass the threshold of the seramik. A woman never showed herself to men visitors. If her husband invited men to lunch or dinner he received alone and was served only by men servants.

"When she did emerge from behind her tightly latticed windows, from which she could see but was never seen, she could only be accompanied by other women. Theatres, concerts, cinemas were taboo. Special entertainments were organised "for ladies," to which no men were admitted."

To-day women in smart evening attire, modishly bobbed hair arranged in the latest coiffure, are seen dining with men at the Pera Palace and the Tokatliyan of the fashionable Pera district of Istanbul and dancing to the strains of the jazz orchestra on the terrace of the Park Hotel until the blue eastern dawn sweeps over the Sea of Marmora.

Not the least of the changes inaugurated by President Atatürk are the reforms affecting the legal status of women.

Said Deputy Esma:

"Formerly a woman was entirely dependent upon her husband, who, acting upon his least humour or caprice, could divorce and banish her from his household. He was not required to assert any plausible reason, no civil court procedure was necessary, only the simple words spoken to the woman "I divorce thee." At all times he was free to take as many wives as he desired and compel his first wife to share her home with them. Women suffered infidelity, bigamy, ill-treatment from their husbands, but under no circumstances were they given the right to divorce.

"Matrimonial congeniality was never taken into account," she continued. "A Turkish girl could be given in marriage at the age of 12, without her consent and without seeing her future husband. All arrangements were made by the respective families.

"In the disposal of family goods and inheritance the Turkish woman was also at a disadvantage. She had the right to inherit only one half of a man's possessions."

All this came to an end with the establishment of the New Turkish Code (based on the Swiss Civil Code) adopted in 1926. This was the first step of the Kemalist programme through which women obtained absolute legal equality with men.

"We now have the same privilege of demanding divorce," said Bayan Esma. "The New Turkish Code forbids marriage under the age of 18. A young girl is permitted to choose her own husband at her majority, 21, without the consent of her parents. Polygamy is strictly forbidden and punishable by law."

Asked about the much discussed separation of Church and State, she declared the suppression of the Caliphate was essential before any constructive reforms could be brought about. Nothing remains now of the old religious law.

I asked her what changes this reform had effected in the public and private lives of women. She said:

"Any woman is quite free to practice her religion. The government does not interfere with personal convictions or beliefs."

"Are children being educated in any religious belief?"

"Religion is not taught in government schools, but in the home parents are allowed to foster whatever faith they choose."

In the Turkish provinces there is a saying: "The Gazi gave us our eyes." It refers to the President's strides towards the enlightenment of a notoriously illiterate race.

It was Kemal Atatürk who taught 14,000,000 Turks their ABC's. With one stroke of his pen he outlawed the intricate Arabic script which only 16 per cent. of the people had been able to read or write, replacing it with simple Turkish characters derived from Latin. Obsolete Persian and Arabic words were deleted from the dictionary.

Asked about the educational progress in her country Bayan Esma said:

"The percentage of illiteracy has spectacularly decreased. The national budget for last year (1934) was \$8,000,000 for education. More than 7000 public schools now flourish throughout the country, many of the pupils being adults who had been denied the privilege of schooling. Also the torch of education has been carried into the most remote village of the interior. Primary education is compulsory. Co-education exists in both primary and secondary schools as well as in the Universities. Higher education, without restriction, is open to women."

The first advance toward complete enfranchisement was in 1930, when the National Assembly at Ankara voted a new law electing to Turkish women electoral rights and eligibility to municipal councils. Full liberation came four years later. In February 1934, after a stirring speech by Prime Minister Ismet Inönü, the Ankar Parliament granted Turkish women the right of voting and eligibility in legislative elections.

The Polish Press is full of news and commentaries on the Abyssinian question which absorbs public interest to the exclusion of all other matters, with the exception of the tragic catastrophe that has befallen the Belgian royal family and nation. *Kurjer Polski* writes that one of the first results of the new situation, caused by the unexpected economic steps taken by the Abyssinian monarch, is a certain rapprochement between France and Italy.

The Latin sisters, who since the peace have looked askance at each other—or rather France looked at Italy from above—are now smiling amiably and affectionately at each other.

M. Laval according to *Kurjer* has succeeded where Briand and Barthou, failed, but all his efforts to date have been unavailing had it not been for Abyssinia. France has not recovered entirely from the blow she received by the naval understanding between England and Germany.

The chances between England and France in the European concert are just now at a low ebb. Italy should suffer even only a moral defeat, the balance must again turn in favour of England.

An article by Minister Bogusław Miedziński in the *Gazeta Polska* has created a good deal of attention not only in Poland but also in the foreign press. He discusses the double-faced policy of the Soviets:

There has been a silent agreement on the part of the capitalist states to admit Soviet Russia within the orbit of its policy, co-existence on general accepted principles whereby the so-called capitalist states not only resigned from any interference in Russian internal affairs, but on the contrary, gave help in the shape of credit, machines, specialist advice, etc., in the reconstruction of the country.

In the author's opinion this was a clear confirmation that other states had no aggressive intentions towards the Soviets

It was an historical day. The law was voted with unanimity and enthusiasm. From all parts of the country telegrams poured in by thousands, expressing the gratitude of the Turkish women. To-day Deputy Esma sits with sixteen of her sisters in the splendid gold and crimson Parliament at Ankara with some 300 lawmaking representatives from all over the land.

The slim and brown-eyed representative from Adana is the youngest of the lot. Born and educated in Istanbul she taught languages in the Turkish high school. Her political career began in 1920 when she was elected municipal councillor of Adana. Five years later she took her seat in Parliament as deputy of the same town.

During the sessions of Parliament she lives in Ankara. For the rest of the year she occupies, with her husband, a young lawyer, and their two small sons, a charming house in Adana, set about with gardens. Her hobbies are gardening and bridge.

Holding the most responsible position which Turkey can bestow upon a woman, Bayan Esma was asked if her career combined successfully with matrimony. She replied:

"Turkish men approve and accept with enthusiasm the right of women to pursue a useful occupation. They believe that a nation cannot progress so long as one half of it is condemned to inactivity. Family life and happiness under the old regime could not be complete. From a slave or subject of pleasure the Turkish woman has now become the real friend and companion, the equal of man."

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and had given up any idea of struggle with a different system as long as the experiment was limited to the territory of the Soviet Union. But it is evident from the discussions of the Comintern and from the resolutions passed that the leaders, among whom is the dictator of the Russian Soviets, Stalin, proclaim their aim of calling up civil war in all countries, of controlling their armies and causing, by way of revolution, a change of their present systems of government in favour of a proletarian dictatorship consisting of workmen, peasants and soldiers. It is especially worthy of note, that the dictator of the Soviets, Stalin, was chosen (and as far as we know has accepted) as one of the chief authorities for the introduction into action of the resolutions of this conference.

And Mr. Miedziński asks:

Do Mr. Stalin and the government of the Soviets intend in future to carry out the agreements made with other states and the declarations made in their name by Mr. Litwinov of "mutual non-interference in the internal affairs" or do they stand by the resolution of the last congress of the Comintern of organizing internal diversion and revolution in the states which they have concluded agreements?

The recent events in France are, for the *Gazeta Polska*, a proof that the Soviets are carrying on a dangerous double policy which is a permanent threat for Europe.

## Election Compromise with the Ukrainians.

The Ukrainians have decided to take part in the elections and in the opinion of the *Dziennik Narodowy* (Opposition organ) this shows a change in their tactics towards the Polish Government.

Until recently the Ukrainian nationalists accommodating their strategy and political tactics to actual trends of German policy, took up a standpoint of intransigence towards Poland, they carried on a Piedmont Policy, in the hope that with the outbreak of a German-Polish war, Ukrainian insurrection in Little Poland might bring about the separation of this land from the Polish Republic. Now in consequence of Hitler's anti-Russian attitude and the present relaxation in Polish-German relations, the attention of Ukrainian nationalists is before all fixed on the East.

The *Kraków Ilustrowany Kurjer Codzienny* publishes an article condemning the boycott of the elections affirming that those who count on the instinctive passivity of people are preparing for themselves disappointment and defeat.

The creators of the new election system have called it an experiment. In any case it is a very interesting experiment. Life will show if the new form of election to the Sejm and Senate will crystallize or if it will be necessary to make changes, adapting it to life. The factors leading the State, who are the authors of the new form are experimenting in a very careful way. The new election system is a trial of very moderate character, far from every extreme.

The editor of the *Kurjer Po-ranny*, Mr. Stępczyński, candidate to the Sejm, declared at a public meeting: "If the new Constitution and electoral system are bad they will be changed."

According to press enunciations of all parties there is a greater interest and participation in the elections than was expected.

The correspondent of *Kurjer Warszawski* from Danzig writes about the evident trend of Danzig politicians to carry out in practice the watchword, "Back to the Reich, a way with Treaty Despotism." The writer sees in the enuncia-

tions of President Greiser and the Danzig Press proofs of double-dealing in Danzig policy — "on the one hand masking under the appearance of keeping treaties and agreements, on the other preparing their breaking." And he concludes:

"Even if we accept that this violent proclaiming of the slogan of *Zurück zum Reich* is attributable to the demagogic desire of making good losses in the eyes of the unreflexive masses of the population of the Free City it is a fact that in every case so official a person as the President of the Senate has announced several times in one day the jumping away from paragraphs, which lets us suppose that the moment of full actual breaking of the statute of the Free City is not far distant."

## Deflation

The World weekly *Depeza* brings an article entitled, "Why can the method of deflation bring no result?" and comes to the conclusion that neither deflation nor devaluation can give any result. It mentions that all states combating the crisis have adopted heretofore simultaneously two or even three methods endeavouring to remove disproportion and regain the lost economic balance, and trying if not to shut at least to draw in the fan.

Such a drawing in of the fan does not at all consider must necessarily take place at the level of the lowest prices but only at such a price as it is possible to attain, raising some prices and lowering other prices and payments for service.

A suitable method and programme of action must be consistently and systematically carried out says the writer who also recommends the fixing of a definite programme of economic reconstruction and a popularizing of it among the population:

All this action should be in the hands of one person, a vice-premier for economic matters, an energetic man who has the confidence of the country and until this is done the absolutely indispensable economic reconstruction will not move from its place.

*Gazeta Polska* is in favour of a reduction in railway tariffs to meet the present economic conditions.

Experience shows that the cheapness of articles decides on their success on the world market. The activity of the Polish trade balance is disappearing, before the successful competition of other countries producing cheaper. Therefore the railways must come to the help of the Polish exporter:

In the period of lowering prices the chances of success on the international market are decided by the present day prices fixed by competition. In these conditions yesterday's tariff, even though previously reduced, is today excessive. It closes up important trade roads leading along a way of a deep depression of prices.

fabr. mebli art.  
ROZCZYNIKI  
POZNAN FOCHA 4  
WARSZAWA SIENKIEWICZA 11



# ETHIOPIA RESIGNED TO WAR

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 2)

To-day the Emperor Haile Selassie attended a religious service for what is believed to be the last time before his departure by aeroplane for the Tigre frontier where he will join his armies. Thousands of people from all over the countryside had been standing in the rain since dawn around the poor little church in the centre of a eucalyptus grove. To-day is the 50th anniversary of the canonisation of the patron saint of the Imperial House of Ethiopia. Many country notables, escorted by a motley armed retinue, including their first born sons who were sometimes under six years of age, staggered up to the altar carrying ancient Turkish and Russian rifles, though some of them also had modern weapons like Weterlis, Mausers and Lebelis.

Regular soldiers were conspicuously absent from the service. There was nothing martial about it and the obvious devotion of the congregation struck the onlooker. The Church was filled with wailing, kneeling women and an instrument like a huge bass drum maintained a steady throb which synchronised with one's heartbeat.

The men, mostly Coptic shepherds, stood motionless and grim, after unslinging their rifles and kissing the stones of the church walk, where the Emperor had passed when, in accordance with custom he had circled the church three times.

A visit to the military schools, where officers are being trained under foreign instructors, convinces me that everything will depend on the ability of the Abyssinian generals to restrain their guerrilla forces from attacking the enemy columns until the invading forces are well into difficult territory. The training here in the work of mountain artillery, machine guns and automatic rifles is looked upon as a task intended more for the purpose of impressing platoon commanders with the terrific destructive power of these weapons in the hands of the enemy in the event of tribal chiefs deciding to attack by daylight without being equipped with similar arms.

On the Ethiopian plateau the people who have a tradition of centuries in avenging their own wrongs can with difficulty be persuaded to witness daily without moving the enemy advancing and invading their own homes. Only when the enemy moves with long lines of communication for the transport of ammunition water, and ambulances, the foreign officers declare, will Ethiopia begin an effective strategic defence of the country. Provided the enemy should advance from both frontiers, with Addis Ababa as the objective from the Red Sea and Harrar as the objective from Somaliland, then the two long columns must meet, the only checks being the great rivers and mountain defiles.

The Emperor alone, in the opinion of observers, can restrain the pugnacity of a people which has been universally in the habit of bearing arms since babyhood. The frontier chiefs and the petty lords are hurt in their pride when regular troops arrive in the border territories, because the local magnifices think themselves and their retainers (a crude militia) able to turn the trick and beat any force single-handed. The chief task of the Emperor now will tax the personal attainments of this diplomatic ruler in the paradoxical task of preventing his own subjects rising en masse to drive the invaders out of the homeland. If His Majesty is successful in this arduous mission of restraining his guerrilla forces

and regimenting them to operate reasonable tactics conforming with the general strategy of the High Command, he thinks that Abyssinia will be capable of continuing the war for two years, if necessary, without recourse to extraneous aid.

The last arms census of Ethiopia was made by the Italians who allotted five rounds for each man. I have had the temerity to inspect the cartridge belts which are the universal decor of the Ethiopian peasant and hold together his toga virilis. I found that even a simple peasant has 20 live rounds in his possession, although the general decorative scheme demands that a belt should be filled to capacity, even with empty cartridge cases.

Thirty-five kilometres north of the city Swedish officers are conducting a mountain artillery school. The training carried out is along the lines of night attacks and combat groups rather than fighting by company units. I was permitted to visit the classrooms where instruction was conducted in French. The class for light field guns was carried on according to the regular European methods, with a sand-table and the discussion of problems relating to indirect fire. The vocal replies of the cadets seemed to me alert and vigorous. The instructors, however, laid the most important stress upon night patrols harassing the lines of a European army invading a difficult country, in which communications were widely extended. It should be remembered that the terrain from one frontier is extremely difficult while the other frontier is waterless and largely a desert.

All European observers agree that the strategy to be followed by Ethiopia depends on whether the Emperor will be able by his personal force to restrain his guerrilla bands until concerted action can be achieved in the general employment of the Ethiopian rifleman. An attack en masse would be considered the greatest folly. Military opinion here expects that Signor Mussolini will find it easy to send out bulletins of early victories but it is felt that it would be better to wait and see how things balance out near Christmas. Nobody can predict whether the policy of restraining the frontier chieftains is going to be successful, but it is obvious that if the Emperor should be given sufficient time to exert his personal force and teach his people some self-control, it is at all events less likely that the Ethiopians will embark upon a policy of mass resistance without leadership.

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# CELEBRATION OF THE P.O.W. (Polska Organizacja Wojskowa)

Sunday's celebration of the Warsaw Battalion of the P. O. W. was a touching one. It reminded us of the fact that Warsaw, which in everyday life is commonplace, superficial and frivolous, is able to rise, when occasion demands, to the very heights of heroism. History has shown us this in all the insurrections of Poland against the foreign oppressors; and repeated itself both during the great War and when the Bolsheviks invaded Poland in 1920. Sunday last we honoured the memory of the heroic young men who in the most difficult circumstances, in secret, in underground work, organized the battalion that went out to join Pilsudski's Legions in the fight for Polish independence.

Their commander, Tadeusz Zuliński, was young in years but old in strength of character and wisdom. He had lived up a noble example to live up to, for he was a descendant of the Zuliński who formed one of the National Council of 1863 and died, together with Roman Traugott, on the scaffold. Young Zuliński lived up to his tradition and he too died a hero's death on the field of battle, but before that he organized the Warsaw Battalion at the command of Joseph Pilsudski.

How greatly Pilsudski esteemed the young man is evident from his order to the troops in which he says, "Lieutenant Zuliński stood at his post for many months in this most difficult war, and most honorable war. He followed in the footsteps of his fathers and forefathers who, in secret, in the binding chains of underground conspiracies prepared against the invader. His work and that of his colleagues kept up the thread of tradition with that specifically Polish war which our ancestors conducted and from the spirit of which we have grown—we also the modern Polish soldiers."

And so on Sunday, the first of September, the day of celebration of the Warsaw Battalion of the Polish Army Organization, special honour was shown to the late Lieutenant Tadeusz Zuliński commander of the battalion.

A tablet on a house in Żórawia Street commemorates the place where the soldiers assembled and henceforth this part of the street between Poznańska and Marszałkowska will be called Zuliński Street.

K. M.

# DIPLOMATIQUE

The British Ambassador, Sir Howard William Kennard, returned to Warsaw on Sunday.

The Finnish Minister, Dr. Gustave Idman, left Warsaw last week for a holiday.

The Iranian Minister, M. Nadir Mirza Arasteh, has been appointed Minister to South and Central America. He will take up residence in Buenos Aires early in September.

The Yugoslavian Minister, M. Branko Lazarevitch, has been transferred to Angora, Turkey.

The Latvian Minister, Dr. Mikelis Valters, returned from his vacation last week.

Mr. S. L. Crosby, former Counsellor to the American Embassy, has retired from the Foreign Service.

Mr. Thomas H. Bevan, American Consul General at Oslo, will arrive in Warsaw early in the coming winter to take up his post here as Consul General.

Mr. J. Klahr Huddle, the present American Consul General, will subsequently be assigned to inspection work in the Foreign Service.

Mr. Halleck L. Rose arrived in Warsaw last week from Rotterdam to take up his post as Third Secretary of the American Embassy. Mrs. Rose will arrive in Warsaw after a visit in America.

Mr. Richard S. Huestis has been transferred from the American Embassy here to the American Consulate in Rotterdam.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Hamilton-Stokes have returned to Warsaw after a holiday spent in England, America, Canada, and Holland.

# ANGLO-AMERICAN COLONY

Mrs. John Wharry left Warsaw last week for a visit to England.

Mr. Egerton Sykes left Warsaw for England last week.

Mrs. Maurice Pate returned to Warsaw last week from Carlsbad.

# FASHION NOTES

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Gail Patrick wore this gray kidskin topcoat with a double collar of fur at a recent concert.

Gail Patrick's topcoat has both youth and chic. The platinum color of the kidskin makes it an ideal fur for the brunette beauty and the loose, swinging back of this one gives it a swagger that lends a collegiate air to Miss Patrick's tall, slender silhouette.

And the Persian lamb coats, by the way, are very apt to be collarless this season and to be cut with a wide fling to them which flatteringly emphasizes the narrowed skirt beneath it. The newest skirts are shorter but make up for this by flaring out suddenly below the knees like a morning-glory cup.

Baby Leopard, if you're the type to carry it, is a knockout with the new full treatment. Virginia Bruce wears a topcoat—a swagger topcoat, if you please—of this daring pelt.

It is lined with gage green, the color of those fat plums which go to make a fruit compote so alluring, and the gown which accompanies it, together with the funny twisted rajah's turban which tops it, is of gage green with a thread of scarlet here and there. Not in the weave of the material, but in a bit of grosgrain ribbon sneakily inserted in the belt folds of the gown and occasionally peeping through the folds of the velvet turban.

Frances Marion wears a set of blonde lynx that breaks your heart. You've never seen so many lynxes all at once, nor such gorgeous ones. The huge melon muff comes quite to Miss Marion's elbows. The caplet comes down to her elbows and frames her face beautifully in its collarless fashion, for the long guard hairs turn back like a blonde fountain all about her shoulders. She wears a black sheer wool gown with it and a very small black hat above her luxurious hair, which is dressed always to be the main attraction—millinery comes second, and very wisely.

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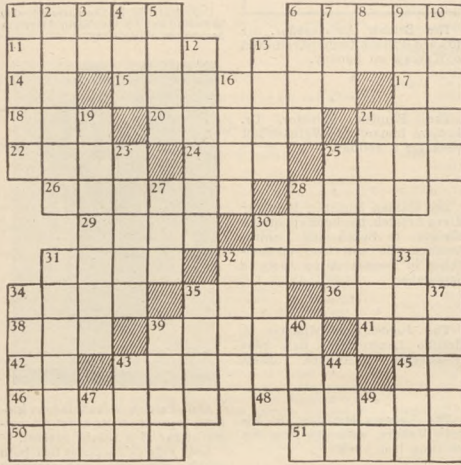
3 ORCHESTRAS  
Marble Room — Concert — Dorjan Sienkiewicz  
Arabian Room — Dancing — Orchestra — Henryk Rapacki  
Musical Review — F. Jarossy  
Cabaret Maxime — Orchestra Skotnicki — Billiards

CROSS WORD PUZZLE

IMPRESSIONS OF AMERICA

Cinema Programme

(Continued from page 1, col. 4)



HORIZONTAL

VERTICAL

- 1—Beast of Asia
6—Pertaining to cheek
11—Sarcastic
13—Self-Biking
14—Pronoun
15—Sleeping
17—Part of infinitive
20—To plague
21—Hole
22—Expire
24—Before
25—Conflicts
26—Beasts of burden
28—At this place
29—Tattlers
30—Nobleman
31—Door of great deeds
32—Clear
34—To mull
35—Chum
36—Former Russian peasant
38—A rodent
39—By chance
41—Salt
42—Domestic animal
43—Musical instrument
45—Father
46—Authoritative request
48—Author
50—Girl's name
51—Musical piece

- 1—Easily frightened
2—Peaceful
3—To leave
4—Finish
5—Outbreak
6—Neck hair
7—An insect
8—Symbol for lithium
9—Clothes
10—Indian peasants
12—Fishing baskets
13—Urn
16—Defaces
19—Closest
21—Wards off
23—Stylish
25—Cries
27—Self
28—Border
30—Cushion
31—Fooled by trick
32—Drinks with tongue
33—Adorned
34—Surgical implement
35—Gone by
37—Bright light
39—Dish of chopped meat
40—in former days
43—Wager
44—Insect egg
47—Exclamation
48—Trade union (abbr.)

problem is consequently acute, especially when it is your car that is the centre of a mile long line of closely packed vehicles. It is then that we Europeans learn to appreciate the true worth of the substantial bumpers with which American automobiles are invariably fitted, as judicious, but none-the-less firm, "bumping" is the accepted method of extraction and egress. If elegance in automotive fashions is a key-note to affluence America should undoubtedly be the most prosperous country in the world today as nowhere are so many new and luxurious cars to be seen. My enquiring mind, however, soon unearched the fact that, impatient with "old man depression," New Yorkers had unanimously decided upon the year 1935 as being the renaissance of prosperity — a state of affairs which necessitated the purchase of a new and modern stream-lined car.

In like fashion optimism has apparently taken a firm hold of American commercial circles and that gigantic and recently completed (although momentarily only half occupied) structure, the Empire State Building, is a monumental incentive to the America business man's endeavours and aspirations in the direction of overcoming the economic crisis. In Wall Street and lower Broadway and, in fact, in most worth-while commercial districts a firm impression of a partial return to economic normality is evident although it is undeniable that relief payments and charity still constitute the only stable income of many thousands of lower East Side workers.

On the political side my impressions of a brief stay are foggy and unformed but, in so far as the average American citizen interests himself in foreign affairs, the Abyssinian question is certainly uppermost in his mind. This is, no doubt, to some extent traceable to the existence of a vast Italian and negro population whose concern for events in Africa tends to bring the Ethiopian conflict to the doorstep of America which latter fact has resulted in a crop of rumours as to the enlistment of negroes for service in Abyssinia. However, the recent proclamation of neutrality will, no doubt, go far towards damping the ardent spirits of Harlem and crushing negro aspirations to the donning of Abyssinian uniform.

Any who of the American country? The sleepy farmsteads of Vermont set in surroundings strangely reminiscent of England, the solid majesty of the River St. Lawrence, the beauty of Lake Champlain, the wooded grandeur of the Finger-Lakes, the magnificence of Niagara Falls, the romance of the Delaware and Susquehanna Indian country, the industry of New Jersey and a thousand and one other attractions all conspire to make the United States a tourist's Mecca for business man and sightseer alike. There is much to be learnt from a visit however short in duration, so go, see it yourself and discover something of that great country of ice-water, elevators, automobiles and radios, where handsome women know how to dress and hospitality is unsurpassed.

— C. Hamilton-Stokes

Table with 3 columns: Address and Performances, Films Currently Showing, and Comment. Lists various cinema programs like Atlantic, Apollo, Capitol, Casino, Europa, Filharmonja, Majestat, Pan, Rialto, Stylowy, Swiatowid.

HINTS ON ENGLISH

Answers to Correspondents: K. R., Kraków: We are sorry, but we do not know of any magazine in English exclusively concerned with the study of the English language the price of which would not be more than Zł. 3.50 quarterly.

4. The children like cats and they are nearly in all their homes. 5. We were deprived from playing games for a week.

Alpens is situated at the very end of a small bay running some twenty km. inland. We were still in it when the weather began to change and rain came, the sky was completely overcast. We had some 50 km. behind us so we came to the conclusion that it was out of the question either to go back or to reach the next port.

Below is this week's Polish passage for translation:

Przeglądając mapę, zobaczyliśmy że o kilka kilometrów od nas, bardzo płytki zatoczek. Sierowaliśmy się więc ku niej. Z każdą chwilą wiatr wzmagął się na sile. Fale krótkie i ostre, w których łódź nasza co chwila ryla dziobem, hamowały nasz bieg do tego stopnia, że posuwaliśmy się zaledwie z szybkością jednego do dwóch kilometrów na godzinę.

Answer to last week's puzzle



- 1. I must go back with my mind to the first years of my existence but don't think for that I am an old woman.
2. It was worth to live to see so beautiful a sight.
3. The noise we did in laughing made the kitten fearful of us.

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ONE TRICK UNDER GAME

The type of correct call as illustrated in the hand below is often laughed at by players who do not know the underlying theories of sound and accurate bidding. To stop at one trick under game is perhaps the most difficult decision with which the average player has to contend. The lore of the larger score frequently places the contract in jeopardy and although a game may be made, that result should not encourage overbidding on subsequent hands.

Sane, Sound and Sensible

In this hand both East and West used good judgment in refraining from going to game.

East, Dealer North-South vulnerable

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

East South West North
1 ♥ Pass 2 ♣ (1) Pass
3 ♥ (2) Pass Pass (3) Pass

1—A pass could not be severely criticized. However, the hand does contain sufficient playing and honor strength to justify giving partner one chance in case his hand is just under a two-bid.

2—East has considerably more than a minimum opening bid. But he is not strong enough to arbitrarily jump to four in case his partner should have a shaded raise.

3—West naturally passes, having had just a minimum or shaded raise in the first place. His partner's three-heart bid is a "sign-off" leaving him the option of continuing if he holds sufficient additional values.

The play

In the play of the hand, due to three favorable finesses, the declarer is able to make four-odd. However, the odds against this are at least seven to one, and a game bid is distinctly bad even though it turns out that four-odd can be made.

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

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